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MARK O. HATFIELD

Mark Hatfield began his public service career in the Oregon House of Representatives at the age of 28, and today is the second ranking Republican in the United States Senate. The Chairman of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee during much of the 1980's and now the Committee's senior Republican member, Senator Hatfield is perhaps best known for his steadfast commitment to individual human needs in Oregon, throughout the nation and around the world.

EARLY POLITICAL CAREER

While teaching political science and serving as Dean of Students at his alma mater, Willamette University, Mark Hatfield began his political career in the Oregon Legislature in 1950. After two terms in the Oregon House of Representatives and one in the Oregon Senate, he became the youngest Secretary of State in Oregon history in 1956. He was elected Governor of Oregon in 1958, and became the state's first two-term governor in the 20th Century when he was re-elected in 1962.

U.S. SENATE SERVICE

In 1966, then-Governor Mark Hatfield was elected to the United States Senate. When Senator Wayne Morse retired in 1968, Senator Hatfield assumed his place as Oregon's senior Senator. He was subsequently re-elected in 1972, 1978, 1984, and 1990.

He has used his seniority in the Senate and on the Senate Appropriations Committee to develop dozens of major public works programs in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. The results of his efforts can be seen in the reforestation of millions of acres of federal forest lands, Portland's light rail system, the Bonneville Lock on the Columbia River, the Oregon Health Sciences University, the Marine Science Center in Newport, and at the University of Oregon.

Throughout his career, Senator Hatfield has been a champion of critical health and social service programs while fighting the enormous increases in U.S. military spending. As the chief Republican negotiator of the 1989 federal drug package, Senator Hatfield succeeded in tripling federal funding for law enforcement in Oregon as well as significantly increasing federal funding for drug prevention, research and education nationwide. Constantly reminding his colleagues of what he calls "the desperate human needs in our midst," he has saved programs like the Community Service Block Grants which the Administration repeatedly has tried to eliminate, and has insisted on increases in medical research funding.

Amid growing controversy over the management of federal forests in 1989, Senator Hatfield called representatives of the timber industry, the environmental community, Oregon's Governor and the state's entire Congressional delegation together to develop a plan to protect significant amounts of old growth timber while ensuring a predictable supply of timber to Oregon's mills. The compromise he negotiated resulted in a temporary solution to the state's emerging timber supply crisis and has formed the foundation upon which Senator Hatfield is now working to build a more permanent solution.

The amount of protected federal wilderness area in Oregon has doubled to 1.5 million acres under legislation he has introduced since 1967. In 1986, Senator Hatfield's legislation designating the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area was signed into law despite the strong opposition of the Reagan Administration. And in 1988, segments of 40 rivers throughout Oregon were protected under his landmark Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

ARMS CONTROL AND FOREIGN POLICY

Arms control and foreign policy have been among Senator Hatfield's leading personal and legislative interests since he walked through the rubble of Hiroshima as a young U.S. Naval officer at the end of World War II. From his lone vote against resolutions at the 1965 and 1966 National Governors' Conferences supporting President Lyndon Johnson's policy in Vietnam to his introduction of the Nuclear Freeze Resolution in 1981 to his current efforts to restrict U.S. military assistance to El Salvador, Senator Hatfield has stood -- often alone -- against policies which he believes seek military solutions to human problems.

Often the only Republican Senator to receive a 100 percent voting record from arms control organizations like the Council for a Liveable World, Senator Hatfield has led the fight in the Senate against the MX Missile, the Stealth Bomber and underground nuclear testing. In the 102nd Congress, he achieved a nine-month moratorium on U.S. nuclear testing and an eventual end to all such testing by 1996. His historic test ban legislation was included in the FY93 Energy and Water Appropriations bill and was subsequently signed into law by President George Bush.

In 1981, he cast the only vote in the Senate against the tremendous increase in U.S. military spending and has voted against the annual defense authorization bill every year since. He is the author of the Harvest of Peace Resolution which calls for a 50 percent reduction in worldwide military spending within the next decade and a rechannelling of the money saved into health, education and housing programs.

A former chairman and still very active member of the 130-member Congressional Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus, Senator Hatfield is a leading advocate of international human rights and a consistent critic of U.S. arms sales and military assistance. He is also a leading spokesman for the world's 14 million refugees, and has received numerous national and international awards for his work on their behalf.