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Mr. Thayer

美中貿易全國委員會



The National Council for United States-China Trade

1100 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 Cables: USCHINTRAD Telephone (202) 331-0290

h. Bush:

MEMORANDUM

*2 recommended reading
all of this, if you have
not done so.
C.*

To: Files

Subject: Meeting with PRC Liaison Office Regarding September 1975 Visit of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, July 24, 1975 in Mr. Chang Tsien-hua's Office

Copies to: Mr. Oscar Armstrong, Mr. George Bush, Mr. William Clarke, Mr. Arthur Downey, Mr. Melvin Searls, Mr. Richard Solomon

PRC Liaison Office:
Chang, Tsien-hua
Huang, Wen-chun
Wang, Tien-ming

National Council:
Phillips, Christopher
Theroux, Eugene
Driscoll, George

The following is a summary, in dialogue form, of the above-mentioned meeting, which was held at the request of the National Council.

Christopher H. Phillips (CHP): We understand that you met with members of the CCPIT regarding their upcoming visit to the United States during your recent visit to Peking.

Chang, Tsien-hua (CTH): Yes.

CHP: Have you news from them regarding their reaction to the proposed itinerary that we sent to them?

CTH: Yes. Shortly after arriving in Peking, I had a brief visit with members of the CCPIT. I was told that they received the materials you sent them and asked me to respond to your questions regarding their views. Before leaving Peking, I had another brief meeting with the CCPIT, and they asked me to convey the following information:

- the CCPIT has accepted in principal your proposed itinerary, but they would like to supplement your program as follows:

1. The Chairman of the CCPIT will not be able to come as head of the delegation, as he is scheduled to open exhibitions in Sweden and

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Switzerland at that time. However, this does not lessen the importance of this mission. This point was mentioned to Secretary Morton, when he was in Peking recently.

2. The Directors or Deputy Directors of the following corporations will be on the delegation: Light Industrial Products, Native Produce, Min-metals and Machimpex. There will be twelve people on the delegation.

3. The MACHIMPEX delegate would like to visit plants manufacturing computers and electronic instruments. Some U.S. firms are now negotiating with MACHIMPEX and will probably want to have this delegate visit their facilities.

CHP: The National Council will want to be advised as to which firms these are.

CTH: They are IBM, CDC, BURROUGHS, HONEYWELL AND SPERRY RAND.

CHP: It will clearly not be possible to visit all of them.

CTH: Select one, but let us know which one.

CHP: There is already one on the program - ELECTRONIC ASSOCIATES in the state of New Jersey.

CTH: You select a plant for the delegation to visit and have the above mentioned firms participate as well.

CTH: There are plans to send an electronics group to the USA, but plans have not been finalized.

CHP: In addition to the question of the CCPIT delegation, it's important to know of any other computer people you may be thinking to send here and to whom. We want to avoid unnecessary duplication.

CTH: But the nature of these visits would be different.

CHP: But we don't want to have two Chinese groups visiting the same firm at the same time.

CTH: It doesn't matter. MACHIMPEX officials could be appended to the CCPIT delegation and would only visit the one computer firm that is on the program - along with the other CCPIT delegation members. They would separate from the delegation members after arriving at the plant to discuss other (different) matters and then rejoin the delegation just before it leaves the plant. There are two considerations here:

1. Whether individual MACHIMPEX people come is still undecided, and
2. In any case, they would not be coming at National Council invitation, but at the invitation of the computer firm.

CHP: Perhaps we could continue discussion of this point at another time and go on to the other matters before us.

CTH: MINMETAL and MACHINERY delegation members would like to visit a modern and technologically up-to-date steel plant, like the one in Baltimore. Some Japanese iron and steel works are patterned on U.S. plants, but requests (orders) for replacement parts go unfulfilled.

CHP: What kind of replacements?

CTH: U.S. firms cannot compete successfully with the Japanese in steel products. Perhaps the USA has less knowledge.

EAT: Basically, it's a question of productivity; the Japanese can teach all of us a great deal about this subject.

CTH: At Pittsburgh, during my visit there last year, a US steel firm invited China to send a MINMETAL man for a visit and he would like to accept, so he can discuss why the U.S. is not competitive with Japan. It is important that the steel plant chosen for this visit be new, modern and employ the very latest technology.

CHP: We will try to arrange this.

CTH? MACHIMPEX would also like to visit a factory in Houston that manufactures petroleum equipment for both on and off-shore drilling operations.

CHP: This is already being arranged.

CTH: We would like to remind you and to emphasize that this should be a representative plant. It is not necessary that the delegation be shown an actual operation; we're really interested in visiting oil-equipment manufacturing plants.

The CEROILS representative will want to see a food-processing plant, such as a canning factory and candy-making factory.

These are the suggested supplements to your proposed program.

CHP: Fine. Are there any items on the proposed program which they object to or want modified?

CTH: No; so you can adjust the existing program by dividing the delegation into groups; this would be one way to solve the problem and we are agreeable to this. But perhaps no one individual or group of individuals need be separated from the main delegation for more than one day.

CHP: Has the CCPIT considered the options already mentioned? Such as the MACHIMPEX delegate visiting General Motors in Detroit and visiting Douglas Aircraft and Lockheed in Los Angeles.

CEP: There may be no need for the delegation to visit McDonnell-Douglas, as I visited this company on my visit there and reported my findings to Peking. Have you already contacted these firms and arranged for the delegation to visit them?

CEP: Yes.

CTH: OK, then don't cancel these visits. As the members of this delegation have never seen these plants, they may visit them. Please, just see that the adjustments we have requested are made and that we are allowed to spend at least 2 hours visiting the plants we have asked to visit, i.e., maximize the time that we are able to spend in the factory and minimize the time that the delegation spends in executive offices, etc. You may divide the delegation into groups to accomplish this.

CEP: How soon will you be able to provide us with a list of the delegation members?

CTH: I've already told you all that I know regarding the participants. Careful consideration has been given to the composition of this delegation:

SINOCHEM is not represented on the delegation because they are in charge of exporting oil and not in charge of purchasing oil field equipment.

TECHIMPORT may not be represented on the delegation.

CHINATEX is not represented on the delegation because they recently paid an extended visit to the United States under your auspices.

CEP: Will there be a representative from the Bank of China?

CTH: No. Given the outstanding financial claims issue, a man from the Bank of China would have nothing to talk about in the USA at this time.

CEP: Will there be a man on the CCPIT delegation who will discuss legal matters?

CTH: A person who knows legal matters may be selected. I will give you a list of the delegation members as soon as I can, but you now have enough information to go ahead with your planning.

CEP: Will the delegation be headed by a Vice-Chairman of the CCPIT?

CTH: Yes. The delegation will probably be led by one of their many Vice-Chairman. In China, unlike in your country, there is not much difference between a Chairman and a Vice Chairman; much more important is the country responsibilities for which he is Vice Chairman.

EAT: Can we be sure that if the National Council schedules a visit to aircraft plants in Los Angeles, the CCPIT delegation will be certain to visit these aircraft plants?

CTH: It's up to you. We will follow your program. As I said, if you have already arranged visits to these aircraft plants, you need not cancel these plans.

I would like to draw your attention to a minor change. Instead of returning directly to Peking from Seattle, we would like the delegation to return to Washington, where Ambassador Huang Chen will hold a reception for the CCPIT delegation and bid them farewell. They would then proceed as follows:

Seattle - Washington - Chicago - Anchorage - Tokyo - Peking

Northwest Orient Airlines is very eager to have us fly on their airplanes.

CHP: This departure route is fine with us.

CTH: As the CCPIT delegation will be your guests, we suggest that you handle all accommodations, such as hotel rooms, for the time that the delegation is your official host, that is from the time of their arrival in Washington to their departure from Seattle. Upon their return to Washington, they will stay at the Liaison Office.

EAT: May we consider the options that have already been presented to you for the September program as firm?

CTH: Yes.

CHP: How will the delegation be arriving?

CTH: It will arrive at Dulles airport from Tokyo on a Northwest Orient Flight.

CHP: We would like to discuss the policy regarding the press for the CCPIT visit.

CTH: It will be alright to take photos, including live television coverage, as these people will be your guests. But they will not make any statements to the press, nor will they accept any press interviews of any kind.

CHP: The Chairman of our Board, Mr. William Hewitt has suggested that a few selected members from very responsible press, such as FORTUNE, BUSINESSWEEK and the WALL STREET JOURNAL, travel with the group. We would have good control over the activities of these people and we feel that their participation would result in a good image for the expansion of US-China trade, especially over the long run.

CTH: You have shown respect for us and a sensitivity for our feelings on such matters by asking our opinion; we appreciate this. Whether such people accompany the delegation can be helpful is your decision; the CCPIT delegation people are your guests.

EAT: These press people will be filing summary stories; they will not be attempting to create daily news type stories.

CTE: It's your decision.

CHP: I will personally supervise and try to assure good results; but you now know the American press well enough to understand that one can never be 100% sure how things will turn out with the press, because they are not controlled. We feel strongly that a no statement policy could be embarrassing; the press will expect the Chinese delegation to make some statement in their own words after visits to the US Congress, the White House, and on other prominent occasions. Could it not be arranged that statements be made by the delegation?

CTE: You, the National Council, can make these statements on behalf of the CCPIT delegation. Also, I did not wish to suggest that they will not utter a word; they will be willing to explain that they are in the United States at the invitation of the National Council, what their program consists of and similar remarks - NOTHING MORE THAN THAT.

CHP: Reactions to proposed agenda for the NC-CCPIT business discussions- did the CCPIT make any comments or offer any suggestions regarding the items on this agenda?

CTE: You (the National Council) raised seven topics for discussion; I cannot say anything about these topics. However, I wonder whether you feel that all of these topics are realistic given the current political climate. For example, the question of reciprocal trade offices. I don't see what the function of these offices would be.

CHP: A National Council office in Peking would be staffed and designed to assist American business. Especially important would be the availability of typewriters, copying equipment, telex facilities and similar business/office equipment. The Chinese trade office in New York would also be staffed and designed to facilitate Chinese commercial activities in the United States; it could include permanent displays of Chinese products.

CTE: My office already performs these functions and in some ways no doubt better than would an office in New York City. Also, in all modesty, I represent the Ministry of Foreign Trade and they only represent the CCPIT.

CHP: Having a product promotion office in New York City could be very beneficial; it's a most important business center in this country, as well as in the world. Also, for our purposes, the US Liaison Office in Peking is there in an official capacity to serve the interests of the USG; it is not well suited to meeting the commercial needs of US businessmen.

CTE: As I represent the Ministry of Foreign Trade, I can at the same time represent the CCPIT; the reverse is not true.

EAT: We had in mind a different kind of office in NYC - a trade show office displaying Chinese goods, with all the relevant trade promotion facilities.

CTH: In this case we can just move this office to New York City. Anyway, this question can be discussed with the CCPIT. In principal, the question of exchanges has already been agreed to.

CEP: This is true, but we are looking for agreement on specific commercial exchange groups, such as for the machine tool industry.

CTH: This can be discussed with the CCPIT.

CEP: Will the delegation have a CCPIT exhibitions man?

CTH: The head of the delegation can discuss this subject.

EAT: Will it be possible to announce concrete agreements reached with the CCPIT during this visit?

CTH: I believe there will be concrete results regarding the exhibitions question. Regarding commercial exchanges, there may be some concrete agreements.

EAT: Evidence of progress at the conclusion of this visit will be very important to the further development of US-China trade relations. Our members especially are eager to see some substantive forward movement in our trade relations with your country.

CTH: Some concrete agreements will result. However, the question of exchanges is really beyond our sphere. In the USA, the State Department decides; in Peking, it is also the government that decides. The reciprocal CCPIT visit is within our orbit, as you have friends in the State Department, you know this.

CTH: We have always maintained an attitude of equality and mutual benefit. Our exchanges have been of a general nature, such as the textile mission. You need not send exactly equivalent groups to us; they may be concerned with other areas. Also, we would like you to note that each corporation should be issued a specific invitation, rather than general invitations, as in the past.

EAT: Will it be possible to issue a joint statement regarding agreements at the conclusion of the CCPIT visit?

CTH: Each side could issue its own press release, as the Congressional delegations did regarding their visits. But this can be discussed with the CCPIT delegation. You know our practice; we don't normally issue joint statements, but we will faithfully carry out whatever agreements are reached.

CEP: What about a joint statement, or, failing this, a parallel statement?

CTH: We can issue separate news releases and neither side will raise objections. You according to your custom and we according to ours. The CCPIT will probably not agree to a joint statement.

CEP: How many members of the CCPIT delegation will speak English? Will the delegation have enough interpreters? We will gladly arrange to have additional interpreters if they are needed.

CTH: If additional interpreters are needed, the PRC Liaison Office will provide them.

CEP: Do you wish to ask us any questions?

CTH: No.

CEP: Here is a copy of the telegram that we recently sent to the Light Industrial Products Corporation.

CTH: Regarding this upcoming arts and crafts mission. We ask that you not make a big thing of this. As soon as they reach the USA, just leave them to make their own arrangements. Of course, if you wish, we would be happy to have the group accompanied by a member of the National Council. But this will be but the first of many, frequent missions. There will be many more such visits.

CEP: We have certain minimum host responsibilities, like your colleagues in Peking. While we do not anticipate being able to undertake the kind of detailed planning that was done for the CHINATEX mission, we will want to work closely with your office and others in arranging this visit. Also, we will be able to move the date at which they come back to September 13 if this is desirable, but it will not be possible to make it any earlier.

CTH: We will pass this information to the Arts and Crafts people and they will consider your suggestions.

CEP: We would be delighted to receive the Arts and Crafts delegations at a later date, if this is more convenient for you.

CTH: This will be considered.

Meeting ended at 5 PM.

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PUBLISHERS
34 BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02106



EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

1837

Wednesday
12/3/75

Dear Uncle George,

Welcome back to D.C. and the USA! I've been watching the NBC coverage of the President's trip to China and it was great to see your interview with Barbara Walters. I thought you might like to ^{see} the enclosed editorial from the Boston Globe - a nice report!

Best of luck in the hearings. ^{if they press you too hard,} I think the Democrats ^{may} get caught in their own "partisan past" on this one... I'm confident you'll come through with flying colors, as always!

Gosh, it will be great to have you and Aunt Bar back in Washington. I'm going to come down to see Harp and Robin in January or February and hope to see you then.

In the meantime, much much love,
Nandy



美中貿易全國委員會

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file

The National Council for United States-China Trade

1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 331-0300

July 9, 1975

Ambassador George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office
Peking
People's Republic of China
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Ambassador Bush:

I just thought you would be interested in seeing the enclosed memorandum which was sent to all National Council members on July 7.

Please let us know if you should have any questions.

Sincerely,

Barbara O'Hara
Executive Assistant

ENC.



美中貿易全國委員會

The National Council for United States-China Trade

1135 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 Cables: USCHINTRAD Telephone (202) 331-0290

July 7, 1975

TO: Member Firms
National Council for US-China Trade

FROM: Christopher H. Phillips
President

SUBJECT: Visit of Delegation from the China Council for the
Promotion of International Trade.

Gentlemen:

This memorandum is to keep you further advised on our planning for the September visit of the delegation from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade ("CCPIT"). To provide you with information in concise form, we have arranged this memo in a question and answer format which seeks to respond to the kinds of questions our office has received in recent weeks:

1. Q. When and where will the CCPIT group arrive?
 - A. On Saturday, September 6, in Washington, D. C.
2. Q. How long will the CCPIT be in the US?
 - A. Eighteen days. The delegation will depart for China on or about September 24.
3. 2. How many members in the delegation, and from what Foreign Trade Corporations or other agencies in China will they come?
 - A. The CCPIT has advised the Council that the delegation will consist of "approximately ten" members. We do not yet know the names or organization of any member of the delegation. We do anticipate that most, if not all, of the eight Foreign Trade Corporations will be represented, in addition to the CCPIT itself. Not counted in the ten delegation members from China, are two or three officials from the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington who are expected to accompany the delegation

throughout the trip. National Council escort officers will likewise accompany the group.

4. 2. What areas, cities, plants, points of interest, and so forth will the Chinese visit?

- A. In the final analysis, the Chinese themselves will decide where they are to go and what they are to see.

At the request of the CCPIT, the National Council has provided the CCPIT and the Chinese Liaison Office with a suggested itinerary which is still under review by the Chinese.

The draft itinerary provides, in general, as follows:

<u>September</u>		<u>City</u>
Saturday	6	Arrive, Washington, D. C.
Sunday	7	Washington, D. C.
Monday	8	Washington, D. C.
Tuesday	9	Washington, D. C. to New York City
Wednesday	10	New York City
Thursday	11	New York City (Optional: Connecticut or New Jersey)
Friday	12	New York City
Saturday	13	New York City to Moline, Illinois
Sunday	14	Moline, Illinois
Monday	15	Moline, Illinois to Chicago
Tuesday	16	Chicago (Optional: Detroit)
Wednesday	17	Chicago to Houston (Optional: Chicago to Los Angeles)
Thursday	18	Houston (Optional: Los Angeles)
Friday	19	Houston to San Francisco (Optional: Los Angeles to San Francisco)
Saturday	20	San Francisco
Sunday	21	San Francisco
Monday	22	San Francisco to Seattle
Tuesday	23	Seattle
Wednesday	24	Return to China

5. Q. What is the purpose of the visit as the CCPIT sees it?

- A. Most importantly, this is not a "buying" or "selling" mission in any sense. The visit reciprocates a November, 1973, visit to China by officers of the National Council. That visit was made mainly to permit the two sides to

discuss such trade promotion subjects as industry exchanges, trade exhibitions and seminars in the two countries, and related subjects in the import, export, banking and legal areas. A second purpose of the 1973 visit was to acquaint American business leaders with life, work and trade in China.

The CCPIT visit to this country has a similar dual purpose. Business meetings will be held with officials of the National Council, and an effort will be made to familiarize our guests with how Americans live, work and do business.

Given the nature of this visit, and the relatively short period of time the Chinese are available to travel across the entire country, all the invitations from companies, individuals, political leaders and others cannot possibly be accommodated.

The important fact to bear in mind here is that the CCPIT visit is but the beginning of a process which we expect will stimulate an active program of visits in both directions on specific business subjects. These latter visits, focused as they will be on matters of import and export trade (such as the recent mission by the China National Textile Delegation to the U.S., and the trip to China later this month by a telecommunications industry group) will be the appropriate occasions for concrete business discussions.

6. Q. Who is doing the planning for the CCPIT visit?

A. During his term as Chairman of the National Council, D. C. Burnham appointed a Planning Committee composed primarily but not entirely of Board Members, and geographically representative, to take responsibility for the planning. The Committee, by region, consists of the following:

Mid-Atlantic:

Peter Karlow
Konsanto, Washington, D. C.

Northeast:

William Batten
J. C. Penney Company, New York

Gabriel Hauge
Manufacturers-Hanover Trust Co., New York

Sander Jacobsen
East Asiatic Company, New York

Midwest:

William Hewitt
Deere & Co., Moline

South:

Anthony J. A. Bryan
Cameron Iron Works, Houston

West Coast:

William Morison
Foremost-McKesson, San Francisco

Northwest:

Thornton Wilson
Boeing Company, Seattle

The National Council staff is assisting in all aspects of planning for the CCPIT group.

7. Q. What subjects will the Council be discussing during the business meetings with the CCPIT?

A. The principal matters for discussion will be:

(1) Expanded commercial exchanges in both directions, of interest to importers and exporters.

(2) Exhibitions in the two countries, including opportunities for technical presentations in China by U.S. firms.

(3) Legal and financial matters which bear upon trade between the two countries.

(4) Possible private trade facilitation offices in the two countries.

(5) A range of other subjects concerning expansion of U.S.-China trade.

8. Q. Can my company arrange to take one or more of the delegation members to a private lunch, or dinner, or for a quick visit to one of our facilities?

A. Most probably not, for sheer lack of time. Some firms have generously offered private transportation, including aircraft, to permit members of the group to visit, for example, cities not on the draft itinerary given above. Given what will be an already ambitious program, however, additions to the schedule, or private

"side" excursions by some delegation members, will be nearly impossible to arrange -- unless the Chinese specifically request them.

9. Q. When or how can member firms meet with the delegation?

A. To accommodate the interest of members in meeting with the Chinese, there will in all probability be at least one opportunity for members to come together with the delegation in each city to be visited.

Here follows a list of events which are now tentatively planned. NOTE: Your firm will be notified of, and invited to, each of these events. You need not, of course, be represented at each one. If you received this memorandum, you need not call the CCPIT coordinator in the given area; you will receive an invitation to each of the following events:

Monday Evening, September 8

Place : Washington, D. C.
Event : Welcoming Reception and Dinner
(Members Only)

Thursday Evening, September 11

Place : New York City
Event : Reception and Dinner
(Members Only)

Tuesday Noon, September 16

Place : Chicago
Event : Reception and Luncheon
(Members Only)

Thursday, September 18

Place : Houston
Event : Reception & Dinner
(Members Only)

Monday, September 22 (Tentative)

Place : San Francisco
Event : Reception and Luncheon
(Members Only)

Tuesday, September 23

Place : Seattle
Event : To be announced

In addition to the foregoing, other events will be arranged, in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese, in which member firms may expect to participate. In particular, a program permitting give-and-take discussions with the Chinese by importers and exporters is being planned for New York.

Note: A charge to cover the cost of each event will be made for the receptions, luncheons and dinners listed above.

10. Q. When will we be able to see an itinerary which is more detailed and final?
- A. We have asked the CCPIT to review our suggested itinerary and provide us with recommendations and requests by August 1st. If this schedule is met, we should be able to have a final itinerary available on request from the National Council office by mid-August.
11. Q. Is there any chance the group will stay longer than 18 days?
- A. Almost certainly not. The CCPIT at first agreed only to come for ten days. The visit was expanded to 18 days only after a strong recommendation to that effect by the National Council.
12. Q. When can we expect to learn the names of the delegation members?
- A. Probably not until two or three weeks in advance of the September 6 arrival date, at the earliest.
13. Q. Will it be possible to present letters, brochures, proposals or the like to delegation members?
- A. While there is a theoretical possibility of doing so, companies would be better advised to send such material to the CCPIT in Peking, or to the Foreign Trade Corporation concerned. Delegation members would be inconvenienced by having to carry product or company literature with them during this trip.
14. Q. Who will lead the delegation?
- A. A high official, perhaps a Vice Chairman of the CCPIT.

15. Q. How are the delegation's expense being paid?

A. The delegation is the guest of the National Council. No Federal funds have been made available, or will be made available, to help meet the costs involved. Members of the Board who traveled to China in 1973 have made personal contributions to a hospitality fund for the group and this fund, together with generous offers of assistance of various kinds for housing, transportation and the like, as well as likely charges for certain large dinners and receptions, makes it unlikely that National Council members dues will bear the major portion of the overall cost of this project.

16. Q. Will a full report of the trip be made to the membership?

A. Yes.

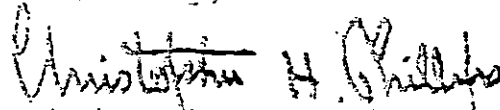
17. Q. What about publicity?

A. For the moment, no publicity. Information about press relations will be sent to you later, following consultations with the Chinese.

We hope the foregoing answers your questions. If it does not, you may contact Mr. George Driscoll, our Director of Business Advisory Services, at 202-331-0290, or the Planning Committee Member in your region.

Finally, let me say once again that we regret the delegation cannot pay a call on each of our member firms, but I know that each firm recognizes, with some 250 members widely scattered around the United States, that such would be an impossibility in an 18-day trip. We appreciate the understanding and cooperation of our members in this regard and, with you, hope for an active program of future exchanges.

Sincerely,


Christopher H. Phillips

January 7, 1975

Millard K. Neptune, Esq.
Brown Building
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Millard:

I got your December 23rd letter in record time and I fired off the attached to my friend Bill Walker at the White House. I am happy to do it, and frankly, the administration would be getting a real break if they got you in that slot.

Barbara and I are very happy in our new challenge here. It is an amazing change in many ways but it is right for us for now.

Warm regards and I was delighted to know you might accept the EDA position if offered.

Yours very truly,

George Bush

MILLARD K. NEPTUNE

ATTORNEY AT LAW
BROWN BUILDING
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
512 - 474-2447

December 23, 1974

H. E. George Bush
Chief of Mission
United States Liaison Office
Kuang, Hua, Lu 17
Peoples Republic of China

Dear George:

You were advised but may have forgotten that I left EDA and resumed my private activity some eighteen months ago. I am busy, happy, and sufficiently prosperous to be most content here in Austin -- which I am. And which partially explains why I have not written a month earlier.

About a month ago, Wm. W. Blunt, who succeeded Bob Podesta, announced his resignation, effective December 31. Almost immediately I began to receive telephone calls urging me to seek the position. My reaction, other than being pleased and flattered, was to say that I would take the job if offered, but that I would do nothing toward seeking it other than to alert Senator Tower.

Senator Tower has made a strong recommendation in my behalf, but follow-up inquiries by Bill Keener of the Senator's staff have revealed that the position is one which has been earmarked for a political casualty of last month -- specifically for former Congressman "Vinegar Bend" Mizell. This made sense to me and strengthened my resolve not to actively seek support. But it did not deter some who have been pushing for me.

I have been told that letters supporting me have been submitted by Senators Bartlett and Bellmon of Oklahoma, Dole and Pearson of Kansas, Dominici of New Mexico and Former Senator Bennett of Utah. Senator Bartlett sent word that he spoke directly to President Ford in my behalf. Several Democrats (including Senator Bentsen, who knows well how I supported you) have volunteered to recommend my appointment if the recommendations would not be counter-productive. I do not know, but would not ask them

more - -

anyway, because I truly am not campaigning for the job.

This morning I received word that Congressman Mizell had declined the job or for some reason would not be appointed and I was again urged, as I have been many times, to seek a word in my favor from you directly to wherever would be most helpful. In fact, the caller, whom you do not know but who is working in concert with a long-time strong supporter of you, had gone to the trouble to secure and furnish the address to which this letter is being sent.

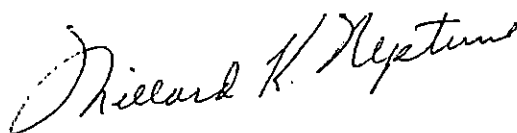
My position is still that I will not campaign for the appointment; however, I feel I owe it to those who have volunteered for me to at least let you know the situation. The honor appeals to me, of course. Further, I know what to do to get the most good from EDA program dollars, as well as what to do to reduce administrative overhead.

In short, I am not reluctant - - just not "pushy".

So, George, if it is not contrary to protocol, and you are so inclined, I would appreciate any word you might submit in my behalf. If this request is out of line, I will certainly understand.

In any event, Helen and I are delighted for this opportunity to send the season's greetings to you and Barbara.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Richard K. Neptune". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "MKN:s".

MKN:s

MILLARD K. NEPTUNE

ATTORNEY AT LAW
BROWN BUILDING
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
512 - 474-2447

February 24, 1975

*file
and
by hand
3-5*

H. E. George Bush
Chief of Mission
United States Liaison Office
Kuang, Hua, Lu 17
Peoples Republic of China

Dear George:

I have delayed sending my thanks for your good letter (to Bill Walker) on my behalf until I could report definitely on the outcome. As seemed to be in the cards from the first, the President has nominated former Congressman Mizell. I am not disappointed for the reasons that it would have worked some hardship on me to take the appointment, and because I am sure that "Vinegar Bend" will do a good job.

Now that the EDA matter is settled, I am planning another trip to the Middle East next month to follow up on a couple of matters which have some promise. This time Helen is going with me so that she, too, can renew friendships from the three years we spent there in the middle 1950's.

I have never known Texas Republican politics to be in such a state of lethargy, yet seeming on the verge of real accomplishments. The fat cats are not producing as in the past, but this is more than offset by the small givers being more numerous and more generous in this off-year than they were during 1974. The election of Republican County Judges in Dallas and Houston will really help the party in those places. Here in Austin we badly need to elect a Republican to a county or legislative office - someone of real stature like Beryl Milburn or Jim Keahey. There is rumor that both Allan Steelman and Jim Granberry are considering the 1976 Senate race. Then in the "what if" department, if Bentsen should be elected to national office, the troops would be looking toward China for their candidate.

Again, thanks for your letter. Helen joins in sending best wishes to you and Barbara. Call on me if I can do anything for you from here.

Sincerely,

Millard K. Neptune

MKN:hb

October 14, 1975

Millard K. Neptune, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
Brown Building,
Austin, Texas 78701.

Dear Millard:

Thank you for sending me the William Safire clipping. I doubt there is anything to all of this speculation, but in any event it was very nice to be mentioned.

Life continues here in Peking both full and fascinating.

One of these days I hope our paths cross.

Warmest regards,

George Bush
Chief

FROM THE DESK OF

Millard K. Neptune

George —

I am sure you
will receive several
of these, but I wanted
to be sure. This is
from the San Francisco
paper.

OKK

10/5/75

William Rusher

How to Save Money In France

Lyon

IF SOME friend of yours, visiting France, doesn't send you the usual postcard, don't leap to the conclusion that he's forgotten you. He may simply not be able to afford all the postcards he would like to write. To buy an ordinary color postcard in France today and send it airmail to the United States costs upwards of 50 American cents.



William Rusher

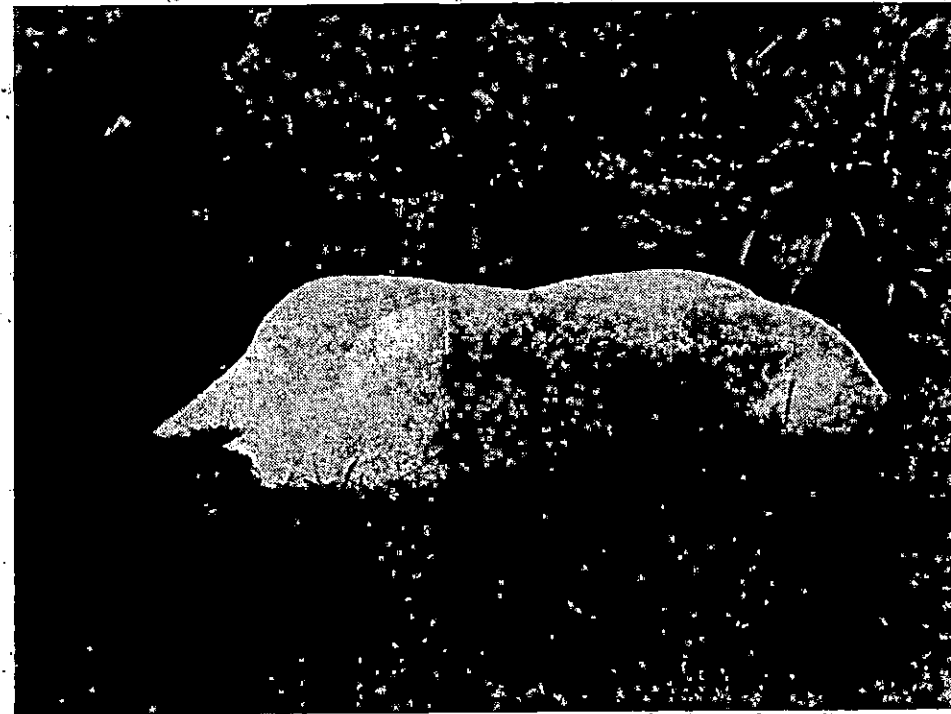
There is simply no doubt about it: prices in France are high—and that goes for those paid by the average Frenchman as well as those charged to the comparatively wealthy American tourist. Here are just a few prices noted in the course of a morning's stroll around Lyon, one of France's larger cities but by no means a mere tourist trap.

If the typical Lyonnais drops in at a modest corner cafe for breakfast, he can have two pieces of toast with butter and jelly for the French equivalent of 71 cents and a cup of hot chocolate for an additional 69 cents. For lunch, Pierre can have a small pizza for \$1.98, or a large one for \$2.99; or he can settle for a plate of ravioli at a mere \$1.73. A ham sandwich is a real bargain: 53 cents. A beer to wash it down will cost 92 cents, however, so he'd better settle for a Coke or a Canada Dry, either of which can be had for only 69 cents.

★ ★ ★

IF HE needs a new shirt, he can get a fairly cheap one for \$8.28. An all-wool topcoat is being offered by one store for \$204.70. A felt fedora to go with it will set our man back another \$35.65, however, so—like many of his fellow countrymen—he may settle for a billed cap (\$16.10). If he needs a sharp pair of rubber-soled sneakers, I see some at \$19.32.

The Punch Photo: Saving Face



James Reston Reports:

Something Has Gone

New York

AFTER two sudden threats on President Ford's life, two questions haunt the American mind: What explains this mindless violence and even vengeance against the authority of the Republic? And what, if anything, can be done about it?

The easy answer to the first question, which Ford always gives, is that these "incidents" are the regrettable acts of twisted minds, part of the unavoidable tragedy and pity of human life, and therefore not to be confused with the generous character and good

We go through this philosophical argument after every personal and political tragedy in America. It is always the same story: Sara Jane Moore, shooting at the President in San Francisco; Lynette Fromme in her scarlet cape and clown's hat pulling a gun on him in Sacramento; Patricia Hearst, holding up banks and winding up with her clinched fists on the covers of Time and Newsweek, are all "misled or demented" souls, telling us nothing about the life of America but only about their own personal failures and confusions.

One Way to Pick a VP

By William Safire
New York Times

Washington

JUST FOR FUN, project yourself into a smoke-filled room in a Kansas City hotel at the Republican convention next August.

President Ford has just been nominated, but Ronald Reagan had followed up some of his primary victories with a strong showing on the convention floor, and to bring the Republican party together, the right wing must be pacified in a way that does not throw away the election.

That means the right must be given Nelson Rockefeller's scalp; it also means that the man to replace him on the ticket as the President's running mate cannot be Reagan, for in politics, the scalper cannot replace the scalped. So Ford, Rockefeller and Reagan meet to pick some man who is loved for the enemies he has not yet made.

"Here are the qualifications," says the President. "He should be younger than me, not from the Midwest, and with the image of being slightly to the left of me. He should be a good campaigner, a team player, maybe some experience in foreign affairs. Let's start with the Senate."

"Bill Brock is out," says Rockefeller.

"Chuck Percy is out," retorts Reagan.

"Let's do this in an orderly way," says the President, taking up a state list. "Alaska, Ted Stevens — remotely possible. Fannin and Goldwater of Arizona, too far right. Weicker, trouble with the Nixon people. Roth, lucky if he wins in Delaware. Jim McClure of Idaho is too new."

"Is McClure a Senator?" asks Rocky, looking down the Senatorial list. "We ought to have him over the house. Who are these people — John Culver, Walter Huddleston, Robert Morgan, Patrick Leahy?"

★ ★ ★

"**THEY'RE ALL** Democrats, Nelson," says the President, "and you preside over them in the Senate. It would help on vetoes if you got to know them. Moving along, Percy is from the Midwest, same with Pearson and Dole of Kansas, so they're out. In Maryland, Chuck Mathias . . ."

'He should be younger than me, not from the Midwest, and slightly to the left.'

"Too far left," says Reagan.

"... Glenn Beall."

"Good grief," says Rocky.

"Both out," agrees the President. "Ed Brooke, no. Bob Griffin, good man, but you can't have two on the ticket from Michigan."

"Bet you that Brock beats Griffin for Hugh Scott's minority leadership," says Reagan. The President shrugs, and says "Hruska, Curtis, Laxalt, out — Midwest and right. Case, Javits, too far left, Buckley, too far right. Domenici of New Mexico, remote possibility; Helms, Young, Taft, Bellman, Bartlett, no. Hatfield, he's a genuine pacifist, no. Packwood of Oregon?"

"A member of the Wednesday Club," says Rocky approvingly.

"But the only one," remembered the President, "who told me in that meeting in my office last year to avoid taking a sharp turn to the left."

"Packwood's a possibility," says Reagan surprisingly.

"Scott's too old," says the President, now at Pennsylvania.

"Schweiker?"

"Team player?" asks Reagan.

"Means well, but I'd be in a sweat every time he held a press conference," agrees the President, crossing him off. "Baker of Tennessee?"

★ ★ ★

BOTH ROCKY and Reagan look equally uncomfortable, so Ford marks Baker a possibility, with a question mark about

whether he has the burning ambition needed in politics. Next on the list are Jake Garn of Utah, Robert Stafford of Vermont, and William Scott of Virginia.

"Gotta have 'em all over the house," says Rocky in wonderment.

"Senate possibilities, then, are Packwood and Baker, maybe Stevens," says the President. "What Republican governors are there?"

"All the best ones are from the Midwest," says Reagan. "Bob Ray of Iowa, Kit Bond of Missouri, Millikin of Michigan . . ."

"Rhodes of Ohio," says Rocky, plugging a pal.

"So they're all out," says Ford. "Dan Evans of Washington?" glumly, both Rocky and Reagan nod; ex-governors know the weaknesses of present governors.

"What about ambassadors?" Rocky offers. "Richardson in London is sitting by the phone."

"Saturday night Massacre," reminds Reagan. "George Bush in Peking?"

"Nothing wrong with him," says Ford, a high accolade in this discussion.

"National chairman, U.N., China, former congressman," muses Rocky. "Put Bush on the list."

★ ★ ★

NOW TO SOME wild cards," says the President. "Mel Laird?" silence. "Don Rumsfeld or Bill Simon?" silence. "John Connally?" Rocky makes a plaintive, choking sound.

"Then what we seem to have is this," says the President, reading from his list. "Howard Baker. Bob Packwood. Dan Evans. George Bush. And one more name of my own choice, to make five. That's the way FDR did it in '44, remember?"

How likely? In a year, so much can change; at this stage in the last campaign, Ed Muskie was the front runner for the Democrats, and 11 months before the 1968 convention, George Romney looked strong for the Republicans. The list and the list-makers could be very different, but the list-making process will be much the same.

May 15, 1975

Mr. John Newcombe,
T Bar M,
New Braunfels, Texas.

Dear John:

Darn it! I really wanted to see you beat Connors, and knowing you I can imagine how much you wanted to beat him, too. Someone from the States is sending me a tape replay of the match for my TV set here, and I can hardly wait to see it, although I am unhappy over the results.

You will be glad to know my blidding serve and devastating forehand are still in operation -- well, put it this way, I do get to play tennis once in awhile here.

If you see that you are coming to Peking some time soon save some time for the Bush's hospitality, even though it will be at the United States Liaison Office, not the Australian Embassy.

Hope all's well with you.

Warm regards,

George Bush

August 28, 1975

File

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

Dear George:

Finally got round to replying to your letter of May 15th. In case you have been wondering where I have been (no results), I injured my knee on June 12th. Three weeks ago I finally decided it wasn't getting better so I went to the doctor again and one week later, had my cartilage out.

Now I am sitting here in Texas while the U.S. Open is on. I hope to be back in action some time in October.

Hope you are enjoying your experience in China and that it hasn't hurt your tennis game.

Kindest regards,



John Newcombe

/ch



EDMUND L. NICHOLS
Assistant Commissioner

August 29, 1975

The Honorable George Bush
U.S. Liaison Office
The People's Republic of China
c/o The Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

No reply!

Dear Ambassador Bush:

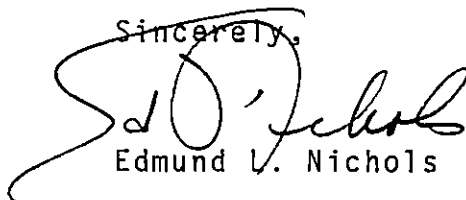
Thank you for your special courtesy in having visited with me by phone prior to your departure from Peking earlier this week. I am writing to you in Washington to convey to you an additional copy of my original letter to you regarding my special interest in visiting China.

You will note in my letter my reference to Mr. Ronald Herrmann of San Antonio. Not wishing to over-complicate our telephone conversation, I did not mention the matter of requesting a letter of invitation to Mr. Herrmann as well as to myself.

I recognize and appreciate your doubt that the kind of letter you might feel free to extend to us would have the desired effect at this point. Nonetheless, I would still request such an invitation and indication that your office might be of assistance to us in our scheduling and other arrangements in China in order that we might take such letters to the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington along with our history of previous contact to them in making one additional attempt to secure visas.

I will be in Washington on Wednesday, September 3, and will attempt to contact you or your Washington support staff regarding this matter. I do hope that you will not consider my persistence in this matter to be troublesome. We do sincerely desire to make this special agricultural fact-finding mission into China and will be grateful for any assistance that might be provided.

Sincerely,


Edmund L. Nichols

ELN/pcf
cc: Mr. Ronald Herrmann
Enclosure

THIS PAPER IS MADE FROM

COTTON

A PRINCIPAL CROP OF TEXAS



EDMUND L. NICHOLS
Assistant Commissioner

August 15, 1975

The Honorable George Bush
U.S. Liaison Office, Peking
The People's Republic of China
c/o The Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have been requested to serve as official agricultural representative for the State of Texas to the Japan-Texas Association Conference in Tokyo September 16-18, 1975. This conference, which meets in alternate years in Texas and Japan, comprises primarily industrial leaders, bankers and businessmen from our respective parts of the world for the purpose of enhancing reciprocal trade. John Lawrence, chairman of the board of Dresser Industries, currently chairs our Texas delegation.

After the Japan-Texas conference, I hope to take advantage of my time in the Far East to do added work toward export marketing of Texas agricultural products. With the prospect of increased trade with the People's Republic of China, I am seeking opportunity to visit China in order to observe agricultural and distribution and processing operations there. My purpose is to explore avenues of trade liaison for the private sector in Texas agriculture. Any insights I might gain would be used to assist Texas commodity and agricultural processor groups in trade development with the People's Republic of China.

I am advised by the Chinese Overseas Liaison Office in Washington, that time limitations will prevent processing of my application to travel into China within the desired schedule. They do advise, however, that a letter from you indicating that your office could assist in making necessary housing, travel and other guidance arrangements as may be required would be sufficient for visa approval.

I anticipate being joined in any post-Japan travel by Mr. Ronald J. Herrmann of San Antonio, a long-time associate who is participating in the Japan-Texas Association conference.

THIS PAPER IS MADE FROM

COTTON

A PRINCIPAL CROP OF TEXAS

The Honorable George Bush
August 15, 1975
page two

Mr. Herrmann is vice-president of Columbia Industries, a sports equipment manufacturer with substantial export trade. He is an attorney with varied business and agricultural interests and shares my special interest in export marketing of agricultural products.

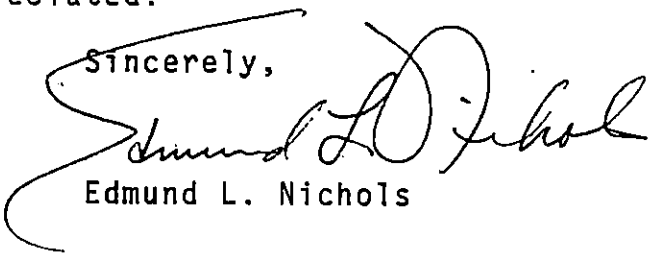
With assurance that we seek only your assistance in the logistics of moving about and being housed commercially for an approximate week to ten-day period commencing around September 22, 1975, your letters of individual invitation to myself and Mr. Herrmann with any appropriate stipulations are respectfully requested.

I appreciate the forward nature of this request but we do consider the trip important and of prospective benefit to our state. Any needed inquiry can of course be made of Agriculture Commissioner John White who has encouraged me in this trade pursuit for Texas agriculture, of any other Texas State official, of my Congressman or of any U.S. Department of Agriculture official. Mr. Herrmann is well-known among leadership of his city and elsewhere and would invite similar inquiry, I know.

As a matter of information, Mr. Herrmann is 40, I am 43, and we enjoy excellent health. Our respective U.S. passport numbers are E676461 (Herrmann) and C1283503.

Your consideration will be much appreciated.

Sincerely,


Edmund L. Nichols

ELN/pcf

cc: Hon. J. Phil Campbell, Undersecretary of Agriculture
Hon. J.J. Pickle, Congressman
Hon. Robert Krueger, Congressman
Hon. Dolph Briscoe, Governor of Texas
Hon. John C. White, Commissioner of Agriculture

Mr. Ronald J. Herrmann
5005 West Avenue
P.O. Box 13430
San Antonio, Texas 78213
Phone 512 344-9211

October 14, 1975

Robert Nichols, Esq.,
CU/EA,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob:

Here's a copy of the letter John KNOWLES handed me. On October 13 I sent in a cable recommending an exchange along the lines he suggested.

Great seeing you in Peking.

Sincerely,

George Bush
Chief

Enclosure

中国北京饭店

PEKING HOTEL, CHINA Oct 12 '75

Dear George :-

After 1 week of experiencing in the language and manners of foreign affairs I am still convinced that science (or knowledge) is possessed of a universal language and a universal concern. Within science, medicine and health are of prime importance to all people - what with their unassailably decent, humanitarian concerns. The PRC places health in a central position with a great thrust and industrial development and political education. Therefore why not stress scientific and cultural exchange in medicine and health services - we in the U.S. have much to learn about traditional Chinese medicine - acupuncture and the use of herbs - while our Chinese friends can learn from Western science and technology in medicine - including nutrition and its relation to agricultural development. Although population

2

中 国 北 京 饭 店
PEKING HOTEL, CHINA

issues - social, cultural, technological
and biological - may be touching - we have
much to learn from China here too (and
they from us, if interested).

The physiology, biology and psychology
of herbs in medical therapy are
something U.S. scientists can learn from
and bring scientific methods to. There
has been less interest here than in
acupuncture but it is equally important.

Hope this is of some help - and
a sincere thanks for your - and
Barbara's - hospitality and real help in
making our visit a success.

Yrs -
John H. Finkle.

P.S. R.F. could help here if it would
be a plus but Chinese may be sensitive!
However they can be reminded that R.F. has supported
2 exchanges (2 & 4) and 4 of its staff have been here.



Republican
National
Committee.

Julian M. Niemczyk

March 17, 1975

*ans hand
3-27*

The Honorable George Bush
U. S. Liaison Mission
People's Republic of China - Peking
In care of Dept. of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

We have just completed a three-day RNC Leadership Conference, which was a tremendous success! Expected and planned for 1,500, with 2,650 registered and in attendance.

You may have heard the President and Vice President addressed the group, along with many other Party officials.

Coincidentally, we put on an Ethnic Youth Conference and White House Meeting the opening day of the Leadership event. Some 27 Ethnic Youths attended and that too was a success. They particularly liked the White House Meeting and luncheon which Pam Powell and Gwen Anderson handled.

Otherwise, things here continue, somewhat different than when you were here, but, I suppose, all for the same goals in the end. So much for that!

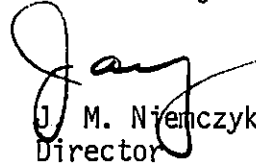
The third party elements receive much publicity based on much activity in many various areas. People scrambling for position, etc. Frankly, a good time for someone like you to be away from the scene while it sorts itself out, if, indeed, it does between now and April or May of 1976.

Ford announced he "intends" to run, and "intends" to win!

I am sorry I missed seeing you during your January visit to Washington. Truly hope you were able to totally shake the bug. Take care and let us hear from you.

Peg joins me in sending very best wishes to you and Barbara.

Warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. M. Niemczyk", written over the printed name.

J. M. Niemczyk
Director
Heritage Groups Division

JMN:jp

October 31, 1975

Mr. J. M. Niemczyk,
Director, Heritage Groups Division,
Republican National Committee,
310 First Street, S.E.,
Washington, D.C. 20003.

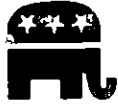
Dear Jay:

Pardon my delay in answering your letter of October 9. I hope something came of my intervention on your behalf with the White House. From your letter I wasn't able to determine that my talking to them had helped.

Life is fascinating here. I sometimes think I have taken the chicken way out. I keep hearing of the financial problems of the Committee and political turnovers at home, and here I sit in a fascinating job fully challenged and very happy indeed. That isn't to say I don't miss politics, thought.

Warmest regards,

George Bush



**Republican
National
Committee**

Julian M. Niemczyk

October 9, 1975

The Honorable George Bush
Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary
Embassy: Peking, China
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear George,

It was great seeing you during your visit to
Washington, even if only for a brief moment.

I do appreciate your assistance in my behalf while
here. I would agree with your impression that there
seems to be no rush on this matter.

Can imagine you are very busy preparing for the
President's visit to Peking. Please keep in touch.

Warm regards,

J. M. Niemczyk
Director

Heritage Groups Division

P. S. In case you haven't seen it, am enclosing a copy
of the Evans - Novak article.

J.N.

JMN:jc
Enclosure

From the desk of

_____**AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH**_____

9-30

HT:

who's in charge of genetics around here?

This is an interesting letter. Please ask
our goldfish expert to draft a reply...

GB

WT

Your action (Seems), unless
you know of a better goldfish
expert!

W



TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

October 24, 1975

Ambassador George Bush

UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICE
Peking, The People's Republic of China

Dear Ambassador:

Thank you so much for the letter dated October 8, 1975. It was extremely thoughtful for you to remind me of the possibilities regarding the ways to get some equipment for the Research Group to which my wife and I have deeply attached. As I mentioned before, the reason we are thinking of replacing their equipment by our superior American version is the personal wish to show by facts that bio-medical research equipment made in U.S.A. is the best and when I achieve this point and then I can go further by convincing my collaborator that all American scientists would have the same spirit in working with the Chinese scientists. As I dream of the future, there will soon be the day when American and Chinese scientists would see, analyze and discuss things in like manner. When that day comes as I expected I, as a citizen of U.S.A., would have contributed to the betterment of Sino-American relations, in addition to our exciting studies on modern Biology! By the way, our home front experiments at Temple University are going on even stronger than the work in Peking. It is the latter that gives us the courage that my wife and I have agreed to come back during next breeding season of the goldfish, namely late April or early May, 1976. Therefore, I am looking forward to paying you my respect in person next May.

As to our need for the joint experiment, I have directed my research fund from other source to the Peking project because of its great significance. What I really want is to find a donor who is willing to support our work with two clearly defined objectives: (1) to get the pioneer research (genetic engineering in higher organisms) moved ahead quickly and so that genetic defects and/or quality of crops (for example, to increase the protein content of rice, sorghum, etc) can be achieved; and (2) to promote better understanding among top rate of scientists and thus to better the Sino-American relations. The reason I am looking for private donor is simply this that I have approached our governmental agencies (for instance, National Science Foundation and National Institutes of Health), the answer was unanimous- wait for normalization of our relations with The People's Republic of China.

Since Ambassador Bush knows PRC better ^{than} any one in our country now and I believe that Ambassador Bush may now possess equal anxiety as I am in the effort to improve our relations with PRC, I thought that by writing you what I wish to accomplish in the long run, there is the great possibility that your advice, comments and suggestions would help me achieve what I set out to accomplish. In this connection, it is hoped from the bottom of my heart that Ambassador Bush would give me a helping hand.

Sincerely yours
M. C. Niu
M. C. Niu, Professor of Biology

Sorry for my
Poor typing while
writing! M.C.N.

Bill T
1. Please read
2. If it requires any
correction please reply
N. C. Niu

October 8, 1975

Mr. M.C. Niu
Professor of Biology
Temple University
College of Liberal Arts
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122

Dear Mr. Niu:

Thank you for your letter of September 17 on the use of messenger ribonucleic acid to alter genetic characters in goldfish. I think your choice of the goldfish instead of some of the viruses used in other research on messenger RNA avoids the problem of the possible creation of new resistant vectors for disease which has bothered many scientists. I found your account of your success in the research in the Institute of Zoology quite exciting, and hope that you will be able to continue and broaden this area of Sino-American research.

Since I am entirely ignorant of the equipment necessary or the amount of money needed, I am not quite sure that I can be of help. You already are well into a project of joint research with an Institute of the Academy of Sciences, so you might wish to consider applying to the National Academy of Sciences in Washington for a grant for the purchase of some modern American equipment. An important consideration which you may already have examined is whether the Institute of Zoology will accept the equipment or not.

Another possibility you may wish to consider is that the American manufacturers of the equipment you have in mind might donate equipment as a means of introducing their products to the Chinese market. The problem of acceptability would of course need to be

considered.

Please let us hear from you again. I hope that you will be able to return to Peking next year for another fruitful summer.

Sincerely,

George Bush
Chief, United States Liaison Office

ECON:WWTThomas:nbg



TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

SEP 30 1975

September 17, 1975

Ambassador George Bush
Chief, United States Liaison Office
Quang Hua Lu, 17
Peking, The People's Republic of China

Dear Ambassador:

It was indeed a great pleasure to have talked to you on different occasions. My wife and I were supposed to leave Peking by August 25th, but in view of our research we have to postpone until September 1 in order to have enough time to get home for the beginning of the fall semester on September 8, Monday. Yes, we did make it and I delivered my first lecture to the class on 9th. Although I was away for 4 months, I am grateful to my Associates in the laboratory at Temple University for that every thing has been going on smoothly. It seems that my absence from my own laboratory has not prevented the designated research from progressing. To me, this means only that in the United States, we should be proud of the system that works out well even without the physical presence of the leader!

Since you are interested in goldfish (as evidenced by your calling me the goldfish Professor), I thought I better write you some of our exciting results. This is because I do believe what we have accomplished will be the foundation upon which future study on GENETIC ENGINEERING would rely. Speaking of genetic engineering, I am sure you are aware that it is the life scientist's dream of being able to manipulate the well being of the offspring, regardless of animal or plant. Because of some unexpected danger in working with bacteria or other micro-organisms, my team has chosen the study of higher animal and plant. This is also what The US government agency, e.g. National Institutes of Health, has been advocating. During the first summer of our collaborative study with Prof. T.C. Tung, Peking Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, it was found that egg-mRNA from wild goldfish mediates the transformation of goldfish's tail from the double (veil shaped) to the simple, typical of the wild goldfish. What does this mean is that wild goldfish's egg-mRNA (mRNA is the short of messenger ribonucleic acid) is instrumental for the alteration of the genetic character, tail fin, from the goldfish to the wild goldfish. This is the first record in history of Science that mRNA from eggs can alter the genetic character of the offspring!

In the summer of 1974, we have shown that the character, simple tail of the injected goldfish, has passed onto the offspring. In other words, the egg-mRNA mediated transformation of tail fin is genetical.



TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19122

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

Ambassador Bush, page 2

Because of the significance of the above findings, what we did in the beginning of 1975 summer was (1) extending our work to the use of egg-mRNA from species not closely related to goldfish, e.g. carp. The results of this study showed that carp's egg-mRNA is equally potent as the wild goldfish egg-mRNA in causing genetic change. It appears therefore what we are dealing is a general but not specialized phenomenon; (2) finding genetic change in organ (s) other than tail fin. By using the genetic marker, lactate dehydrogenase isozymes (LDH), we were able to show that the LDH pattern of the liver from the egg-mRNA treated goldfish differs from both goldfish and carp, but resembles the LDH pattern of the hybrid (obtained from mating goldfish and carp). So far as the liver formation is concerned, therefore, there is a component in the egg-mRNA that acts in a similar fashion as the sperm in the developing eggs. The active component of the egg-mRNA expects to be liver specific or liver forming mRNA. This hypothesis was tested by injecting liver-mRNA from carp into goldfish eggs. The liver from the liver-mRNA injected goldfish was found to possess the LDH pattern typical of the hybrid (goldfish X carp). The discovery that liver-mRNA when injected into fertilized eggs induces genetic changes in liver formation* depicts beautifully what the genetic engineering is all about; and (3) discovering the mechanism by which the injected egg-mRNA is being used as template for the synthesis of DNA, the chemical basis of heredity.

With the above data, we are looking forward to the days next year that we will continue and broaden the area of our study. Since the resource of my laboratory is very limited and in view of the great expectation in this project, I am trying to solicit support, both moral and physical, in the United States of America. It is in the latter connection, I sincerely hope that Ambassador Bush will kindly offer suggestions and comments. Confidentially speaking, I would love to achieve one aim, namely to be able to raise some funds for the purchase of modern American apparatus and/or equipment for the sole purpose to replace the old, less efficient ones we have been using in the past 2 years. Needless to state, however, there is nothing wrong of using ancient equipment for ultra-modern biomedical research. The point is that I wish to show our collaborators how much better is the American laboratory equipments.

With warmest personal regards

Sincerely yours

M. C. Niu

M. C. Niu

Professor of Biology

*From this result, one would expect to get changes in brain if brain mRNA were used and so on.

La Casa Pacifica

File
No. 00-1000

Dear Dorothy.

You were most thoughtful to write me the heartwarming note which included news of Julie's participation in the Prayer luncheon. Via the phone she mentioned her joy in seeing so many long - gone family friends who sent us messages of love.

Your trip to China must have been fascinating and to see George in action pride evoking. He has always done a superb job on each assignment!

We send our best as always.

Devotedly,
Pat Dixon

RICHARD NIXON

LA CASA PACIFICA
SAN CLEMENTE, CALIFORNIA

August 26, 1975

Dear Mr. Burns:

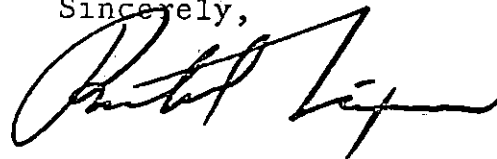
Through the courtesy of George Bush, I have just recently received your letter of July 22. I want to express my deep appreciation for your sending the chopsticks to me, and I shall see that not only they, but your thoughtful letter, in addition, are placed in the Nixon Library.

It is hard to realize that almost four years has passed since I visited Peking. I consider the development of a new relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China as one of the major achievements of my administration, and it is indeed gratifying to know that a topflight correspondent from our friendly neighboring country to the North recognized and reported the historical significance of that event.

Your extending your best wishes by quoting the Chinese proverb, "Bright Skies After Rain", was most thoughtful and, needless to say, I hope prophetic!

Mrs. Nixon joins me in extending our very best wishes to you for the years ahead.

Sincerely,



Mr. John Fisher Burns
154 Inglewood Drive
Toronto, Ontario
CANADA

✓ bcc: The Honorable George Bush

RICHARD NIXON

LA CASA PACIFICA
SAN CLEMENTE, CALIFORNIA

August 26, 1975

Dear George,

It was thoughtful of you to send me the letter from John Burns. I am enclosing a copy of my reply.

I can imagine that your assignment, at times, must be terribly frustrating, but I was glad to note that you found it challenging which, after all, is what really matters.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,



The Honorable George Bush
Chief, U.S. Liaison Office
Kuang Hua Lu, 17, Peking
People's Republic of China

Enclosure

Richard Nixon

AIR MAIL

The Honorable George Bush
Chief, U.S. Liaison Office
Kuang Hua Lu, 17, Peking
People's Republic of China

美国联络处

July 8, 1975

Mr. Henry S. Noble,
President,
The Episcopal Church Foundation,
815 Second Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Dear Harry:

Thank you for your good letter of June 20th. I only wish that my contribution in terms of money and in terms of attendance could be substantially increased.

Many countries, including the Philippines, have had to regroup after our Vietnam demise. Many are making pilgrimages to Peking. Marcos came, as your letter mentioned, and then Khukrit of Thailand has just left. I do not believe that Marcos wants to see a deterioration of relations with the US, but he did feel that he had to make peace with China. Many of these nations are wondering whether they can count on us for support.

We are enjoying our stay in the PRC immensely. It is a land of enormous contrasts.

You might be interested in knowing that our daughter, Dorothy, was baptized here in the tiny little church in Peking at a service conducted entirely in Chinese, attended by about five people, not counting six visitors from the United States. This is the only Christian church in Peking to my knowledge,

-2-

and there is a core of about three old Chinese ministers and four or five parishoners. Attending church is a very special thing for the Bushes in these circumstances.

Yours very truly,

George Bush

The Episcopal Church Foundation



Henry S. Noble
President

June 20, 1975

Dear George:

Many thanks for your contribution to the Foundation. It is nice to know that distance and a sensitive assignment have not driven the ECF from your thoughts.

As an occasional visitor to the Philippines, I am intrigued by the implications of President Marcos' visit to China. I hope it does not lead to a deterioration of our relations with the Philippines.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Henry", written over the printed name.

Henry S. Noble

The Honorable George H. W. Bush
Peking
Department of State
Washington, D. C.
20520

815 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10017 Telephone (212) 697-2858

MIDWEST OFFICE: 120 South LaSalle Street (Suite 2146), Chicago, Illinois 60603 Telephone (312) 726-4372

The Episcopal Church Foundation



Henry S. Noble
President

November 26, 1975

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

Dear George:

Many, many thanks for your generous check and for your thoughtfulness in remembering the Foundation in the midst of your compelling responsibilities. You do seem to seek out the most demanding jobs in the world! It's too bad there aren't more people around who share your dedication.

Best wishes to you for a very happy holiday season and for great satisfaction in your new assignment.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Henry S. Noble", written in a cursive style.

Henry S. Noble

Encl: Receipt #4278 for \$500.00.

815 Second Avenue, New York, New York 10017 Telephone (212) 697-2858

MIDWEST OFFICE: 120 South LaSalle Street (Suite 2146), Chicago, Illinois 60603 Telephone (312) 726-4372

April 1, 1975

Mr. Ralph W. Noble,
President,
Milchem Inc.,
3920 Essex Lane,
Houston, Texas 77027.

Dear Ralph:

Your letter of February 19 just arrived this week. I have indeed met Jay Pace. We had a good discussion, and I bragged on the fact that I knew you very well indeed.

I would love to have that Ramada Club lunch with you, but my problem is, Ralph, I don't know when I will next be in Houston. I have been there far too little lately.

I am really enjoying this new job. I do feel out of touch with things on the Hill and in Washington, but this is an important relationship and I am fully enthralled trying to figure it out.

Give my best to Sid Adger.

It was great hearing from you again, and I look forward to that visit.

Sincerely yours,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

MILCHEM INCORPORATED

3920 ESSEX LANE

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77027

RALPH W. NOBLE
PRESIDENT

February 19, 1975

The Honorable George Bush
Chief of the U. S. Liaison - Peking
Peoples Republic of China
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

During the Hall of Fame festivities in New York this past December, Fred Chambers and I were discussing you and your career and I have been thinking about you at various times since.

I hope everything is going well for you and that you and Barbara are enjoying this new experience and, hopefully, it is a fulfilling and rewarding one. If I had my choice in your career assignment, however, I would place you back in Washington where the petroleum industry needs a spokesman and supporter. The respect you have from friends on Capitol Hill and because of your knowledge of the requirements that provide incentives needed for our petroleum industry makes you invaluable to our nation's wellbeing with respect to its needs for energy.

George, I have been thinking of a possible trip to that area of the world because of the potential market for drilling fluids that China offers, together with the probable availability of crude supplies (barite and bentonite) that they may have in abundance at some reasonable cost. Thus, we may develop a sound business strategy whereby we furnish sophisticated chemicals, drilling fluids surface equipment, and expertise in exchange for China and ourselves on any available opportunities.

I think you are aware that we were purchased by Baker Oil Tools, Inc. in July, 1971 (1974 Annual Report enclosed), which was a

The Honorable George Bush

-2-

February 19, 1975

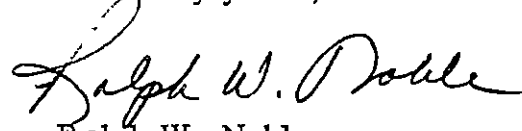
very, very good arrangement for both Milchem and Baker. Under their ownership, we have been afforded the means whereby we have achieved considerable growth both Domestically and Internationally.

We (Baker) have a company called The Baker Trading Company which deals primarily in trading with China and Russia, through which Milchem trades. Milchem, to date, has not done too much in China; however, the Baker Trading Company as a whole has had fairly significant success. This company represents not only all the companies owned by Baker Oil Tools, but others as well (including Hughes Tool). I have been led to understand that Mr. Jay Pace, who is President of The Baker Trading Company, or one of their representative has called on your office while they were visiting in Peking.

George, on your next return home if it is possible at all to allow me a few minutes and a possible lunch at The Ramada Club to learn a little more about China, I would appreciate and enjoy it.

Best wishes to you, and I would still like to see you doing battle in Washington, D.C. for your favorite industry. Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,



Ralph W. Noble
President

RWN:blk
Enclosure

cc: Mr. Jay Pace

P.S. Adger sends his regards.
RWN

December 22, 1975

Dear Dermott:

Thanks ever so much for your thoughtful letter.
Barbara and I were both delighted to hear from you.

I have my doubts about your winning your bet. All I know is that I am clearly and properly out of politics for the time being. This new job demands that.

In any event, it was great getting all caught up on you and your family. Thanks again for writing, and Merry Christmas to all the Noonans, in which Bar joins me.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Dermott Noonan
234 North Road
Smoke Rise
Kinnelon, New Jersey 07405

GB:rs

DERMOTT NOONAN
234 NORTH ROAD, SMOKE RISE
KINNELON, NEW JERSEY 07405
AREA CODE 201-838-3591

Dec 17, 1975

Dear George,

Thank you for your Christmas card — we have saved most of them through the years and now have a sizable collection of them from all over the country and China. Your handsome children, like ours, are so grown up now — we have none left at home.

Our oldest Cathy (Doll in ^{the} Haven) is in her last year of school at U of Calif Berkeley where her MD husband is practicing. Sheila is in her mid year at U of ^{Wash} school of Architecture in Seattle. Cattie is there through the holidays.

Cristie in San Francisco having
graduated college - Dermot in his
2nd year at Rutgers - Tighe in 1st
year at Swarthmore - and Cheryl
who will be 15 on Sunday in his
first year at Middlesex School in
Concord, Mass. All are fine.

So glad to read you are keeping
the options open on the V.P. post.
and congratulations on the 1st
nomination. I have a \$5 sealed
bet with Jim Dryden - reposing
in custody at the main bar at the
Yale Club - that you will be the
GOP presidential nominee within
next 5 years. I made the bet
3 years ago with an 8 year term.
When you become a candidate I
would be pleased to be on your
campaign team.

Merry Christmas to you and
Bar and best wishes for a
Politically prosperous future
Dermot

ans
hnd
May 26

Jan Douglas Norris
3121 BUFFALO SPEEDWAY
SUITE 303
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77006

Thursday
May 15, 1975

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Dear George, Ben, et al.,
Just a hello note to
say we think about you.
Hope you're in good health
and still riding those
bicycles.

I got your address from
Chuck Vintermeyer (I
handled Judge Jon Lindsay's
campaign and we see
him from time to time).

Friday nite we had a surprise birthday
party for Boone Vastine... 30 people waiting
for him in a dramatic scene... darkened
house... the works... and he came in
bombed. Even Gilchrist was embarrassed.
But the food and drink... A.-OK.

Last week we worked in the United Fund
and our chair man, Tony Bryan, President
of Cameron Iron, was leaving for Russia.
Have you seen him? Believe China was also
on the agenda.

(page 7)



November 12, 1975

Mr. Thomas French Norton,
Raven Hill,
Route 5, Box 144,
Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

Dear Tom:

Your November 2nd letter arrived today. I am sure you have seen in the papers I am about to tackle a new job, and thus the intriguing suggestions you made in your letter must be put aside.

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness, though.

Sincerely,

George Bush

NOV 10 1975

THOMAS FRENCH NORTON

Raven Hill
Route 5, Box 144
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear George:

By this time, I'm sure you've assumed that my nutrition group never got to China, but we did have a very successful charter tour to the International Congress of Nutrition in Kyoto and then to the "Food from the Sea" Expo in Okinawa, where the State Department people at the U.S. pavillion were quite helpful and threw a big bash for our group. Someday we still might work out the China venture, but on a far smaller scale.

I'm doing a lot of free-lance writing now and last week, when I was in New York for an editorial conference at *Fortune*, your name and the work of your office in Peking came up several times. Later, I mentioned this to my literary agent and he suggested several possible magazine pieces and pointed out that, once your tour there is finished, there could be a really worthwhile book about it if you and I could work together. Perhaps you want to do one on your own but, if not, I'd like to discuss the possibilities with you.

In the meantime, both *Fortune* and *Washingtonian* have shown interest in the feelers my agent put out about magazine articles, and I'm sure there are several other opportunities available. Would it be possible for you to spend some time with me in Peking, say a week or ten days, to talk about the Liaison Office's first year (more or less), the future of trade between us and the People's Republic, the whole protocol of dealing with Peking, and perhaps your and Barbara's impressions of life there? Of course, that also hinges on whether or not I could get into the People's Republic in the first place.

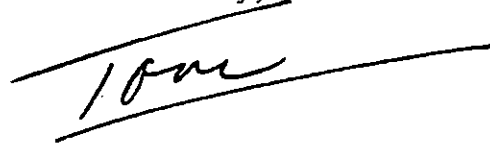
All of the publications I'd be writing for are responsible ones. Journalism, by nature, is a trade in which we look for things that are newsworthy, but I'm not involved with any of the sensationalists. I have been guilty of a little sensationalism myself, in the newspaper business, but I'm now a bit older than you were when we first met and I guess a certain restraint has come with whatever maturity I've acquired in that time. What I'm saying is that if

you tell me something off the record, for background,
it will stay off the record.

I hope we can work together on these projects. It
would be great to see you again, and quite an experience
to visit China.

Let me know what you think of all this, when you
have an opportunity. In the meantime, all good wishes
to you and to Barbara.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature, likely of Jimmy Carter, is written in dark ink. The signature is stylized and cursive, appearing to read 'J. Carter'. It is positioned below the word 'Cordially,' and is underlined with a single horizontal line.

Hon. George Bush, Chief
United States Liaison Office, Peking
United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521

2 November 1975

TFN:DK

September 30, 1975

The Honorable Sam Nunn
United States Senate
Committee on Armed Services
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Nunn:

Thank you for your letter of September 22, enclosing copies of your observations on your recent trip to the People's Republic of China. I found them particularly interesting and useful, and have passed them on to Ambassador Bush.

Please give our regards to Mrs. Nunn, and let us know if there is anything we can do for you.

Sincerely,

William W. Thomas, Jr.
Chief, Commercial/Economic Section

July 24, 1975

Oscar Armstrong, Esq.,
EA/PRCM,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C. 20520.

Dear Oscar:

Would you or someone in your office
call Rose Mary Woods through the White House
switchboard and ask her the best way to see
that the attached letter and gift reaches
President Nixon?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Enclosure

July 24, 1975

The Honorable Richard Nixon,
Casa Pacifica,
San Clemente, California.

Dear Mr. President:

John Burns, who sends you the attached letter and package, has done the most outstanding job in reporting on China. He worked for the Toronto Globe & Mail. In Peking he became a good friend of Barbara's and mine. We will miss him, as he leaves Peking to go to work for the New York Times. As you can tell from his letter to you, he is a very thoughtful and sensitive young man.

I would be happy to convey to him any letter you might care to write him, or he can be addressed until October 1, 1975, c/o Mrs. Jane Burns, 154 Inglewood Drive, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

We are thoroughly enjoying our stay in Peking. The frustrations are far outweighed by the challenges.

Warm regards to Mrs. Nixon.

Sincerely yours,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

Enclosures

Peking

July 22 1975

GB:

Departing Peking for Moscow and places west on the morrow, missing your return by hours. Came over the other night, thinking you were to depart on the 18th, to find you gone. Trust it was a good trip.

Enclosed are the famous RMN chopsticks, and a letter to the former President that you might enclose with them. As I have said in my letter, they are as ordinary as chopsticks can be, but they ARE authentic, and possibly of some value to him.

Sorry I didn't have the chance to say goodbye. I have nothing but the best memories of the Bushes in Peking, and my time with you stands as one of the happiest interludes in my years here. Hope we see each other again, in another place: You have friends better placed than I at 229 West 43rd Street, but I consider that dinner commitment (JB buying) to be binding.

Until October 1, when I start at the Times, I will be c/o Mrs. Jane Burns, 154 Inglewood Drive, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. If RMN should reply, I wouldn't want to miss it.

Best to you, and BB, and--who knows--maybe it'll be 'Mr. Ambassador' (China section) next time we meet.

Yours,

John Fisher Burns

July 22 1975

President Richard M. Nixon,
c/o United States Liaison Office,
Peking,
People's Republic of China.

Dear Mr. President:

I leave China tomorrow at the end of a four-year assignment here as resident correspondent for The Globe and Mail of Toronto, and one of the last items on my list is the dispatch of the enclosed chopsticks.

As you will see from the accompanying clipping(s), it was I who seized them from your place at the head table immediately after you left the banquet chamber in The Great Hall of the People with Premier Chou En-lai, who had been your host--and mine--on that first evening of your visit here three years ago.

After UPI had reported the larceny, Ronald Ziegler and I had a brief conversation in which he mentioned that you might like the chopsticks back. I determined then to return them, but never had the opportunity during that hectic week. It was only when the matter came up in conversation with George Bush that my memory was jogged, 41 months late.

Your visit here was the highlight of my assignment, and perhaps of a reporter's lifetime. I would like to express my gratitude to you and those on your staff who worked with the Chinese to ensure that we had the facilities we needed to cover the story. Fifty years from now, should I live that long, I will doubtlessly be telling and re-telling my great-grandchildren how it was to be with Nixon in China in February of 1972.

For historical purposes, the chopsticks are disappointingly mundane. Still, they are authentic, and may in time amuse your great-grandchildren, or visitors to the Richard M. Nixon Library, or wherever their final repository may be.

In closing, allow me to wish you and Mrs. Nixon the best of health, and happiness. The Chinese have a saying, Yu Guo Tian Ching (雨过天晴), meaning Bright Skies after Rain, and I would hope that it would be so for both of you. I return now to North America and hope, if our paths should cross, that I may some day have the opportunity of trading Nixon-in-China stories in person.

Best Regards

John Fisher Burns
c/o George Bush,
Liaison Office.

1484-673

RICHARD D. OBENSHAIN
5505 TODDSBURY ROAD
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23226

December 30, 1975

Honorable William L. Scott
United States Senator
Room 3107 - Dirksen Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Bill:

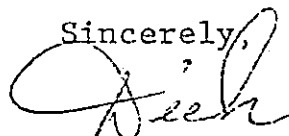
Having served as State Chairman of the Republican Party of Virginia during the entire two-year period of his tenure as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, I developed a very strong respect and admiration for George Bush. I am very hopeful that he will be confirmed shortly as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Happily, the favorable vote by the Senate Committee is a positive indication of the chances of confirmation.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a letter which I wrote to George Bush on December 18, 1975. Because it was written after the hearings were already almost completed, it was not timely insofar as my offer of supportive testimony (should it have been needed). I would like you to have a copy, though, in order to evidence my very strong feeling about George Bush's personal qualities, and particularly my rejection of Senator Church's attack upon George Bush, as a result of his active political involvement.

Although this may be presumptuous, I thought it just possible that you might feel my letter of December 18, 1975, might be worth submitting for inclusion in the Congressional Record. As it is a personal communication from me to George, I have received George's consent to such publication of the letter. As always, I mention this entirely as a suggestion, and rely upon your decision.

With continued kindest regards, and best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,



bcc: Honorable George Bush

4/8/75

Dear George;

Thanks for your letter. Of course I'll do the honors at the luncheon but I really wish you could be there. Why not a telegram! I think that would be great. Send it to me in New York so that I get it by June 6. I've been in close contact with Anne Ross and I know that Deke is going to retire "hard." I think he has really enjoyed every one of these 40 years and the hundreds of people he has worked with. The man has a fantastic memory for names and details. He literally remembers parts of every season and he has adapted well to all the changes. On balance I don't think he feels the school has made any mistakes and that's the best part of it. So often people tend to over romanticize the "good old days." Deke doesn't. I think he believes it's a better school today than it was forty years ago, and that's great. So short, he is a man of the times he's living in today.

George, were really looking forward to the opportunity of visiting China and seeing you. Bunny loves to visit all new places that's what she can't give up flying. In addition to her weekly trips to Europe she has traveled all over South America and has gotten me to give up the idea of going back to the same home bases year after year. Matter of fact we're off to Hawaii on business next week and will visit the other islands after business is finished. Of course, she's done it before, but I haven't.

We can get away any time from November 15th to the end of the year. November and December are good travel times for us. I finish budget sessions about November 10 and it's a slow period for TWA so she can always get personal time off. Ideally we would leave New York about November 15 and return in early December but we are flexible and could go later.

Of course, we are babes in the woods as far as China travel is concerned. We don't know how much travel is permitted in the

Peoples Republic nor do we know whether it
is required that we enter at a certain point.
Were it allowed I think we would like to
take the train into China from Hong Kong
and go up to Canton, Shanghai & Peking by
train, seeing some of the major cities
along the way.

Needless to say we'll play by whatever the
rules are and if we can only fly to Peking
and fly out we would still like to do it.
I'm sure that if and when they issue us a
visa they will tell us what we can and
can't do. Obviously we know that your time
is limited and while we want to visit with
you we don't want to in any way be a
burden on your day to day activities.
In short both of us are most appreciative of
any thing that you can do by way of
help.

Regards
Chi

BUSH LIBRARY
PHOTOCOPY

June 25, 1975

Mr. Ernest Obermeyer,
1095 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10028.

Dear Obie:

Just a quick note to thank you for clueing me in on all the DiClemente action. It sounded like a fantastic weekend.

You are far too generous. You did all the work and certainly you were the architect of the whole program. I have written Deke to tell him this.

Regarding a visit to Peking in the Fall, don't worry about the red tape. All that's needed is about 30 days advance notice. In September let me know whether a time in November or December would be agreeable and I'll take care of the paper work. By then our decks should be clear because the President's plans will be firmer.

Warm regards,

George Bush

June 9, 1975

Dear George:

You missed a great week-end but your contributions were there and Mike appreciated it all. He showed your letter to at least 25 of the group. It hit the mark. Trying to describe it all would take many pages so I'll confine my observations to the highlights. First, Deke was totally surprised. He knew nothing of the scholarship fund until I was called to the dais to make the announcement. I know that that's true because he was speechless which is very unusual for Deke. I've enclosed a copy of my short remarks. My one regret is that you weren't there to make them.

at five o'clock Anne Ross and I had a cocktail party arranged at the house. It wasn't a complete surprise. We told Deke that some people were coming over but I believe he was overwhelmed by both the quantity and quality of the audience. Throughout the week-end he kept saying "I've never seen so many basketball captains at one time." Present were Brooks Smith '40, Bert Bishop '45, Evans Rose '50, Hayes Clement '54, Howard Hardy '60, Mike

Moones 62, Walter Whitthorse '58 and Tom (Seaton?)
at the party at Deke's house the folks you know
included Bill Arnold, Jack Outabenton, Bill
Macomber, ~~Bill~~ Charlie Tankin (Ted Harrison's '38,) Jay Drake, Stu Outerbridge, Gid Upton & others
from '40. From '45 were Brod Bishop, Dick Welch
Artie Moker, Lu Bergstrom and a big group from
that class. Incidentally, Brod Bishop did more
for the fund than any other class representative.
At the party I was able to give Deke a personal
check for 3500. The money is still coming in and
we will have to wait a month or so to collapse the
bank account. I'm guessing that Deke will get
about 4000 from it all. The scholarship fund
was 15,430 on Saturday at 9 AM and 15,840
when I got to the day so I would guess that
before its all over we will have gathered about
17-18,000 for the Frank DiClemente Scholarship
Fund. Honestly, I don't think the school ever
believed it would reach that magnitude.

The class of '45 invited Deke to their
Saturday nite dinner and very graciously
invited Bunny & I as well. The class of
'40 insisted Deke & Dee come by later
so we made both parties. Brooks Smith
put together a great scrap book from
letters from the class of '40 and

Anne Ross put all the other letters into book form. Debe wasn't in shape to read them this week-end - too emotional - but I'm sure will have a lot of pleasure + nostalgia from them in the months ahead.

George, it was a great week-end. He is & always will be a super man - it was well worth the effort we all made.

Read with interest your profile in People - thought it ironic that they featured Bill Coffin in the same issue - not the best of company even in a magazine.

George, if we are to come your way in the fall isn't there going to be quite a bit of red tape involved. Should we be calling, writing someone at this time? I'd hate to fumble the ball because of not getting the right papers. As I mentioned any time from about November 10 on is O.K. for both of us. Please let me know

What we should be doing or whom we
should see. Even if it were to fall
there we might as well be prepared. Again
Sorry you missed a good week-end - I
know you wanted to be there

Regards
Orie

I am certain that Frank DiClemente would like to retire from Andover without fanfare. That's the kind of man he is. But, Deke, if that was your desire, you should have started planning your career differently 40 years ago. The impact you made on hundreds of us makes that impossible.

While Deke spent little time in the classroom, anyone who had the good fortune to know him learned more of the fundamentals of living and growing up from him than could be found in any textbook. We all look to Andover as a place to mature, as a living experience. For 40 years Deke symbolized that side of the school more than any individual. In basketball there is a term called "one on one" and a defense called "man to man." For 40 years Deke has been Andover's best one on one player and to each of us who knew him our greatest man to man experience.

In recognition of all he has done for Andover and for each of us, two years ago a committee was formed consisting of one member from each class from 1936 thru 1975. Thanks to the efforts of these people 15,830.25 dollars has been raised to establish the annual FRANK DICLEMENTE Scholarship Fund.

BUSH LIBRARY
PHOTOCOPY

December 23, 1975

Dear Obie:

Your letters have been great. I got your advice, Dean Luce, and I appreciate it. Actually, I am delighted to hear from you, so keep sending suggestions at any time.

The hearings were okay -- tough at times -- but that is just a symptom of what I am getting into. I look forward to the new job. I have no regrets about the political prohibition and, all in all, life is treating the Bush family pretty darn well, as usual.

Great happiness to you and Bunny.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Ernest D. Obermeyer
1095 Park Avenue
New York, New York

GB:rs

BUSH LIBRARY
PHOTOCOPY

12/20/75

Dear George;

I tried to call you a couple of minutes ago (202-966-6876) to congratulate you on the Senate hearings.

Obviously, I have the wrong number.

You would have been a great vice-president and I'm sure you're going to be an even greater C. I. A. director. I was disappointed for you in seeing your options taken away for the coming year but I suspect that you saw the possibility of that happening all along the way. At least it removes some future uncertainties.

Bunny and I had a very pleasant two day stay in Kowloon - did a little Christmas shopping, a little sight seeing and ate some western food. Our trip back to the States was uneventful which meant that we didn't get bumped along the way. The whole trip has got to go down as the best and most interesting one we ever have made and undoubtedly we will and, of course, we have you and Barbara to thank for it.

I returned to find everything

Running smoothly at the office - better
than when I left which does give one
an unnecessary feeling but has its
compensations. David returned from
Alaska and promptly left to meet some
friends in Paris - again that TWA pass. He'll
be back for Christmas and then will be
going back to Northwestern. We're going to stay
put until after the holidays and then go
off to Chicago for a week and then
Florida for a meeting. Bunny will join
me there and we'll visit with mother in
Orlando for a few days. It looks as if
Bunny will be back at work on February 1.

Are you going to make it up to Andover for
the trustees meeting? If so let me know
and we will visit with like that week-end.
I'm most anxious to see you to tell you in
a little more detail all the things we were
able to see as a result of your help. I'll
have a short story in the paper on
agriculture and food distribution soon and will
send it to you. One of these days I would think
you would need to come to New York for
some reason even if it's only to make sure
it's here and when you do the guest
room is waiting and while it isn't a suite

it's still better than any hotel and with Bunny's arm improving the service is first rate.

It looks as if you're moving right into a hornet's nest at C.I.A. and I'm referring to Angola, whatever that is all about. George, I don't know if it's up to the C.I.A. or not but it seems to me that we have missed some opportunities within our own country in the public opinion area on this one. First off, I don't know what's going on or what we should be doing but I gather the administration does. I think if you go to your local Safeway and ask the people about Angola and what we should be doing there they are going to recommend you see a psychiatrist. That to me means that we haven't taken advantage of our greatest asset - a free press. With all the information we have I would think we would be packaging it in palatable form so that the ubiquitous "man in the street" could see the "bad guys" as the administration wants them seen. There just has to be some "inside" news that papers like the Daily News would gobble up. The Times is a better paper but here in New York the News has the circulation and the "tube" also has a big audience. I don't

see how the president is going to get what he properly wants until popular opinion is on his side and right now there doesn't seem to be any opinion because no one knows. I'm aware that these are probably very complex issues but pragmatism would seem to dictate that there must be ways of simplifying them for popular consumption. We just don't seem to be taking advantage of our assets of instant communication.

But, enough of this, I'm beginning to sound like Dean Lue. though I haven't had a drink yet today. George I'm sure you're going to have a great Christmas with all the family around and I'm looking forward to a better 1976 knowing that at least one of our important government departments is in capable hands. Best to Barbara

Regards
Dhie

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PHOTOCOPY

*Obermeyer
1093 Park Ave.
N.Y. N.Y.*



*Ambassador George Bush
5761 Palisade Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.*

GEORGE M. O'BRIEN
17TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

422 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
(202) 225-3635

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

SUBCOMMITTEES
MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES
HUMAN RELATIONS

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

DISTRICT OFFICE
57 N. OTTAWA STREET
JOLIET, ILLINOIS 60431
(815) 727-4718

September 18, 1975

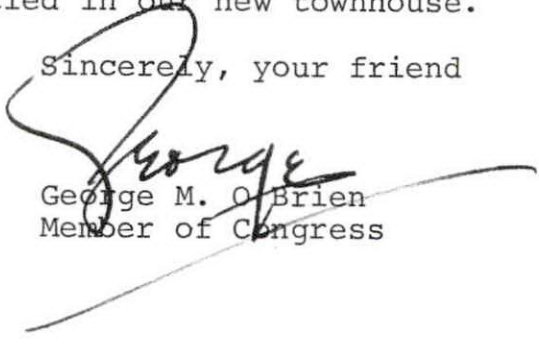
Ambassador George Bush
Chief, U.S. Liaison Office
Peking, People's Republic of China
c/o Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear George:

As if your comments at the luncheon were not enough, you were just great to spend that half hour with me and do two tapes for the 17th of Illinois. Beyond a doubt, they were the best I have done and I will be sending them around to seven radio stations covering the northern part of Illinois, below Chicago, with a special announcement that will run in all the papers.

Mary Lou and I wish you and Barbara everything good. We think you are the Pele of diplomatic soccer. Take care of yourselves and come home soon. Maybe next time you and Barbara and Shirley could break bread with the O'Briens after we are settled in our new townhouse.

Sincerely, your friend


George M. O'Brien
Member of Congress

GMO:cg

Up the Irish!

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PHOTOCOPY

file

HUNT INVESTMENT CORPORATION

1401 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202
(214) 741-3561

JAMES C. OBERWETTER

March 3, 1975

The Honorable George Bush
United States Envoy to the Peoples
Republic of China
c/o The State Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear George,

We got your letter the other day and were very pleased to hear that you were recovered from the bout you had with that internal disorder. We were very concerned and hope that you are now back in great form.

This will be a slightly rambling letter. It is mostly news and gossip and one request for your best advice. But first the news and gossip.

Eleanor is doing very well. At seven months and counting, the doctors tell us that we will be parents on or about Mothers Day. She is feeling quite well, now, and happily gaining weight, although that is under control. El's also very much involved in the planning for the National Republican Womens Federation Meeting which will be held in Dallas later this year. She's not working so she's become a great volunteer.

On the political front, very little is happening in Texas. As you know, Paris County and Dallas County now have Republicans as county judges, so there is some progress to report at the court house. Senator Tower, at the last Republican State Executive Committee Meeting, indicated that he was taking a new position with respect to concentrating on electing officials at local levels. Basically, he said he had come around to view the local races as having equal importance to statewide and national offices. Personally, I'm glad he said it. I just don't know if he meant it. The state party and the group in Dallas is pretty much in disarray. That's the bad news, the good news is that Brad O'Leary has "resigned" as executive director in Austin. Zak Fisher, formerly with John Towers staff, has moved into the post, at least temporarily. There are a lot of divorces, meaning a least two among the top four Republican party officials. The good news is they are marrying other people. If you detect a very slight degree of cynicism in this informal political report I must apologize. Things could be worse. I must tell you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to be removed from politics for a while so that I can plainly state what I believe.

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The Washington Post

ASAHI BUILDING
6-7 GINZA 6-CHOME
CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN
TELEPHONE: 573-2838/9

F. H.

DON OBERDORFER
NORTHEAST ASIA BUREAU

May 17, 1975

Dear George:

Many thanks for your note and the photo from the Forbidden City.

I've been a bit busy lately what with Vietnam and Southeast Asia taking 7 weeks of my time, and now off briefly to Seoul. We have only three more months here before ~~when~~ returning to Washington, via archrival land and Scandanavia. I'm to be retreaded as a national reporter then, and will doubtless see you again at some point.

All the best to you and ~~Barbara~~ Barbara. Glad to hear you're still finding Peking interesting.

~~Re~~ Thanks agains,

Don

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PHOTOCOPY

March 26, 1975

The Hon. George M. O'Brien,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C. 20515.

Dear George:

That care package arrived here in China, and I just can't tell you how much I appreciate your sending me all three items. Clearly, that Irish pin is just what I have been needing. I didn't realize it before, but it is a must for service in China.

The shamrock seeds will be planted in Chinese soil any day now.

And, lastly, that Old Fitzgerald will be just the answer after some long frustrating day when I long for the fellowship of the House of Representatives.

Life is great here. I miss family, friends and politics, but this is a great assignment and Barbara and I are both totally happy.

My love to Mary Lou, and thank you for that thoughtful letter which meant an awful lot to me.

Warmest regards,

George Bush

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

GEORGE M. O'BRIEN
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT
ILLINOIS

March 12, 1975

Dear George and Barbara:

We became terribly concerned about your probable inability to go down to the corner pub for a shot of Bushmill's, a tankard of green beer, or even a quiet little fight on St. Patrick's Day. Accordingly, we felt it our duty to contribute something toward your celebration of this great day and even though it would never occur to the Mayor of Peking to pour green dye into the Yangtze like Daly does in the Chicago river, we wanted to pour a little Old Fitzgerald into that handsome and extraordinary couple, Barbara and George Bush.

In the classic words of an unknown Irish bard, fierce but not inglorious:

"Love and long life to ye
Land without rent to ye
A child every year to ye
And may ye die in Ireland!"

With best wishes to all the Bushes,

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

George and Mary Lou

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PHOTOCOPY

My two weeks among the "real people" in
the "real world" nearly eradicated any
incentive to return to S.C. I think
the prime motivator of those feelings was
my dear little niece. She is sheer
enchantment; without question a charmer!

Hope you are enjoying your work
immensely! By the way, the 4th of July
bash sounded super. What a great idea!
Be careful and cheerful, as always is

Sketch by William Wagner, F.A.A.

Oatlands, 1800, Leesburg, Va.,
a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation



Nostrom

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PHOTOCOPY

all together in the RR. It, no doubt, has
been a cherished, memorable experience.

Though I haven't been in touch
recently, BHR keeps me apprised of your
current events and activities, so I
never feel you are far away because
you are so close in thought. However,
we never cease missing you, and looking
forward to seeing you.

Part of my summer has included
a wonderful visit home to Oklahoma
which almost spoiled me beyond recovery!

801 Ting Tang July 27, 1975
Dear Person,
14" high BHR advised that you will be
homeward bound in the not too distant
future, what good news! I am sure
you're looking forward to the respite,
and, of course, your H. H. fans hope
you will have a moment to stop in
and say hello.
I'm sure you have had a very filled
love-filled summer with your family

April 7, 1975

The Hon. George O'Brien,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear George:

Thanks for the great pictures. I kept two and here's one back for the old family scrapbook.

John Rhodes and Carl Albert left here two or three days ago. Their visit gave me a good chance to get all caught up on things on the Hill.

Why don't you straighten it out up there?

Warmest regards from Peking,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

May 20, 1975

Mrs. Jackie O'Connor,
Deputy Director of Communications,
Republican National Committee,
310 First Street Southeast,
Washington, D.C. 20003.

Dear Jackie:

I hope the attached doesn't finish you
off. My heart is in it, and I will always
be grateful for the support you gave me
there at the RNC. You were fantastic.

Best of luck in the future. I miss
you, darn it.

Warm regards,

George Bush

Enclosure

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May 20, 1975

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is a letter on behalf of my friend, Mrs. Jackie O'Connor, with whom I worked for two years. While I was Chairman of the Republican National Committee Jackie O'Connor was the number two person in our communications section. She did fantastic work, she was good with the press, she was good at writing, and, most important, she was good at thinking.

In addition to having all kinds of ability, she is a lady of the highest character, and a first-rate human being.

I recommend her without reservation, and would be happy to answer any questions that might come to mind in connection with her job application.

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

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Republican
National
Committee.

April 28, 1975

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

Dear Ambassador Bush:

The time has come, it seems. I will be leaving the RNC June 30 to join my husband, Michael, who will then be working for California State Senator Denny Carpenter in his run for the U.S. Senate.

I would appreciate it very much if you could write a "to whom it may concern" letter on my behalf that I could attach to my resumes for my job search in Sacramento.

I will leave here with some fond memories -- principally of you and people like you who gave me the chance to do things I had never before done and afforded me the opportunity to learn so much. I would hope that we would be able to meet or work together again some time.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Jackie O'Connor
Deputy Director of Communications

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Republican National Committee.

Richard D. Obenshain
Co-Chairman

December 18, 1975

JE
file
ans
self + group
Dec 20
2/1/76
scott

The Honorable George Bush
5161 Palisade Lane, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear George:

I am very late in congratulating you on the President's good judgment in nominating you for the Directorship of the Central Intelligence Agency. I want to wish you the very best of success and a speedy confirmation proceeding. It is pretty apparent that your only major obstacle is the insinuation by Senator Church that a political figure is somehow personally and morally at least one cut below the rest of his fellow-citizens.

I want you to know of my total support and commitment to your confirmation. It seems unlikely that you would wish to present statements of support from those now in the active political arena. However, should your opponents focus upon your political service, and particularly your two years as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, as the focus of their attack, you may reach a point where explicit defense on that point is necessary.

If so, I hope you will feel free to call upon me if your own strategy of self-defense should ever suggest my usefulness to you.

The essence of my statement on your behalf would be, essentially, as follows:

"I served as State Chairman of the Republican Party of Virginia during the entire period of George Bush's Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee - from his election as Chairman in January, 1973, until September 16, 1974, when Mr. Bush stepped down as our National Chairman and I was appointed Co-Chairman of the Republican National Committee by his successor, Mary Louise Smith. I believe the service which George Bush rendered as Chairman of the Republican National Committee ranks among the most outstanding contributions of citizenship in the history of this country; and that he is responsible, more than any other single American for the survival of the Republican Party and, consequently, of our competitive two-party system of government.

"In the midst of the events we now capsule as "Watergate", there was an inevitable linking - by the press, by our opponents and even, inevitably, by our friends - of the Republican Party with those events. It was George Bush who defended our Party and its millions of honorable members against the unwarranted imputation of mass guilt to an entire party. It was

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Hon. George Bush
Page Two
December 18, 1975

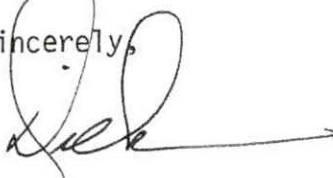
George Bush who went to our state party chairmen, our district chairmen, our national committee members and our local precinct workers, and told them that the principles of the Republican Party were still valid and that when the passions of Watergate had passed, they would be needed even more in the restoration of faith in the party system and in our governmental structure in general. Equally important, George Bush reminded the American people that their neighbors and friends who worked in the Republican Party were not responsible for the events of Watergate, and that if dedicated and experienced Republican politicians had been making the decisions in the 1972 campaign, those events would never have happened.

"Those events did pass away, and thanks primarily to the efforts of George Bush, the Republican Party was still alive and well. Since 1974, the Republican Party has continued to grow in strength and numbers under the organizational leadership of Mary Louise Smith. But that resurgence would not have been possible had not George Bush preached the gospel of faith in the American political process and the Republican Party as a vital part of its competitive structure.

"Hovering over these hearings is the implication that, because of his service as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, George Bush is not qualified to serve in a position which requires the highest qualities of intellectual and moral courage. This suggests that all of those who have participated in active political endeavors are somehow tarnished by that service, thereafter to be barred from the highest ranks of trustworthy public service. In my humble opinion George Bush is a perfect and total refutation of that unworthy suggestion. By his entire public life and, particularly, by his leadership of the Republican National Committee during troubled times, George Bush has proven that public service can be and that, in his case, it is capable of raising a citizen into the highest ranks of public trust."

With best wishes and continued highest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. Obenshain', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Richard D. Obenshain

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PHOTOCOPY

*Wm Bush
Chron*

February 5, 1975

Mr. Glenn A. Olds, President
Kent State University
Kent, Ohio 44242

Dear Glenn:

I am delighted to know you will be in the
PRC April 4 - April 27. That's a great time of
the year in Peking.

Barbara and I look forward to seeing you
there. Come for a drink or a meal and we will
have a good visit.

We love it.

Sincerely,

George Bush

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KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

KENT, OHIO 44242

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
(216) 672-2210

AC
Give copy
to Oscar A

PERSONAL

January 29, 1975

Ambassador George Bush
Chief Liaison to the
People's Republic of China
310 1st Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear George:

You may recall from our last note and conversation that I had hoped to be able to visit Mainland China sometime this year. I am happy to report that it now appears things are in order for me to visit the People's Republic of China April 4 to April 27 in Dr. Gerald Read's group from Kent State.

Dr. Read is one of the founders of the International Council on Comparative Education, Director of our Institute of Socialist Studies here at Kent State, and for a great many years has led study groups to communist countries. This will be his third trip to Peking and he will have in the company of the group I am party to, a cross section of university presidents, trustees, superintendents of schools, etc. I realize that the itinerary is, of course, very much in the hands of the Chinese, but I am very hopeful to have exposure to the Chinese medical system, since we are launching a new kind of medical school related more directly to the needs of the people, and partly patterned after the Chinese system. I am very keen to learn more about their indigenous systems that involve acupuncture and medical delivery teams and what we would, I suppose, call "lay leaders" in the field. Additionally of course, as a philosopher, I am deeply interested in the particular form and version of the contemporary cultural scene and the manner in which classical communist ideology has been given its special Chinese flavor and outlook. I hope also on return to develop the possibility of a trade exchange, since we have within 50 miles of Kent the largest concentration of all the national corporations in the United States outside of New York City, including all of the big rubber companies, Republic Steel, Timken, Hoover and all of the rest. We are developing an Institute for International Development at Kent that will tie into this rich resource and laboratory of northeast Ohio for training middle management and overseas personnel, not only from southeast Asia, but from the Third World. The Chinese have a good deal of experience in this and I am eager to learn more about their interest in any fruitful exchange at that level.

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PHOTOCOPY

Page 2.
Ambassador George Bush
January 29, 1975

Having been President of Springfield College, where basketball, the only authentic American sport was invented, and appreciative of the manner in which a ping-pong ball broke in where iron fists could never go, I am eager to have as much exposure to the youth in their work and play as is possible.

I mention all these matters not to implicate you in the arrangement of our schedule at all, but to alert you that I will be coming and look forward to your lead to have an opportunity to have a visit with you if at all possible. There is much to discuss in these critical times and I am so grateful you are in this most sensitive spot.

Kind regards to your good lady and the best of good fortune in this new year and this new post.

Cordially yours,



Glenn A. Olds
President

GAO:vlr

From the desk of
GEORGE BUSH

POL

J.F.

show this to

Ron. ~~Ar~~

Bob Blackburn. To 2/18

then file

BUSH LIBRARY
PHOTOCOPY

April 11, 1975

President Glenn A. Olds,
Kent State University,
Kent, Ohio 44242.

Dear Glenn:

I am very sorry that you had to cancel
your trip to China. I was looking forward
to having a good visit with you here in
this fascinating land.

Thank you for your very kind words.
I was pleased to know that you had been
back to the United Nations.

Warmest personal regards to you,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

BUSH LIBRARY
PHOTOCOPY

KENT STATE UNIVERSITY

KENT, OHIO 44242

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
(216) 672-2210

March 25, 1975

AIR MAIL

The Honorable George Bush
Chief Liaison to
The People's Republic of China
310 - 1st Street S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear George:

Alas, the responsibilities concerning budget and legislation, with our State Legislature in session, have required that I cancel the trip planned to leave April 4th for Peking. I deeply regret the necessity to cancel, and look forward to an early opportunity to revise the prospect of a visit there. There are so many matters on my agenda I did hope to talk to you about, but these will have to wait.

Perhaps I can intercept you on one of your home leave stints. I was at the UN Friday, and the considerable influence and ideas generated by your leadership there still abound in the corridors of the UN.

Eva joins with me in sending affectionate greetings to you and your good lady, and with the best of good wishes for your continued effective leadership in this important post.

Cordially,


Glenn A. Olds
President

GA0:jd

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PHOTOCOPY

September 29, 1975

Dr. Peter A. Olsson,
T.I.C.P.,
2503 Robinhood Road,
Houston, Texas 77005.

Dear Dr. Olsson:

I was delighted to get your August 29th letter when I returned to Peking after consultations in Washington. Barbara and I are getting along fine here. We've been here about a year now, and the life is extraordinarily challenging and full of mysteries.

This is indeed a land of contrasts. They've done a wonderful job on many of the fundamentals, such as fundamental health care, fundamental education, fundamental housing. But of course it is a totalitarian system and it is extremely controlled.

We do get to travel some, and the people are extremely polite and civil to us in every way.

In summary, we like it very much indeed, and it is the most challenging assignment I have had in a very varied career.

Thank you for filling me in on your valuable work there. In looking over the Board of Directors I find I know almost all of the people on it.

Very truly yours,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

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PHOTOCOPY

The Texas Institute of Child Psychiatry

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Irvin A. Kraft, M.D.

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2503 ROBINHOOD ROAD
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77005

August 29, 1975

Ambassador George Bush
U. S. L. O.
Peking, Republic of China

SEP 24 1975

Dear Ambassador Bush:

It has been quite awhile since we corresponded regarding Dr. B. Wedge and some literature about the psychiatry of International Relations. I am interested and curious as to how you find your work in China. Despite Mr. Nixon's domestic catastrophies, his work at establishing some communication and beginning cooperation with China was an impressive achievement. Has there been progression from the well publicized beginnings?

As a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst in training, I have been very interested in the Acupuncture techniques that the Chinese have been teaching us about, and catalyzing our interest in. In this country the biofeedback techniques and meditation procedures have similar qualities and seem to be helpful in the treatment of alcoholism, drug abuse and numerous psychosomatic and somatic problems; such as, migraine headaches, Tension headaches, Cardiac Anythmias, prevention of epileptic attacks and even hyperactivity in children.

One month ago I was appointed clinical director here at the Texas Institute of Child Psychiatry. (and Family Therapy) This adds to my teaching duties at Baylor - V.A. Hospital Psychiatry Departments and my private practice of psychotherapy. At TICP I am involved in setting up an ongoing teaching and supervision programs to train bright, interested and committed laymen to be Mental Health Counselors for people who cannot afford private psychiatric treatment fees. This project is most rewarding but challenging.

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The Texas Institute of Child Psychiatry

AMBASSADOR GEORGE BUSH
AUGUST 29, 1975
PAGE TWO

Please write if you get a change as I would be most interested in hearing **about** your work. Especially in light of our past correspondence.

Sincerely yours,



Peter A. Olsson, M.D.
Clinical Director
Texas Institute of Child Psychiatry

Assistant Clinical Professor of
Psychiatry
Baylor College of Medicine

PAO:bs

Dr. Peter A. Olsson
T. I. C. P.
2503 Robinhood Road
Houston, Texas 77005
U. S. A.

August 19, 1975

Mr. Michael J. O'Neill,
The News,
220 East 42nd Street,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Dear Mike:

Thanks for sending me the tear sheets from
The News. I am delighted to have them.

Yes, I will be back in Washington between
the 5th and 15th of September. I am not sure
I will get to New York, although there's a
cheap dentist tethered in upper midtown who
is beckoning - a damn good man - and I've got
to drop in on him. So, if I get up that way
I'll give you a holler. I would like to com-
pare notes now that you've been back. I thought
your stories were first class and have saved them
here to keep in my personal files, thus being
able to more accurately and better bore my
grandchildren with facts and figures.

We've just had a visit from Senators Percy,
Javits, Pell, Stevenson, and some Congressmen.
All went well I thought.

It's hot and humid here now, much more so
than when you were here.

Warm regards,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

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THE NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

MICHAEL J. O'NEILL / Executive Editor

July 30, 1975

Dear George:

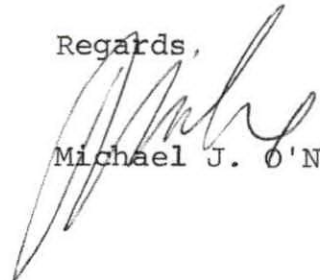
Sorry for the slipup! I thought I had sent these out long ago but somehow dropped the ball.

Anyway, here are the proofs on the pieces I did on China. Hope they don't rip up U.S.-China relations too much.

It was a great trip and one of the highlights, of course, was our visit with you. Thanks a million again for everything. Give my regards to Barbara, whom I'm sorry we missed.

I trust you will favor us with a visit the next time you're in town. Give us some notice so we can clear the decks.

Regards,



Michael J. O'Neill

Hon. George Bush
U.S. Embassy
Peking
People's Republic of China

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THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY · BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21218

ROBERT D. H. HARVEY
CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MARYLAND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202

September 4, 1975

Discussed
as

SEP 15 1975

The Honorable George Bush
Ambassador to China
United States Liaison Office
USLO, Peking, PRC

Dear George:

I was delighted to get your letter. Of course Nancy and I will do our very best to make the Ogawa's daughter, Kathy, at home in Baltimore. Since I spend a good number of hours at The Johns Hopkins, I will do a little bit of inquiring and maybe visiting on the campus.

I am jealous of the fascinating life you must be leading in Peking. After having been taught the Chinese language in a four-months quickeer course at Yale during the war, I spent two and a half years in China but never got to Peking. I might be writing you one of these days for a visa.

It was good to hear from you and I do hope we connect one of these days.

Sincerely,

Bob

Robert D. H. Harvey

RDHH:mk

P.S. - Your letter was addressed to me but the salutation was to Bart. All this means is that we both will be trying to take care of Kathy.

BUSH LIBRARY
PHOTOCOPY

August 15, 1975

Mr. Robert D. H. Harvey
Brightside Road & Lindsay Lane
Baltimore, Maryland 21212

Dear Bart:

I have a big favor to ask of you.

One of the most respected ambassadors in Peking is Ambassador Ogawa of Japan. He and his wife are charming people.

The Ogawa's daughter Kathy is leaving Peking in a few days to enroll at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore studying Political Economy. She is a cute girl, speaks beautiful English and is the kind of daughter we'd all like to have.

Now for the favor. Though the Ogawas are very close to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, they don't know a soul in Baltimore. I have taken the liberty of giving Kathy Ogawa your name and address telling her that if she encountered any tough problems that needed friendly help or advice to call you.

Maybe if there is some event around involving young you could include her. I know you are very, very busy and that the Harvey family has always been as congested as a can of worms (unlike the Bushes), but if you could keep your ear cocked in case Kathy gets into some problem and calls I would really appreciate it.

Barbara is in the States at Maine now. I join her in about ten days - then to Washington for some consultations in September and back to Peking and this fascinating life in mid-September.

Four of our five kids were here for a few weeks this summer which was great.

I hope the above is not too big an imposition on our friendship. I just would feel better and so would Kathy Ogawa's great parents if she had a friendly number she could call.

Very truly yours,

George Bush

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PHOTOCOPY

RADCLIFFE INSTITUTE
3 JAMES STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

(617) 495-8211

September 4, 1975

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

Dear Mr. Bush:

Thank you so much for your letter of August 15 telling me of Yoshiko Ogawa. I have already heard from her and am looking forward to meeting with her when she is in Boston. I very much appreciate your calling this to my attention.

SEP 15 1975

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Patricia Albjerg Graham
Patricia Albjerg Graham
Dean

PAG:vw

BUSH LIBRARY
PHOTOCOPY

August 15, 1975

Mr. Doak Barnett
Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Doak:

Yoshiko Ogawa, the wife of Ambassador Heishiro Ogawa, Japan's Ambassador to Peking, will be coming to Washington soon to put her daughter Kathy into Johns Hopkins.

In her own right Yoshiko is quite a student and scholar on China. She has published some works the latest of which is (Shu-Juku) - Its Role and Patterns in Pre-Modern China.

She will only be in Washington a short time, but, if she has time, she is most anxious to meet some of our top China scholars. I have given her your name and number; and I hope you can spare her a few minutes if she calls.

The Ogawas are wonderful people, good friends, most knowledgeable on China and in every way just plain nice and decent. I would really appreciate your fitting Mrs. Ogawa into what I know is a busy schedule should she be able to call.

Sincerely,

George Bush

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The Brookings Institution



1775 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W. / WASHINGTON D.C. 20036 / CABLES: BROOKINST / TELEPHONE: (202) 797-6000

Foreign Policy Studies Program

2 September 1975

Ambassador George Bush
(United States Liaison Office
Peking, People's Republic of China)
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

SEP 12 1975

Dear George:

Many thanks for your note about Ambassador Ogawa's wife. I will certainly try to see her while she is here.

I wish I could sit down with you and talk at length to obtain your impressions of Peking and the state of our relations at this time. I really should make another trip to Peking before long. I have no definite plans to do so, but if and when I do I will certainly look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

A. Doak Barnett
Senior Fellow

ADB/sjd

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY
COUNCIL ON EAST ASIAN STUDIES

9/16 to Mrs Ogawa
Xerox sent

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JOHN K. FAIRBANK, *Chairman*

EDWIN O. REISCHAUER, *Associate Chairman*

1737 CAMBRIDGE STREET

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

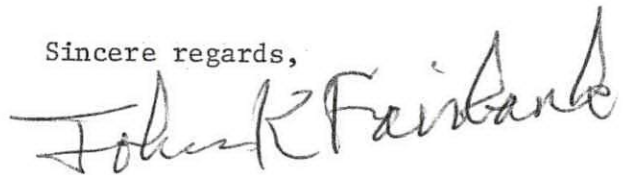
617-495-5722

Ambassador George Bush
United States Liaison Office
Peking, People's Republic of China
care: Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thanks so much for your note of August 15 about Yoshiko Ogawa.
I hope she does get in touch with us, because her work is indeed
scholarly, and in a lively field of study that has much to offer,
and deserves every encouragement. I hope we have a chance to see
Mrs. Ogawa here.

Sincere regards,



John K. Fairbank

JKF:bp

BUSH LIBRARY
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August 15, 1975

Dr. John K. Fairbank, Ph.D
1737 Cambridge Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Prof. Fairbank:

Yoshiko Ogawa, the wife of Ambassador Heishiro Ogawa, Japan's Ambassador to Peking, will be coming to Washington soon to put her daughter Kathy into Johns Hopkins.

In her own right Yoshiko is quite a student and scholar on China. She has published some works the latest of which is (Shu-Juku) - Its Role and Patterns in Pre-Modern China.

She will be coming to Washington soon and may make a trip to Boston. She is most anxious to meet some of our top China scholars and I have given her your name and number; I hope you can spare her a few minutes if she calls.

The Ogawas are wonderful people, good friends, most knowledgeable on China and in every way just plain nice and decent. I would really appreciate your fitting Mrs. Ogawa into what I know is a busy schedule should she be able to call.

Sincerely,

George Bush

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RADCLIFFE INSTITUTE
3 JAMES STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

(617) 495-8211

August 22, 1975

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

SEP 3 1975

Dear Mr. Bush:

Thank you for your letter of August 15.
Dean Graham is currently on vacation. Your
letter will be brought to her attention
upon her return.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Virginia Wolfe

Virginia Wolfe
Secretary to
Dean Graham

BUSH LIBRARY
PHOTOCOPY

August 15, 1975

Dean Patricia A. Graham
Radcliffe College
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Dean Graham:

Yoshiko Ogawa, the wife of Ambassador Heishiro Ogawa, Japan's Ambassador to Peking, will be coming to the States to put her daughter Kathy into Johns Hopkins.

In her own right Yoshiko is quite a student and scholar on China. She has published some works the latest of which is (Shu-Juku) - Its Role and Patterns in Pre-Modern China.

She will be coming to Washington soon and may make a trip to Boston. She is most anxious to meet some of our top China scholars and I have given her your name and number; I hope you can spare her a few minutes if she calls.

The Ogawas are wonderful people, good friends, most knowledgeable on China and in every way just plain nice and decent. I would really appreciate your fitting Mrs. Ogawa into what I know is a busy schedule should she be able to call.

Sincerely,

George Bush

July 25, 1975

Miss Yoshie Ogawa,
Northwest Airlines,
1660 L Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20036.

Dear Yoshie:

You have been so helpful on so many things I don't really know how to begin to thank you. Don Rhodes told me of your most recent "assist", and I do want you to know how much I appreciate your help. The papers arrived right on schedule, and the kids made their trip to Moscow without a hitch. Many thanks.

I will be coming back to the States before long and perhaps our paths will cross then.

Yours very truly,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

H. OGAWA
Embassy of Japan
Peking

May 30, 1975

HW
7/2
10/2/75

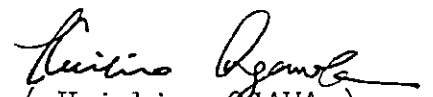
Dear Mr. Bush,

Thank you very much for the exciting tapes. I, with some golf freaks in the Embassy, enjoyed the tapes, and it was a relief for us to see even masters missed seemingly "easy" pats.

Although the pain has almost gone, I am now suffering from the strong desire to play golf, which can not be helped here.

I, on behalf of the other Japanese golf freaks as well, thank you once again for your kindness.

Sincerely yours


(Heishiro OGAWA)

Mr. G. Bush,
U.S. Liaison Office,
P E K I N G

Kathy
Dept Polit Economy
YOSHIKO OGAWA
RESEARCH MEMBER
INSTITUTE OF JAPAN UNIVERSITY
FOR EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

4-10-9 MINAMI-YUKIGAYA
OTA-KU, TOKYO
TEL. 720-5530

日本大学教育制度研究所

小川 嘉子

東京都千代田区西神田二一六
日本大学
自宅 東京都大田区南青方谷四十一
電話 七二〇一五五三〇

H. OGAWA
Embassy of Japan
Peking

October 15, 1975

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Thank you very much for your kindness to lend me your video tapes of the tennis tournament which I, as well as the other Embassy members, have enjoyed a lot.

Now, I return them to you. So many people wanted to see them that I have had to hold them for such a long time, for which I express my hearty apology.

Please accept my best wishes.

Sincerely yours


(H. Ogawa)

H.E. Mr. Goerge Bush,
Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office,
P E K I N G

Papers by Yoshiko Ogawa, research member of Institute of Japan University for Educational History. Mrs. Ogawa is the wife of Japan's Ambassador to Peking Heishiro Ogawa.

1. "Collection of Research Materials on Educational Institutions in Pre-Modern China", in 24 vols. May 1970.
2. "On Clan Schools in Pre-Modern China" in the collection of educational essays on the occasion of Dr. Ishikawa's 60th anniversary, April 1952.
3. "A Study on the Foundation of I-shue 義学 in the Ching Era" in Studies on the Educational History of Pre-Modern China, ed. Tomoharu Hayashi, March 1958. pp.273-308.
4. "Fan Clan's School: Its Establishment and Development" in Annual Report of Association for Educational History vol.XI, September 1968. pp.50-69.
5. "塾 --Its Role and Patterns in Pre-Modern China" in ACTA ORIENTALIA issued by University of Copenhagen, 1973. pp.241-248.

Reprinted from:

ACTA ORIENTALIA

XXXV (1973)

塾 (SHU: JUKU) - ITS ROLE AND PATTERNS
IN PRE-MODERN CHINA

BY

YOSHIKO OGAWA

Tokyo, Japan.

I.

When we speak about modernization of any country, we cannot neglect the important role of education. I think educated manpower is an essential element in modernization of any society.

In dealing with this question, I would first of all like to make a short historical survey on this matter in Japan, because after World War II, many foreign scholars have given much attention to this subject, particularly in the case of Japan. They wanted to know some reasons why Japan modernized so quickly compared to other Asian countries. In answer to this question, they point out several important elements in which they emphasize the role of education. I might mention some examples:

Several academic essays on the modernization of Japan by Professor Edwin O. Reischauer of Harvard University. *Education in Tokugawa Period* by Professor Ralph P. Dore of Sussex University. *Society and Education in Japan, an example on the role of education in Edo period* by Professor Herbert Passin of Columbia University. In this book, Professor Passin explains about the penetration of education to all levels of people, giving a solid background in adopting new European civilization into Japan. As you know from Japanese history, the introduction of Western civilization was rather sudden, and it was entirely new and different from the Eastern. Therefore, we call this phenomenon the Western Impact. Imagine a samurai wearing a kimono, sitting on tatami and learning Dutch medicine in a small Japanese house! Pro-

fessor Passin emphasizes the role of the educational institutions called JUKU. JUKU were the schools for samurais and also for the commoners. Since the 18th century JUKU had started to spread in Japan rapidly. Of course schools for samurais started earlier, but those for farmers and merchants also were established later. They were often called TERA KOYA, where the common people learned reading, writing, and arithmetic of primary education. TERA KOYA spread from town to villages, and increased in number in late Edo period. There were quite a number of JUKU for samurais, where not only higher-class samurais, but also lower-class samurais gathered and studied, together with oriental philosophy, various European sciences very eagerly in their academic atmosphere. This type of education made a solid foundation to understand and receive Western civilization and paved the way to modern Japan.

II.

JUKU—in Chinese called Shu—is the same terminology for educational system in China. However, as you know, the history of education in China is much longer and older than that of Japan. Already in the 5th century B.C., Chinese philosophy had flourished splendidly. Each school, such as Confucius, Mencius, Tao and so on, naturally wanted to spread its own school of thought. However, it took a rather long time before education penetrated to the common people. If we review Chinese history roughly, we would see that up to the 8th century almost all of the political and cultural affairs had been monopolized by the aristocracy. Records of common people were hardly found in this period of history. Since the late Tang dynasty, aristocracy and its social structure had been destroyed by wars and battles, and so a new society, Sung, was born. However, this new society invited another type of hierarchy again. As you well know, the bureaucrats had come as the new privileged class to govern and administer people since the 11th century. They were mostly selected by state examinations called k'o-chü 科舉. K'o-chü were the exams to be government officials and as it is said, were accessible to all people of all classes. But, of course, it took years to learn and master the required classics and essays necessary for the pre-

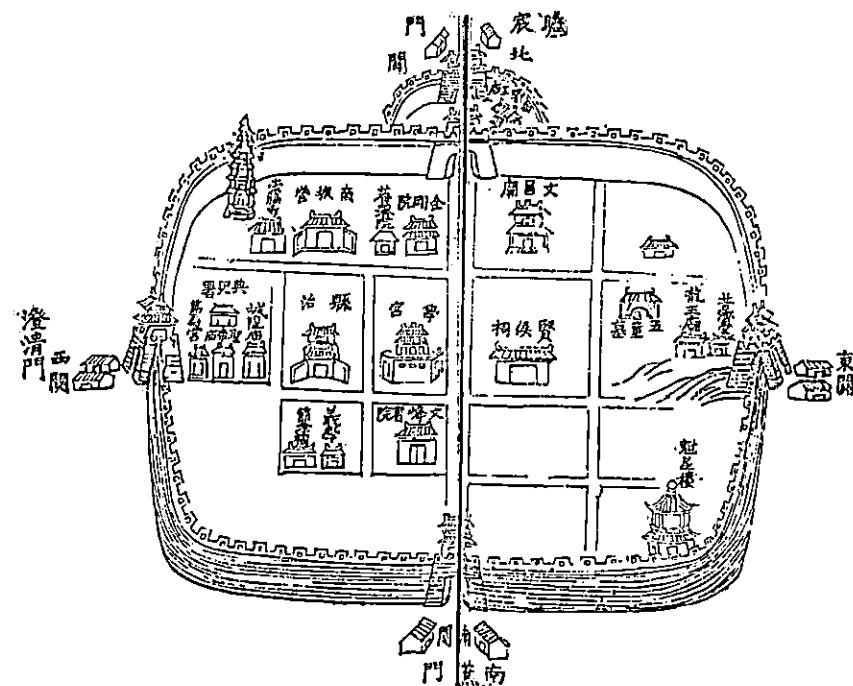


Figure 1. The prefectural office, schools, and temples in the walled city. Taken from 'The Records of Shang Chang Prefecture', vol. 1.

paration of the exams. Therefore, the poor could hardly afford the luxury of time and money to prepare and apply for such examinations. But once a person passed such exams and became a government official, he automatically became a member of a privileged class of his society and a wealthy gentleman. This enabled his son to engage a private tutor and to go to school called Shu-yuan 書院, facilitating the way for fulfilling the requirements for the exams. Thus you find that government official families enjoyed the privilege of the gentry class. Here, one should keep in mind that this class was not only privileged and rich, but also intelligent compared to the common people of the time, so they were sometimes called the Literary Class. This social structure lasted for a very long time—as a matter of fact, until the end of the Ching Dynasty—or the beginning of this century.

Now to the problem of education for the common people and how it blossomed and planted its root in the soil of such a traditionally rigid society.

In China, I think, there existed quite a number of educational institutions for common people. Nevertheless, as common man's life had not been paid any attention to, their records were seldom kept, but I managed to find an educational institution for poor pupils called I-shu barely recorded as a small part of regional history. If a commoner could not afford the expense of a tutor or of a school, Shu-yuan, he could study at the I-shu free of charge. Therefore, these small educational institutions were helpful for children of commoners, particularly poor children in the village in learning primary education.

III.

The origin of this school, I-shu, can be traced back long ago in Chinese history. I consider that the development of this school system should be divided into two stages. In the history of China, I-shu had its start and development in the 11th century, the early Sung dynasty. As I said before, the Sung government needed bureaucrats and therefore the examination system was in effect, thereby resulting in the demand for schools. Schools for higher classics, called Shu-yuan, started to give lectures to fulfill these requirements. I found that I-shu were also established during the same period by the big families or clan in some districts. Compared with Shu-yuan, the I-shu were mostly smaller-size institutions, but they were of great help to the students, who could not afford the expenses for lectures and for the dormitory in the Shu-yuan. So, I-shu had spread since the Sung era as the supplementary institution to Shu-yuan. Shu-yuan continuously increased in number and flourished through Yuan and Ming periods. The famous Sung and Ming philosophies were developed at these Shu-yuan. However, during the late Ming dynasty most of these schools were either abolished or suspended, because students as well as scholars in Shu-yuan often criticized the policies of the government. When the next dynasty, the Ching, commenced, its government also carried out the policy of strict control of the Shu-yuan until 1733. This meant that during the first ninety years of

the Ching era, Shu-yuan were continuously suspended. Contrary to Shu-yuan, I-shu were established with the encouragement and under the protection of the government; I-shu were also an effective means of subjugating the aliens of the bordering tributary states. Therefore, this small school spread very widely from the central area up to the borderland. So, we have to keep in mind that the second stage of development of I-shu was in the early Ching period. Consequent on this policy of encouragement and protection during the Ching dynasty, large numbers of I-shu were established by willing volunteers, and developed various types of I-shu in this period.

Emergence of various types of I-shu meant that necessity for knowledge gradually increased among the common people, and also that elevation of their economic background obviously supported this tendency.

IV.

I have classified the various I-shu into 3 groups:

1) The first group is one founded by a clan or big family. I have placed this group first, because of its long history and because it flourished until the late Ching period. An example is seen in Figure 2. I want you to keep in mind that in China kinship, ancestral stock, or blood relation play a significant role in motivating close ties or relationship. These schools usually attached their family name at the top of the school name. (See nos 16 to 42 in Figure 2).

We call these schools Tsu-shu 族塾 meaning clan school.

I counted 27 clan schools in the illustration of the Yin prefecture. Yin is the central prefecture in Ning-po, the famous prosperous harbour in the Ching era. There were many rich clans in that area, so many clan schools were established. There were other similar areas in Central China such as Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces and also some in the coastal areas in South China. There, rich clans competed to build clan schools. Some of them still existed until the Republic period and survived as modern elementary schools. The scholarship system was also popular in clan circles. I remember reading in some clan records that there were overseas scholarships for students in their clan.

	Name of school	Year established	Founder
1	鄞縣縣學	A.D. 952	【王安石】
2	月湖書院	1653	海道知府王爾祿
3	育才書院	1697	知府高昭柱
4	育康義學	1871	知府高昭柱
5	育同義學	1713	知縣楊誠
6	黃岳義學	?	知縣楊誠
7	柳河義學	1831	邑人張景豪等
8	柳河義學	1831	邑人江丙等
9	柳河義學	1831	邑人徐桂林等
10	柳河義學	1870	邑人林祥烈等
11	月湖書院	1870	邑人陳均等
12	球山書院	1823	邑人陳均等
13	球山書院	1825	邑人朱兆甲
14	球山書院	1827	邑人朱兆甲
15	球山書院	?	邑人朱兆甲
16	球山書院	?	邑人朱兆甲
17	陸氏義學	1758	邑人陸允
18	陸氏義學	1736-	邑人陸允
19	陸氏義學	1736-	邑人陸允
20	施氏義學	1808	邑人施祖煜
21	王氏義學	1818	邑人施祖煜
22	徐氏義學	1820	邑人徐汝文
23	朱氏義學	1833	邑人朱銓
24	袁氏義學	1825	邑人袁萬經
25	袁氏義學	1838	邑人袁萬經
26	袁氏義學	1821-	邑人袁萬經
27	吳氏義學	1821-	邑人吳瑞璠
28	周氏義學	1852	邑人周瑞璠
29	蔡氏義學	1851-	邑人蔡均
30	蔡氏義學	1855	邑人蔡均
31	周氏義學	1856	邑人周北
32	朱氏義學	1856	邑人朱北
33	朱氏義學	1867	邑人朱北
34	朱氏義學	1863	邑人朱北
35	朱氏義學	1866	邑人朱北
36	朱氏義學	1867	邑人朱北
37	沈氏義學	1867	邑人沈北
38	李氏義學	1868	邑人李北
39	王氏義學	1869	邑人王北
40	周氏義學	1862	邑人周北
41	周氏義學	1870	邑人周北
42	朱氏義學	1872	邑人朱北

Figure 2. Schools in Yin Prefecture

(光緒鄞縣志 edited 1876).

2) The second type of I-shu in my classification is one founded by guilds or organizations of people representing the same prefecture or native country. In the same way as the clan group, this group having mutual interest, had strong feelings of solidarity and fellowship. Their I-shu steadily increased in the late Ching era and up to modern times. They were often established in the cities and in the harbour areas, as was also true of the first group. You might be interested to hear that I have seen some of these schools in Macao and in Hong Kong.

3) The third group, which interests me particularly, is established on quite a different foundation. Contrary to the first group, which was based upon kinship or clan, and the second group, which was based on guilds, mutual cause and mutual origin, the third group was founded on the basis of communal relationship, or people of common dwelling. These particular I-shu were often built by prefectural governors and local volunteers of the villages. This type of I-shu flourished almost everywhere in China. They were significant in inland China, where the first and the second group were not so popular. I was very curious to find out who these local volunteers were, who were so interested in promoting the common people's education. My paper 'A Study of the Foundation of I-shu in the Ching era'¹ is an analysis on this particular problem. I selected a district called Shang Chang prefecture in Central China for my research. According to the provincial records, the physical surroundings of this district were very poor. There were mountains and valleys rendering difficulties for communication and trade. There, the residents were predominantly peasants and hirelings. Therefore, it was not until the early 19th century (1802) that they could build schools for themselves. But the desire for education was very strong. A representative family, Hsiung 熊, persuaded the local people to establish I-shu in each village. So successful was the project or the idea that about 100 contributors joined in the plan and as many as 42 schools were established in villages. I checked on the vocations of all these contributors. After some procedures, I was able to check all of their vocations

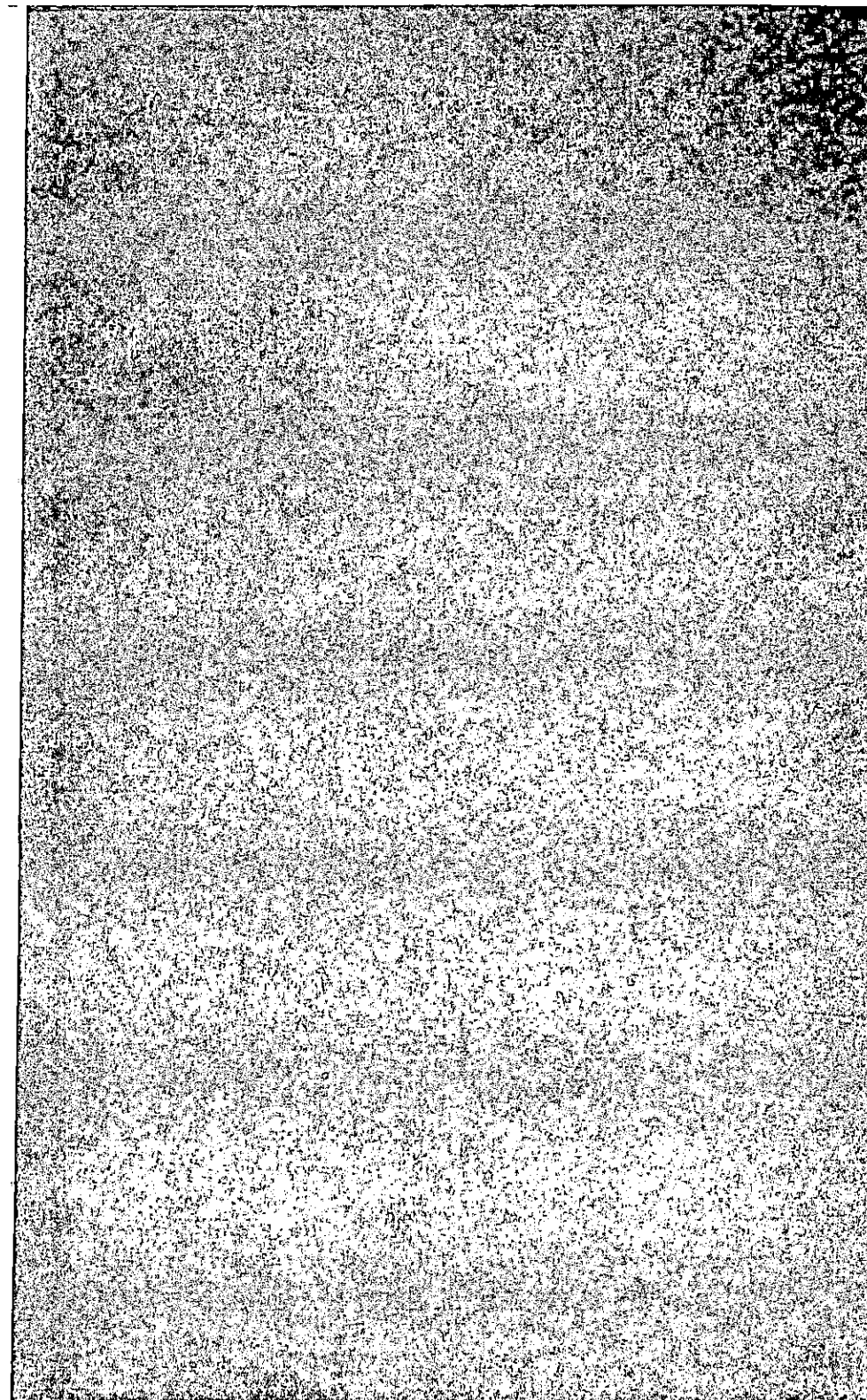
¹ 近世中国教育史研究 Study on Educational History in Pre-modern China March 1958, published by Kokudo-sha.

in the local records. Thus, I found that most of these people belonged to the lower-class gentry, such as the students of the state school, the candidates of the state exams, and the clerks of the local government. Furthermore, I wanted to check upon those who practically managed the affairs of I-shu in Hsi Pin prefecture in the same province, and I found that they also belonged to the lower-class gentry.

Under the K'o-chü examination system in pre-modern China, there was tremendous number of candidates for exams in every district. Students who had passed lower stages of K'o-chü and the clerks of the local government were the intelligentsia of the villages. In establishing I-shu they were quite helpful. They were neither very rich nor powerful, but privileged, as lower-class samurais were in Japan. I think it is important to note that it was this lower-class gentry in China that promoted the education for the poor students.

Investigation and analysis on this third group are not completed yet. Recently in some inland district of China, I found that there was another interesting type of promoters for village schools. They had some connection with cultural movements based on Taoism, mixed with Buddhism and Confucianism. This movement was very similar to the Shin-gaku 心學 movement in the Edo period in Japan. I think this group was important in influencing I-shu, not only for the establishment of village schools, but also for the thought in education, because its instruction in moral and ethical values gradually became a part of the curriculum in I-shu.

I am at present engaged in analysing the relationship between this movement and education in I-shu. Anyway, many of the I-shu were transformed into modern elementary schools under new educational system in Modern China. As I said before, in pre-modern China, while there were many official documents, the common peoples' records were very poor. It took me quite some years to collect and search historical records of them. So, my study is still incomplete, and there are many important problems to clarify. I hope some day in the future I can fulfil my achievements on I-shu—the schools for the poor and common people in pre-modern China.



RICHARD L. OTTINGER
24TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

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May 27, 1975

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

Dear George:

A number of the "freshman" Congressmen have expressed great interest in visiting China, perhaps through an exchange visit with members of the Chinese Central Committee similar to an exchange we recently engaged in with members of the French Chambre de Deputees and the German Bundestag.

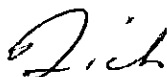
This sounds like a fine idea for betterment of relations between the two countries. It would, I think, be considerably enhanced by the inclusion of spouses. I'm hopeful that it will appeal to the Chinese, particularly since the new Members of Congress are being showered with so much attention and credit here. The Chinese Liaison Office here just recently contacted me regarding a get-together with members of the 94th Class and their families.

Please let me know whether you think this is feasible, whether you favor the idea, and, if the answer is "yes" on both of the previous counts, how and under whose auspices this might be arranged.

Hope all goes well with you. You must be having a fascinating time.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Richard L. Ottinger
Member of Congress

RLO:cdc

June 3, 1975

The Hon. Robert J. McCloskey,
Congressional Relations,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C. 20520.

Dear Bob:

Just trying to get a little business
for you.

Warm regards,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

Enclosure

UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICE
Peking, People's Republic of China

June 3, 1975

The Hon. Richard L. Ottinger,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C. 20515.

Dear Dick:

I hate to sound bureaucratic, but I strongly urge that you contact the State Department regarding your desire to bring a group of "freshman" Congressmen to Peking. Matters involving members of Congress are handled in Washington.

Another negative note: I do not hold out any hope that you could work out an exchange with members of the Central Committee. Interesting as that would be, I am told by our experts that it would be impossible, certainly for the time being. I agree it would be a great way of helping improve relations, but I do want to give you frank advice and I am convinced a suggestion of that nature would not be acceptable right now.

I am delighted to know that the PRCLC contacted you about a get-together with the 94th. I would be most curious, Dick, to know how that session went.

With all of your past experience I don't think of you as a "freshman" Congressman, but I guess that is how the system works.

I am sorry not to be able to help with your suggestions from this end, but do get hold of Bob McCloskey and see if they can come up with some more possibilities on that end.

You are right when you say the Bushes are having a fascinating time. We are cut off in many ways, but this is a challenging position and I'm enjoying every minute of it.

Warm regards,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

george ourfalian, - -
105 highland place,
ridgefield park,
new jersey 07660,
u.s.a.

-1-

friday, september 19, 1975,

dear ambassador and mrs. bush,

in hopes this note finds both of you
and your staff at our Peking mission just
fine.

as an old foreign service hand and
friend, believe you'll find the enclosed
illustrated article interesting.

-2-

at this writing manhattan's theatrical
is in full swing; briefly interrupted
last night, thursday, the 18th, by a
musician's strike. the sinatra, basic,
fitzgerald concert was on as usual in that
it is scheduled for a short run.
all the best from here,
an old friend,
george surfalian.

October 3, 1975

Mr. George Ourfalian,
105 Highland Place,
Ridgefield Park,
New Jersey 07660.

Dear Mr. Ourfalian:

Thank you very much for sending me the
interesting article on Ambassador Pat Moynihan.

I have great respect for the Ambassador.
He visited us in China, and he is a wonderful
individual.

You were a thoughtful guy for sending
this along to me.

Warm regards,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

April 24, 1975

Mr. John K. Overbey,
320 Union Oil Building,
909 W. Ninth Avenue,
Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Dear John:

Postal reform! I just got your February 21 letter. Can you believe it?

The Bemisses are here with us right now having a good visit.

I really do want to thank you for offering George Jr. a job. I don't know what he will decide to do, but the confidence you placed in him in offering the job was enormously appreciated by all Bushes.

Thanks for your comments on the Senate race. I am so out of touch with the political situation at home that I don't know how Bentsen stands there but I am sure there is plenty to what you say. However, it seems most unlikely that I would leave here to go back to Texas. I would have to be back by January of 1976 in order to make that race, and that just doesn't seem in the cards - interesting thought, though.

I will keep in mind your invitation for Anchorage. It would be great seeing both you and Susan again. Three of our children are coming out here in June and we are excited about that.

Warm regards,

George Bush

JOHN K. OVERBEY
320 UNION OIL BUILDING
909 W. NINTH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

February 21, 1975

Dear Bar and Pop:

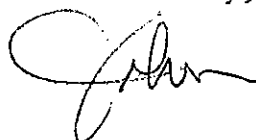
We received your postcard and were glad to hear that you got our Christmas card and are receiving your mail over there in the boondocks. We used to think we were isolated. If we ever get serious about bicycling we'll give you a call and come over and join you. The story I get from Gerry Bemis and Tom Devine is that you're spending a lot of time riding bicycles.

Charlie Marsh and I offered young G. Bush a job, and a piece of the action on credit, in a placer gold mine venture in the Alaska interior which we are planning to crank up this summer; but George had a proposition from Jim Allison which seemed to appeal more to him so I don't think he's going to accept. The offer, however, is still open, assuming the deal goes through as it now appears, and he can accept anytime up to about May 1st. I would certainly like to persuade him to come to Alaska to stay and eventually get into politics here.

Susan and I were discussing you over a drink the other evening and she came up with an idea which you may well have thought of, but which in any event I think is a good one. As you know Loyd Bentsen is running not only for the Democratic nomination in 1976 but also for his Senate seat at the same time. In the process he is radically changing his politics to adjust to his anticipated new constituency, just as did Lyndon Johnson before him. It is already apparent in Houston and Midland that this switch is drastically eroding his popularity in Texas. It seems to us that he is extremely vulnerable to a strong challenge for his Senate seat, particularly in view of the new atmosphere of Puritan morality in politics which now permeates the country. I think you are uniquely qualified and situated to take advantage of this opportunity and urge you to give serious thought to the idea.

I didn't mean to make a speech. The next time either or both of you come through Anchorage please plan to stop and spend a day with us.

Affectionately,



0

December 19, 1975

Mr. John K. Overbey
6800 Tanaina Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Dear John:

I wore the Sherlock Holmes hat and mustache to my hearings. I think that's one of the reasons things went as they did. It was great hearing from you. George told me that he had a glimpse of you the other day.

Hope our paths cross soon and that you and all of your family have a marvelous Christmas.

Sincerely,

George Bush

UNCLASSIFIED

4-30-75

AMCONGEN HONG KONG

VISA OFFICE

USLO PEKING

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION & FILES:

Correspondence concerning the immigrant
visa applications of Mr. & Mrs. Cheuk
Pong Wong.

UNCL

Amb George Bush

UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICE
Peking, People's Republic of China

April 30, 1975

Mrs. Kenneth Dale Owen,
300 Pinewold Lane,
Houston, Texas 77027.

Dear Jane:

I was happy to hear from you under date of 16th April concerning the planned immigration of your nurse's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cheuk Pong Wong.

Looking over the attachment to your letter, I see that Mr. and Mrs. Wong are living in Hong Kong and are not within what you could loosely call the "Consular District" of the Liaison Office. I therefore have no jurisdiction in the matter of their immigration applications. They will no doubt be applying for their immigrant visas in the American Consulate General in Hong Kong. I assume that Frances Shek, your nurse, has already been to the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Service office (I think there is one in Houston) to arrange approval of immigrant visa petitions for her parents. After approval, these petitions will be forwarded to our Consulate General in Hong Kong and Mr. and Mrs. Wong and family will in due course be invited to begin processing for their immigrant visas.

From your letter I'm not too clear whether Frances Shek is a United States citizen or not, where her brothers were born and their ages, and other data that must be considered for anyone applying for an immigrant visa. The Immigration and Naturalization Service can of course give you more specific information about her parents' and brothers' qualifications for immigrant status, and I would suggest you check with them on procedures.

I will forward your letter and attachment to our Consulate General in Hong Kong so that it will be available to them when the Wongs apply for their immigrant visas.

Warm regards,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office