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OA/ID Number: 25883
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M E E T T H E P R E S S

America's Press Conference of the Air

2660 Woodley Road, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008

17 1975

November 5, 1975

The Honorable
George Bush
Chief, United States Liaison Office
17 Guanghua Road
Peking, People's Republic of China

Dear George:

I can't tell you how much I appreciate your hand-written note of October 22. I'm sure you know how much regard I have for your opinion. Your generous words will add considerably to the pleasure of my retirement.

I'm delighted that the rumors I heard about your return to Washington as head of the CIA proved true. I'm glad you will be back in Washington, and I'm sure you will be able to make good use of all your experience to do a first-rate job. I wish you the best on your new assignment.

I would be remiss if I didn't tell you at this time that I hope MEET THE PRESS will be the first national interview program on which you will appear if you decide to do anything. You will find Bill Monroe, who will become Executive Producer, and Betty Dukert, who will become Producer, first-rate people to deal with in every way, and please remember that my own interest in MEET THE PRESS will continue as long as it is on the air.

With warm regards and the hope that I will see you soon,

Cordially,

Lawrence E. Spivak
Lawrence E. Spivak

LES:hbf

February 5, 1976

Dear Larry,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter. It was good seeing you at dinner the other night.

I am delighted to be in this new job. There are many great people in this Agency and I'm going to work my heart out to earn their confidence.

Thanks again,

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

Mr. Lawrence E. Spivak
Meet the Press
2660 Woodley Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008



M E E T T H E P R E S S

America's Press Conference of the Air

2660 Woodley Road, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008

January 28, 1976

Dear George:

I was delighted to learn that at long last the Senate has confirmed you. I know you'll do a fine job as director, and I wish you a minimum of trouble and a maximum of accomplishment in the new job.

The debate over your confirmation amused me. Congress went to great lengths to politicize the organization and then some congressmen wouldn't vote to confirm you because you had experience in politics. What the CIA now needs more than any thing is some one who knows his way around the political arena to protect the organization against abuse by politicians.

With warm regards,

Cordially,

Lawrence E. Spivak
Lawrence E. Spivak

The Honorable
George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

*Dear Larry,
It is good to see you at
down the other
night.*

WILLIAM A. STEIGER
6TH DISTRICT, WISCONSIN

Room 1023
LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2476

MEMBER:
WAYS AND MEANS
COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 14, 1975

DISTRICT OFFICES:

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219 WASHINGTON AVENUE
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(414) 922-1180

Ambassador and Mrs. George Bush
U. S. Liaison Office
Peking, Peoples Republic of China
c/o U. S. State Department
Washington, D. C. 20520

BM
fol

Dear Bar and George:

I wish you were closer so we could talk from time to time with you on what's happening and what people are saying and where everything is going.

Undoubtedly, you will see or have already seen both the Time magazine and Newsweek magazine stories on all of the changes proposed by the Ford Administration. In addition, I'm sure you'll get a copy of the Evans and Novak piece from Wednesday, November 12, as well as George Will's column from the Post on November 12. I'm sending them to you, but I'm assuming that Don will have gotten them to you before this letter arrives.

The dilemma, of course, is the extent to which George Bush will be damaged, as I have a gut instinct he will be, by a rough confirmation fight. I'm also concerned about the extent to which the President is hurt by his decision to nominate you for the Central Intelligence Agency. Clearly, you are going to have to think carefully about what kind of statement you make on your availability for elected public office in the next few months or years. There is a strong feeling expressed by many of your former colleagues here in the House which is reflected in both the Will piece and the Evans and Novak piece. That feeling is that George Bush will have to say no, I am not available for public office by virtue of my assuming the Central Intelligence Agency directorship.

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Ambassador and Mrs. George Bush
Page 2

That is not the kind of position I would like you to be in, but I must say that I don't know if you have any choice. If you don't say that, then I think you run the very real risk of having a close confirmation fight and one that will hurt both you and the President.

One comment quoted in Newsweek was what would Republicans be saying if Larry O'Brien had been nominated by a Democrat to be the head of the CIA. That is unfair because Larry O'Brien is a very different person than George Bush. He does not have the integrity or intelligence that you have. Nonetheless, it is I am afraid the kind of characterization that will be used by Frank Church and others.

The good news, of course, is that Mike Mansfield said he would vote for you. It was a short, typical Mike Mansfield statement--very much to the point but positive in saying he would vote for you.

Everything becomes messier as time goes on because the President unravels a little bit more in his description of why changes were made. Clearly it was not a surprise for Colby to be ousted, and I don't think anybody really argues with that.

Time magazine quoted Don Rumsfeld as saying that he thought you should get Secretary of Defense, Richardson should get CIA, and he should be at Commerce. If Rummy said that, and I don't know that he did, that strategy is a good one and should have been adopted by the President.

All in all, I am deeply troubled by what is happening. I am more deeply troubled by the prospect of a difficult confirmation proceeding. My judgment is you can be confirmed. I don't doubt that, but I'm not at all sure that it is worth the price. There is now speculation that you will be withdrawn as a candidate, but where does that leave you. You can't stay in China.

Ambassador and Mrs. George Bush
Page 3

I suppose when I re-read this letter I'll sound like the harbinger of bad news, and I don't really mean to be that. But I know of no other way I can effectively communicate with you to at least share with you what I hear, what I see, and what I feel in order to give you some perspective from my standpoint.

I intend to talk to Tom Kleppe just to see what he has heard, and perhaps Tom will get in touch with you directly. At least, I would like him to do so.

Obviously, my biggest problem is not being able to visit personally with you and go through options and alternatives. This is not the best way to do it, but I hope you'll understand if I unload on you a little bit.

One other comment I should make to you. As I said in my earlier letter, I'm tired of seeing George Bush get kicked around. In part, George, that is a responsibility you must bear because of your willingness to simply say yes to whatever the President asks of you. That is something with which only you can deal. I can't, and that is a matter I fully understand. I believe you have more than done your service to your country.

Janie and Billy join in sending our love and best wishes to you both. Hello to C. Fred. Keep pedaling those bikes through Peking, and we look forward to seeing you both soon. Whatever happens, I hope you'll know that I have nothing but respect and admiration for Barbara and George Bush!

Sil

I've suggested that Tom write you
directly. I've also suggested that
you write him directly.

P.S. The Tom Wicker piece is the most rational I've yet seen!! A surprise.

Tom Kleppe deeply worried - has said if it is appropriate - he'll raise his concerns w/ the President. Roy Marston & Tom have talked w/ Agnew.

WILLIAM A. STEIGER
6TH DISTRICT, WISCONSIN

ROOM 1025
LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2476

MEMBER:
WAYS AND MEANS
COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 7, 1975

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MANTOWOC, WISCONSIN 54220
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FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN
(414) 922-1180

Ambassador and Mrs. George Bush
U. S. Liaison Office
Peking, Peoples Republic of China
c/o U. S. State Department
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Barbara and George:

Tom Devine was nice enough to call on Monday night to relay your message. I've since tried to make sure I've relayed your thoughts to all of those with whom I talked.

Please understand that the concern being expressed by your friends here was simply that we think you can do better in a different position, that you are now going to be subjected to a tough confirmation battle and that the whole thing is messy. The latest development with which you are familiar, of course, is the President's decision to ask Colby to stay on.

I've sent to you the front sections of the papers because I wanted to make sure you saw fully the columnists' comments, editorials and news reports. It is unfortunate that Newsweek magazine got the story in the way it did and thus totally disrupted the President's timing and way of handling this whole situation. I don't understand why the White House handled it the way it did given the fact that they were aware of Newsweek's intention to break the story on Saturday. The White House stonewalled it until Monday afternoon, and that period of time allowed so much rumor to go on and so many things to happen. Coupled with the Rockefeller announcement, you then have what appears to be a disorganized personnel handling situation.

Ambassador and Mrs. George Bush

Page 2

I'm assuming by what you said on the telephone that you were not fully briefed or fully aware of any options that might be available.

I don't think there is much validity to the charge of politicizing the agency because you served as the Republican National Chairman. But clearly, Frank Church's statement on the Postmaster Generalship was a well done statement. I'm sorry he made it, and I'm sorry it is being raised as it is.

The decision to put Richardson in as Secretary of Commerce doesn't make any sense to me, and I think you would have done very well in that position or as Secretary of Defense.

Obviously, I can but express to you a very deep concern over what has happened and the way it has happened. Whatever you do everyone here will support you and work with you and make sure that things go as easily as possible. But it is upsetting and distressing, and no one is quite sure exactly what is going on.

The distance is a problem and the phone line is a problem. You were nice to talk with me, and I very much appreciate your thoughtfulness in having Tom call back.

The wire was sent with the understanding that it might be too late, that you had in fact already accepted. My connection was not as good as yours apparently, and I didn't catch everything you said during our conversation. So I still had a faint hope that you could consider something else or stay where you were if all else failed.

Of course we want you back. Everyone here misses you and would like to have you back in whatever position you take.

I do feel strongly that you have done your duty, to your President and your country. I guess I'm a little tired of seeing George Bush kicked around more than I think he should be.

Ambassador and Mrs. George Bush
Page 3

I sent four new books to add to your bedside reading table, and I hope you'll like them. Please return them at your convenience.

The President was in Milwaukee on Thursday night, October 30, for a speech to the Republican Party of Wisconsin. He did an excellent job, was very forceful and received a standing ovation in the middle of his speech when he got into the New York situation and said that he wasn't about to bail out the city of New York. As a matter of fact, he was applauded throughout his speech. I had the chance to come back with him on the plane. He was very tired from a long day which started in Los Angeles, went to San Francisco and then on to Milwaukee. I hope he cuts back on this trips now and settles in for a while as President.

There continues to be confusion as to the status of his re-election campaign organization. It's a little hard for me to figure out exactly what is going on. He is not well organized in Wisconsin. As a matter of fact, he hasn't yet appointed a committee. They are searching, but the people under Bo Callaway who are in charge of the Ford delegate campaign don't have much experience in conventions or in delegate hunting. That worries me considerably. There is also not quite as much recognition of the fact that Reagan is a very real threat to the President. Obviously he becomes less of a threat if New Hampshire goes well for Ford and if Florida is close either way or if the President wins in Florida. But a loss in either of those two first primary states would give added strength to the Reagan organization and fund raising capability. I have yet to feel that the Ford campaign people fully understand the implications of Ronald Reagan's appeal to many Republicans. Since you have worked with Republicans, George, I know you well understand. I hope there will be a growing recognition in the not too distant future of what is a very real threat.

Ambassador and Mrs. George Bush
Page 4

Billy is doing very well in school and by and large is liking it except for his teacher, about whom I have very real problems and questions. Beauvoir has been good to him, and I'm pleased with the school. I think Billy is pleased with the kids in his class and with the approach the school takes.

Janie and I are doing well. How pleased we were with the news that Jeb and Columbo are having a baby. What fun for both of you to look forward to being grandparents. You will adore it!

Thank you for being so understanding and for giving me a chance to talk with you personally. I look forward to having the opportunity to visit with both of you when you get back.

Janie and Billy join in missing you and in expressing our profound respect for you both.

Sincerely yours,

William A. Steiger
Member of Congress

WAS:ki

P.S. Alan Ransberg now an AFSA Fellow with Dave Obey is interested in working with you. I'll send his resume - Obey gives him highest recommendation as very able and bright. He's with State, China desk, briefed you in New York so you'll meet him.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

WILLIAM A. STEIGER
SIXTH DISTRICT, WISCONSIN

HM
same person

11/20/75

Dear Sam and George:

Your 9 November letter just arrived - it is the most thoughtful and nicest and I am even so grateful. If any messages seem bleak please understand that our slowness stems from our respect and affection for you. It just seems wrong to have you caught in this situation. I do very much understand your decision, George, and know that whatever you do you will do well!

The best thought has come from

Rose 3. The large - George isn't
finished at all - CIA isolates him
from what can be a setback for
Republicans and GEF in 1976. He's
not be involved and cannot be
blamed. He's do a superb job
at the Agency - clean up the
mess. He's gain trust and restore
confidence in our intelligence community
and be able to come back from
that even stronger!! The scenario
you paint is the most interesting
one I've heard expressed.

You are wrong, you know, about saying
you are 51 and your political career is
behind you!! I don't buy that and
don't agree.

Thank you for your letter and for all
you do for us and for country. Can't wait
to see you here. Hope you can read this!!
(;) J+OS.

JDS

Nov. 17

Dear Bar.

It is so frustrating to have you so far away right now. Have no idea how long it's taking the mass of clippings Bill has sent to reach you. There have been some thoughtful and pro George columns and editorials recently, noting his competence and denying that past political service should in any way disqualify him for CIA service. In what it's worth, have no doubt George would be confirmed, in spite of Church. but fear a long + yucky business unless he makes some grand statement about taking himself out of the Deep Race or other political office. I am Furious

And FRANTIC about it. Mad at the Pres. for asking in the first place + having to back track on timing in the second. The whole switch left the impression here not of strong leadership - but of bad ~~disarray~~ disarray (sp?!) at the White House.

Have no doubt Gense would do a superb job, but why should we sacrifice him to the CIA??? Why foreclose the possibility of political service now of all times? It just seems INSANE. Now what? Assume if withdrawal is the answer, the request will have to be said to come from Gense - which just adds insult to injury - obviously the Chiwa Experience now draws to a close so what now? It all makes me incoherent. I feel so

JDS

strongly that George has been
done a disservice - He should
be offered some other 1st rate
post and the whole agency
business dropped.

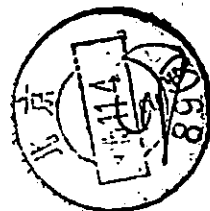
Anyway, we love you dearly
and remain confident that this
will work out without requiring
unacceptable sacrifices of you
both yet another time. DAMN!

All is O.K. here. Summer
still lingers in believability. It is
70° here right now on Nov 17th!
Billy seems to have settled in
at school - at least we hope
so.

Spent a fantastic day at the Supreme Court watching the arguments on the ^{new} Campaign Law ~~case~~ which Billy Buckley, McCarthy et al are trying to have declared unconstitutional on a 1st Amendment basis. A very awesome experience as well as very emotional - watching the other side make a strong point + hoping our side could counter it! At the end of the arguments, our side was quite hopeful. Now everyone just settles back to wait for the decision. It is hoped it will be a speedy one. Your friends Powell + Stewart were both most impressive. Powell in particular, seemed to have almost memorized the briefs on both sides.

Have read the account of your trip twice. What a great opportunity - It seemed a great contrast to Peking to me - + the digging of shelters even out in the hinterland makes me very nervous! I really think average folks here think the days of large scale wars are over. At least we don't seem to worry about it much! Love to you
J.

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BUWASHINGTON DC 63 03 314P EST PAGE 1/50

AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH USLO PEKING
PEKING

DEAR GEORGE

EXCEPT FOR HAMMERSCHMIDT UNIVERSAL FEELING AGENCY A DEAD END
POLITICALLY MAHON AMONG OTHER EXPRESSES STRONG VIEW WOULD NOT BE
ADVISABLE FOR YOU TO TAKE IT REPUBLICANS ALL SAYING YOU
SERVED YOUR PRESIDENT THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENT REASON TO ACCEPT
AGENCY PRECLUDES YOU

1-023446A307 AMBASSADOR PAGE 2/13

FROM CONSIDERATION FOR VEEP WHY DONT YOU
TAKE DOD GOD SPEED

BILL STEIGER

February 20, 1976

Dear Jack,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter of February 12th. We loved China, but now we're back in this tough new job and I'm looking forward to it immensely.

Thanks again for your good wishes.

Sincerely,


George Bush
Director

Mr. Jacob Stein
20 Jerusalem Avenue
Hicksville, New York 11801

JACOB STEIN
20 JERUSALEM AVENUE
HICKSVILLE, N. Y. 11801
WELLS 8-6012

February 12, 1976

K
I have him
no political count
though

Mr. George Bush
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

I was delighted to learn of your confirmation as the Director of the C.I.A. and I sincerely congratulate you. I feel confident that this most sensitive Agency is now in your mature and balanced hands.

It is several years since we last met at the luncheon which the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations tendered to you as you completed your appointment as Ambassador to the United Nations and almost two years since I had occasion to talk to you about an interest I had in being a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket.

You were most helpful in directing me to the proper political channels and I am now in serious discussions with local Republican leaders concerning my candidacy in the forthcoming election.

All these decisions will be made in due time and, if I should be designated, I am sure it will be a most meaningful experience for me. I will exert a maximum effort to be successful in this endeavor.

I trust that you found your stay in Peking useful in strengthening their understanding of America and our understanding of "oriental inscrutability." YNS

All the best as you enter into your new career. Jean joins me in sending you and your lovely lady kindest regards.

Cordially,


JACOB STEIN

JS:dl

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

November 27, 1975

John Ellsworth Stein, Esq.,
Stein, Halpert & Miller,
528 Barr Building,
910 17th St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20006.

Dear John:

I was delighted to get that information about your Uncle Sidney. I had not known of that family history.

The months ahead will be difficult. We are leaving this marvelously tranquil life here in China to come back to what is enormous turmoil and controversy. I didn't seek the job, but I will do my very best.

We do look forward to seeing you and Abbe when we get back.

Yours very truly,

George Bush

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

LAW OFFICES
STEIN, HALPERT & MILLER
528 BARR BUILDING
910 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

JOHN ELLSWORTH STEIN
STUART D. HALPERT*
WARREN L. MILLER†

BENET D. GELLMAN†
Counsel

*Also Admitted in Maryland
†Also Admitted in Virginia

TELEPHONE
(202) 785-3355
CABLE ADDRESS
"FARRAGUTSQ"

November 14, 1975

The Honorable George Bush
Chief
United States Liaison Office
U.S.L.O./Peking
Guang Hua Lu, 17
People's Republic of China

Dear George:

I want to offer you my congratulations and best wishes on your nomination by the President to Director of Central Intelligence. Once again, you have been asked to perform a difficult task at a critical time.

The Central Intelligence Agency is under close scrutiny now from many sectors of the public, and such a climate undoubtedly makes difficult the effective gathering of intelligence. Nevertheless, our country's need for accurate intelligence information continues to be acute.

My uncle, Sidney Stein, served in the Agency from the time of its formation until 1972, when he was forced to resign because of illness. In 1971, he was awarded the Intelligence Medal of Merit by Ambassador Helms. Over the years he instilled in me a high regard for the aims of the Agency.

These may be difficult months for you, for in addition to learning the workings of the Agency, it appears that you will be asked simultaneously to explain them before Congress. If there is anything at all I can do to be of assistance to you, please let me know.

Abbe and I look forward very much to having you and Barbara back in Washington.

With warm regards,



Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

February 12, 1976

Dear Abbe,

Many thanks for your thoughtful note written on Sunday. I'm glad to be out here at the Agency in spite of all the controversy and turmoil.

Please tell John that we're dying to see both of you. Just come by. Most Sundays we sit around and have hamburgers, as you may remember, so come on over.

Thanks again for your note.

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

Mrs. John E. Stein
5420 Moorland Lane
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Sun.

Dear Aunt Ber & Uncle Poppy,

Boy, do you ever make the Front Page look good!
Congrats on making it through Congress. We were
rooting for you. It's a tough job, but you always do
those so well. Now that we're out near you, we'll
have to get you over sometime. It's nice to have you
back

Love,
Abbe & John

February 18, 1976

Dear Ed,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter of February 5th. I was pleased to hear of your chairmanship for the Retarded Citizens Association. I know you will do a great job!

My new job is a fantastic challenge, and I am glad to be out here in spite of all the turmoil. There are many wonderful people working at CIA and it's a pleasure to be associated with them.

Thanks so much again for your kind words and good wishes.

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

Mr. Edwin T. Stitt
Royal Resources Corporation
612 Country Club Road
Fairmont, West Virginia 26554

ROYAL RESOURCES CORPORATION

612 COUNTRY CLUB ROAD, FAIRMONT, W.VA. 26554 • 304/363-8131

EDWIN T. STITT
ATTORNEY

February 5, 1976

K
1. Thank him

The Honorable George Bush
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear George:

I have followed your political career with great interest and want to send you my congratulations on this most recent honor and also thank you for giving your time and ability to government service.

Just the other day I ran into someone from Midland and we spoke of you and your many achievements both in the industry and in government. No matter with whom I talk, whether someone personally acquainted with you or someone who knows of you because of your public service, I always hear complimentary remarks. You are unique in this respect in that very few people stay in the public eye very long without at least some criticism.

I trust that before too long, you will be a candidate for an office for which I will be able to vote. In addition to my vote please always feel free to call on me for any other assistance.

I am just commencing a membership drive here in Marion County for the Retarded Citizens Association of which I am membership chairman and I certainly wish I had the kind of help that you afforded me when we were raising money for the Midland County Cancer Fund.

Best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely,

Ed

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library
Thank
Congratulate him

ETS:csm

November 28, 1975

Mr. Michael A. Stimola,
Personnel Manager,
Sandvik Steel, Inc.,
1702 Nevins Road,
Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410.

Dear Mike:

Great letter! Thanks for your words
of confidence.

We have loved China, but now we go
back to controversy and conflict. But I
guess that's what makes life great.

Maybe we'll get to see you in the not
too distant future.

Warmest personal regards,

George Bush

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

SANDVIK

SANDVIK STEEL, INC.

ADDRESS 1702 NEVINS ROAD, FAIR LAWN, N.J. 07410
TELEPHONE AREA CODE 201 797-6200
TELETYPE 710-988-2260
CABLE SANDVIK

November 13, 1975

Mr. George Bush
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear George,

When I heard of your nomination to Director of the Control Intelligence Agency, it reminded me of the comment made by your West Texas friend, upon your appointment to Chairman, Republican National Committee, "Dear George, I see you can't hold a job".

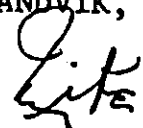
In all seriousness though, I wanted to express my congratulations and best wishes to you in another of your increasingly important assignments in Government Service. I'm sure you'll find it a challenging and demanding responsibility.

I tried to reach you while in Houston recently but I was unsuccessful. When I'm next in Washington, I'll give it another try.

Godspeed and all the best in your new job.

Sincerely,

SANDVIK, INC.


Michael A. Stimola
Personnel Manager

MAS:cg

April 1, 1976

Dear Mr. Stone,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter of March 27th. The country needs a vital CIA and I'm proud to be working here.

I do appreciate your very generous offer of support. Thanks again for taking the time to wish me well.

Sincerely,



George Bush

Mr. M. L. Stone
P. O. Box 267
Saratoga, Texas 77585

M. L. Stone

P. O. BOX 267

SARATOGA, TEXAS 77585

713/298-5400 2511

3-27-76

Dear Mr. Bush,

I am sure you will not remember me but I have been a fan of yours a long time.

I am very upset with the way Congress has exposed the CIA and its members.

If there is any way I can help; please let me know. I am not applying for a job but I sure do love this country.

My wife and I are going to Europe May 6, 1976 via Edinburgh and I would be glad to be of service at no cost.

I sleep better at night knowing you are in charge.

Best wishes,

M.L. Stone

P.S. Come by to see us.

February 10, 1976

Dear Dave,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter. Though Barbara and I love China, we are glad to be home and I'm happy to be in this new job. It is a real challenge--understatement of the year!

Thanks again for your thoughtfulness and good wishes.

Sincerely,

/s/ George
George Bush
Director

Mr. David L. Stottlemeyer
United States Mission to the
United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library



UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

K
Thank you

February 3, 1976

Honorable George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Ambassador Bush,

Congratulations on assuming your new job! I saw the picture of Barbara and you in the Times with the President and was reminded of my being remiss in dropping you a note.

Undoubtedly life will change dramatically for you in moving from Peking to Washington. I'm sure Harry will hold things together in USLO until a new boss is named.

Ambassador Moynihan's announcement yesterday to leave USUN caught us by surprise, and it will take some time for things to settle down here.

Jane and I wish you and your family the very best, and welcome you home.

Sincerely,

David L. Stottlemeyer

DEMOCRATIC
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 797-5900

Robert S. Strauss
Chairman

November 6, 1975

by hand 11-18

Ambassador George Bush
Peking
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

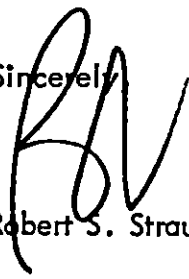
Dear George:

I was delighted to receive your letter today which I am going to share with Marshall Coyne.

I think you will also be very interested in the very strong comments I made before the Godfrey Sperling group with respect to your competence, character and high degree of respect that I have for you. It came up within the context of the discussion with respect to the political aspects of your appointment. I will be available to discuss this with you when you desire. In the meantime, I am glad they are getting you out of China before you cause the onslaught of 500 million against this small, poorly-led nation.

With regards to Barbara and renewed expression of my deep affection and friendship, I am

Sincerely,


Robert S. Strauss

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

February 24, 1976

Dear Ted,

Just a quick note to thank you so much for your thoughtful letter of February 17th. It was great hearing from you!

I am very pleased to be in this new job. There is a tremendous amount of excellence out here and I believe that our national security must have a strong CIA.

Please give my best to Annette. I hope I'll see Bob soon, either up here or better still, in Texas.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely,

George

George Bush
Director

Mr. Theodore H. Strauss
Chairman of the Board
United National Bank
Main and Akard
Dallas, Texas 75201

United
NATIONAL BANK

THEODORE H. STRAUSS
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

February 17, 1976

The Honorable George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear George:

First, a note of congratulations to you and to your family on the distinguished appointment bestowed upon you. The country is indeed fortunate to have men like you willing and capable of serving in the manner you have demonstrated for so long.

Be assured that along with my best wishes goes a promise of assistance whenever and wherever you feel I can be helpful.

Annette joins me in sending our warmest personal regards.

Sincerely

THS
Theodore H. Strauss

THS:gh

*Thank him
Best to
Annette.
Hope I'll see
Bob soon up
here on hither
still in
Texas*

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dear Tom,

Many thanks for your thoughtful letter of January 30th. This new job is a tremendous challenge, and it puts me completely out of politics, but I am convinced that it is vital work.

I'm lucky to be surrounded by so many able people out here in the CIA Headquarters. The job won't be easy, but it's a whale of a challenge.

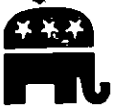
Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George Bush".

George Bush

Mr. Tom Stroock
State Chairman
Republican National Committee
P. O. Box 2875
Casper, Wyoming 82601



Republican National Committee.

Tom Stroock, State Chairman
Member for Wyoming
Post Office Box 2875
Casper, Wyoming 82601
(307) 234-8925

January 30, 1976

Mr. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear "Poppy":

Congratulations on your confirmation to the position of Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. It is no exaggeration to say that those of us who know you are sleeping better nights because you are in charge of our country's intelligence services.. I am delighted that an unfair series of attacks on you has been overcome and that you are in a position to render valuable service to the country.

I plan to be back at the Republican National Committee Meeting the end of this month and hope to see you there. In the meantime, warm best wishes and good luck in your new responsibilities.

Cordially yours,

Tom Stroock
State Chairman

TS/rh

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

February 19, 1976

Dear George,

Thanks so much for your thoughtful letter of February 6th.

I remember well our meeting in Joliet. I've traveled many miles since then, but I'm happy to be home and in this new job. It's a fantastic challenge.

Thank you again for your kind wishes.

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

Mr. George T. Swaim, Jr.
Swaim, Zimmerly & Swaim
139 North Dearborn Avenue
Kankakee, Illinois 60901

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

LAW OFFICES
SWAIM, ZIMMERLY & SWAIM

GEORGE T. SWAIM, JR.
PHILIP C. ZIMMERLY
J. SCOTT SWAIM

139 NORTH DEARBORN AVENUE
KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS
60901

LEHIGH BUILDING
PHONE 815-939-3134

February 6, 1976

The Honorable George Bush
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bush:

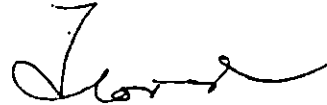
Congratulations with respect to your appointment as director of the C.I.A. President Ford's selection was a very wise decision, and a man of your integrity, ability and vision for the future of our great country is needed in these trying times when far too many people, including an awful lot of Democratic congressmen, are taking pot shots at this particular vital agency.

I have enjoyed communicating with you over the years, and particularly enjoyed meeting you and talking with you briefly when you were in Joliet for the Congressman George O'Brien rally a few years ago.

With best personal regards and much success in your new position.

Sincerely yours,

SWAIM, ZIMMERLY & SWAIM



GEORGE T. SWAIM, JR.
GTS/ds
file

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

February 17, 1976

Dear Carl,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful card. It was good of you to think of me.

I am looking forward to this controversial and tough new job, but I know it will be rewarding. The country needs a vital CIA and I'm proud to be working here.

Thanks again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

Mr. Carl Swenson
52 Highfield Lane
Nutley, New Jersey 07110

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

SINCERE
Congratulations



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PANTUCKET, N.Y. U.S.A.
25-523

Dear George

With warmest
congratulations to you
and best wishes
for everything good

in the future.

With best personal regards

Sincerely
Carl Swenson

b. Swenson
52- Hapfeld Lane
Nutley NJ
07110



The Honorable George H. Bush

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

McLean

Virginia

Personal

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

November 20, 1975

Mr. Richard Sykes
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1A 2AH
ENGLAND

Dear Richard:

Teddy Youde gave me your letter. I have yet to talk to him about all its meaning, but I do look forward to working with you. Bar and I have loved our brief, too brief, stay in China; but now it's time to go back into the controversy of the new job. It'll be tough but I really believe in the importance of the work and I look forward to tackling the job.

It pleases me to think I may get to see you and Ann from time to time.

Best ever,

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Personal and Confidential



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

4. XI. 75

Dear George

May I send you my
congratulations and every
good wish for the future,
on your appointment—as
Director of Central Intelligence.
You will not need me to tell
you it is no bed of roses,

Determined NOT to be
National Security Classified
By SCS on 9/12/2017

But I have every confidence
that you will make a
commendable success of it.

As you may know (if
not, Teddy Yende can enlighten
you) my present job is

the Foreign Office & you

are in contact with the

Intelligence Community, and

it is ~~in~~ ^{for} a particular

personal reason for me

Personal and Confidential



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

to know that we shall
be working together
in support of our joint
and Allied aims. I
shall look forward to
seeing you, on one side of
the Atlantic or the other,
in the not too distant future.
You may be sure that there
will always be a warm

welcome for you whenever you
choose to come to London.

Meanwhile Ann joins
me in sending you and
Barbara our love and,
once again, every good
wish,

Sincerely

Richard Sykes

76-6840/A

February 5, 1976

Dear Stuart,

Thanks ever so much for your thoughtful note. I am delighted to be in this new job. There are many great people in this Agency and I'm going to work hard to earn their confidence.

Thanks again,

Sincerely,

George Bush
George Bush
Director

The Honorable Stuart Symington
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

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Stuart Symington
Missouri



File #	76-6840
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United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

January 28, 1976

Dear George:

All congratulations on your confirmation —
and good luck and best wishes in your
new work.

Sincerely,

Stuart Symington

P.S. Sorry I was not there to vote
for you as I have the dubious
pleasure of being in Bethesda
Naval Hospital.

J.

Stuart

Honorable George Bush
The Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

February 17, 1976

Dear Marc,

What a kind and thoughtful letter you wrote me on February 3rd. This job won't be easy--I know that. However, with the support of friends like you, I feel confident it will work.

Just as I did at the U.N., I have laid politics completely aside. I recognize I will have to convince some of the skeptics about this. In any event, I'm very pleased with the quality of the people I find here at the CIA. There also seems to be a sense of reason returning to the debate. All of this is good.

Thanks again for your very thoughtful, kind and personal letter.

Sincerely,



George Bush

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs
The American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

GB:pgh



THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022 • 212/751-4000 • Cable Wishcom, N.Y.

MAY 13-16, 1976, THE WASHINGTON HILTON

Personal

February 3, 1976

The Honorable George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Langley Field, Virginia 23665

Dear George,

It gave me much personal pleasure to learn of your confirmation as Director of the CIA and I want to congratulate you on this important recognition.

I continue to recall both with pleasure and appreciation the very constructive role that you played in helping us to defend the human rights of several Jewish families in the Soviet Union who, in fact, you helped release from their captivity. I don't forget friends, especially when they have been under fire, and I want you to know of my continued gratitude.

If there is any which in which I can be personally or professionally helpful to you in realizing the positive and defensible goals in your new assignment, I hope you will feel free to call on me.

With warmest personal good wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
National Director
Interreligious Affairs

MHT:RPR

Enclosure

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Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE U. S. SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Presented by

RABBI MARC H. TANENBAUM

NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF

INTERRELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

(Member of the 1980s Project Working Group on Human Rights of the Council on Foreign Relations; and Member of the Steering Committee of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration's Citizens Dialogue Programs)

On the Subject of

"MORAL ASPECTS OF AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY"

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1976

U. S. SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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PAT M. HOLT, CHIEF OF STAFF
ARTHUR M. KUHLMAN, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 17, 1975

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum
American Jewish Committee
165 E. 56th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Rabbi Tanenbaum:

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has embarked upon an ambitious series of non-partisan hearings aimed at clearly enunciating the various foreign policy options available to the United States in the next decade.

The scope of the series is rather broad. We are looking into the role of resources, security and interdependence in foreign policy formulation. More importantly, there is an overriding question that must be answered, "What kind of a nation do we want to be among the family of nations?"

In an attempt to find answers for that question we are asking a small group of prominent religious leaders to appear before the Committee here in Washington on the morning of January 21 to discuss the values and goals that should be considered in our future relations with other countries. I am delighted that you will be able to participate in that hearing along with Archbishop Yacobos, Archbishop Peter Gerety and, most likely, Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr., and Claire Randall.

Enclosed is a commentary from Eric Sevareid, as well as examples of testimony from a few previous witnesses. In some cases, witnesses have prepared lengthy written statements for the record and then briefly summarized their documents. In others, no testimony has been prepared in advance and the witnesses have spoken from notes.

At the conclusion of the series of hearings, probably near the Bicentennial, the Committee will have prepared a summary of foreign policy choices for the next decade, the pros and the cons. It is our hope that summary will serve to encourage further discussion of the issues among a wide spectrum of the American people.

-2-

The Committee is authorized to reimburse you for your round trip transportation, economy class, and a per diem allowance of \$35.

I understand that George Kroloff, my Administrative Assistant on the Foreign Relations Committee, has discussed details with you. He will continue to keep you informed and be available to answer any further questions.

We look forward to seeing you on the 21st of January.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,


John Sparkman
Chairman

Enclosures

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished members of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee,

My name is Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum. I serve as National Director of Interreligious Affairs of the American Jewish Committee, a major human relations agency of the Jewish community. I am grateful, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of your invitation to testify here today together with eminent leaders and friends from the Roman Catholic, Protestant, Greek Orthodox, and Black Church communities. The views that I present are my own, although I should like to think that they find concurrence among many in the Jewish community.

The American Jewish Committee was established in 1906, in the wake of pogroms in Czarist Russia, to protect the lives and rights of Jews in the United States and abroad. Basic to its philosophy is the conviction that the denial of justice or equal opportunity to any group threatens the rights of all. To further this concept, our national headquarters, the Institute of Human Relations, has been developed as a center for research and social action in the field of inter-group relations between the various religious, racial, and ethnic bodies in the United States and abroad. In addition to a national membership drawn from every major city in the United States, we maintain offices in Europe, Latin America, the Middle East (Israel), and have correspondents in parts of Asia and Africa.

The American Jewish Committee has been committed from its earliest days to the ideals of the promotion of peace based on

the right to self-determination, co-existence, mutual respect between peoples and nations, and constructive collaboration between the nations and peoples of the earth in service of our common human welfare. In particular, we have sought to make a contribution to the advancement of international human rights; that is, to the idea that it is desirable and feasible to promulgate universal standards of human rights and to establish institutions or procedures for implementing them. In addition, we have pioneered in a program of religious and general education designed to uproot the sources of group hatred found in negative or hostile stereotypes that frequently feed religious bigotry and political-ideological fanaticism, the explosive chemistry which is responsible for so much of the religious-ethnic conflicts that tragically pockmark virtually every continent of the globe.

These convictions and actions derive primarily from:

a) the moral and ethical value system of Judaism as a religious civilization, and b) the American democratic ethos. I should now

like to say a few words about these value assumptions which constitute the frame of reference for the subsequent comments I wish to make about several foreign policy issues that confront the American people and other members of the human family.

A - MORAL AND ETHICAL VALUES AND IDEALS OF JUDAISM

Neither the Bible nor Rabbinic Judaism has a word for "ethics". A small volume in the Mishnah often referred to as the "Ethics of the Fathers" - because it contains much ethical instruction - is en-

titled in Hebrew merely "The Chapters of the Fathers." Ethics is not conceived apart from religion, so that it is included in whatever expression the Bible and the Talmud use for religion. Ethics is part and parcel of "the way of life" of Judaism.

That Jewish "way of life" has its origins in the experience of the Divine Presence in the midst of the decisive events of the Exodus and of Sinai, events which have altered the entire course of human history. The children of Israel experienced the reality of the Lord of history through His involvement in their liberation from physical oppression, persecution, massacre, and injustices as "slaves unto Pharaoh in Egypt". To Pharaoh, who was worshipped as a Divine emperor and who was the source of law, never its servant, the Israelite slaves were regarded as chattel, "the untouchables" of ancient Egypt.

At Sinai, the Israelites had a transforming experience of Divine Revelation as moral will which was ratified by an everlasting Covenant. Henceforth, the Israelites are perceived by God to be "a kingdom of priests and a holy nation." What an extraordinary Divine-human scenario! Yesterday, they were slaves, the outcasts of history; now an entire people are stamped with the dignity of priesthood and holiness, and are set on the course of history with a messianic task of redemption in society and through history until the coming of the Kingdom.

Israel's religion, Prof. David Flusser asserts, was a break-

through in human consciousness. The God of Israel initiated a new era in the history of mankind, introducing a new concept of justice - which is the central message of His revelation - an uncompromising moral law, and an original social order to be established paradigmatically in the Holy Land of Palestine,¹ conceived in this justice. This postulate of individual and social justice was not to be limited to Israel only. The Creator of the universe postulates this justice for all His human creatures; it was incumbent on all the peoples of the world.

The concept of justice which emerges from the Hebrew Bible is not just the regimen of mighty men - the Bible does not identify God on the side of Pharaoh and his imperium! It stresses that God cares for the poor and unprotected, for the orphan, the widow and the stranger. The basis of social justice was not to be external power and might, but the reverence of God and obedience to His moral will.

To understand the idea of justice in Israel; we must bear in mind the Biblical teaching that the human being is created in the image of God, that each human life is sacred and of infinite worth. In consequence, a human being cannot be treated as a chattel, or an object to be disposed of for someone's program or project or ideology, but must be treated as a personality. Every human being is the

1. (See The Holy Year and Its Origins in the Jewish Jubilee Year, by this writer, published by the Vatican Office for the Holy Year, 1975, Vatican City).

possessor of the right-to-life, dignity and honor, and the fruits of his or her labor.

Justice is respect for the personality of others and their inalienable rights, even as injustice is the most flagrant manifestation of disrespect for the personality of others. Judaism requires that human personality be respected in every human being - in the female prisoner of war, in the delinquent, even in the criminal condemned to death. The supreme importance of the human being in the economy of the Universe is expressed in this Rabbinic teaching:

"Man (the human being) was first created as a single individual to teach the lesson that whoever destroys one life, Scripture ascribes it to him as though he had destroyed a whole world; and whoever saves one life, Scripture ascribes it to him as though he had saved a whole world." (Sanhedrin 4:5).

However, justice is more than mere abstention from injuring our fellow human beings. "The work of justice is peace, and the effect thereof quietness and confidence forever." (Isaiah 32:17). It is a positive conception, and includes economic well-being, intellectual and spiritual growth, philanthropy, and every endeavor that will enable human beings to realize the highest and best in their natures.

The conditions for that self-realization require active efforts to bring about the final disappearance of injustice and oppression, which as represented in the Jewish High Holiday liturgy, are the

goals of human history. "And may all wickedness be consumed as a flame and may evil rule be removed from the earth," declare the Rosh Hashonah prayers.

And finally, the stability, as well as the happiness of a community, can only be assured when it rests upon a foundation of peace. In the absence of peace there can be neither prosperity nor well-being. "Peace is equal in worth to everything," declare the Rabbis (Sifra). And they add, "Beloved is peace since the benedictions only conclude with the hope of peace," thus teaching that the blessings even of the High Priest are of no avail unless accompanied by peace (Numbers Rabbah 11:7.)

While the Prophets of Israel and the Rabbis believed that God intended the nations to be at peace with one another, war was not prohibited. Jewish ethics would admit the duty to defend the higher values in human life by war if necessary. If Isaiah or Jeremiah had thought that yielding to the foreign invader would mean destruction to the religion or the people they valued, they would have urged resistance, with the same vigor that they demanded constantly the practice of righteousness in obedience to God's will. All the facts of Biblical and post-Biblical Judaism taken together lead to the conclusion that the ethical judgment on war, according to Judaism, is that it must be eradicated to make human life conform to the Divine rule, that those guilty of causing it commit a crime against humanity and a sin against God. However, they are

justified who, to defend the higher values in human life, resist, if necessary by war, an attack on them. The justification would extend to a nation's defense of its liberty. The spiritual values in the life of a nation, which include its historic distinctiveness, may justify it, when attacked or threatened to engage in war to save its independent existence. (See Dr. Israel Mattuck in his study of Jewish Ethics, particularly his chapter on "The Judgment on War.")

B - THE AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ETHOS: A BICENTENNIAL PERSPECTIVE

As we mark the observance of the American Bicentennial, it will be helpful at this Senate hearing to recall that however angrily the Founding Fathers might argue over points of constitutional structure, they agreed unanimously that it would take more than a perfect plan of government to preserve ordered liberty. Something else was needed, some moral principle diffused among the people to strengthen the urge to peaceful obedience and hold the community on an even keel.

Theophilus Parsons wrote at the end of his great Essex Result, "The spirit of a free Republican Constitution, or the moving power which should give it action ought to be political virtue, patriotism, and a just regard for the natural rights of mankind."

Samuel Adams spoke for all American thinkers when he reminded James Warren,

"We may look up to armies for our defense, but virtue is our best security. It is not possible that any state should long remain free where virtue is not supremely honored."

Another Bostonian added, "Liberty cannot be preserved if the manners of the people are corrupted, nor absolute monarchy introduced, where they are sincere."

The decade of crisis preceding the Revolution brought new popularity to the cult of virtue that had long held sway in the colonies. Revolutionary thinkers drew heavily on their colonial heritage in proclaiming virtue the essence of freedom. There was a widespread conviction that free government rested on a definite moral basis - a virtuous people. Conversely, the decay of a people's morals signaled the end of liberty and happiness. On no point in the whole range of political theory were Americans more thoroughly in accord.² Free government was in large part a problem in practical ethics.

Most of the ceaseless preaching about "the fatal effects of luxury to a free state" was directed at the mother country. This was especially true in the last months before independence, when men like Edward Bancroft began to argue that the "Effeminacy, luxury, and corruption which extend to all orders of men" in England would poison the youthful body of America unless it were to cut short its dependence.

Americans could launch a Republic with some hope of success, for it was the one form of government, John Adams pointed out, "whose principle and foundation is virtue."

2. The Political Thought of the American Revolution by Clinton Rossiter, Harvest Books.

In the process of exhorting one another to be brave, frugal, and honest, and of damning England as "that degenerate land," American writers worked out a well-rounded theory of the ethical basis of the government. In particular, they identified the essential public virtues, described the contrasting political fates of good men and bad, and recommended techniques for promoting virtue and discouraging vice.

In addition to approving all recognized Biblical (Jewish and Christian), Roman, and English virtues, Americans singled out several attitudes or traits of special consequence for a free republic:

First, the willingness to act morally without compulsion, to obey the laws of nature as interpreted by reason and the laws of man as established in consent;

Second, the love of liberty, the desire for the adventure and sacrifices of free government rather than the false security of tyranny;

Third, public spirit and patriotism, defined by a native in 1776 for the enlightenment of his fellow Virginians as "a disinterested attachment to the publick /sic/ good, exclusive and independent of all private and selfish interest;"

Fourth, official incorruptibility, a state of virtue saluted by Jefferson in The Summary View when he reminded George III that "the whole act of government consists in the art of being honest;" and

Fifth, industry and frugality, hard work and plain living, the only path to personal liberty and national independence. Special attention was devoted to the fifth of these qualities for industry and frugality were essential to the success of America's program of economic resistance.

The cultivation of these great public virtues - moral action without compulsion, love of liberty, public spirit, incorruptibility, and industry and frugality - was considered the first duty of a free people. Men and women who displayed these qualities were the raw material of liberty. Without such people, in low places as well as high, free government could not possibly exist. The fruits of virtue, for nations as well as men and women, were liberty, prosperity, and happiness; the fruits of corruption and luxury were tyranny, poverty and misery. "And as too great authority intoxicates and poisons kings, so luxury poisons a whole nation," Nathaniel Ames warned.

How to encourage virtue and thus "keep up the spirit of good government?" To this key question of political liberty, Americans replied: (a) hortatory religion; (b) sound education; (c) honest government; and (d) a simple economy.

A) RELIGION - The strain of piety in the philosophy of American life is evident in the appeal of the Declaration of Independence to "Nature's God," "the Creator," and "the Supreme Judge of the World."

Few thinking lay people, whether believers like Samuel Adams or

skeptics like Benjamin Franklin, ever doubted the indispensability of organized religion in the preservation of public and private morality.

The practice of religion was as essential to virtue as was the practice of virtue to freedom. Religion helped put order in ordered liberty, especially by emphasizing the dependence of public morality on private virtue.

B) EDUCATION - The second means of promoting virtue was public and private education. Like their colonial forbears, the men and women of the Revolution considered the inculcation of morality one of the three or four basic purposes of all instruments of education.

C) HONEST GOVERNMENT - In the Revolutionary mind, natural law and virtue were closely identified. The Massachusetts Constitution reflected the deeply-held conviction that government was important as a promoter of virtues. Not only did it nourish morality indirectly by encouraging and protecting, and perhaps supporting, the instruments of religion and education; it was expected to make a number of direct contributions by:

- a) Passing sumptuary laws "to discourage prodigality and extravagance, vain and expensive amusements and fantastic foppery, and to encourage the opposite virtues;"
- b) Making proclamations from time to time of days "of public humiliation, fasting, and prayer."
- c) Operating itself at the highest level of justice, virtue

and incorruptibility.

Preachers never tired of exhorting legislators and judges to be men of spotless integrity in both public and private dealings. Orators never tired of reminding the public that it should look for virtue before all other qualities in selecting candidates for public office.

D). SIMPLE ECONOMY - One influential group of Revolutionary thinkers asserted that the virtues necessary to maintain free government were more likely to flourish in an agrarian than in a manufacturing or commercial economy.

In sum, just as religion, education, government, and agriculture could raise the level of public and private morality, so morality could strengthen each of these great human undertakings. It was the business of political philosophers to discover the virtues that lead to free government, and the form of government that leads men and women to virtue.

II - SOME MORAL AMBIGUITIES

Like Israel of old, we were a messianic nation from our birth. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution defined the mission. We were born to exemplify the virtues of democracy and to extend the frontiers of the principles of self-government throughout the world.

A sense of mission can be a fruitful source of discipline and inspiration. The substance and content of our national sense of mission, namely, the preservation and extension of democratic self-government, is more valid than other forms of national messianism. Indeed, Prof. Bayless Manning, writing in the January 1976 issue of Foreign Affairs on "Goals, Ideology, and Foreign Policy," makes precisely this point in discussing the conduct of foreign policy in the nation's "third century":

"No contemporary American can be unaware of the deficiencies, shortcomings and blind spots that still mar the social landscape of the United States today, and the painful slowness with which we have sometimes moved to correct these failings. But many Americans, especially younger ones, do need to remind themselves that, for all its blemishes, the United States stands in the forefront of the world in its commitment to the proposition that the individual human being should be free to think what he wants, write what he wishes, assemble as he will, read as his curiosity leads him, paint as his eye uniquely sees, worship as to him seems right, and espouse whatsoever political position he finds congenial, so long only as he accords those same privileges to his fellow citizens."

"The United States has been imbued with this spirit of individual liberty since its founding, and its institutions are imbued with it today. There is no doubt whatsoever in my mind that this urge for individual self-expression has ever been the ultimate revolutionary aspiration and always will be. In this sense, the United States remains the most progressive revolutionary society in the world."

Prof. Manning concludes:

"Whatever policy the United States may follow in economic matters, it is debatable whether the developing nations that have adopted central economic planning systems will ever welcome the return of fully free-market forces to their economies. But if America preserves at home its steadfast stand in favor of the claim of the free individual, and also continues to make progress in dealing with its own internal social inequities, the United States will eventually regain its moral leadership among the nations of the world - not by force of its economic power and its arms but by virtue of its ideological example as a society of free men."

While concurring with much that Prof. Manning stands for, it would be helpful to keep in mind continually something of the moral realism associated with the thinking of the late Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr. One of the moral hazards of a democracy, Dr. Niebuhr wrote, particularly with a strong sense of mission, is that it ascribed a purity of motive which no nation possesses, or for that matter all but saintly individuals lack. American foreign policy expressed the simple anti-imperialism which was a staple of our policy for a generation. It had the defect that it was blind to the moral ambiguity of the imperial enterprise, of the mixture of creative and exploitative purposes and consequences in the impingement of strong nations on weak ones. For a nation of great economic strength like ours was bound to express itself in economic penetration of weaker nations - a form of covert imperialism which permits the expression of power without too obviously contradicting original ideals.

Such nations are inclined to pretend that they have triumphed over the baser impulses - chiefly the will to power, political lust, and ambition - screened behind the ideal purposes with which our sense of mission has endowed us. The pretension of superior virtue of a

particularly powerful nation gives comfort to our Communist adversaries with their dogmatic anti-imperialism, more deceptive and simple than our own, and is bound to prove vexatious to even the friendliest and closer allies.

While I believe democracy to be the ultimate norm of political organization, no better way can be found for chastening correctives to false messianic pretensions than by making every center of power responsible to the people whom it affects; by balancing subordinate centers with other centers of power to prevent injustice; and by denying immunity from criticism to any organ or mouthpiece of prestige or authority.

III - SOME APPLICATIONS OF MORAL VALUES TO CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY CONCERNS

ARMS RACE AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROLIFERATION :

The deep concern for upholding and preserving the preciousness of human life and for building a just and peaceful world community has at no time in human history been more seriously threatened than by the current spiraling arms race and insane proliferation of nuclear weapons. Following a study that I made of the rise in crime and the spread of violence and terrorism, accompanied by the staggering increase in international trade in arms and in nuclear installations, I found no more appropriate characterization of this period than that of "An Age of Terror" or an "Age of Violence". (See my paper, "Religion In An Age of Violence," delivered before the International Conference of Christians and Jews on the Nazi Holocaust in Hamburg, Germany, June 9-11, 1975).

Consider some representative data:

In each of the 60 military conflicts since the end of World War II imported weapons were used almost exclusively, and those arms have brought not only violence and destruction but death to more than ten million people. (The MIT Center for International Studies.)

In 1973, \$240 billion were spent to train, equip and maintain armed forces. The international trade in non-nuclear arms now tops \$18 billion annually - up from a mere \$300 million in 1952, and a jump of 550% since 1950. In fiscal 1975, the United States sold \$9.5 billion in military supplies to 71 countries; \$600 million worth more was sold through commercial channels and another \$600 million worth was given away.

The Soviet Union is second in international arms sales - \$39 billion since 1950, \$5.5 billion in 1974. France is third with a sale of \$3 billion to 80 nations, and Britain follows with \$1.5 billion.

In 1973, Third World nations imported \$7.7 billion. Impoverished India has doled out \$3 billion to the Soviet Union for arms in the past three years. Pakistan, scrimping to find \$250 million for a new fertilizer factory, spends at least that much on weapons annually.

Today there are 426 nuclear power plants in 39 nations, a number of which would permit production of atomic bombs as well as electricity. The International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, according to the New York Times of Nov. 2, 1975, predicts "the installation of 356 nuclear generating stations in the third world by 1990."

Poor nations can be expected to obtain nuclear weapons as a by-product of the atomic power plants that many of them are now

building or contemplating, and it is quite conceivable that some may use these as instruments of blackmail to force the developed world to undertake a massive transfer of wealth to the poverty-stricken world.

Five arms control experts, writing in the Harvard magazine of Nov. 1975, predict that some nuclear wars are likely to occur before this century's end as a direct result of bombs spreading around the world like an "epidemic disease." The proliferation of "peaceful" nuclear power only aggravates the danger because as MIT Political Scientist George Rathjens (formerly of the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency) writes, "by the end of the century there will be several thousand reactors around the world, each producing enough material to build a weapon a week."

The peril is compounded by the knowledge disclosed by Dr. Ted Taylor in his study, "Nuclear Theft," that an atomic weapon would not be impossible for a guerilla-group to construct with just over 13 pounds of plutonium. It is believed that more than 4,000 pounds of plutonium were shipped in the United States last year and nobody knows exactly how much of that material was lost in transit or production.

I fully appreciate, and support in many ways, the argument made by Dr. Paul Nitze that "the United States take positive steps to maintain strategic stability and high-quality deterrence" as a means of assuring that the Soviet Union or an enemy is deterred from believing he could profit from seeking a nuclear-war-winning capability or effectively use pressure tactics to get their way in a crisis situation (Foreign Affairs, January 1976.) Nor am I unmindful of the need and possibilities of controlling the defense budget through judicious

pruning of waste. (Foreign Affairs, January 1976, "Controlling the Defense Budget," by Barry M. Blechman and Edward R. Fried.)

Given the "absolutely catastrophic nature of nuclear war," we must ask whether our Government and its allies have done enough to restrict their sales of nuclear reactors to unstable countries and to countries of uncertain political persuasion. Andrei Sakharov has proposed the creation of an international committee to investigate all nations, forbidding all bombs. Sen. Hubert Humphrey has introduced a bill calling for Congress to share systematically in shaping policies guiding arms exports. We sincerely trust that Congress will help America finally to develop a rational approach to arms sales as well as to the intensification of universal disarmament measures. The very survival of the human family depends on such measures taken vigorously here and in concert with other nations.

POSTSCRIPT

If time allows, I should like to make some additional comments about the following issues:

- 1) Human Rights and Foreign Policy
- 2) Economic Justice: The New International Economic Order
- 3) The United Nations and UNESCO
- 4) Energy Independence
- 5) A Program for Global Education in Pluralism and Coexistence Between Nations and Peoples.

November 12, 1975

Mr. Wesley Tao,
617 South King Street,
Seattle, Washington 98104.

Dear Wes:

Thank you for your letter of November
3rd and your kind words.

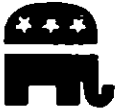
This new job is tough and controversial,
and one thing is clear to me -- I must totally
lay politics aside. The CIA must be non-partisan
in every way, and I must remove myself entirely
from partisan politics.

We have loved our stay in China. It has
been a fascinating experience, and a delight-
ful one, in every way.

It was great hearing from you. I hope
our paths cross in the future.

Sincerely yours,

George Bush



全美華裔共和黨聯合會

CHINESE-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL FEDERATION

HERITAGE GROUPS DIVISION, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Wesley Tao, 617 South King Street, Seattle, Washington 98104 Tel. (206) 624-7117

November 3, 1975

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Dr. James Wei (Delaware)

Dr. John K. Wu (Vermont)

Gilbert Y. Yee (San Francisco)

Mr. George Bush
United States Liaison Office
Peking
People's Republic of China

Dear George :

I am very happy for you that you are coming home. To stay away from the States too long is not good for your political future.

To assume Mr. William E. Colby's job at this moment will need a lot of diplomacy to face the Congress and the power structure within the Administration. I suggest observation and caution.

Since Mr. Rockefeller is not going to run for the vice presidency, I think you should contact your loyal friends in the States without mention the vice presidency, and see how many friends encourage you to run, or they will start a draft. I'll be glad to be one of your friends to start promoting such a draft, but I think the ultimate choice will be decided by President Ford.

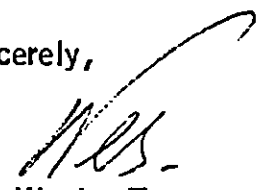
Since June, I have been asked to organize Mr. Ford's reelection campaign in Seattle and also the Chinatowns of San Francisco and Los Angeles (letters attached) I have not yet made up my mind.

I am sending the Seattle Times to you for your information. You could sense the policy dispute and power struggle within the Administration.

A new generation of leaderships is emerging in China. It is wonderful opportunity for you to know them personally. Like you said in your December 29, 1974 letter ' This is a fascinating new Challenge; and I think it has a lot to do with whether we have a peaceful world in the future.'

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,


Wesley Tao

November 5, 1975

Mr. & Mrs. Henry J. Taylor,
150 East 69th Street,
New York, N.Y. 10023.

Dear Rikki and Henry:

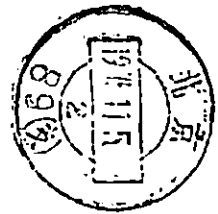
Your cable arrived and it gave great
delight to Barbara and me.

The new assignment is controversial,
indeed, but I think it is important work
and both Barbara and I are up for the
challenge.

Thank you for your thoughtfulness.

Warm regards,

George Bush



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NEWYORK 18 4 2359 QR

LT

GEORGE BUSH

US DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE

PEKING

CONGRATULATIONS THREE CHEERS YOU AND BARBARA WELCOME HOME

RIKKI HENRY TAYLOR

J.

COL LT

150 E. 69th
NYC 100 23

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

February 12, 1976

Dear Harry,

Thank you for that thoughtful letter of February 2nd. I hope that Bar and I will get to see you and Rikki before too long.

I am very pleased to be in this new job--complicated though it may be. I've been most impressed with the quality of the people with whom I am working.

I hope all is well with you. Warmest regards,

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

Mr. Henry J. Taylor
150 East 69th Street
New York, New York 11220

HENRY J. TAYLOR

150 EAST 69TH STREET

NEW YORK, N.Y. 11220

February 2, 1976

Dear George;

Rikki and I want you and Barbara to know how good it seems to us to have you two wonderful people back from China and how happily we congratulate you on your splendid appointment.

You can imagine how I feel about the appointment when I tell you that from the first day of the beginning of the OSS I sat with "Bill" Donovan, my dear friend, on the porch of his big, rambling Washington house to help map out its future.

When President Eisenhower sent me to Switzerland CIA operations were under my direct control. This was Ike's concept, for Allan wanted to reorganize the CIA in Europe and make Berne its payment headquarters. In fact, this function plus a background in the banking world in the face of U.S. Senate and House hearings about Swiss banking is chiefly why I sent me to Switzerland.

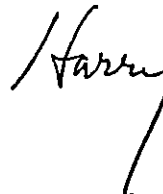
Trying for some way to promptly greet you in your vital new undertaking, I wrote the enclosed article which Rikki and I hope you and Barbara may enjoy.

It is sent you in advance and will appear in 188 newspapers here and abroad with about 17 million circulation.

Good luck every day, three cheers for a fine man in a tough job and best wishes always to you and Barbara.

As ever,

Hon. George H. Bush
5161 Palisade Lane, N.W.
Washington, D.C.



Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Brezhnev and the K.G.B.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1976

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

UNITED Feature Syndicate

New CIA Director George H. Bush, an able man of outstanding ability in a difficult role, is being briefed on Soviet Politburo member Yuri V. Andropov, chairman of the Soviet State Security Committee and thus head of the dreaded K.G.B.

Andropov, a mercurial chameleon in the realm of political intrigue, has eyes as sharp as screws, a small pursed mouth above a pointed chin, talks as if he were speaking into a bucket and is as dangerous as spotted fever; a thoroughly reprehensible thug.

Officially, the K.G.B. is a government agency at the ministry level. Actually, because the Soviet government is secondary at every level to the Communist party structure, the real authority in the K.G.B. is in the Administrative Organs section of the Communist party's Central Committee Secretariat.

This is headed by First Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev. Andropov is merely Brezhnev's lackey. The Brezhnev brand is on his forehead like a slave mark. And when Brezhnev says "'Frog'", Andropov jumps. It is Brezhnev himself who has direct and absolute control of the infamous K.G.B.

In Russia, fewer than 15 million Communist party members, that's all, control the 252-million population. This is minority rule by only six per cent of the people. Moreover, this rule is enforced by minority within the ridiculously small minority. Actual power rests with a group of Central Committee members who are the tiny fraction that belong to the Politburo.

The K.G.B. spends much more annually than the United States and serves not so much the Soviet state as the Communist party and its small band of masters. Mr. Bush's briefing reveals that the K.G.B. thinks of itself (probably the best single definition) as the "'Sword and Shield of the Party'". For it is the sword by which Party rulers enforce their will and the shield which protects them from opposition.

The K.G.B. has 15 Directorates (departments). Mr. Bush's briefing reveals that, behind the scenes, Brezhnev is now following a policy of not letting Andropov know what the K.G.B. is doing and of not letting one K.G.B. Directorate know what another is doing.

(More)

TAYLOR, ADD ONE

Brezhnev, without consulting Andropov, put in as head of the 1st Directorate Lieut. Gen. Aleksandr M. Sakharovsky. Brezhnev owns the golden handcuffs around Sakharovsky's wrists; handcuffs forged by many threads over a long time. The 1st Directorate employs about 10,000 spies abroad. And Sakharovsky's American section is overwhelmingly the largest section.

Mr. Bush's CIA briefers reminded him that former CIA chief Allen W. Dulles stated: "The Soviet had over 40 high level -- high level -- agents in various Washington departments during World War II. That many were uncovered; we don't know how many remained undetected."

No intelligence manager could conceivably believe there are fewer in place in Washington today -- and probably at least four times that number.

Lieut. Gen. Oleg M. Gibanov, another Brezhnev stooge, heads the second Directorate. It polices internal security with about 250,000 secret police. Millions sleep with one eye open, waiting for the knock. And the 2nd Directorate works with the 7th Directorate, commanded by Maj. Gen. V.I. Aladin, still another Brezhnev stooge.

The 7th shadows suspicious foreigners in Russia. Aladin has 3,000 such agents in Moscow alone. And Brezhnev has out him over Maj. Gen. Serafim N. Lyanlin of the 8th to deal with foreign code-breaking and embassy communications surveillance.

Mr. Bush's briefing indicates that Brezhnev has tied in Lieut. Gen. Pavel I. Zyryanov of the 9th. Zyryanov commands 100,000 border guards. Surely the freedom to leave is any nation's first freedom. But in the U.S.S.R. a job applicant must produce a work book. Exit visa applicants are noted in it as "dismissed unfavorably". In effect, this blacklists them for employment. Then the K.G.B. can arrest them if they do not find a job within 15 days. That means up to one year in prison.

Mr. Bush's briefers are telling him that because the preservation of power depends so heavily on the K.G.B. Brezhnev is giving the K.G.B. resources, responsibilities and authority never before concentrated in any organization.

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November 12, 1975

Mr. Waller Taylor II,
523 West 6th St., Suite 1000,
Los Angeles, California 90014.

Dear Waller:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter.
The new job might be very rough indeed, but
I think it's important.

We have enjoyed our stay in China
immensely -- a most fascinating assignment.

Thanks again for your letter. I hope
our paths cross soon in the future.

Yours very truly,

George Bush

WALLER TAYLOR II
523 WEST SIXTH STREET, SUITE 1000
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90014

November 4, 1975

Honorable George Bush
United States Ambassador
Chief U. S. Liason Office
Peoples Republic of China
Peking, China

Dear George:

Please let me extend my heartiest congratulations and best wishes on your appointment by the President to the very important post of Chief of the C.I.A.

I am certain that you will bring stability to that post and will be most helpful to the President, particularly in light of the current investigations.

More importantly, we are all looking forward to your return to Washington and I look forward to having an opportunity of visiting with you when it is mutually convenient.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,


WALLER TAYLOR, II

WT:

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

February 11, 1976

Dear Junie and Howard,

How thoughtful of you.

We loved China, as I'm sure you know,
but now we're back in this tough new job
and I'm looking forward to it immensely.

Barbara sends her love. Many thanks,
again, for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,


George Bush
Director

Mr. and Mrs. Howard T. Tellepsen
P. O. Box 2536
Houston, Texas 77001

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

HOWARD T. TELLEPSEN

P. O. Box 2536

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001

January 29, 1976

Mr. and Mrs. George Bush
5161 Palisade Lane N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20015

Dear Barbara and George:

Junie and I have been so pleased that The President has selected you to serve as director of our Central Intelligence Agency.

We have watched with a great deal of interest the activities surrounding your nomination and we are quite frank in saying we deplore some of the statements and positions taken by a very few of our legislators. They are most unfair to you.

It was heartening news that we read in yesterday evening's newspapers and to hear on the radio and television that the Senate had confirmed you for this directorship. Please accept our heartiest congratulations and well wishes for another successful service to your country and fellowman.

We continue to be so proud of both of you and feel that our country is most fortunate that you are willing to serve in any capacity that The Chief Executive of our Nation may call upon you to do.

Thank you, thank you, thank you and may God continue to bless you and yours.

Sincerely, your friends



Junie and Howard

JT:HT:ms

Dear Junie and Howard

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

76-9208/4

May 4, 1976

Dear Professor Teeter,

I got your letter of April 23rd. Please have no worry about the subscriptions that you elect to take out. This is none of our business and, believe me, this Agency is not involved in keeping the kind of record on Americans that apparently prompted your thoughtful letter to me. I read most of those documents myself regularly when I was in Peking, and from time to time I still look at them.

Thank you for the spirit of your letter.

Yours very truly,

/s/ George Bush

George Bush

Mr. Ruskin Teeter
Associate Professor
Department of Education
North Texas State University
Denton, Texas 76203

DCI/GB/dlg

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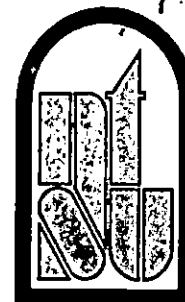
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1 - ES (w/basic)

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE 4 May 1976	
TO: ES		Executive Registry	
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	76-9208/1	
REMARKS:			
Ben, This is kind of sad. It says something about our image. Do you have any thoughts as to what I could do?			
FROM: DCI			
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION	
FORM NO. 241 1 FEB 55		REPLACES FORM 36-8 WHICH MAY BE USED.	

(7)



North Texas
State
University

Denton, Texas
76203

Department
of
Education

April 23, 1976

Handwritten signature/initials

Mr. George Bush, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bush:

~~May I congratulate you on your new appointment and for your good work in China.~~ The purpose of this letter is to explain that I took out 1-year subscriptions to the journals listed below in order to write a (as yet unpublished) manuscript. My work (professor) requires writing as I'm sure you are aware.

I am a loyal, conservative American and normally vote Republican! In the event you have me in your computers (and I have no objection to that), would you please add this note of explanation! I have begun to worry that the subscriptions might be misconstrued.

Sincerely yours,

Ruskin Teeter

Ruskin Teeter
Associate Professor

Peking Review
China Reconstructs
China Pictorial
New Times
Reprints From Soviet Press
J. of Marxist Thought, Analysis

APR 25 58 6W 138

EB

February 4, 1976

Dear Raymond,

I just want to acknowledge your kind letter of January 29th.

I am looking forward immensely to this controversial and tough new job but I know it will be rewarding. The country needs a vital CIA and I'm proud to be working here.

Thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,



George Bush

Mr. Raymond L. Telles
Commissioner
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Washington, D. C. 20506



EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

January 29, 1976

The Honorable George Bush
CIA Director
The White House
Washington, D.C.

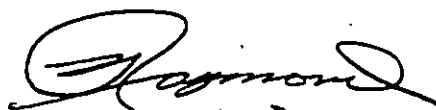
Dear George:

My most sincere and warmest congratulations on your appointment and confirmation as CIA Director.

You bring to this important agency a fine record of experience, management and achievement. I am confident that CIA will make great progress under your leadership.

With best personal regards and good wishes.

Sincerely,


Raymond L. Telles
Commissioner

Raymond

February 10, 1976

Dear Liener,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter. I appreciate your asking us to the big event on April 24th, but I fear we won't be able to make it. I've never been so busy in my life! We will be there in spirit though and wish Lisa all the best.

Thanks again for your thoughtfulness. I hope our paths cross before too long.

Sincerely,

/s/ George,
George Bush
Director

Mr. J. Liener Temerlin
President
Glenn Bozell & Jacobs, Inc.
1750 Regal Row
Dallas, Texas 75235

February 2, 1976

Mr. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear George:

Karla and I were delighted to learn of your confirmation as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

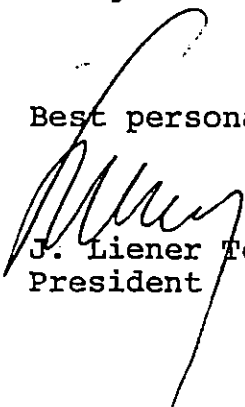
We've always been proud of you and the Bush family. First and foremost, for your service to this country; and, second, for your friendship.

We've had some good news in the Temerlin family. Our younger daughter, Lisa, will be married April 24. Perhaps you'll recall we spent Father's Day together with our children in Houston when last you saw her.

Please let us know the next time you're in our part of the country. Perhaps we can have dinner together. Hopefully, you and Barbara will be able to come to Dallas April 24 for Lisa's wedding.

Love to all.

Best personal regards,


J. Liener Temerlin
President

dj

I appreciate your wishing us to the big event on April 24 but I fear we won't be able to make it. I've never been so busy in my life.

*K
+ Karla
Dear Liener,*

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

January 15, 1976

Dear Dr. Terbieten:

I am so grateful for your thoughtful letter expressing its support for the CIA. I am looking forward to my new job immensely. I will, of course, miss politics, but politics must be kept totally separate from the important work of the CIA.

Thanks again for your thoughtfulness.

Yours very truly,

George Bush

~~Dr. Urban Terbieten~~
354 Thorman Place
San Antonio, Texas 78209

GB:rs

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

DR. URBAN TERBIETEN

354 THORMAN PLACE
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78209

Telephone (512) 828-5402

SPECIALIZING IN TOURISM AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS

FOREIGN ADDRESS:

Ambassador George Bush
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
CIA Headquarters
Langley, Virginia

December 22, 1975

Dear Mr. Bush:

BEST WISHES TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON!

Perhaps you remember me, the delegate of the Texas Chiropractic Association, who attended many of your GOP functions. Since retiring from the chiropractic profession, I have been involved in my hobby as a specialist in Tourism.

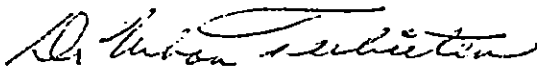
As one involved in Tourism, may I say that MANY TIMES THE U.S. CIA HAS ASSISTED U.S. TOURISTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES? Many times, the U.S. tourists did not even know of this assistance. For example, the CIA saved an entire Wally Bynum Caravan from robbery and annihilation in the mountains of Colombia. There are many other unprinted and unheralded examples of CIA bravery and skill.

Unfortunately for America, the Democratically controlled congress (especially Sen. Frank Church) has used the CIA and other U.S. federal agencies as whipping boys to chastize the Ford Administration.

MY CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AS BEING THE DIRECTOR OF SUCH A VALIANT GROUP OF AMERICANS AS THE CIA!

Again, sincerely seasons wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely,



Dr. Urban Terbieten
Former GOP Precinct Chairman.

04 FEB 19/6

Dear Mr. Tharp,

Thank you for your kind letter of January 29th. Though this new job will not be an easy one, I am eagerly looking forward to the challenge.

Thanks again for writing. I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,



George Bush

Mr. B. Carroll Tharp
Koetter, Tharp, Cowell & Bartlett
1535 W. Loop South
Houston, Texas 77027

GB:pgh

KOETTER THARP COWELL & BARTLETT ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS, INC. 1535 W. LOOP SOUTH, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77027, (713) 622-5440

B. CARROLL THARP AIA

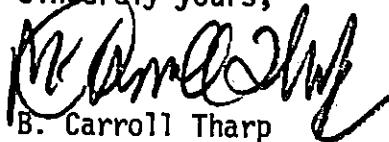
January 29, 1976

The Honorable George Bush
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Bush:

I heartily congratulate you on being appointed as Director of the CIA.
I felt all along that you would be confirmed and that with your extensive
record of past services I did not see how they could do otherwise. Wishing
you the best of good fortune in this new role, I remain

Sincerely yours,


B. Carroll Tharp

BCT/klg

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

January 30, 1976

Dear Bill,

Employed at last! Please thank all the USLO staff for that congratulatory cable. I miss you all very much.

This new job is fantastically challenging, interesting in every way, and this place is filled with wonderful people. I guess these Bushes are pretty darn lucky after all.

Warm regards,



George Bush

Bill Thomas
Peking
Department of State 20520

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC 5075

BT

UNCLAS PEKING #0156

DEPARTMENT PLEASE PASS CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: OGEN

SUBJECT: CONFIRMATION OF GEORGE BUSH

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR CONFIRMATION AND THE BEST OF LUCK TO YOU
AND MRS. BUSH FROM THE USLO STAFF.

THOMAS

BT

#0156

JAN 28 12 04 AM '76

For Del

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

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STATE MESSAGE

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UNCLAS PEKING 0156

DEPARTMENT PLEASE PASS CIA DIRECTOR GEORGE BUSH

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS: OGEN

SUBJECT: CONFIRMATION OF GEORGE BUSH

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR CONFIRMATION AND THE BEST OF LUCK TO YOU
AND MRS. BUSH FROM THE USLO STAFF. THOMAS

*James
for file?*
(MR. BUSH HAS SEEN
ADVANCE COPY)

ADMIN INTERNAL USE ONLY

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

February 4, 1976

Dear Mayo,

What a neat letter you wrote me. I am very pleased to be in this tough new job. This place is full of able and dedicated people and that is a tremendous help. We've got some tough problems ahead but I am confident they can be solved because I am confident this country needs a strong CIA.

Thanks again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,



George Bush

Mr. Mayo J. Thompson
1100 Madison Office Bldg.
1155 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

MAYO J. THOMPSON
1100 MADISON OFFICE BUILDING
1155 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

January 28, 1976

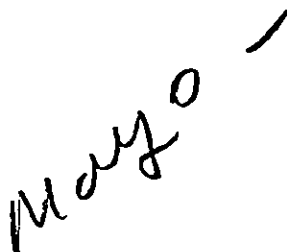
Honorable George Bush, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear George:

I am delighted that you have now been confirmed. I have no doubt but that you will make believers out of the dissenters. I am confident that you will do a super job, for you have always done a super job.

Thank you very much for continuing your selfless service to America.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mayo".A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mayo", written diagonally.

February 4, 1976

Dear Joe,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter. The Decoder Ring just may come in handy--I'll let you know if I ever need it!

I am looking forward immensely to this controversial and tough new job, but I know it will be rewarding.

Love to Phyllis. Warmest regards,

Sincerely,



George Bush

Mr. Joe A. Tilley, Jr.
Rauscher Pierce Securities Corporation
6300 Ridglea Bank Bldg.
Suite 1107
Fort Worth, Texas 76116

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library



RAUSCHER PIERCE SECURITIES CORPORATION

6300 RIDGLEA BANK BLDG., SUITE 1107
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76116 • 737-7242

JOE A. TILLEY, JR.
Senior Vice President

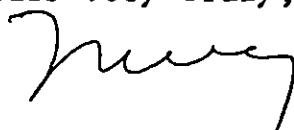
January 30, 1976

Mr. George H. W. Bush, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

While rummaging through my attic recently
I found my " Jack Armstrong Decoder Ring".
If you would like to have it in your new
job, please let me know and I will get it
off to you.

Yours very truly,


Joe A. Tilley, Jr.

JAT/sjs

Dear Joe
Love to Phyllis

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

MEMBER:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC. • AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE, INC. • MIDWEST STOCK EXCHANGE • PACIFIC COAST STOCK EXCHANGE

February 4, 1976

Dear Joe,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter. Though we love China, we are glad to be home and I'm happy to be in this new job. It is a real challenge--understatement of the year!

Warmest regards. Love to Mrs. Tilton and Vance.

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

Mr. Joseph W. Tilton
5913 Ariel Street
Houston, Texas 77036

JOSEPH W. TILTON
5913 ARIEL STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77036

January 29, 1975

Dear George:

It was good to learn that you were "released" from your "exile" in far away Cathay. All of us who know you feel that you are equipped for better things at home.

We are delighted that the senate finally saw fit to confirm you as Director of the CIA. That organization needs a man of your calibre and I am sure you will direct that agency in the path it once followed and for which it was designed. Both Mrs. Tilton and Mary Vance, who is visiting us, join me in hearty congratulations.

Our sincere best wishes to you and yours.

Most sincerely,

Joe

Joe

Mr. George Bush, Director,
Central Intelligence Agency,
Washington, D.C.

*Love to Mrs Tilton
and Vance.*

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

November 20, 1975

Dear Bill, Tom, Stan and Gene:

What a thoughtful note!

This new job will be a tough and controversial one, but I am looking forward to it inspite of the flak swirling around the agency and, from what I read in Newsweek, me.

In any event, thanks for the offer to assist, and thanks for your kind words.

Hope all goes well with all of you.

Sincerely,

TIMMONS AND COMPANY, INCORPORATED
1776 F STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 331-1760

WILLIAM E. TIMMONS
President

November 7, 1975

TOM C. KOROLOGOS
*Vice President and
Director of Legislative Affairs*

STANLEY EBNER
*Vice President and
General Counsel*

W. EUGENE AINSWORTH
*Vice President and
Secretary-Treasurer*

Dear George:

Hearty congratulations to you as you head for the CIA where we are certain you will do an outstanding job for the President and the country.

You know that you need but call on us for any and all assistance.

Best wishes and good luck,

Sincerely,



William E. Timmons



Tom C. Korologos



Stanley Ebner



Gene Ainsworth

The Honorable George Bush
Chief
U. S. Liaison Office
17 Guanghua Road
Peking, People's Republic of China

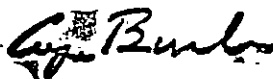
March 3, 1976

Dear Mr. Tinory,

Thank you for your very thoughtful letter of February 25th. I remember well the Study Club visit to the United Nations. I've traveled many miles since being there, but I'm happy to be home and in this new job-- it's a fantastic challenge.

If I do get to the Boston area, hopefully I'll be able to take you up on your kind invitation. In the meantime, thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,



George Bush

Mr. Eugene P. Tinory
Advisor, WOSC
E. W. Thurston Junior High School
High Street
Westwood, Massachusetts 02090

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

World Organization Study Club
E.W. Thurston Junior High School
High Street
Westwood, Massachusetts 02090

February 25, 1976

Mr. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Director Bush:

Your dear friends at E.W. Thurston Junior High School congratulate you on your new appointment as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. We believe that President Ford made a very wise choice in selecting you to lead this very important organization.

We are delighted that you have returned home after a most challenging assignment in China and know you must be happy to be back with your friends again.

On Friday May 21, 1976 this organization will make its 26th annual visit to the United Nations. Secretary General Waldheim was delighted to receive our sixth annual World Diplomat Award last year, and this year Under Secretary General Bradford Morse has been nominated to receive the same award.

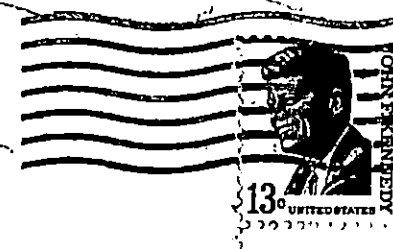
We do not forget the most cordial welcome you afforded us at the United Nations and when we show the film of that visit your words are always well received by the audiences viewing the film. If you should ever come to Boston, we hope you will stop by Thurston Junior High School and visit with us. We would be delighted to see you again. Best wishes from all of us in your work in Washington.

Sincerely,

Eugene P. Tinory
Advisor
WOSC

K
+ thank him

World Organization Study Club
E.W. Thurston Junior High School
High Street
Westwood, Massachusetts 02090



Mr, George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Headquarters -CIA
Washington, D.C.

X-RAYED

January 15, 1976

Dear Earl:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter. I look forward to seeing you and I appreciate your offer of support. I hope the Senate hurries up and gets going on this nomination. As you know, the Committee has acted but the full Senate had to wait until they came back.

Thanks again. Warm regards.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Earl R. Tomlinson
1565 Scandia Circle
Reston, Virginia 22090

GB:rs

Earl R. Tomlinson
1565 Scandia Circle
Reston, Virginia
22090

8 January 1976

Mr. Bush,

We met in 1969 when you were running for the Senate and I was assigned to the CIA office in Houston. I was having thoughts at that time of working for you should you have been successful in the election. Many things have changed since that time but I wanted to send you this personal note to say that I am glad that you received the DCI appointment.

I just returned to Washington from a tour in Austin, Texas the first of this year. It takes some getting used to but I am enjoying my new position. If I can be of any possible assistance to you after your confirmation let me know. I am sure our paths will cross sometime during your time with the Agency.

Regards,

Earl R. Tomlinson
Earl R. Tomlinson

Telephone: 351-2993

February 2, 1976

Dear Gloria,

How thoughtful you were to send me that letter on January 27th. I should have written you to wish you well in your new assignment. Your talents are missed in Washington, I know.

I am in my new job now, and it's a tremendous challenge. Thank you again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,

/s/ George Bush
George Bush

Dr. Gloria E. A. Tooté
Counsellor at Law
282 West 137th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dr. Gloria E. A. Tooté
Counsellor at Law

282 West 137th Street
New York, New York 10030
Telephone Wadsworth 6-5388

27 January 1976

Hon. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear George:

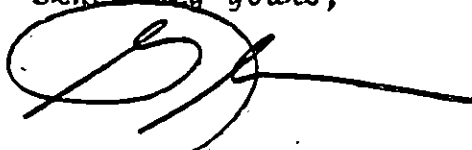
I am delighted that your new appointment brings you back to Washington. I doubt that we will soon see each other, however the chances are improved.

It is an understatement to say that you will find your new commission challenging. I am confident you will have a successful administration. You have a magic for making the difficult seem easy.

I am General Counsel for the NBRC. You can be pleased with our progress.

With every good wish for success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,



February 4, 1976

Dear Jacques,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter. This job is complicated in these tough times but the CIA is full of dedicated and able people and I'm lucky to be in this new assignment.

Thanks again for thinking of me.

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

Mr. Jacques Torczyner
515 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022

JACQUES TORCZYNER
515 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022
752-0600

January 28, 1976

Mr. George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear George:

I want to congratulate you upon your confirmation as Director of the CIA. You are taking over this position at a very crucial time. While I certainly do not agree with all the actions that were taken, the vast publicity given is only harmful to our country.

I am certain that under your leadership it will become again a useful instrument to implement the policies of the United States.

If there is any way in which I can be of help or assistance, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

JM
Jacques Torczyner

JT:hc

*Dear Jacques
short &
formal*

February 24, 1976

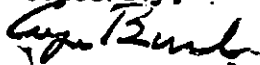
Dear Mr. Town,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter of February 10th, and your generous offer of support.

I am delighted to be out here at CIA. There are a lot of great people here and the mission is terribly important to our national security.

Thanks again for your kind wishes.

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

Mr. Francis G. Town
12640 Rip Van Winkle
Houston, Texas 77024

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Francis G. Town
12640 Rip Van Winkle
Houston, Texas 77024

February 10, 1976

Honorable George Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bush:

As a long time resident of the Seventh Congressional District I have followed your long and illustrious public service career to your present position as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency with a certain amount of pride. Please accept my best wishes for every continued success in your career.

On the matter of the C.I.A. and its present problems with unfavorable publicity, it is my opinion that if this country needs the C.I.A., which it certainly does, then the confidentiality and secret operations must be maintained. I have no sympathy for self-serving members of Congress and certain factions of the media who put their own small interests ahead of the welfare of your agency and the country. I hope, through your efforts this trend will be reversed.

In this regard if there is any way in which I can be of help to you I'd be more than happy to offer my service.

Again my best wishes and prayers for every success in your present and very important position.

Sincerely,
Francis G. Town

Thanks
from
Mr. Town

February 18, 1976

Dear Bill,

Just a quick note to thank you for your thoughtful letter. It was good hearing from you.

This new job is a fantastic challenge, but I'm looking forward to it immensely.

I look forward to seeing you when we come to North Carolina on March 14th. Darn it, we miss you and Vi!

Sincerely,



George Bush
Director

Mr. W. J. Trent, Jr.
3609 Birchwood Lane
Greensboro, North Carolina 27410

W. J. Trent Jr.
3609 Birchwood Lane
Greensboro, N.C. 27410

2/14/70

Dear George & Bar -

When we moves south
from the north - the pace slows! If
I had been in New Rochelle I would
have long since sent this note of
congratulations on the new appointment
that you have for saving the cause of American
Freedom! I'm proud to know you
and Vi and I wish for the best of you
the best of everything. But Bar - I'm not
sure I like all of the pictures of you
kissing the president!!!

Oh Note that George will be in Greensboro
on March 14 to speak. We will be in

hard, naturally. It would be so nice
to see the both of you again but I'm
sure that this just may not be possible
for this time.

A. V. and I are enjoying our new life
so very much. I work as a consultant
to the president of Bennett College two or
three days a week. Just enough time
away from the house to make V. happy!

It's a college serving primarily black
women. I taught here ^{oops! 41 years ago} 38 years ago

as was here when V. and I got married.

Our first daughter was born here. So we
have some ties!

V. joins me in the best of wishes
for the both of you and that wonderful
family.

Best love

Bess

04 FEB 1976

Dear Dr. Tsu,

Thank you for your very kind note of January 31st. Though this new job will not be an easy one, I am eagerly looking forward to the challenge. It's nice to know that I have your support.

Thanks again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely,



George Bush

Dr. John B. Tsu
19 Madison Avenue
Maplewood, New Jersey 07040

GB:pgh

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2-015022E031 01/31/76

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2017636290 MGM TDMT MAPLEWOOD



Mailgram



THIS MAILGRAM WAS TRANSMITTED ELECTRONICALLY BY WESTERN UNION TO A POST OFFICE NEAR YOU FOR DELIVERY

► HON GEORGE BUSH
DIRECTOR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
MCLEAN VA 22101

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR INSTALLATION YOU HAVE FULL SUPPORT FROM
ACADEMIC COMMUNITY.

DOCTOR JOHN B TSU
19 MADISON AVE
MAPLEWOOD NJ 07040

0927 EST

MGMFCHA FSCH

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Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

November 27, 1975

Dr. John B. Tsu, Ph.D.,
Director,
Institute of Far Eastern Studies,
Seton Hall University,
South Orange, New Jersey 07079.

Dear Dr. Tsu:

Thanks for your thoughtful letter.
The new position is and should be totally
non-political. I am looking forward to
tackling this new challenge. It won't
be easy, but it's important work, and
though we'll miss China, I am ready for
this new one.

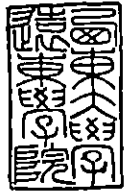
Yours very truly,

George Bush

Institute of Far Eastern Studies Seton Hall University

South Orange, New Jersey 07079

Area Code 201 - 762-9000 - Ext. 505 - 506



Nov. 6, 1975

Hon. George Bush
Peking
c/o The State Department
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear George:

Congratulations on your new appointment. We are so happy to know that you are coming back to the States. The nation needs you to head the agency at a very crucial time of congressional debate. We, your friends, worked so closely for you while you were the Chairman of our National Committee perhaps, will never be able to see you as often as before due to the sensitive position you will hold. However, without further improving Sino-American relations, we think you ought to come back to Washington.

With renewed congratulations,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John B. Tsu".

John B. Tsu, Ph.D.

Director

January 28, 1976

Dear Hunt,

Thank you for your very kind letter. I still treasure my "NISS" award. This new job is a whale of a challenge, and although it is controversial, it is fundamentally important to our national security.

Thanks again for your letter,

Yours very truly,



George Bush

Mr. Huntington M. Turner
Huntington M. Turner & Associates
61 Broadway
New York, New York 10006

HUNTINGTON M. TURNER & ASSOCIATES

HUNTINGTON M. TURNER
PRESIDENT

61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10006
(212) 422-1400

January 20, 1976

The Honorable George H. W. Bush
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear George:

I was interested to learn upon my return from a University Club cruise to the Orinoco and Amazon rivers and then on down to Rio, calling at six ports along the way, of your having been named and now confirmed by the Congress as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and offer you my congratulations. I am sure that Barbara, you and the children are glad to be back home again, although your experiences in China are something that all of you will never forget, and a matter of worthwhile conversation. I know, because I did a stint in Turkey in the thirties at which time I met all of the important Government Officials including Kemal Pasha who had a special law passed in order for us to build and equip a hospital at Manissa. The hitch was that the Government wanted to make us pay duty on all materials imported and at my request had another special law passed to bring in these materials duty free. Mr. Grew was our ambassador at the time. Getting to know "The Gazi" has given me something to talk about all my life.

This year NISS honored Nancy Hanks, Bill Simon, Donald Slayton and Lowell Thomas, Sr. and Jr. Lowell made a fine speech and said that he was getting so old that he thought he should call his TV Program "Lowell Thomas Forgets" rather than "Lowell Thomas Remembers". We had a most enjoyable evening. Do you know that Henry Kissinger has as yet, never been able to appear to get his Medal.

I know you are going to meet this challenge as you have all others in the past.

Now that you are "back home" I hope our paths will cross again soon.

With kind personal regards.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Hunt -