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1975 Correspondence Plet - Q

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December 9, 1975

Dear Dana:

Thanks so much for your nice note. It's always good to hear from you.

Barbara and I had a fantastic time in China but are glad to be home with the family. You're absolutely right about the phone calls. We're back to our usual hectic schedule, but enjoying it.

I hope you and your family have a very nice holiday.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mrs. Dana Dowell Fletcher
392 Castle Crest
Walnut Creek, California 94595

Dec. 4 1975

Dear George,

It's so good to have you back in the home land. Reader's Digest wrote that in China you missed your regular busy day of phone calls. Now that you are back, you probably wish you could avoid so many calls. Your record of difficult jobs is unbelievable, but only to your credit!

George, from where I sit on the west coast all signs point to your being our next Vice President. I have my fingers and toes crossed and have no doubt with your varied background and dynamic personality you are the most qualified.

The most recent man in my life is my son Tommy. He is all of 19 mos and it's all I can do to keep up

SSS

with him. Motherhood is a lot more work than they let you in for. It does have many rewards and I am very happy and love California. If your campaign brings you out this way, you can count on me to be in the crowd cheering.

Merry Christmas to you, and your lovely family,

Sincerely yours,
Dana

W. R. POAGE
CONGRESSMAN
11TH TEXAS DISTRICT

Vice CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

MR. C. DAYLE HENINGTON
ASSISTANT FOR
CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS

MR. J. MARVIN LEATH
MR. NICK PARKER
ASSISTANTS FOR
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

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

February 1, 1975

STAFF

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PHONE (202) 225-6105

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MRS. C. H. PATTIE
MISS KATHERINE HOLSTEAD
MRS. CHLOE GLASS

TEXAS OFFICE
205 FEDERAL BUILDING, WACO
PHONE (817) 752-7271

MRS. ERA O. STEWART

Honorable George H. Bush
Chief, United States Liaison Office
Peking, China

Dear George:

For some time, I have felt that our Agriculture Committee should visit China. I have recognized that it would be impractical to have the entire Committee make the trip, but I thought that it might be desirable that some four or five senior Members do so. I have discussed this with the Honorable Bill Wampler, the ranking Minority Member, and he is in full accord with these views.

You are doubtless aware that the Democratic Caucus, by a three-vote majority, refused to support me as Chairman of the Agriculture Committee. Honorable Tom Foley of Washington is now the Chairman of the Committee. I have not discussed the matter with him, but I am sure that he is of the same general opinion that Mr. Wampler and I are, and would agree that we should make such a visit, either representing the full Committee or the Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains. I am presently Vice Chairman of the full Committee and I am Chairman of the Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains. It is, of course, the Grains Subcommittee which has the greatest concern with Chinese agriculture, and with the need of the Chinese people to import American grains.

Almost two years ago, I addressed a communication to Honorable Huang Chen, Chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China. While we have received no official acknowledgment of this communication, I later met Mr. Chen at a social meeting and I mentioned the matter to him through an interpreter. I understood that he agreed that such a trip would be desirable.

I wonder if you are in a position where you could sound out authorities in Peking and see if such a trip would be practical. I realize the many problems involved in visiting China and I recognize that even if permission were granted, there are problems of timing. I think that, from the standpoint of legislation, we would prefer to do this rather early in the Spring, with the second most desirable time possibly in September or October.

JP
File

FILE REFERENCE:
give copy to
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Done
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m

Honorable George H. Bush

-2-

February 1, 1975

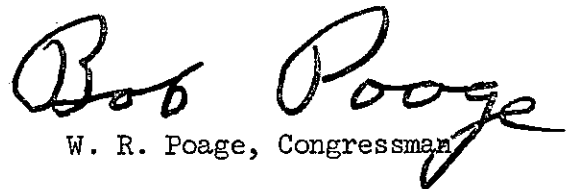
I am not conversant with the limitations imposed on travel -- it may be that we can only enter and leave the country from the same port, possibly Canton. But, if possible, I would like to arrange to enter at Canton and depart from Ulan Bator and return to the United States through Europe. Of course, we could probably just as well reverse this itinerary and come from Europe and depart for either Hong Kong or Japan.

I would appreciate it if you would determine as best you can just what the prospects are of such a trip and offer any suggestions that might occur to you as to how we should proceed.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of the letter that I wrote to the Honorable Huang Chen.

Frances joins me in sending best wishes to you and your family.

Yours sincerely,


W. R. Poage, Congressman

WRP:f

Enclosure

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

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CHARLES THONE, NEBR.
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EDWARD YOUNG, S.C.
JAMES P. JOHNSON, COLO.
EDWARD R. MADIGAN, ILL.

Ninety-third Congress
U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Agriculture
Room 1301, Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

FOWLER C. WEST
STAFF DIRECTOR
JOHN F. O'NEAL
GENERAL COUNSEL
HYDE H. MURRAY
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL
L. T. EASLEY
PRESS ASSISTANT

June 14, 1973

His Excellency
Huang Chen
Chief of the Liaison Office of
the People's Republic of China
The Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Huang:

I am writing you on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture of the United States House of Representatives, of which I am the Chairman. Our Committee is intensely interested in the prospect of increased agricultural trade between our two countries. There has already been a substantial shipment of United States cotton just this year to your country, as well as large quantities of wheat and corn. I am particularly interested in these transactions since much of the cotton which has been shipped was produced in my home state of Texas. At the same time, we are beginning now to receive many of your country's agricultural and industrial products.

Our Committee would welcome an opportunity to view the agricultural progress of your people and to share with you our ideas and hopes for world agriculture in the years to come. Both of our countries must accept a major role in the agricultural future of our world, and it is my belief that we should begin now to exchange knowledge and experience in agriculture. Such exchanges can be of great significance not only to the peoples of our two countries but also to the people of the entire world.

We have seen in our country, for instance, the dramatic change from production surpluses to a situation of increased demands for food and fibers. This has required those of us in the United States Government to give close consideration to restructuring our production plans to permit us to meet our increased domestic consumption and at the same time to provide for an orderly program of exports.

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

His Excellency Huang Chen

Page 2

I should like to call on you at your convenience to discuss the possibility of my leading a small delegation composed of approximately 4 to 6 senior members and staff of the Committee on Agriculture to China this fall. I should welcome your advice on the timing, duration and itinerary of such a visit.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. Poage, Chairman

WRP:dht

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

December 30, 1975

Dear Marty:

Thanks for your letter of November 12th which just caught up with me in Washington. We loved China, but now it's time to take on a tough new job.

I just can't tell you how much I appreciate your thoughtful letter. I hope you and yours have a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Mr. Martin R. Pollner
17 East 63rd Street
New York, New York 10021

GB:rs

Martin Pollner
17 East 63rd Street
New York, New York 10021

November 12, 1975

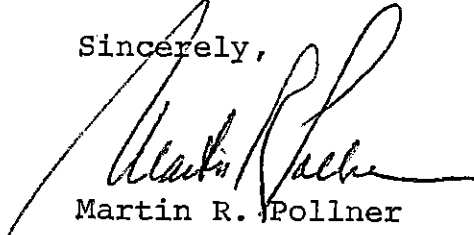
The Hon. George Bush
Ambassador
U.S. Liaison Office
Peking, Peoples Republic of China

Dear George,

Permit me to join your friends here, offering my congratulations and best wishes on your historic nomination. I know you will again do honor to our country, and am truly proud to be among those welcoming you back home.

Warmest best regards.

Sincerely,



Martin R. Pollner

May 12, 1975

Mrs. Harold E. Pomeroy,
Delegation for Friendship Among Women,
2219 Caroline Lane,
South Saint Paul, Minnesota 55075.

Dear Mary:

Thank you for sending me your April 27th letter to China Travel. I feel frustrated that we are not able to help on this end with your request. There are a jillion such applications pending, but rest assured if I see a way to put in a personal plug for Elly I will be glad to do it. Gosh, it would be fun to see you all right here in Peking.

Yours very truly,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

D & S

April 27

Dear George Bush -

Ally is leaving for Europe for a month & asked me to send you a copy. The Swiss Girl Man - Roger Piquin in Peking is supposed to be in touch with you - Swiss Girl is also trying to visit for the delegation.

Sincerely,
Mary

Dr. and Mrs. Harold E. Pomeroy

DELEGATION FOR FRIENDSHIP AMONG WOMEN

2219 Caroline Lane, South Saint Paul, Minnesota 55075

April 27, 1975

PRESIDENT

Mrs. Elly Peterson
Charlotte, Michigan

VICE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Lenore March
St. Paul, Minnesota

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Mrs. Rhoda Lund
Minneapolis, Minnesota

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Mrs. Mary Pomeroy
South St. Paul, Minnesota

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Douglas, Wyoming
Mrs. Margaret Power
Nut Tree, California
Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter
Washington, D.C.

China International Travel Service
4 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang Street
Peking
People's Republic of China

Dear Sirs,

The Delegation For Friendship Among Women respectfully request permission to visit the People's Republic of China in order to meet with women in your country. Members of the Delegation are interested in all aspects pertaining to the women of your country - their position in government, health and social welfare, education - in the part Chinese women play in the life of the country.

I am enclosing a brief background of the members of the Delegation that wish to accompany me. As you can see by the brief backgrounds these women are not only housewives -- they are what we call in the United States the backbone of the community. These women are community leaders - the people who get things done. The delegation women are interested in your system of volunteerism - for most women in the United States are volunteers. We wish to learn from the women of The People's Republic, but also feel that the Delegation could give useful information to the Chinese women - we must all learn from each other. The Delegation applied in 1971 for the first time and has been waiting for four years and while women's delegations are becoming increasingly popular these last few years, the Delegation For Friendship Among Women has distinguished itself by virtue of its diversity.

First, in the matter of geography - the members represent every region of the United States.

Their interests are equally as broad - while tied together with the common thread of volunteerism and women's rights.

And, finally, they have a proven record since 1969 of adjusting to conditions without creating problems - and in bringing the story of their visits with other women to the attention of the people of their community.

We have no ties with the government, yet receive the courtesy of briefings and assistance from the State Department. We pay our own expenses and are beholden to no group, organization or government.

We are, in brief, American women interested - first in our own community and our own country - and second, in the world around us so that we may contribute to peace and friendship throughout the globe.

The Delegation would like to arrive in Peking on Swiss Air #316 on October 6, 1975. They would like to visit with women in Peking, Luo Yang, Nanking and Shanghai.

The exit city would be Shanghai on October 21, 1975 on Swiss Air#317. Duration of the visit would be 16 days.

Sincerely Yours,

Elly Peterson
President, Delegation For Friendship
Among Women
2219 Caroline Lane
South St. Paul, Minnesota 55075

c.c. Honorable George Bush, U.S. Liaison Office, Peking
Mr. Roger Pasquier, Swiss Air, Peking
Madame Wang Pi Lou, Ottawa, Canada

DELEGATION FOR FRIENDSHIP AMONG WOMEN

2219 Caroline Lane, South Saint Paul, Minnesota 55075

PRESIDENT

Mrs. Elly Peterson
Charlotte, Michigan

Elly M. Peterson

VICE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Lenore March
St. Paul, Minnesota

RFD 2 - Box 137

Charlotte, Michigan 48813

TREASURER

Mrs. Rhoda Lund
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Married to Col. (Ret.) William M. Peterson. No children

SECRETARY

Mrs. Mary Pomeroy
South St. Paul, Minnesota

Business career; office management and secretarial until 1961.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Douglas, Wyoming
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Nut Tree, California
Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter
Washington, D. C.

From 1961 served as Vice Chairman, Republican Party of Michigan.

First woman to be elected State Chairman of a major political party; served two terms.

First woman to serve as Asst. Chairman of Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C. (1963-64 and 1969-70 under President Nixon) for two terms. First women to be nominated for the U.S. Senate from Michigan.

Chosen Republican Woman of the year in 1967

Received Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree - Eastern Michigan University 1975
Received Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree - Wm. Woods College 1970

Served 22 months overseas with American Red Cross, World War II and subsequently served as County Chairman and Regional Blood Chairman for ARC. Still active as volunteer.

On the National Advisory Committee of National Woman's Political Caucus, Womens Educational Fund and Women's Campaign Fund.

President, Delegation for Friendship Among Women.

Served as volunteer with Business and Professional Women, American Legion Auxiliary, American Cancer Society, Queens Hospital in Honolulu, Hawaii (during winter months) Congregational Church membership.

Lecturer and consultant on women's affairs. Managed political campaign of first woman elected to Supreme Court in Michigan.

Organizational Relations Director - National Center for Voluntary Action in Washington, D. C.

Director of National Congress on Volunteerism, Washington, D. C.

Life time member of NAACP

Received Heinaru Award from Nationalities Council and appointment of Kentucky Colonel from Governor Nunn.

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Nut Tree, California
Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Elly M. Peterson- Charlotte, Michigan
President, Delegation for Friendship Among Women; Executive
Director, National Congress on Bolunteerism; Bank Director;
Advisory Committee of National Women's Organizations.

Mrs. Rhoda Lund - Minneapolis, Minnesota
Vice President, Delegation of Friendship Among Women; Member
National board of Ecumencial Council, President Boca Ration
Women's Club; Bank Director; Past Rebuglican State Chairman;
active in church, civil rights and governemtal agencies.

Mrs. Lenore March - Treasurer, Delegation For Friendship Among Women.
Historian, Archeologist, active in civic affairs, former teacher.

Mrs. Mary Pomeroy - Secretary of Delegation For Friendship Among Women
Former teacher, board member of various civic groups and volunteer
groups.

Mrs. Elsie H. Hillman - Pittsburg, Penn.
Currently National Committeewoman for Republican Party of
Pennsylvania; very much interested in governmental processes,
Symphony and Museum background; volunteer service in hospital,
health and welfare, educational and governmental operations.

Mrs. Mary Hilliard Jackson - Providence, Rhode Island
Author and artist; curently serving on the Executive Committee
of Presidents Committee on Arts for the J.K. Kennedy Center
for Performing Arts; working partner in gift and craft shop
and interested especially in the arts, museums and cultural
exchange.

Miss Pamela Gwenn Curtis - Washington, D.C.
Public Relations Director for International Womens Year, 1975.
Interested in women's programs and serves on National Advisory
committees ofr such organizations; background in governmental
and political fields as well.

Mrs. Katherin Black Rinehart - Smithsburg, Maryland
Served as Confidential Asst. to Member, The Renegotiation Board,
Washington, D.C. Has served as Chairman of Marylands Commission
on Status of Women, Presidential Task Force on Women's Rights and
Responsibilities; also interested in education for the young and
mental health.

Mrs. Mary Anne Stewart, Washington, D. C.
Currently involved in Family and Child Services of Washington,
D.C.; St. John's Child Development Center; Visiting Nurse
Association; Travelers Aid Society; Friends of the Juvenile

DELEGATION FOR FRIENDSHIP AMONG WOMEN

2219 Caroline Lane, South Saint Paul, Minnesota 55075

Court and especially interested in helping underprivileged and handicapped children.

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Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Dorothy Davis Stuck - Dallas, Texas
Regional Director, Office for Civil Rights, Health, Education and Welfare Department; former newspaper owner and publisher; writer; has background in governmental and political operations and especially concerned in the equal rights of women.

Mrs. Elisabeth Luce Moore - New York City, New York
Serves as Chairman of Board of Trustees of State University of New York; (348,000 students on 72 campuses) President of United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia; Trustee of YWCA and Chairman of International Division and was born in Tung Chow, Prov. of Shantung, People's Republic of China.

Mrs. Estelle Stacy Currier - Douglas, Wyoming
Member of Board of Delegation For Friendship Among Women. Serves as Chairman of Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services (Presidential appointment); President and General Manager of the Stacy Drilling Company; interested in meeting with people involved in mineral production or mineral research; geologists, geophysicists or engaged in exploration.

Mrs. Barbara Green Kilberg - McLean, Virginia
An Attorney serving as Vice President of a college in Washington; National board of Common Cause and the Ripon Society; National Women's Political caucus; Guest lecturer on Women in the Law.

Mrs. Nancy Bush Ellis - Lincoln, Mass.
Serves as New England Chairman of Legal Defense Fund; Director and Vice President of Boston Settlement House; Day Care work for welfare mother; various community activities such as Girl Scouts, PTA, involving children. Mrs. Ellis is the sister of the Hon. George Bush, currently representing the United States in the People's Republic of China.

Judge Betty Athanasakos - Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
A practicing attorney and judge, Mrs. Athanasakos has a long time interest in crime prevention. She also served on the President's task Force for Women's Rights and Responsibilities; has just been appointed to the Presidential Commission on International Women's Year. Prominent in business and professional women's affairs throughout the nation.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter - Washington, D. C.
Member of Board of Delegation For Friendship Among Women. Vice President of Hill and Knowlton Public Relations Firm; author, lecturer; prominent in National Women's Affairs; former press secretary to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

DELEGATION FOR FRIENDSHIP AMONG WOMEN

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Nut Tree, California
Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter
Washington, D.C.

ALTERNATES:

Mrs. Dorothy McHugh - New York City
Interested in Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
in New York City; Homemakers Association; Inwood House; Member
Presidential Mission to Latin America in 1969; Interested
especially in domestic science, art, education.

Mrs. Tina Harrower - Lyme, Conn.
Served on Board of New Haven Garden Clubs; Member of Women's
Division of New Haven Symphony; Member Women's Commission
Yale Art Gallery; especially interested in interior decorating,
garden design and photography.

Mrs. Mary Meade Costa - Kula, Hawaii
Owner Kula Lodge, Kula, Hawaii. Past officer in political
organizations; served in community activities relating to
children. Interested in management and operation of hotels,
restaurants. Author, magazine editor.

June 11, 1975

Dear Max,

Just a quick note from Peking to congratulate you on your marriage. Bar and I hope that you enjoy total happiness for many, many years to come. You deserve it.

Life here is full and fascinating. Four kids will be here as of tomorrow, and we are looking forward to a great summer.

Warmest personal regards,

George Bush

Power
1511 N.E. 63rd St.
Seattle, WA 98115

Share our Joy

We were married

and

Our house blessed,

March 15, 1975

Max Power

Judith Frey Power

Date Summary

AM file medium history of high point

1949	June 30	Mao Tse-tung's "On the people's democratic dictatorship" published
	August 5	State Department issues White Paper on China
	October 1	Chinese People's Republic (CPR) inaugurated
1950	January 5	Truman statement on status of Formosa
	January 12	US votes against replacement of Chinese Nationalists (ROC) by CPR in UN
	January 14	All US official personnel ordered to leave China after seizure of American property in Peking
	June 25	Outbreak of Korean War
	June 27	Truman orders 7th Fleet to protect Formosa
	October 14	Chinese troops begin moving into Korea
	November 2	Chinese and US troops clash for the first time
	November 28	Head of special CPR delegation addresses Security Council
1951	February 1	UN declares CPR an aggressor
	July 10	Truce talks begin in Korea
	November 27	Provisional cease-fire agreed
1952	December 2	President-elect Eisenhower goes to Korea
1953	February 2	Chiang Kai-shek "unleashed"
	July 26	Korean armistice signed
1954	April 26	Geneva Conference opens to discuss Korea
	May 8	Geneva Conference turns to Indo-China
	July 21	Geneva Conference reaches agreement on Indo-China
	September 8	SEATO treaty signed
	December 2	US-ROC treaty signed
1955	January 10	Chinese air raids on Tachens
	January 29	Congressional "Formosa resolution" becomes law
	February 5	US announces ROC decision to evacuate Tachens
	April 23	Chou En-lai offers to talk with the US
	August 1	US-CPR talks begin
	September 10	US-CPR agreement on return of civilians
1956	August 6	CPR offers visas to US correspondents
	September 25	Ch'en Yi addresses 8th Congress on foreign policy
1957	June 28	Eulles major address on China policy
	August 22	US grants visas for correspondents to go to China
	November 17	Mao, in Moscow, proclaims east wind prevails over west

Date Summary/2

1958	August 23	Offshore islands shelled; Dulles warns
	August 27	Chinese coastal radio threatens Quemoy with invasion
	September 4	Strong Dulles warning; CPR claims 12-mile limit
	September 6	Chou suggests resumption of Warsaw talks
	September 30	Dulles criticizes garrisoning of offshore islands
	October 6	CPR declares one week cease-fire
	October 23	Chiang renounces force as principal means of liberating mainland
	October 25	CPR starts alternate day bombardment of off-shore islands
1959	April 15	Dulles resigns; succeeded by Herter
	September 15	Khrushchev arrives in US for two week tour
	September 29	Khrushchev flies to Peking for CPR 10th anniversary
1960	April 22	China's first ideological attacks on USSR foreign policy
	September 6	Warsaw talks stalemated from now on on issue of Formosa
1961	December 15	China representation issue at UN XXXXXXXX voted an important question requiring two thirds majority
1962	May 23	Kennedy indicates willingness to consider sending food to China as refugees flood into Hong Kong
	June 26	CPR informed at Warsaw US will not back ROC attack
	October 20	Major CPR offensive on disputed frontier with India
1963	July 25	Partial test-ban treaty signed
	November 22	Kennedy assassinated
	December 13	Hillsman makes major China policy speech
1964	August 2	Tonkin Gulf incident
	October 16	First Chinese nuclear test
1965	February 7	US starts bombing North Vietnam
	September 2	Lin Piao's "Long live the victory of people's war" issued
1966	March	Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on China
	April 17	Rusk statement of China policy released
	May 10	Chinese third nuclear test contains thermonuclear material
	August 1	Chinese Communist party's 11th plenum starts; cultural revolution gets under way
	October 27	CPR guided missile-nuclear weapon test

Date Summary/3

1968	May 2	Chinese correspondents invited to cover presidential campaign
	May 13	First session of Paris peace talks on Vietnam
	May 28	CPR calls for postponement of Warsaw talks until after/election /US
	November 26	CPR proposes February 20 for resumption of talks
1969	February 18	CPR cancels Warsaw meeting
	April 1	Lin Piao speech to Chinese Communist party's 9th congress
	July 21	First Nixon relaxation of trade and travel restrictions concerning CPR
	July 25	Nixon outlines new Asian policy at Guam
1970	January 20	Warsaw talks resume after two years
	March 18	Sihanouk overthrown in Cambodian coup
	May 20	Mao denounces US on Cambodia
1971	February	South Vietnamese troops move into Laos
	March 6	Chou pledges solidarity with Vietnamese at Hanoi rally
	March 15	Last US restrictions on travel to CPR lifted
	April 14	Chou meets US table tennis players in Peking
	July 15	Announcement of projected Nixon trip to China

I SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS, 1949-1971

1. Points of Departure

1. Mao sets the course

- (1) Mao Tse-tung, "On the people's democratic dictatorship, June 30, 1949. (Extracts)

ii. The US abandons Chiang Kai-shek

- (2) Secretary of State Dean Acheson's Letter of transmittance with China White Paper, July 30, 1949. (Extracts)
- (3) President Truman's statement on status of Formosa, January 5, 1950.
- (4) Dean Acheson address[†] special press conference, January 5, 1950. (Extract)
- (5) Dean Acheson's speech to the National Press Club, Washington, on relations between the peoples of the US and Asia, January 12, 1950. (Extracts)
- (6) State Department replies to questions in House resolution: Review of US policy in relation to China, February 9, 1950. (Extract)

2. The impact of the Korean War

i. The Americans protect Formosa

- (7) Truman's statement on the mission of the Seventh Fleet in the Formosa area, June 27, 1950. (Extract)
- (8) Foreign Minister Chou En-lai's statement on Truman's June 27 statement, June 28, 1950. (Extract)

ii. The Chinese intervene in Korea

- (9) Premier Chou En-lai's report to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, September 30, 1950. (Extract)
- (10) People's Daily editorial, "Smash the enemy's slander deceptions and threats", November 11, 1950. (Extracts)
- (11) Speech of CPR delegate, Wu Hsiu-ch'uan, at Security Council, November 28, 1950. (Extracts)

m.

iii. The Americans denounce the CPR, forge new ties with the Chinese Nationalists

- (12) Senate resolutions on China, January 23, 1951.
- (13) Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between the US and the Republic of China (ROC), February 9, 1951. (Extracts)
- (14) Speech of Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, Dean Rusk, on "American friendship for the people's of China" to the China Institute, New York, May 18, 1951. (Extracts)

3. The Dulles Era

1. Chiang Kai-shek "unleashed"; US-ROC relations strengthened

- (15) President Eisenhower's State of the Union Message, February 2, 1953. (Extract)
- (16) Chou En-lai's report on government work to the National People's Congress, September 23, 1954. (Extracts)
- (17) Mutual Defense Treaty between the US and ROC, December 2, 1954.
- (18) Note to Secretary of State Dulles from the ROC Foreign Minister, December 10, 1954.
- (19) House joint resolution authorising the president ~~and~~ to use American forces for the protection of Formosa and related territories, January 29, 1955.
- (20) Dulles' testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the US-ROC treaty, February 7, 1955. (Extract)

11. US-CPR ambassadorial talks begin

- (21) Chou En-lai's press statement at Bandung, Indonesia, April 23, 1955.
- (22) Dulles answers questions on Chou En-lai's offer at his press conference, April 26, 1955. (Extracts)
- (23) US-CPR joint communique on ambassadorial level talks July 25, 1955.
- (24) US-CPR agreement on the return of civilians, September 10, 1955.
- (25) CPR Foreign Ministry statement on implementation of agreement on return of civilians, December 16, 1955.
- (26) State Department reply to CPR's December 15 statement, December 16, 1955.

3. The Dulles era (con.)

iii. The dangers in the Formosa straits

- (27) US and CPR proposals and counter-proposals on the renunciation of force, October 1955-May 1956.
- (28) Dulles answers questions on "brinkmanship" at his press conference, January 17, 1956. (Extracts)

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iv. A Chinese olive branch rejected

- (29) New York Times report by Anthony Lewis on CPR Foreign Ministry's offer of visas to US correspondents, August 6, 1956. (Extracts)
- (30) State Department statement on non-issuance of passports for travel to the CPR, August 7, 1956.

v. China's America policy; America's China policy

- (31) Vice-Premier Ch'en Yi's report on "The international situation and our foreign policy" to the CCP's 8th Congress, September 25, 1956. (Extracts)
- (32) Dulles' speech on China policy to Lions International, San Francisco, June 28, 1957.
- (33) State Department statement lifting ban on US correspondents going to China, August 22, 1957. (Extracts)
- (34) State Department memorandum, circulated to overseas missions, on question of recognition of the CPR, August 12, 1958.

4. The Formosa Straits crisis of 1958

i. Dulles warns, Chou En-lai replies

- (35) Dulles' letter on the offshore islands to the Acting Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, August 23, 1958.
- (36) Dulles' statement on the Formosa straits situation, released by the White House, Newport, Rhode Island, September 4, 1958.
- (37) Chou En-lai's statement on the Formosa straits situation, September 6, 1958.

ii. Dulles' press conference of September 30, 1958

- (38) Dulles answers questions on the advisability of holding the offshore islands, September 30, 1958. (Extract)
- (39) Dulles answers questions on the possibility of a Nationalist return to the mainland, September 30, 1958. (Extracts)

iii.

iii. The CPR relaxes the pressure on the offshore islands

- (40) CPR Foreign Ministry spokesman's remarks, October 7, 1958.
- (41) CPR Foreign Ministry spokesman's remarks, October 9, 1958.

iv. Dulles confers with Chiang Kai-shek

- (42) US-ROC communique after Chiang-Dulles consultations Taipei, October 23, 1958. (Extracts)
- (43) People's Daily editorial on the Chiang Kai-shek-Dulles talks, October 30, 1958. (Extracts)

v. The Chinese position hardens

- (44) Red Flag article "Long live Leninism!", April 16, 1960. (Extracts)
- (45) US-CPR exchanges on the question of correspondents, June-September, 1960. (Extracts)

5. Talking at cross-purposes

i. Kennedy takes over

- (46) UPI report on campaign statements on China policy, September 22, 1960.
- (47) Peking Review, "A brief account of the US 'Two Chinas' plot", August 25, 1961. (Extract)
- (48) People's Daily editorial, "There is only one China not two", July 14, 1961. (Extracts)

ii. President Kennedy's grand strategy is condemned by the Chinese

- (49) Stewart Alsop on Kennedy's grand strategy, March 31, 1962. (Extract)
- (50) Foreign Minister Ch'en Yi comments on Kennedy's grand strategy, April 4, 1962.
- (51) Peking Review comments on Kennedy's grand strategy, August 10, 1962. (Extracts)

iii. Mao Tse-tung supports the American negroes

- (52) Mao's statement on the racial situation in the US, August 8, 1963. (Extracts)

iv. China condemns the partial test-ban treaty

- (53) Chinese government statement on the partial test-ban treaty, July 31, 1963. (Extracts)
- (54) Kennedy's assessment of the Chinese threat at his press conference, August 1, 1963.

v. The US accepts that the Chinese communist regime is here to stay

- (55) Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, Roger Hilsman's speech on China policy to the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, December 13, 1963. (Extracts)
- (56) People's Daily article by "Observer", "US policy towards China is in a blind alley," February 19, 1964. (Extracts)

5. Talking at cross-purposes (con.)

vi. China becomes a nuclear power

(57) Chou En-lai's cable to all heads of government proposing a world summit conference on the prohibition and destruction of all nuclear weapons, October 17, 1964.

(58) President Lyndon Johnson's comment on the CPR's first nuclear test in a television broadcast, October 18, 1964. (Extract)

6. The impact of the war in Vietnam

i. The Maoist line on the war in Vietnam

- (59) Lin Piao, "Long live the victory of People's War!" September 2, 1965. (Extracts)
- (60) Sh'en Yi tells his press conference that China will be prepared if an attack comes, September 29, 1965. (Extracts)

ii. Rusk's China policy; Chou En-lai's America policy

- (61) Rusk's statement before the Subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, March 16, 1966. (Extracts)
- (62) Chou En-lai's four-point statement on the CPR's policy towards the US, April 10, 1966.

iii. The question of a no-first-use agreement on nuclear weapons

- (63) Rusk tells his press conference why the US rejects a no-first-use agreement, May 17, 1966. (Extracts)
- (64) People's Daily article by "Observer", "Exposing new US fraud over nuclear weapons", June 20, 1966. (Extracts)

iv. Johnson's call for reconciliation with China rejected as a fraud

- (65) Johnson's speech to the American Alumni Council, July 12, 1966. (Extract)
- (66) CPR ambassador's press statement on the Sino-US talks and the text of his main statement at the 131st meeting of the talks, September 7, 1966. (Extracts)

v. Johnson's last overtures

- (67) The Director of the US Information Agency invites Chinese correspondents to cover the 1968 presidential campaign, May 2, 1968.
- (68) Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach's speech on relations with China to National Press Club, Washington, May 21, 1968. (Extract)

7. Light at the end of the tunnel

i. A new administration in Washington

(69) President Nixon's Inaugural Address, January 20, 1969. (Extract)

(70) Nixon answer on improving relations with China at his first press conference, January 27, 1969.

ii. CPR's attitude towards the US after the cultural revolution

(71) Lin Piao's report to the CCP's 9th Congress, April 1 1969. (Extract)

iii. US action in Indo-China complicates Sino-American relations

(72) Mao's statement on Cambodia, May 20, 1970. (Extracts)

(73) Chou En-lai's speech at a Hanoi rally, March 6, 1971. (Extract)

iv. Ping-pong diplomacy

(74) Last US restrictions on travel to CPR lifted, March 15, 1971.

(75) Nixon's foreign policy message to Congress, February 25, 1971. (Extracts)

(76) "Premier Chou meets Table Tennis delegations of Canada, Colombia, England, Nigeria and United States, April 14, 1971. (Extracts from report)

(77) Nixon announces further relaxation of trade and travel restrictions, April 14, 1971.

v. A journey is arranged

(78) Edgar Snow's report of his conversation on December 18, 1970 with Mao in Life, April 30, 1971. (Extract)

(79) Nixon's announcement on television of his planned visit to Peking, July 15, 1971.

8. Epilogue

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
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A/L.634
29 September 1971

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-sixth session
Agenda item 96

THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic,
El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras,
Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, New Zealand, Nicaragua,
Philippines, Swaziland, Thailand, United States of
America and Uruguay: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that any proposal in the General Assembly which would result in depriving the Republic of China of representation in the United Nations is an important question under Article 18 of the Charter.

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UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
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THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Australia, Chad, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic,
Fiji, Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Lesotho,
Liberia, New Zealand, Philippines, Swaziland,
Thailand, United States of America and Uruguay:
draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Noting that since the founding of the United Nations fundamental changes have occurred in China,

Having regard for the existing factual situation,

Noting that the Republic of China has been continuously represented as a Member of the United Nations since 1945,

Believing that the People's Republic of China should be represented in the United Nations,

Recalling that Article 1, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations establishes the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations,

Believing that an equitable resolution of this problem should be sought in the light of the above-mentioned considerations and without prejudice to the eventual settlement of the conflicting claims involved,

1. Hereby affirms the right of representation of the People's Republic of China and recommends that it be seated as one of the five permanent members of the Security Council;

2. Affirms the continued right of representation of the Republic of China;

3. Recommends that all United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies take into account the provisions of this resolution in deciding the question of Chinese representation.



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UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



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RESTORATION OF THE LAWFUL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

Australia, Chad, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic,
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Thailand, United States of America and Uruguay:
draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Noting that since the founding of the United Nations fundamental changes
have occurred in China,

Having regard for the existing factual situation,

Noting that the Republic of China has been continuously represented as
Member of the United Nations since 1945,

Believing that the People's Republic of China should be represented in the
United Nations,

Recalling that Article 1, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations
establishes the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations,

Believing that an equitable resolution of this problem should be sought in
the light of the above-mentioned considerations and without prejudice to the
eventual settlement of the conflicting claims involved,

1. Hereby affirms the right of representation of the People's Republic of
China and recommends that it be seated as one of the five permanent members of the
Security Council;

633
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2. Affirms the continued right of representation of the Republic of China;
3. Recommends that all United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies
into account the provisions of this resolution in deciding the question
Chinese representation.

UNITED NATIONS
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Australia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic,
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The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that any proposal in the General Assembly which would result in depriving the Republic of China of representation in the United Nations is an important question under Article 18 of the Charter.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

Nov 5 8 21 AM '75

2098

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☒ CHARGE TO STATE

FROM PEKING

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652:
TAGS:
SUBJECT:

N/A
OTRA, CH, US
TRAVEL OF ADA PRINCIGALLI - ANSA

ACTION:

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ USUN NEW YORK

FOR AMB MOYNIHAN FROM AMB BUSH

PEKING 2098

1. You are a busy man. Understatement of the year. But could you spare fifteen minutes for a New York interview with Ada Princigalli, Peking-based correspondent for ANSA Italian News Agency. She is most knowledgeable on China, having been here four years. Besides, she is darned attractive. She will be in New York during week of November 15-22 working out of ANSA, If you promise to see her I will send you a special gift via her not from New York State.

2. I would also appreciate someone in your office calling the office of David Rockefeller with the following message:
QTE Dear David, Ada Princigalli, of ANSA, Italian News Agency, will be visiting in New York from Peking for a few days in

DRAFTED BY:

AMB:GBush/hm

DRAFTING DATE
11-5-75

TEL. EXT.

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:
AMB - Mr. Bush

CLEARANCES:

UNCLASSIFIED

November. I would appreciate it enormously if you could spare fifteen minutes to see her when she calls. She is a totally dependable journalist and does not know the meaning of a curve ball. Warm best wishes from Peking.

George Bush UNQTE.

GP

BUSH

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UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

March 25, 1975

The Hon. John C. Pritzlaff, Jr.,
Director, American Graduate School of
International Management,
Glendale, Arizona 85306.

Dear John:

I wish I could help you with your
request of March 17th, but all kinds of
declaration and duty problems are involved.
I do hope you understand.

Good luck in your fascinating and
important work.

Sincerely,

George Bush

AMERICAN GRADUATE SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT

THUNDERBIRD CAMPUS



GLENDALE, ARIZONA 85306

March 17, 1975

Honorable George H. Bush
c/o U.S. Liaison Office
Peking
People's Republic of China

Dear George:

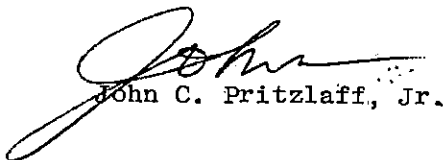
I am a Director of the American Graduate School of International Management, located near Phoenix, Arizona. Enclosed are two recent articles which will apprise you of the school's activities.

On April 26, 1975, the School is holding its International Auction, the proceeds of which will go to a student scholarship fund. Gifts are sent to the school from alumnae and their respective corporations. Currently the school has approximately 8,500 graduates in 109 different countries. I believe the cultural, economic and language training provided to the students enables them to contribute towards easing world tensions.

I would appreciate your sending a gift that would be representative of the People's Republic of China, c/o James P. Kelland, AGSIM, Box 40, Glendale, Arizona 85306. I hope that in the near future you or your representative will have an opportunity to visit the campus and perhaps address the student body.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,


John C. Pritzlaff, Jr.

Enclosures

pk

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Learning to Do as the Romans Do

This school operates on the premise that ignorance of local culture and language isn't bliss for the businessman abroad

Under the star-studded Arizona sky, amid the paloverde and blooming oleander, Mrs. William Voris had put out a buffet that fit the guest list like a glove. The menu:

Nasi goreng—Indonesian chicken, shrimp and rice.

Suppa boller—Norwegian meatballs.

Tabolleh—Lebanese parsley-mint salad.

Sladky perezs—Russian sweet pepper salad.

Lubey be zeit—Saudi Arabian green bean salad.

Escabeche de camarones—Mexican pickled shrimp.

Meeta kayla pustholdes—Indian sweet banana puffs.

And to top it off, Hawaiian fruit kebabs with orange-ginger dip.

A dozen students at the American Graduate School of International Management were there to nibble the vittles that night at the campus home of the school president, Mrs. Voris' husband. They were as cosmopolitan as the cuisine.

Any given class at the school has a number of foreign students. In this one were, among others, Tai-Chiu Woo of Hong Kong; Jose Manuel Araneta Serra of Iloilo City, the Philippines; Jerome Jean Petin of Paris, France; Francisco Javier Pardo of Lima, Peru; Tuong-Van Ngu-yenduy of Saigon, Viet Nam; Ram-esh Mohan Manikkam of Madras, India; Hiroshi Koyama of Tokyo,



Dr. William Voris, a veteran of educational posts at home and abroad, is the school's president.

Japan; Sverre Fraas Koxvold of Oslo, Norway; and Paul Theodoor Graham Kehler of Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Why do students from the far corners of the world head for this sandy, sun-splashed campus on the edge of the Arizona desert at Glendale near Phoenix?

To get, in three semesters, a master's degree in international management, with the special training that signifies. The graduate school's students, both foreign and American, take courses that emphasize the cultures and languages of countries in which they hope to work, as well as subjects similar to those offered in other graduate business schools.

President Voris explains: "Of course, most of our students are Americans—about 85 per cent of the 600 or so who go here.

"But we actively recruit foreign students, too. The multinational corporations that come here to hire our graduates are looking for some foreign nationals for their subsidiaries overseas.

"In addition, we think it's good to have young people from all over the world on the same campus. The students get the benefit of fresh viewpoints and varied experience.

"Also, Thunderbird is one of the few schools, anywhere, that offer this kind of graduate education. If that's what you want, you almost have to come here."

Long called the Thunderbird Graduate School of International Management, the school is still best known as Thunderbird among alumni and old friends.

Like radar or the A-bomb, the institution was an offshoot of World War II.

"It was the brainchild of the late Gen. Barton Kyle Yount," says Christian Larsen, director of special projects. "He was head of the Air Force Training Command, which had some 460 installations for training airmen—schools, flying fields—all over the country.

"One was Thunderbird Field No. 1, here in Glendale. Thunderbird, of course, is the name of a legendary Indian deity—a giant bird who is god of thunder, lightning and rain.

"When the war started to wind down, the Air Force began making up a list of fields to deactivate. It was sort of a list of surplus property.

"Gen. Yount, during the war, had seen many instances where ignorance of the language or of the country had kept good men from doing a good job abroad. He was sure that after the war Americans would be working all over the globe.

"He thought the country needed a school that gave a special kind of

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

business training for work overseas. And to him, Thunderbird seemed the right place to put it."

The school, started in 1946, almost never got off the ground. Gen. Yount, who was to become its first president, had a hard time finding angels who would bankroll his hunch with their hard cash.

Finally, three local and two New York banks put up \$175,000.

"It was enough to get things go-

Thunderbird's 7,000 alumni are unhappy about the change.

They call themselves Thunderbirds. That's their nickname, and they're proud of it.

The American Graduate School of International Management will continue to require, as it has in the past, that all U.S. students learn to read and write a foreign language—French, German, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish or Mandarin Chi-

has hired 161 graduates; Bank of America, 149; Ford Motor Co., 65; J. Walter Thompson, 38; American Cyanamid, 36; and Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., 20."

Thunderbird's way of life owes more to the Wild West than to ivied academe. Informality is the order of the day in the classroom. It also marks the coed school's social life, much of which revolves around the pool, patio and pub.



Prof. John Lindholtz helps students James Shields (left) and retired South Korean Marine Corps Gen. Han Soo Kim to keep up with current business trends.



Neither the students nor the faculty go in for starchy formality at this international school of management techniques in sunny Arizona.

ing," Mr. Larsen says, "because Washington agreed to lease the land at \$1 a year, if the school would maintain the buildings.

"Then, after 10 years, the land went to the school."

At first, it was named the American Institute for Foreign Trade. Then, to identify it more clearly as an educational institution, it became Thunderbird Graduate School of International Management.

The Thunderbird was dropped from the school's name recently.

"Nobody except us," a spokesman says, "knew what it meant."

True, it's not a byword on the Bourse or the Ginza. But some of

nese. Foreign students must become equally proficient in English.

Many U.S. companies contribute to the school's support, says Gates Davison, director of program development.

Among them: American Airlines, Bank of America, Caterpillar Tractor Co., Colgate-Palmolive Co., Eastman Kodak Co., Firestone International Co., B.F. Goodrich Co. (International), Procter and Gamble Co., Exxon Corp., Texaco, Inc., and Union Carbide Corp.

"And many banks and corporations recruit here for overseas jobs," Mr. Davison adds.

"For example, Chase Manhattan

Most of the students have been abroad. Their average age is about 26. About half are married.

The young men and women see extra benefits in working abroad.

Says David W. Ogilvy, of Washington, D.C.:

"I intend to come back to the States, perhaps at a company's headquarters. But in an overseas assignment, you tend to get greater responsibilities earlier in the game. You advance faster."

Thomas M. McCoy, of St. Louis, Mo., puts it succinctly:

"There's a great world out there. It's an amazing, fascinating place. Don't miss it."

END

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

A Biz School Baedeker

Most businessmen—and prospective business-school students—still consider Harvard the *crème de la crème* of B-schools. In recent years, however, several other schools have been competing vigorously to displace Harvard from its top spot. Below, a guide to some of the stiffer competitors:

Stanford University Graduate School of Business: Toward the end of the 1950s, one Stanford business professor described his school as a "sleepy, second-rate copy of Harvard." Today, Stanford (37 miles south of San Francisco) considers itself second to none and points with pride to a recent study which rates its accounting and finance departments as best in the U.S. Smaller and much more informal than Harvard, it is also more eclectic in its approach to teaching. Besides doing case studies, students are required to immerse themselves in a quantitative approach to business decision making by taking more math and computer analysis. And while Harvard is principally oriented to the business community, Stanford tries to prepare its 300 MBA candidates for both professional and academic careers. Dean Arjay Miller, a former president of the Ford Motor Co., is also expanding the school's focus beyond the narrow borders of private corporations by developing a program to train future civil servants.

Chicago Graduate School of Business: If Harvard is at one end of the B-school spectrum with its reliance on specific case histories as a key teaching tool, Chicago represents the other end with its heavy emphasis on theoretical instruction in such areas as mathematics, economics and accounting. Only after students have mastered these basic disciplines do they learn how to apply their knowledge to business problems. "Harvard's hangup is case methods," says Chicago professor John E. Jeuck. "Ours is the disciplines."

Because of its belief that teaching the current techniques and language of business is best left to business itself, Chicago is one of the few B-schools that do not prefer their incoming students to have prior work experience. Another hallmark of the school, which admits about 650 day and 1,000 evening students to its MBA program, is its devotion to the conservative or "free market" school of economic thought espoused by economist Milton Friedman.

The Wharton School: Founded in 1881 as the world's first business school, Wharton is a division of Benjamin Franklin's old school, the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Unlike most

other B-schools, Wharton has an undergraduate division. And to counter criticism that too many American business graduates are overeducated and underexperienced, Wharton has devised programs for its 4,500 students that relate business to the real world. One such program is the Multinational Enterprise Unit (MNE), whose goal is to develop moral and structural guidelines for the world's multinational corporations. Wharton is also renowned for its Econometrics Forecast, an economic model that aids government planning.

Alfred P. Sloan School of Management: The Sloan School, located on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology campus near Harvard, runs the gamut of business-education programs. It has an undergraduate division, a masters' and doctoral program and special seminars for executives. It also employs a wide variety of teaching methods for its 700 students, including substantial amounts of field work. The school is particularly well known for its research-oriented faculty and its highly regarded Sloan Fellows Program. The Sloan Fellows are working executives who spend a year on campus earning an MBA.

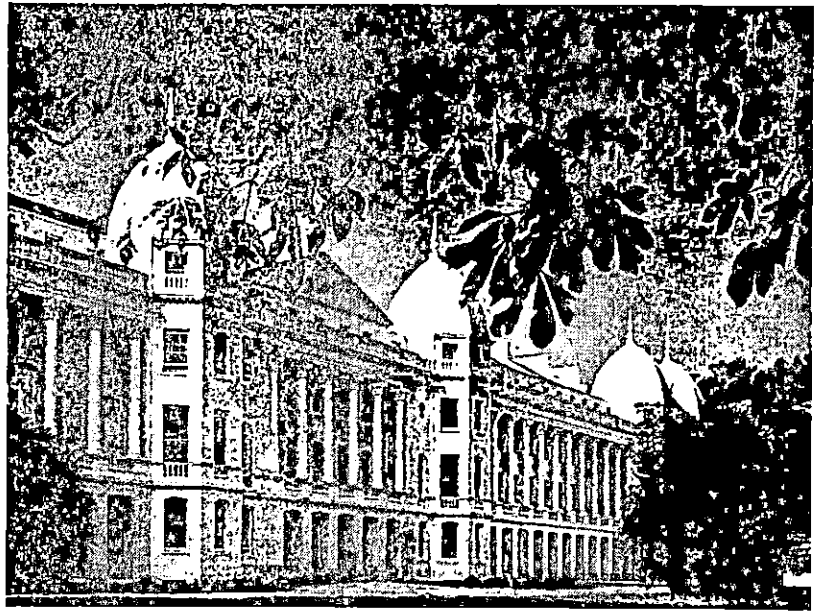
American Graduate School of International Management (also called the Thunderbird School): Probably the least known of top business schools, the Thunderbird School is recognized for its pragmatic approach to learning (most courses are taught by retired business leaders) and the high percentage of graduates it sends overseas (about 45 per cent). Because of this international emphasis, the curriculum concentrates on teaching students to become effective diplomats as well as good businessmen. Located near Phoenix, Ariz., the school was founded

in 1946 and now has about 800 students.

European Institute of Business Administration (INSEAD): Europe's best-known B-school was started in 1958 by Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, the brother of France's President and a 1951 graduate of HBS. Located in Fontainebleau, France, INSEAD is like a clone of Harvard and the case system of teaching has always been dominant. Most of the school's graduates are fluent in French, English and German, and take jobs with multinational European companies.

London Graduate School of Business Studies: After being criticized as "too traditional" several years ago, this relatively new B-school reduced the number of courses its students were required to take and encouraged them to propose their own study projects. The London school draws most of its 100 students from Britain and regards itself as the Oxford and Cambridge of British business training.

Center for Education in International Management (CEI): One of the few European business schools which does not depend on U.S. techniques and money, CEI was begun in 1946 by Canada's Alcan Aluminium Ltd. to improve the efficiency of the company's managers. Courses at the school, which is located in Geneva, are designed to be "post-graduate and post-experience." Consequently, most of the 700 students are over 30 and have been sent to the school by their own companies. Like the Thunderbird School, CEI has an international flavor and focuses as much on changing attitudes as improving managerial techniques. To this end, there are special courses on such topical issues as the social responsibility of multinationals.



London B-school: The Oxford of British business education

October 24, 1975

Mr. Samuel F. Pryor,
Field Point,
Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

Dear Mr. Pryor:

Your very thoughtful letter, enclosing my Father's letter to you dated March 19, 1940, arrived in Peking on October 23. Many thanks for sending it along to me. Perhaps the Pryors knew more than most the affection that we Bush children had for our Dad.

Thanks also for sending me the clipping by Bill Safire, and for your comments on that. At this point in history, that appears to me as a tremendous long-shot. Last year, when the President selected his Vice President, he told me that I was in the finals, but I doubt there will be a rehash of that situation.

In any event Barbara and I are fine. Our life in Peking is totally fascinating. We celebrated our first anniversary in China on October 21 of this year.

I loved your comments about your travels in China in 1921. The differences between old and new China are simply fantastic.

Please give my love to your wonderful family. As I creep along in years one of the things I treasure most is ~~our~~ old family friendships. Mom and Dad created many of these, and we kids have been the beneficiaries. We feel close to all Pryors.

Love to all,

George Bush

P.S. Please send me your address in Honolulu. Perhaps I'll have an opportunity to catch a glimpse of you when I come there next January.

SAMUEL F. PRYOR
FIELD POINT
GREENWICH, CONN. 06830

Dear George:

Enclosed is something
about the past and the future.
You are the best qualifile
of all those mentioned in this
excellent piece by Bill Safire.
Your present position
interest me so very much for
I wrote my thesis on the
government of China in 1921
after travelling to all the
provinces — then P.A.A.
owned for a while the

57-7-1
National Airline of China
and then I had many
dealings with the Mission

At the height of the
later trouble I bet I would
walk from Chungking to
Peking and not get a dark
look from anyone, for the
Chinese people were so very
friendly to Americans. I liked
and admired them very much
I have entertained many in our
home here and have a
beautiful collection of Chinese

art in our Doll Library and
many old Chinese dolls.

I hope to see you our
President or Vice-President.
Again you are the best
gentle of all the
Candidates.

Mary Tay joins me in
our best regards to you both
Most sincerely

Ann Ryan

March 19, 1940.

Honorable John A. Danaher,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

I am writing you about my son, George Harbert Walker Bush, who is desirous of entering the U. S. Naval Academy in 1942.

This boy is at present an Upper Middler at Phillips Andover, but because he will graduate there in June 1941 at barely seventeen he plans to take an extra year of post-graduate work to fully equip himself for the rigors of Annapolis.

I understand that appointments to Annapolis have to come from one's Senator or one's Representative in Congress. I am appealing to you as my Senator and would appreciate it very much if you will tell me what the chances are of my boy securing one of your appointments in 1942.

I am very happy indeed that this boy and another one, still six years younger, are keen to go to Annapolis. These boys are both good physical specimens and will, I believe, pass the difficult physical tests. They are also good students.

I would appreciate very much indeed hearing
from you in this connection.

With very kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Prescott S. Bush.

The Listmakers *24 June 1972*

By William Safire

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."

"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 Senate 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—"

"Too far left," says Reagan.

"And 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, Bellmon, Bartlett, no. Hatfield, he's a genuine pacifist, no. Packwood of Oregon?"

"A member of the Wednesday

Club," says Rocky approvingly. *Sept 22*

"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. "Schweicker?"

"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 all of 'em 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, Milliken 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 purples.

"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 choice, to make five. That's the way F.D.R. did it in '44, remember?"

President Ford presses a buzzer; the little list is sent to the convention chairman to let the delegates choose.

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

PRESCOTT S. BUSH
59 WALL STREET
NEW YORK CITY

March 19th, 1940.

Dear Sam:

The enclosed may surprise you somewhat. If you should happen to think of it when you see John Danaher, I would appreciate it very much if you would put in a good word for Poppy.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. S. F. Pryor, Jr.,
250 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

September 25, 1975

Mr. T. A. Quinn,
Office of the Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
555 Capitol Mall, Suite 550,
Sacramento, California 95814.

Dear T.A.:

Getting into China is still a touchy project for a group. You ought to do two things: first, apply to the People's Republic of China Liaison Office, 2300 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; and second, to The China International Travel Service, Peking, PRC.

You asked about the attitudes regarding foreign visitors. China isn't encouraging tourism, and they only invite people here they feel will help them in some way. There was a group of agriculturists from California here, and we have had archeological groups come. I hate to be negative, but I don't want to mislead you and those with whom you would be travelling. The Chinese are simply not geared up for tourism yet, and no indication that will change soon.

I was delighted to get your news on the political scene. I have been in the United States for three weeks and am inclined to agree with your thinking.

Please give my best to the Attorney General.

Yours very truly,

George Bush
Chief, US Liaison Office

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library



OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice

555 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 550
SACRAMENTO 95814

September 16, 1975

His Excellency George H. Bush
United States Liaison Office
Peking, People's Republic of China

Dear George:

I have not written in awhile, so I thought it was time I dropped you a note. Actually I have a reason for writing. A number of my friends and I have discussed the possibility of visiting China, and I wanted to inquire as to exactly how one goes about this.

Last May my mother and I toured the Middle East and Europe, and I have become quite addicted to traveling. A visit to the exhibition of archeological finds of the People's Republic of China last month heightened my interest in your part of the world. I wonder, first of all, what are the possibilities of getting visas? Can this be done through a travel agency, is there a long waiting period, what is the attitude of the government of China regarding foreign visitors, are there restrictions on traveling within China! There are about half a dozen of us who have expressed more than a passing interest in going to China. My particular interest is in history and archeology, and I would really enjoy seeing the tombs and the ancient artifacts. I would certainly appreciate any advice or information which you might be able to give me. I would be thinking about next spring or early summer as a target date for a trip, for the duration of at least a couple of weeks.

Things are moving rather slowly on the political scene. We are recovering slowly from the Watergate disasters, and the recession doesn't help things. But each month the President appears to get stronger, both against challenge from Governor Reagan and for the general election. More and more Democrats appear resigned to

Hon. George H. Bush
September 16, 1975
Page Two

Hubert Humphrey as their nominee. I think that is a "doable" situation for the President. Other than the assassination scare when he was here two weeks ago, the Ford visit to Sacramento went well, especially politically. He is far more impressive in person than he comes across on television.

I was in Texas two months ago for a class reunion in Austin. I gather that Steelman is gearing up to run against Bentsen. I am rather amused by Bentsen's presidential candidacy, which so far in California has been a huge dud.

Please give my best to Bar. I look forward to hearing from you, and perhaps seeing you next year.

Warmest regards,


T. A. QUINN

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

January 15, 1975

Mr. Thomas Anthony Quinn
2743 Marty Way
Sacramento, California 95818

Dear T.A.:

Just a quick note to thank you for your great newsy letter. I agree with your analysis of the elections.

By coincidence I had a letter this very day from Paul Laxalt, a friend of mine and a man I respect enormously.

Barbara was in the States for Christmas with the kids but is back now. My mother came out here.

This is a challenging new assignment and it is an important part of the future of a peaceful world.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

Thomas Anthony Quinn
2743 Matty Way, Santa, Ca. 95818
Falmouth

Dear George and Barbara:

What a hectic year. I watched the events of August with great interest, and have felt some disappointment in the ensuing months. I hope that 1975 will be more productive, and a little quieter.

My boss, Ev Younger, was the only Republican to survive statewide this year. Of course, attorney general is a less partisan post than others, and he has a big Democratic following. We lost four seats in Congress, and did very poorly at the legislative level. Actually, the results were about what everyone had expected six months before. Flournoy blamed his defeat, which was by less of a margin than expected, on the pardon. I don't think that is correct, although the pardon was a stupid, damaging thing. The Republicans lost because our own people did not turn out, and because our own troops were so shamed by Watergate that they did not work the precincts. California was an unusual example because we had perhaps the best GOP ticket in years, and without a doubt the worst Demo ticket. My former college roommate was elected to the Legislature as a Dem, and we talk pretty frankly. He admits the only thing that made most of the Democrats who won this year successful was the fact they were not Republicans, and that one Watergate election is all they will get. Now they've got to perform. I strongly doubt the local Dems will, but we shall see

Since the dark day of the pardon I have been highly disappointed in Ford. The pardon set a chain of events which still mar his administration. He has to show decisiveness, particularly in dealing with the economy, which we have not yet seen. I tend to agree with Simon that inflation, rather than recession, is the major problem, but merely passing out Win buttons won't do. Ford gets surprisingly bad press, which all results from the bad feeling which followed the pardon. Perhaps when he has his own team in place, this may tend to disappear.

But I don't think all the news is bad. My Dad's good friend Paul Laxalt was sworn into the Senate yesterday. We all worked on winning that one. He's a fine guy and will do a good job. I don't really think we lost all that much as far as the type of people who were defeated in the fall. I was disappointed in Vic Veysey as he was better when he was in the Legislature than when he went to Washington. And Bob Mathias had lost touch. The victories of people like Bellman, Packwood, etc were a good sign.

I am sure you find China exciting and challenging. I have had a real interest in that part of the world since my days in Vietnam. I think there is nothing more important for the remainder of this century than America's relations with China.

My best to everyone in the family. Have a good holiday.

Regards,

RA

CB