

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Frederick, Maryland's senior United States Senator, was elected to the Senate in 1968 following four consecutive terms in the House of Representatives. Throughout his twenty years in Congress, Mathias has earned a reputation for independence, mature judgment and clear thinking which has won him the respect of his colleagues as well as the people of Maryland. He is regarded as one of the handful of U.S. Senators who exercise significant influence and leadership in the formation of our nation's laws and its foreign and domestic policies.

Mathias traces his political roots in the Republican Party to the moral concepts of Democracy set forth by Abraham Lincoln, and often cites the words of Lincoln in public statements and commentary. The progressive social traditions of Theodore Roosevelt have inspired his approach to government efforts in addressing the complex problems of modern society.

In his statement announcing his campaign for reelection to a third term in the Senate, Mathias recalled Lincoln's words in stating his own concept of public service and which Lincoln called:

"...the struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life."

Mathias' clear grasp of American history, his thorough understanding of Constitutional government and his capacity to effectively and eloquently advocate the public interest have enabled him to play a unique role in our country's legislative

and public deliberations for nearly two decades. His counsel and judgment are sought by Republicans and Democrats, conservatives and liberals, leaders and foot-soldiers. He is consulted by a wide spectrum of individuals ranging from international and national leaders to journalists and ordinary citizens.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has called him "a national asset." Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker has said of him: "Mac Mathias has been a civilizing, illuminating, inspiring influence in the public affairs of this country..."; U.S. Ambassador to Japan and former Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield described Mathias as "the conscience of the Senate," and national columnist David Broder writing in the Washington Post said: "...Mathias is a man of balanced restrained judgment with wide experience in the world. In his (20) years in Congress, he has been a source of responsible cooperation and criticism in dealing with foreign policies of five Presidents."

Because of his highly individualistic and unique role in the Senate, he has helped shape and mold the contours of the country's major legislative achievements for the past twelve years, as well as programs which address the needs and concerns of the American people. Mathias is a key member of four major Senate committees whose deliberations affect nearly every aspect of American life — Judiciary, Appropriations, Governmental Affairs and Intelligence.

Among his major legislative achievements and initiatives in recent years are:

- The National Emergencies Act, which brings national security and secret activities under the constitutional process, and under which the President imposed sanctions on Iran.
- Sponsor and cosponsor of major legislative activities supporting civil rights, civil liberties and voting rights ranging from the Omnibus Civil Rights Act of 1964 to the Fair Housing and Civil Rights Improvements Act of 1979.
- The Mathias-Fenwick bill to relieve the "marriage tax" unfairly assessed against 18 million working couples.
- Cosponsor of the landmark Budget Act of 1974 aimed at balancing the federal budget by 1981.

- The Mathias-Culver Amendment to the U.S. Code protecting children against sexual exploitation.
- Nuclear Waste Management provisions incorporated into the country's energy laws.
- Cosponsor of the Regulatory Reform Act and the pending Interstate Taxation Act, both aimed at cutting government red tape, reducing paperwork and ending harassment of small businesses.
- Election Law Reform, which purged illegal and unethical campaign practices following the Watergate scandal, and reformed campaign financing.
- Civil Service Reform Act of 1979. Sponsored major amendments which shaped this landmark legislation to modernize and update the professional management system of the United States government and to protect civil servants from political influence.
- Government in the Sunshine Act. Cosponsored the legislation which has opened the deliberations of government agencies and congressional committees to the public.
- Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. Cosponsored the legislation which oversees electronic surveillance and foreign intelligence gathering by U.S. intelligence services.
- Diplomatic Immunity Reform. Sponsored legislation which enables American citizens to sue foreign diplomats and employees of foreign governments for damages in accident suits. It is the first reform of the nation's laws governing foreign diplomats since the 18th Century.
- Opposition to Marijuana Decriminalization. Conducted definitive hearings showing marijuana's effects on human reproductive, nervous and respiratory systems, and sponsored amendment banning decriminalization of marijuana.

Beyond his broad and comprehensive approach to legislation, Senator Mathias exerts considerable influence over many activities of the U.S. government as a member of the Senate Appropriations and Governmental Affairs Committees and their major subcommittees. He has long been a major supporter of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which he sees as one of the U.S. government's most innovative scientific and technological resources. The deployment of the space shuttle as a defense and intelligence tool is the result of his work. From his position as a member of the Appropriations Committee's Labor-HEW and HUD and Independent Agencies and Foreign Operations subcommittees, his influence extends

to broad public policy issues, such as the country's urban policy, health care delivery, education policy, jobs and employment programs, foreign policy and defense, as well as to specific areas such as housing, veterans affairs and aid to handicapped citizens. In fact, the Mathias Amendment established the right of handicapped children to an education.

As a member of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, which oversees military and economic assistance and plays a major role in shaping and carrying out U.S. foreign policy objectives, Mathias exerts significant influence in relationships with both our allies and our adversaries. He has traveled extensively in connection with these duties, and has conferred with the leaders of virtually every major nation of Europe, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East. In 1977 he served as a Congressional adviser to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II) with the Soviet Union, and in 1978 was appointed by the President to be an alternate U.S. Representative to the UN's Special Session on Disarmament. From his position on the Senate Intelligence Committee Mathias participates in deliberations involving the country's most sensitive and classified military and foreign intelligence operations, and helps determine, guide and oversee U.S. intelligence activities in a complex and turbulent world. He is cosponsor of legislation which provides a new charter for operations of the Central Intelligence Agency and its relationship to other U.S. intelligence gathering services.

Mathias summed up his thinking on U.S. foreign policy recently in these words:

"American foreign policy is now the domestic and personal concern of every American citizen. The natural resources vital to an industrial society, including energy, must be obtained from other parts of the world and access to them depends on a successful foreign policy. To be successful a foreign policy must be understood by both the American people and by other nations. It must be generally known what we stand for and what we will not stand for. I believe that our foreign policy should stand on four legs representing our vital national interests in the Atlantic Community, the Middle East, the Far East and the Western Hemisphere."

Within a broad strategy addressing these interests we must find a way to relate to the other super-power, lead our allies, help develop the third world as we secure our shores and preserve the peace."

Maryland's Senior Senator

In spite of his deep involvement in helping shape and guide American international and national policies in the Senate, Mathias has always remained close to the people he serves -- the 4 million residents of Maryland. His family roots are fixed deep in the soil of Frederick County where he was born and raised. In his frequent travels throughout the State, he seeks out the views and opinions of individuals of every age, from elected public officials to handicapped youngsters. He conducts frequent fact-finding meetings, seminars and information-exchanges to support legislative initiatives and to assist in local problem solving. In addition to his main office on Capitol Hill he maintains satellite offices in Baltimore, Prince George's County and Cumberland staffed by dedicated and responsive men and women trained in cutting bureaucratic red tape and getting answers to constituents' questions.

One of the Senator's paramount interests is the Chesapeake Bay, Maryland's most vital natural resource. Mathias is the architect of legislation aimed at protecting and preserving the Bay for future generations of Marylanders. He has opposed the dumping of contaminated materials in the Bay and has been a leader in preserving its 30,000 miles of shoreline and its valuable aquatic life. He has also fought against ocean dumping off the State's Atlantic beaches and has come to the aid of the Ocean City resort area when hurricanes and savage winds took their toll by erosion and washout. Mathias helped establish the Chesapeake Bay hydraulic model which is enabling marine scientists to simulate currents, tides and wave action, in order to provide accurate data and information for guaranteeing the Bay's future. The model also has served as a monitoring resource for tracking radioactive wastewater from the Three Mile Island nuclear plant.

Senator Mathias has played a significant role at the federal level in the renaissance of the City of Baltimore, the State's largest city. Among his initiatives on behalf of Baltimore's resurgence have been obtaining federal funding for the city's new subway system and other mass transit programs; downtown renewal and revitalization spreading outward from its historic Inner Harbor; housing for the poor and elderly; economic and employment development and protection and enhancement of Baltimore's maritime industry. He was instrumental in bringing the Social Security Agency's new headquarters to downtown Baltimore, reconverting the Army's Fort Holabird into a major new industrial park, designating the city's showcase aquarium the national aquarium; securing federal aid to restore and refurbish the USF Constellation, the Navy's oldest fighting ship; restoring Fort McHenry's colorful tattoo ceremony and aiding countless other projects connected to the city's rebirth.

To address the chronic unemployment and depressed economic conditions of the Western part of the state, Mathias has set up a government-business task force to vigorously pursue a synthetic fuels industry based on the region's rich coal reserves; helped Fairchild Aviation obtain major contracts for building the Air Force's A-10 attack plane; preserved and protected the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Appalachian Trail; brought the National Cancer Laboratory and the National Fire Academy to Frederick County, and saved passenger rail service in the region.

The suburban Washington, D.C. areas of the State have benefitted significantly from Mathias' strong advocacy as ranking member of the District of Columbia subcommittee. Mathias is often referred to as the father of the D.C. Metro system, the capital's superb 101-mile subway system now under construction. He has successfully opposed ill-advised and disruptive federal agency cutbacks and relocations, and unfair wage freezes and service reductions for federal employees. He has singlehandedly blocked a commuter tax on residents of Maryland and Virginia employed in the District of Columbia.

In addition, Senator Mathias has been particularly attentive over the years to the concerns of senior citizens, veterans, women and handicapped individuals. He has championed their interests in both legislation and in the formulation of programs addressed to their needs.

A farmer who operates a working farm and a lover of animals whose black Labrador "Tyll" is often at his side, Senator Mathias takes a compassionate interest in the humane treatment of animals. He is sponsor of the Animal Welfare Improvement Act to assure humane treatment of animals, and amendments to the Horse Protection Act prohibiting inhumane, illegal and cruel treatment of race horses.

Mathias is also an avid outdoorsman and conservationist in the tradition of Theodore Roosevelt. He has helped preserve, protect and restore natural, historic and architectural landmarks in the Nation's Capital area, such as the C&O Canal, the Georgetown Waterfront, the Potomac shoreline, the Antietam and Monocacy Civil War battlefields, the Congressional Cemetery, the original colonial boundary markers of the District of Columbia and many historic and architecturally significant buildings in the capital, including Rhodes Tavern and the Pension Building.

Education and Family

Senator Mathias was educated in the public schools of Frederick, Maryland and graduated from high school there in 1939. He entered Haverford College in 1941, majoring in English.

On December 7, 1942 Mathias enlisted in the U.S. Navy as an apprentice seaman and was sent to the V-12 unit at Yale. He was commissioned an Ensign in 1944.

During World War II Mathias served in the Southwest Pacific, participating in amphibious landings at Lingayen Gulf, in the Phillipines and surviving Japanese kamikaze attacks in other combat engagements. He was among the first Americans to walk through the ashes of Nagasaki and Hiroshima 30 days after Japan's surrender. It was a moving experience which has affected his views on atomic weapons

ever since, prompting him to declare later that, "it is the fixed purpose of my life to assure that no city anywhere is subjected to nuclear attack ever again."

After earning a law degree from the University of Maryland in 1949, he practiced law in Frederick with his father's lawfirm. In 1953 the Attorney General of Maryland appointed him an assistant attorney general. He was appointed City Attorney of Frederick the following year, a position he held until 1959. He was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1958 and served until his first election to the House of Representatives from Maryland's Sixth District in 1960. He was elected to the Senate in 1968.

Senator Mathias is 57 years old and is married to the former Ann Hickling Bradford of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Senator and his wife have two sons, Charles B., a junior at Harvard where he majors in history and literature and Robert F., who will enter Kenyon College in the fall of 1980.

With a mind conversant in American history; a professional devotion to high public purpose and a lifelong faith in constitutional democracy, Senator Mathias comes close to Jefferson's republican ideal of farmer, lawyer, legislator, statesman.

His career in public life was perhaps best summed up in a citation by Washington College of Maryland, which conferred an honorary degree on him in 1977:

"Senator Mathias is a breed apart, a man who makes Washington and the Republican Party more interesting because of what he is and what he stands for."