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CHARLES Z. WICK
1750 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 700
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20547

June 18, 1982

Dear Mike:

Our good friend, George Scharffenberger, head of City Investing and early supporter of the President, mentioned at dinner a week or so ago that he never received a pair of Inaugural cufflinks.

Do you think it would be possible to rectify this omission?

My thanks for your attention to this matter.

By the way, I must say you are one fine piano player!

Sincerely,



Charles Z. Wick

The Honorable
Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
The White House

Sent
4-22-82
OB

**International
Communication
Agency**

United States of America

Washington, D. C. 20547

Director



July 2, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR :

The Honorable
Edwin Meese III
Counsellor to the President
The White House

The Honorable
James A. Baker III
Chief of Staff and
Assistant to the President
The White House

The Honorable
Michael K. Deaver ✓
Deputy Chief of Staff and
Assistant to the President
The White House

The Honorable
Judge William P. Clark, Jr.
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

The Honorable
David R. Gergen
Assistant to the President
for Communications
The White House

The Honorable
Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.
Deputy Secretary of State

The Honorable
Lawrence S. Eagleburger
Under Secretary for
Political Affairs
Department of State

The Honorable
Helene von Damm
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Director of Presidential
Personnel
The White House

Mr. Ron Mann
Associate Director
Office of Presidential Personnel
The White House

FROM :

SUBJECT :

Charles Z. Wick 

New VOA Editorial System

We have instituted new editorial procedures at the Voice of America. They will strengthen VOA's advocacy of the Administration's foreign policy and will eliminate any ambiguity about VOA's responsibility to support our national interest as well as to report the news.

This is part of an evolutionary process in the complex VOA machinery we have followed toward a number of positive goals.

The daily "VOA editorials" are intended to communicate our position on international issues and to persuade listeners of the validity of our point of view. To assure that VOA speaks with a clear, authoritative and unambiguous voice on matters of vital national concern, we have eliminated the "news analyses" which had been prepared in the past without effective policy controls.

This change is part of our effort to strengthen VOA's advocacy of the Administration's foreign policy. We want VOA to have the clear and effective editorial voice its Charter calls for, while retaining its hard-won reputation for truthfulness and reliability.

Three recent editorials are attached for your review. I will be sending you additional copies from time to time. I would greatly appreciate any suggestions or comments you have about them.

VOA EDITORIAL JUNE 14, 1982
A Solution for Lebanon?

Summary: A return to the status quo ante cannot be permitted. Realism is required on all sides to achieve what Lebanon needs most: the withdrawal of all foreign elements. American diplomacy will be dedicated to the delicate task of restoring a central Lebanese authority and to the human priorities, helping those who have been devastated.

Next, a VOA editorial on the situation in Lebanon, reflecting the views of the U.S. Government.

No country has suffered more from the long-lasting Arab-Israeli dispute than Lebanon. And, in the wake of Israel's assault on Palestine Liberation Organization forces in Lebanon over the past several days, one thing stands clear: a return to the situation prior to the Israeli invasion cannot be permitted. This can only mean negotiations that will somehow restore the full sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Lebanon. That admittedly difficult objective, it is also clear, needs to be attained in the context of assuring Israel's security against Lebanon-based P.L.O attacks. Otherwise, the cycle of violence will never end. . . more people will die. . . and the obvious risk of widening the conflict will persist.

All this calls for realism on all sides. As American Secretary of State Alexander Haig noted (on Sunday,) the United States, which has worked long and hard to moderate the Israeli-P.L.O conflict, is looking toward the possibility of achieving what Lebanon needs most of all, the withdrawal of all foreign elements. This not only includes Israeli forces now in Lebanon but also Syrian forces.

Beyond that, ways must be found to prevent Lebanese soil from being used as a launching pad for attacks on Israel. That is essential if the bloodshed is to stop. American diplomacy, it should be understood, will be dedicated to the restoration of stability in Lebanon and the establishment of a central Lebanese authority in that devastated country.

There are, of course, other priorities in the immediate situation. . . human priorities which require a lasting cessation of hostilities. The latest round of violence has produced thousands of refugees and casualties. These people need help, and the United States will continue assistance already begun. That effort will go along with the extraordinarily delicate diplomacy that lies ahead.

VOA EDITORIAL JUNE 4, 1982
The Anniversary of the Marshall Plan

Summary: U.S. assistance to Europe's post-war recovery reduced the continent's vulnerability to communist expansion. Anyone who doubts the wisdom of General Marshall's vision need only compare the post-war experiences of Eastern and Western Europe.

Thirty-five years ago, as Europe struggled to recover from the most destructive war in human history, it was difficult to tell the victors from the vanquished. The German-Italian Axis had been defeated, but Europe had exhausted itself economically in the process.

The United States, alone among the allied powers, had the economic resources to carry out the European recovery. And that is what the U.S. Secretary of State, General George Marshall, proposed in a remarkable speech at the commencement exercises of Harvard University on June 5, 1947. America, which had been the arsenal of democracy during the war years, was to become the treasury of democracy in peace.

The object of the Marshall Plan was more than just relief. The 13 billion dollars spent by the United States for post-war reconstruction was designed to rebuild the European countries, including Germany and Italy -- and make them economically viable once again. It was also intended to reduce their vulnerability to communist expansion. Stalin had virtually annexed most of Eastern Europe, and there was growing concern in America and elsewhere that the Soviet leadership would be able to use the suffering in Western Europe to extend its political control.

The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were also invited to participate, but Moscow refused to accede to the Plan's requirements for coordinated economic planning. The Soviet Union, its Eastern European allies and even neutral Finland declined the aid from America. For the next four years, while the rest of Europe used the Marshall Plan for reconstruction, they struggled to survive on their own.

The Marshall Plan accomplished the goals of even its most optimistic proponents. Thirty-five years later, its recipient nations are among the most affluent in the world. The countries of Western Europe still suffer from occasional unemployment and inflation -- economic problems which even the United States has not been able to avoid. But the sustained long-term trend has been one of economic growth.

Anyone who doubts the wisdom of General Marshall's vision need only compare the post-war economic experiences of those countries that participated in the plan which bears his name with the experiences of those which did not.

VOA EDITORIAL JUNE 1, 1982
The U.N. Special Session on Disarmament

Summary: A world with fewer weapons has been the goal of U.S. disarmament proposals since World War II. The Soviet Union calls for a freeze on existing armories while it engages in an unprecedented build-up. Delegates to the SSOD should not be deceived by the Soviet proposals.

Next Monday (June 7) the United Nations begins a month-long special session on disarmament, a time when world leaders will seek to give new momentum to arms control. They will address the persistent, paradoxical problem of the global arms race. The paradox is this: nations spend huge sums on weapons of mass destruction. They thus reduce the resources available for peaceful, constructive pursuits while they multiply the dangers that any hostilities will be increasingly costly in human life and treasure. The aim of realistic forms of disarmament or arms control is to enhance the security of all the nations of the world in an environment which has fewer weapons, a lower level of lethal hardware.

This logic has run through a long list of American disarmament proposals since the end of World War Two. (Optional) The list includes the 1946 Baruch Plan to put nuclear weapons under international control, President Eisenhower's 1955 offer of "open skies" aerial inspection, and U.S. initiatives that led to the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks. (End Optional)

Most recently, President Reagan, who will address the U.N. session in New York shortly after his planned European trip, has put forward two highly important proposals. One is the Zero Solution for Europe -- a plan to cancel NATO's scheduled deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles if Moscow will dismantle its intermediate range land-based missiles. The second is a one-third reduction in ballistic missile warheads for intercontinental weapons. That would be the first step in the strategic arms reduction talks, or START. START's goals are significant cuts, to equal, balanced, verifiable levels in the nuclear arsenals of the two countries.

The Soviet response to these proposals has so far consisted of counterproposals calling for a freeze on existing armories. Moscow's strategy is obvious: The U.S.S.R. has been engaged in a fifteen-year military buildup, a one-sided arms race, of conventional and nuclear instruments of destruction. The evidence -- clearly visible -- includes three hundred new SS-20 mobile missiles, each with three warheads, threatening all of Eurasia.

There are Soviet tanks, guns, a burgeoning global navy. Any form of freeze would help keep these military advantages and take away the incentives that might lead the Kremlin to whittle down its arsenal. Meanwhile, Soviet spokesmen talk about disarmament, call for new disarmament conferences, suggest nuclear-free zones carefully drawn to exclude Soviet territory, and keep their defense budget and weapons deployment as secret as possible.

The delegates at the U.N. Special Session on Disarmament will be wise to look for something more substantial than paper pledges and promised weapons freezes. Steps that do not increase the national security of all member nations, that leave an imbalance in military power, may prove less of a help to world peace than a threat -- and a dangerous and deceptive one, at that.



June 28, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
Judge William P. Clark, Jr.

The Honorable
James A. Baker, III

✓ The Honorable
Michael K. Deaver

The Honorable
Edwin Meese, III

FROM: Charles Z. Wick *czw*
Director

SUBJECT: Conservative Wing

Congressman John LeBoutillier and Roy Cohn hosted a luncheon in my honor on June 16 with leaders of the conservative publishing and journalistic community.

Attending were:

Pat Buchanan
Columnist
Chicago Tribune-New York News
Syndicate; Commentator for
NBC Radio

Quentin C. Crommelin, Jr.
Majority Staff Director
Senate Judiciary Committee

Paul Deitrich
President
Fund for a Conservative Majority

Medford Stanton Evans
Contributing Editor
Human Events

Robert Heckman
Chairman
Fund for a Conservative Majority

Niles Latham
Washington Correspondent
New York Post

John Lofton
Executive Editor
Conservative Digest

Lawrence McDonald
United States Senate

Howard Phillips
National Director
Conservative Caucus

Daniel J. Popeo
General Counsel
Washington Legal Foundation

William Rusher
Publisher
National Review

Allan Ryskind
Capitol Hill Editor
Human Events

Roger Stone - Partner
Black, Manafort & Stone
(Political Consultants)

Richard Viguerie
Founder, Viguerie Company and
Publisher, Conservative Digest

Thomas S. Winter
Editor
Human Events

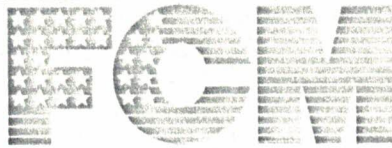
This beneficial and productive session gave me the opportunity to explain the direction of the Agency. I discussed how we were implementing the President's philosophy, as well as the evolution of the Voice of America as an appropriate vehicle of U.S. foreign policy.

The meeting lasted nearly three hours. The discussion was spirited on occasion, and I did not hold back. Much to my pleasure, the question-and-answer session ended with a hearty round of applause.

Nearly half of the luncheon participants immediately called on Phil Nicolaides. They told him they thought I was on the right track and said he and Dick Bishirjian would not be supported by them on any further allegations.

Roy Cohn brought Messrs. Nicolaides and Bishirjian to my office on June 28. We had a fine "makeup session." A consensus was reached that the Agency was on the right track. We agreed that any dissention was no longer justified and, in fact, would hamper the goal in which we were united.

For your information, attached are unsolicited letters from several of the luncheon participants, including Messrs. Heckman, Popeo, Lofton and Dietrich.



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JC 10 -

FUND FOR A CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY

ROBERT C. HECKMAN

Chairman

June 22, 1982

Mr. Charles Z. Wick
Director of the United States
International Communications Agency
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20547

Dear Charles:

It was a pleasure to have the opportunity to speak with you at Roy Cohn's luncheon last week. I believe I echo the feelings of the other conservative leaders who attended in saying that we appreciated your openness and frankness in responding to our concerns.

I can assure you that I plan to take advantage of your "open door" policy at the Agency. Please feel free to contact me as well if there is anything we can do to assist your efforts from here.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of Citizens for Reagan Report, a newsletter published by Citizens for Reagan lobby, which operates out of this office.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Heckman
Chairman, Fund for a
Conservative Majority

RCH/jc
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Roy Cohn
Congressman John LeBoutillier

493

DANIEL J. POPEO, ESQUIRE

SUITE 502

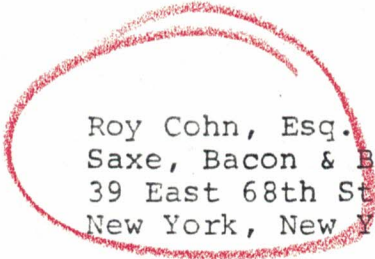
1612 K STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

June 16, 1982

*(President of the
Washington Legal
Foundation)*

*RE
PS
mk*



Roy Cohn, Esq.
Saxe, Bacon & Bolan
39 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021

Dear Roy:

Just a short note to thank you for inviting me to an extremely valuable and productive session with Charles Wick.

It was both a pleasure and an honor to finally meet you in person. You are a true patriot and I look forward to working with you on many challenging and much-needed legal public interest projects.

I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Best regards,

Dan

Daniel J. Popeo

DJP:mjg

WASHINGTON LEGAL FOUNDATION

1612 K STREET, N. W.
SUITE 502
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
202-857-0240

June 17, 1982

8003793-127
CJW
PC
TK

Charles Wick
Director
International Communication Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Charles:

I was a pleasure to meet you at Roy Cohn's luncheon yesterday.

You are a good sport and a true Reaganite, with your heart in the right place. My only regret is that there are not more men like you throughout the Administration.

The Washington Legal Foundation is a nonprofit, public interest legal organization with over 80,000 members and 120,000 supporters nationwide. Organized for the purpose of participating in litigation and the administrative process, WLF concentrates its efforts in support of the principles of free enterprise, the elimination of burdensome and unnecessary government regulation of business, the due process rights of violent crime victims, the protection of individual liberties and seeks to bring a much needed balance to the courts and administrative agencies.

I thought you might be interested in receiving materials which describe some of the legal public interest activities of the Washington Legal Foundation.

Please do not hesitate to contact me or anyone at WLF if there are matters of importance or legal issues that you feel we should be made aware of.

Thank you for your advice and I look forward to the pleasure of meeting again with you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Popeo

Daniel J. Popeo
General Counsel

DJP:mjg
Enclosures

Conservative Digest

John Lofton, Editor
313 Montgomery Street
Laurel, MD 20707

John
AP
TS
TH
JC Pa

Dear Charles:

6.16.82

Very nice to see you
again.

I appreciate you
taking the time to
talk with us.

Best regards,
John



NATIONAL CENTER FOR LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

302 Fifth Street N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
202-547-4701

SADIXED

June 18, 1982

Mr. Roy Cohen
39 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021

Dear Roy:

I wanted to thank you for inviting me to your luncheon for Charlie Wick.

I must admit I have had a number of dealings with the I.C.A. and I have been most pleased with the quality of conservative information that they were disseminating. It was, however, nice to finally meet Mr. Wick.

Again, thank you for the thoughtfulness of your invitation.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

PAUL DIETRICH
PRESIDENT

PD/blm

**International
Communication
Agency**

United States of America

Washington, D. C. 20547

Office of the Director



File

MAY 12 1982

Dear Mike:

The Voice of America broadcast a Commentary on April 13 entitled "Peace Movements: East and West." As you know, the Commentary is an official statement of Administration policy. This particular piece is the result of a meeting I held at USICA with interdenominational religious leaders and representatives of other government departments on April 12.

The Commentary is significant in that it underscores the hypocrisy of the Soviet Union and its allies in applauding peace movements in the United States and Western Europe while rejecting this kind of political expression within its own bloc.

All of the thirty-nine language services of the Voice of America broadcast this statement. It is attached as an example of our continuing effort to counter the Soviet propaganda campaign.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick
Director

Enclosure:

Commentary

The Honorable
Michael K. Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff and
Assistant to the President
The White House

Peace Movements: East and West (7GC10)

Annncr:

The East German Lutheran Church has sharply criticized an attempt by the country's government to stop a growing peace movement by young East Germans. Here is a "Commentary" reflecting official U.S. Government views on the subject, read by _____.

Voice:

The Soviet Union and its allies have greeted the current anti-war movement in Western Europe and America with approval and encouragement. But their enthusiasm for peace demonstrations apparently has its limits -- specifically, they want them limited to countries outside Soviet bloc.

Young East Germans have been receiving a rather pointed lesson in the anti-war double standard lately as their government tries to crack down on their "swords into plowshares" movement. The movement is innocuous enough by the standards of Western Europe. The activity that has inspired the most official anxiety is the wearing of an emblem showing a memorial that stands outside the United Nations building in New York -- a memorial contributed by the Soviet Union, by the way. The emblem also contains a quotation from the well-known "swords into plowshares" passage from the Old Testament of the Bible: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Hardly the stuff that counter-revolution is made of.

But the East German government believes the emblem constitutes "a demonstration of hostility toward the state," and has banned the display of

it in public. The government considers the peace movement in East Germany as "an illegal political movement" which must be stopped. It should not be confused with the peace movements in Western Europe or the United States, which are to be encouraged as expressions of popular sentiment against the imperialist powers.

The crackdown on the anti-war movement threatens a confrontation between church and state. The Lutheran Church is supporting the young people. In a pastoral letter that was read from pulpits throughout the country on Easter Sunday, the Church openly sided with those who wear the emblem and attacked the government for banning it. "It is necessary," the letter said. "to venture the course of disarmament for the sake of preserving peace." But the Church also warned that it no longer has the ability to protect those wearing the patch from reprisal by the government.

What is taking place in East Germany is not just a simple case of political hypocrisy. There is a more sinister method to this inconsistent policy. Communist groups throughout Western Europe have been participating in the anti-nuclear movement there, and the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies have been applauding from the sidelines. For the Soviet bloc, the peace movement is a matter of military strategy -- a way of lulling the adversary into complacency.

It is a weapon in the East-West war of nerves that the East certainly has no intention of allowing to be used against itself.



**International
Communication
Agency**

United States of America
Washington, D.C. 20547

File
Called Bob Earl
724-0083

Office of the Director

May 11, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable
Michael K. Deaver
Deputy Chief of Staff
and Assistant to the President
The White House

FROM: Charles Z. Wick *CZW*

SUBJECT: Congressional Attendance at the May 24 White House
Meeting on International Youth Exchange

With the agreement of the White House Congressional Liaison people, we would like to have a number of key members of Congress invited to the May 24 White House Meeting on International Youth Exchange in which the President will participate.

On the attached list, which we gave the White House Congressional Office, several names were not approved by The White House, including Senator Weicker~~and~~ and Congressman Paul Simon.

This action places me in a very difficult position, because both men play a crucial role with regard to USICA. More specifically, Weicker could prevent me from reprogramming funds this fiscal year to enable the President's new initiative on youth exchanges to sound convincing at the May 24 White House meeting on this subject and when he meets his Summit counterparts at Versailles. Simon is probably the most frequent Congressional speaker in favor of academic exchanges.

I would be most grateful if you would take another look at the attached list, keeping in mind that we all want the President's new initiative to succeed.

* If you would not want a formal W.H. invitation to go to him, I could personally invite him, if OK.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO BE INVITED TO MAY 24 WHITE HOUSE MEETING

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP

Thomas P. O'Neill, (D) Massachusetts, Speaker of the House
James Wright, (D) Texas, Majority Leader
Robert Michel, (R) Illinois, Minority Leader
Trent Lott, (R) Mississippi, Deputy Minority Leader

Howard Baker, (R) Tennessee, Majority Leader
Ted Stevens, (R) Alaska, Deputy Majority Leader
Robert C. Byrd, (D) West Virginia, Minority Leader
Alan Cranston, (D) California, Deputy Minority Leader

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

J. Zablocki, (D) Wisconsin, Chairman
Dante Fascell, (D) Florida, Subcommittee Chairman
Dan Mica, (D) Florida
William S. Broomfield, (R) Michigan, Ranking Member
Edward J. Derwinski, (R) Illinois, Ranking Member of Subcommittee
Larry Winn, Jr., (R) Kansas
Millicent Fenwick, (R) New Jersey
Toby Roth, (R) Wisconsin
John LeBoutillier, (R) New York

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Jamie Whitten, (D) Mississippi, Chairman
Neal Smith, (D) Iowa, Subcommittee Chairman
Joseph D. Early, (D) Massachusetts
Jack Hightower, (D) Texas
Silvio Conte, (R) Massachusetts, Ranking Member
George M. O'Brien, (R) Illinois, Ranking Member of Subcommittee

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Charles H. Percy, (R) Illinois, Chairman
Howard H. Baker, Jr., (R) Tennessee, Majority Leader
Claiborne Pell, (D) Rhode Island, Ranking Member
Paul E. Tsongas, (D) Massachusetts

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Mark O. Hatfield, (R) Oregon, Chairman
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., (R) Connecticut, Subcommittee Chairman
Paul Laxalt, (R) Nevada
Thad Cochran, (R) Mississippi
Daniel Inouye, (D) Hawaii
William Proxmire, (D) Wisconsin, Ranking Member
Ernest F. Hollings, (R) South Carolina, Ranking Member of Subcommittee

OTHER POSSIBLE CHOICES

Leon Panetta, (D) California, Special Interest in Exchange
Paul Simon, (D) Illinois, Special Interest in Exchange
Pete Domenici, (R) New Mexico, Chairman, Senate Budget Committee
Harrison Schmitt, (R) New Mexico, Former Fulbrighter
Daniel Patrick Moynihan, (D) New York, Former Fulbrighter
Alphonse D'Amato, (D) New York
John Heinz, (R) Pennsylvania
Don Bonker, (D) Washington

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Alphonse D'Amato, (D) New York
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Don Bonker, (D) Washington