A Hatfield-Hendriksen feud

By Dave Berns

Of the Emerald

The U.S. Senate race between incumbent Republican Mark Hatfield and his Democratic challenger, state Sen. Margie Hendriksen, has never hit full stride.

Hatfield has been on the state political scene ever since his election to the Oregon State House in 1950. Following a four-year stint in the House, Hatfield served as a state senator (1954-56), Oregon secretary of state (1956-58), governor (1958-66) and since 1966, U.S. senator.

Since 1980, when the Republicans gained control of the Senate, Hatfield has served as chair of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee, which annually votes on spending limits for the federal budget.

Hendriksen, on the other hand, has only held elective office for four years.

Elected to the Oregon House in 1980, she served for one term, then ran for and won the Eugene state Senate seat held by Republican George Wingard.

Hendriksen is chair of the Senate Labor Committee and a member of both the Senate Revenue and Judiciary committees.

Hendriksen has attempted to paint Hatfield as "Ronald Reagan's man." She says Hatfield supported the president's

Mark Hatfield

nominations of James Watt as secretary of interior. Kenneth Adelman as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and William Casey as director of the CIA.

Hendriksen points to Hatfield's opposition to abortion, as well as his support of what she terms the president's "rose garden plan," which calls for the yearly growth of the defense budget by 7 percent over the rate of inflation.

Rick Rolf, foreign policy adviser to Hatfield, says that his boss has been successful over the past four years in cutting the proposed Reagan defense budgets by \$50 billion.

Rolf also refers to the differences between Hatfield and the president on arms control. "President Reagan and his administration have held a disgraceful posture in dealing with arms control... some of his views do not mesh with the reality of the survival of the human race."

Hatfield, along with Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has been a prime sponsor of the nuclear freeze initiative in the Senate, Rolf says. Hendriksen is not satisfied, however.

Hendriksen says her opponent has chaired the committee that has passed the president's defense budgets, creating the largest defense expenditures in U.S. history.

The two also differ on the Reagan tax cut. Hendriksen criticizes Hatfield for supporting the 1981 cut, which reduced income tax rates by 25 percent over three years, provided business and investment tax incentives, and called for the indexing of tax brackets starting in 1985.

Hendriksen supports the Mondale budget plan, which would restore much of the tax cut, repeal indexing and close many of the tax loopholes that benefit businesses. She also supports the Bradley-Gephardt bill, which would restructure the present system of tax brackets.

"These are the issues that must be debated by our senior senator," she says.

Hatfield, however, has refused to debate his opponent. Rolf attributes this to the senator's belief that debates are not a good educational tool in an election. Hendriksen says that Hatfield is running scared.

In spite of a large lead in the polls and a sizable campaign budget, Hatfield has had some problems.

Although he is honorary cochair of the president's reelection committee in Oregon. Hatfield has attempted to distance himself from the president. He has also had to face charges of impropriety in his dealings with Greek businessman Basil Tsakos.

The Tsakos affair first arose in August following disclosures by political columnist Jack Anderson that Hatfield's wife

\$55,000 in payments from Tsakos while the senator was pushing a Tsakos trans-African pipeline project.

Hatfield claims the payments were made to his wife in return for her efforts in helping the Tsakos family find and decorate an apartment in Washington, D.C.

Hatfield has since been cleared of any wrong doing by the Senate Ethics Committee, but is still under investigation



Margie Hendriksen

by the FBI.

Hendriksen fears that Reagan, if re-elected, may block any further investigations into the affair. "If this is so, will Senator Hatfield be open to blackmail by members of the president's administration?"

She further charges that Oregon has lost approximately \$690 million in federal aid since Hatfield took over as chair of the appropriations committee.

Hendriksen bases this claim on a study done by Fiscal Planning Services Inc., a management information service based in Washington, D.C.

"This will have meant a loss of \$80 million to Lane County between the fiscal years 1982 and 1984," she says.

The study claims Oregon has experienced federal funding reductions of 18 percent in grants-in-aid to state and local governments, 64 percent in job training programs, 12 percent in education block grants, and 7 percent in child nutrition programs.

Hatfield aide Lon Fendall says that the study is flawed and is based on false assumptions. He says the inflation rate used in projecting the growth of program budgets is much higher than the actual current rate. The programs' rates of growth were cut, not actual benefits.





