

Hatfield facing 3 challengers in return bid

U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield, R-Salem, says he is seeking reelection this year to complete work "on issues that will be before the Congress in January of 1979."

Among those issues, Hatfield says, are energy, use of forests and "issues that have a very real effect on Oregon." Hatfield says the seniority he has accumulated in the Senate during the first 12 years (two terms) of his tenure as a senator will prove beneficial in the upcoming term. Citing his membership on committees such as appropriations, Energy and Natural Resources and Indian Affairs, he says he will be effective in

representing Oregon's interests on the federal level.

According to Hatfield, a "continued energy crisis" will be one issue to be faced by the Senate in the near future. Hatfield says he is a strong supporter of solar, wind, geothermal and other alternative sources of energy. He says he is "committed to developing these sources, as well as investigating fusion nuclear energy."

Hatfield says he is "uneasy with nuclear power." But, he says, the voters rejected an initiative in 1976 that would have effectively banned nuclear power plants. Citing problems of storing nuclear

fuel and wastes, Hatfield says he believes alternatives to nuclear energy should be developed. He adds that he is not in favor of de-commissioning the Trojan plant.

Hatfield has been in the news recently for two items: his call for a boycott of Ugandan coffee and the controversy over the expansion of wilderness areas in Oregon.

On the former, Hatfield says an economic boycott on Uganda will put substantial pressure on the government of Idi Amin, which has received worldwide attention for alleged violations of human rights. Hatfield says a boycott against Ugandan coffee will severely

hamper Uganda, since the U.S. is a major importer of that country's coffee.

Regarding the wilderness controversy, Hatfield reversed himself recently on the designation of the French Pete area as a wilder-

ness, but ran into an impasse with U.S. Rep. Jim Weaver on the proposed expansion of the Kalmiopsis wilderness. Hatfield refused to accept the provisions of Weaver's proposed expansion. Weaver eventually backed down to ensure that the Endangered Wilderness Act would not be held up in Congress.

Hatfield backed his stand on the wilderness issue by saying that "some environmentalists are demanding an enormous increase in wilderness at a time when the timber supply is shrinking."

On health insurance, Hatfield says "everyone, regardless of ability to pay, has a right to health care — as much as they do to free speech." He said that initiating paramedical programs may be a "first step" toward national health care insurance.

Hatfield backed the Panama Canal treaties, saying that the agreement the countries reached was statesmanlike and that "this agreement will be fair to both parties."



Mark Hatfield

Hawkins for private business

Bert Hawkins, an Ontario cattle rancher and business man seeking the U.S. Senate seat now held by Mark Hatfield, says he's in the race because of Hatfield's "lack of responsibility and attentiveness to the welfare of Oregonians."

"If an elected official quits drawing upon the people themselves he is not fulfilling the obligations of a representative," says Hawkins. "I see the incumbent as being deficient in the area of keeping in touch with the constituents."

Hawkins says a key issue for him is wilderness areas in Oregon. "Establishing wilderness in the state is most devastating to Oregonians and our total economy," he says. "There are now 1.8 million acres already in wilderness, and it's anticipated that another 2.8 million acres will be involved. The problem is that for every million board feet of timber not cut, we lose 9 direct jobs and 18 indirect jobs. This translates into a \$115,000 tax shift which is picked up by Oregonians."

While Hawkins supports federal grants and loans to families to put their children through college, he says the default rate is too high. "The rate of bankruptcy on these loans is extremely high. If a person needs outside help to go to college and if the funds are made



Bert Hawkins

available to him, that's fair. But that person should be responsible enough to pay the funds back at some future time."

Hawkins feels the nation's defense posture is weak. "We are very badly below the U.S.S.R., our number one adversary, in all major areas of armament and manpower."

He says deterrent weapons such as the B-1 bomber and the neutron bomb have "a lot of strategic value. If we don't develop them it just makes other nations smile and say 'We're another rung up on the United States.'"

Hawkins says we need a stronger thrust expended in the

area of energy, and would push for tax incentives to get the private sector involved in solving the problem.

"The exciting area right now is that of nuclear fusion," says Hawkins. "It is totally environmentally clean and completely safe." Hawkins says further construction of plants such as Trojan at Ranier, Oregon, are not needed at this time, but that we do have to rely on these plants as an "in-between" source of energy.

Hawkins is opposed to any federal involvement in welfare abortions. "This is not a political area a bureaucracy needs to be involved in," he says. "It should be between a woman, her doctor and her husband, if she has one, or her minister. We shouldn't have governmental involvement."

Though he says the Equal Rights Amendment had its pluses when the crusade started, Hawkins says the drive is becoming damaging to women themselves. He says there are laws already on the books that protect equal rights.

When the Social Security program was first started, Hawkins says, it was a good system. "It used to be that 146 people contributed to the system for every one who collected benefits. Now, it's down to only 3 contributors."

Schnepel: A matter of representation

Richard Schnepel, a life underwriter from Gladstone challenging incumbent U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield, says what brought him into the race is "a matter of representation." He feels Hatfield has been negligent in his responsibility to Oregonians, most notably when he ignored their views on the Panama Canal treaties.

Schnepel says he would have staff members in different towns as his contact people, and that he would have them collect the views of Oregonians in their areas and relate those to Schnepel. He says he would never abstain on a vote in the Senate and would always vote the way the majority of people in the state felt. If he disagreed, he says he would make his views known publicly, but would still vote with the majority of Oregonians.

Schnepel feels the Panama Canal issue is not dead. He says he did not favor the treaties passed by the Senate. Part of the problem, he says, will be seen in the future. "We're going to have some kind of confrontation," he says. "When they have control of 10 of the 14 military bases there, they will try to move us out sooner than the year 2000." He also fears for the future of the canal itself, saying the Panamanians don't maintain things well.

Schnepel also wants to get the nation's military strength "back up to number 1." To do this he says he wouldn't vote against defense budgets as he says Hatfield has. He says he would also work hard on cost overruns. "If a company makes a contract with the United States to build planes or to make ships," he says, "they should stick to it and not come back asking for more money."

In the area of energy, Schnepel says he would like to see solar energy used to at least heat water, and would make a big effort toward converting coal into gasoline. "This work should be done by American workers," he says. "South Africa makes 40 percent of its own gas from coal, so we could do it, too. It may cost more because we're making it here rather than importing it, but it will be worth it to have Americans making it. That way, the more



Richard Schnepel

energy you use the more jobs you create."

Schnepel feels the only dangerous thing about nuclear power is storing the spent fuel. "We need a crash program so that it won't hurt anybody," he says. "If that can be made safe without question, I see nothing wrong with nuclear power."

Welfare abortions are not an appropriate thing for the federal government to involve itself with, according to Schnepel. "The county or state government should handle it," he says. "I'm Mormon, and we don't believe in it. We think it's murder."

Schnepel is against the Equal Rights Amendment, saying there are already enough laws. "If you have to be forced to do every little detail in your life," he says, "you're a slothful servant. Our Mormon doctrine says women should be in the home, not out working. It degrades womanhood to be in the armed services, for example. But if a woman does a man's work, she should get a man's wages."

From now on, Schnepel believes Social Security should be based on what you paid in and that there should be options of where to put your money. Schnepel says a person could put it into an annuity or a bank account and keep it for their own use after he or she retires.

Maxwell: Inflation primary issue

Robert Maxwell, a Portland trader and contract administrator seeking the Senate seat now held by Mark Hatfield, says he's "not running against Hatfield or anyone else. I'm running to put myself in the position of representing the people of Oregon."

"I'm disturbed that our representatives are unknown," he says. "We haven't had a good voice nationally since Wayne Morse."

Maxwell says the primary issue facing the nation is inflation. "Inflation destroys the buying power of pensions and savings," he says. "The main cause of inflation originates in the deficit spending in Washington, D.C. It is far more contributory to inflation than wage increases." Maxwell says it "burns him up" that Pres. Carter has said that the government can't stop inflation.

Maxwell says the reason we've hit an energy crisis is because we've interfered with the free enterprise system. "Alternatives exist and need to be developed," he says. "If the government will let the free enterprise system function, this development will come in the private sector. If the private sector needs help, the government can provide it, but now there is too damn much government interference."

"I believe in nuclear power," he



Robert Maxwell

continues, "but being of the nature it is, it should only be allowed to go into operation when it is proved to be 100 percent fail-safe. It appears there are lower costs and more safety in solar and geothermal."

Maxwell feels the U.S. is over-extended in world politics. "We need more of a laissez-faire attitude," he says. "We should just leave other countries alone and let them develop an economic system with freedom of enterprise and trade."

Abortion is an issue that should be dealt with locally, according to Maxwell. He says he abides by the Oregon law concerning abortion, and feels moral issues should not be dealt with at the federal level.

Maxwell says the Social Security system was "ill-conceived. It was doomed as inadequate because it was not based on an actuarial program. We have to save the system, because the government has sold the people a bill of goods. But we slowly but surely need to put the program into a treasury-owned corporation on an actuarial program."

Although Maxwell feels the Equal Rights Amendment is redundant because there are already laws to that effect, he says he has no reason not to support it.

With respect higher education, Maxwell says he "can't find it in the constitution that it's (education) promised by the federal government, but we have to provide an atmosphere of education for our people." He favors grants and loans to students, but feels individuals should be screened to determine that they have "sufficient character" to repay the loan.

Rather than loans, Maxwell would prefer that schools be given more grants-in-aid which they could disburse as scholarships instead of all the money being loaned directly to students.