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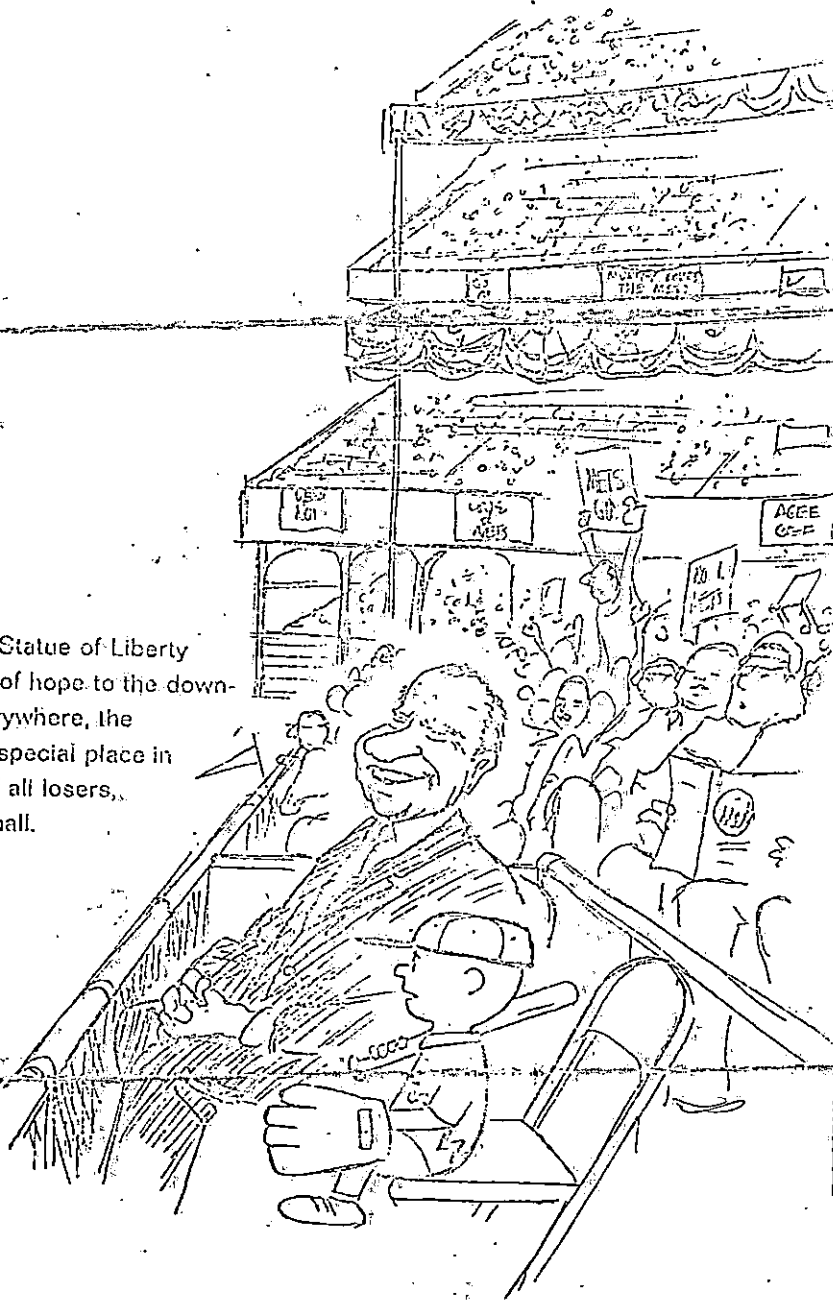
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Rivaling the Statue of Liberty as a symbol of hope to the down-trodden everywhere, the Mets hold a special place in the hearts of all losers, great and small.



Don't you think it's darling. I loved it -

Allie

FROM THE OFFICE OF
GEORGE BUSH, M.C.
7th DISTRICT, TEXAS

OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT
What Is It? How Does It Function?

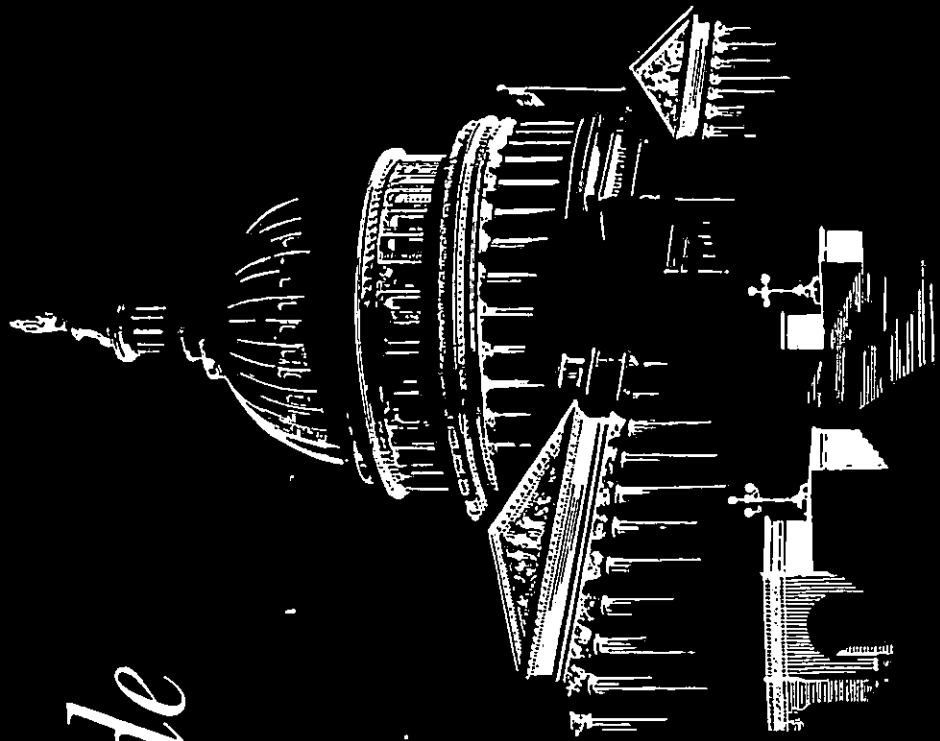
175 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
A COMPREHENSIVE STORY OF THE HISTORY
AND FUNCTIONS OF OUR AMERICAN
GOVERNMENT INTERESTINGLY AND
ACCURATELY PORTRAYED



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATIVE TO
OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

(1969 Edition)

*How
Our Laws
Are
Made*



90TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ DOCUMENT
{ No. 125

FROM THE OFFICE OF
GEORGE BUSH, M.C.
7th DISTRICT, TEXAS

How Our Laws Are Made

BY

CHARLES J. ZINN, S.J.D.

Law Revision Counsel, Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives, United States

PRESENTED BY MR. WILLIS

MAY 22, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1967

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C., 20402 - Price 25 cents



THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

From THE RED SKELTON HOUR, January 14, 1969

I remember this one teacher. To me, he was the greatest teacher, a real sage of my time. He had such wisdom. We were all reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, and he walked over. Mr. Lasswell was his name . . . He said:

"I've been listening to you boys and girls recite the Pledge of Allegiance all semester and it seems as though it is becoming monotonous to you. If I may, may I recite it and try to explain to you the meaning of each word:

I—me, an individual, a committee of one.

Pledge—dedicate all of my worldly goods to give without self-pity.

Allegiance—my love and my devotion.

To the Flag—our standard, Old Glory, a symbol of freedom. Wherever she waves, there is respect because your loyalty has given her a dignity that shouts freedom is everybody's job.

Of the United—that means that we have all come together.

States—individual communities that have united into 48 great states. 48 individual communities with pride and dignity and purpose, all divided with imaginary boundaries, yet united to a common purpose, and that's love for country.

Of America.

And to the Republic—a state in which sovereign power is invested in representatives chosen by the people to govern. And government is the people and it's from the people to the leaders, not from the leaders to the people.

For which it stands.

One nation—meaning, so blessed by God.

Indivisible—incapable of being divided.

With liberty—which is freedom and the right of power to live one's own life without threats or fear or some sort of retaliation.

And justice—The principle or quality of dealing fairly with others.

For all—which means it's as much your country as it is mine."

Since I was a small boy, two states have been added to our country and two words have been added to the Pledge of Allegiance—"under God."

Wouldn't it be a pity if someone said, "That's a prayer" and that would be eliminated from schools, too?

Red Skelton

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AND
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MAPS

**Including indexes
and economic and
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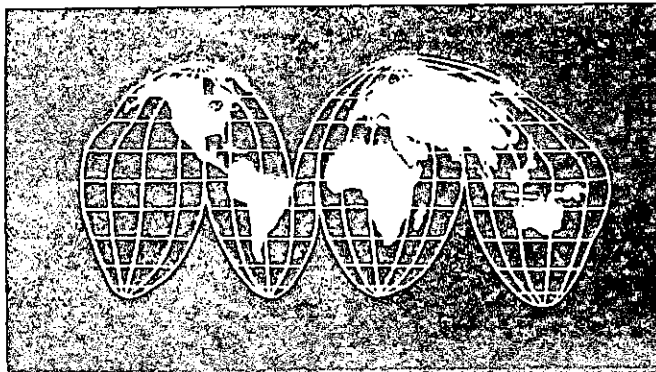
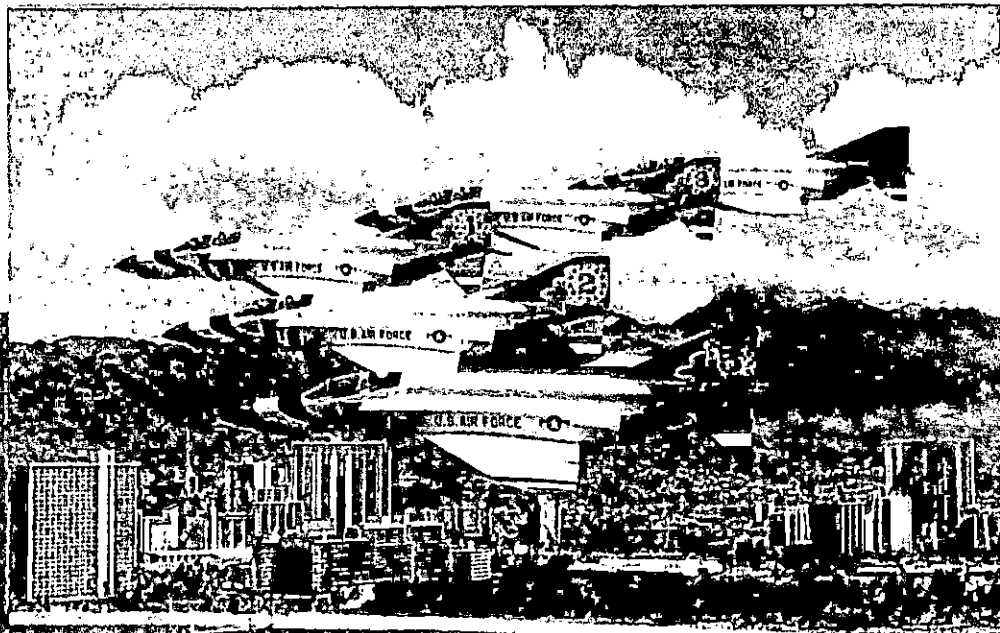
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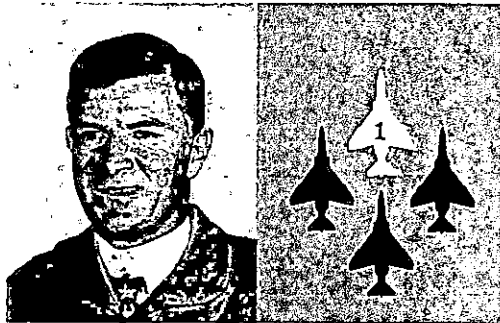
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U.S. AIR FORCE THUNDERBIRDS

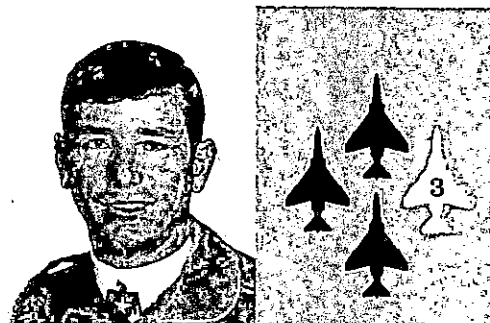




LT COL TOM SWALM

commander/leader

From San Diego, California, LT COL SWALM received his B.S. Degree from the University of Oregon and a M.S. Degree from George Washington University. He flew 220 missions in Southeast Asia, 105 of which were over North Vietnam and has accrued more than 5000 flying hours in jet aircraft. His decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with 14 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Force Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters and numerous other decorations.



MAJ JOE HOWARD

right wing

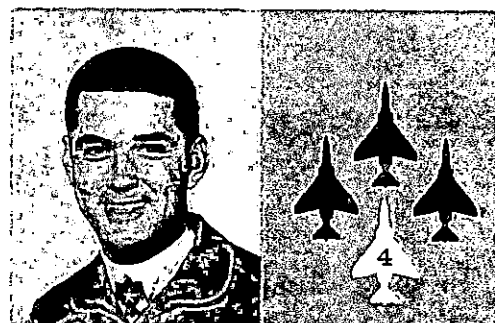
From Ahoskie, North Carolina, MAJ HOWARD was commissioned in 1962 after earning a B.S. Degree in Mechanical Engineering from N.C. University. He flew 322 missions in Southeast Asia, 69 over North Vietnam. He has accrued over 2450 flying hours in jet aircraft. His decorations include the Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with 18 Oak Leaf Clusters, Purple Heart, the Air Force Commendation Medal, Vietnamese Service Medal with four Bronze Stars and the Vietnamese Campaign Medal.



MAJ NELS RUNNING

left wing

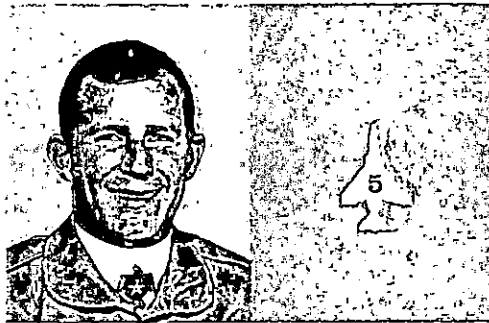
From Missoula, Montana, MAJ RUNNING is a graduate of the United States Air Force Academy. He flew 100 missions over North Vietnam and logged nearly 650 combat hours in two Southeast Asia tours. He has accrued over 2200 jet aircraft flying hours. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross with five Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Medal with 25 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Force Commendation Medal, the Vietnamese Service Medal with three Bronze Stars and the Vietnamese Campaign Medal.



CAPT JERRY BOLT

slot

From Lubbock, Texas, CAPT BOLT is a graduate of the United States Air Force Academy. He flew 189 missions in Southeast Asia, 71 over North Vietnam and has accrued over 2100 flying hours in jet aircraft. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with 14 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Vietnamese Armed Forces Honor Medal First Class, Vietnamese Service Medal with three Bronze Stars, and the Vietnamese Campaign Medal.



CAPT STEVE DWELLE

solo

From Visalia, California, CAPT DWELLE received a B.A. Degree from San Francisco State College. He flew 195 missions in Southeast Asia, logging over 300 combat hours and has accrued a career total of 2400 flying hours in jet aircraft. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with eight Oak Leaf Clusters, Combat Readiness Medal, Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm, and the Vietnamese Service and Campaign Medals.



CAPT RIP BLAISDELL

narrator

From Topeka, Kansas, CAPT BLAISDELL is a graduate of the United States Air Force Academy. He flew a two-year total of 489 combat missions in Southeast Asia, logging 1000 hours of single-engine combat, and has a career total of 2300 flying hours in jet aircraft. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Medal with 26 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Combat Readiness Medal, the Air Force Commendation Medal, and the Vietnamese Service and Campaign Medals.

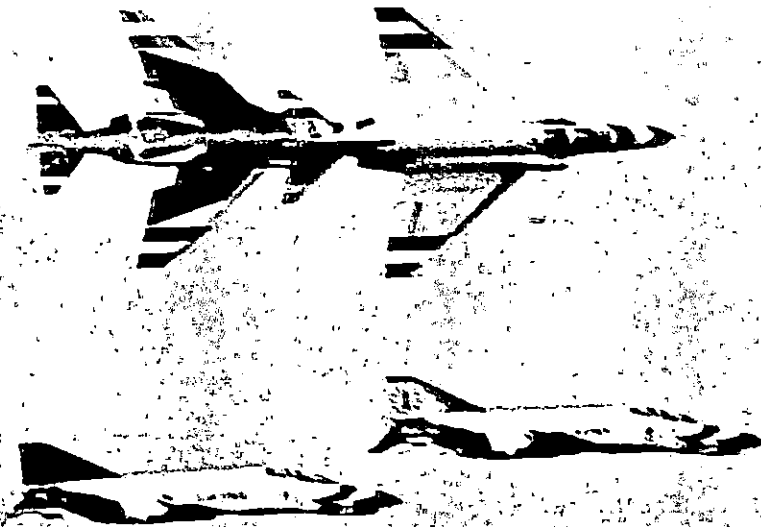


CAPT TIM ROELS

logistics officer

From Crystal Lake, Illinois, CAPT ROELS received his B.S. Degree from Drake University. He flew 136 combat missions in Southeast Asia, 101 over North Vietnam, and has accrued over 1800 flying hours in jet aircraft. His decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with 12 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Combat Readiness Medal, the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, the Vietnamese Commendation Medal, and the Vietnamese Service and Campaign Medals.





MISSION AND HISTORY

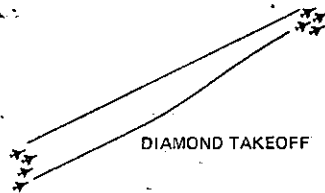
The United States Air Force Thunderbirds were activated in May 1953, to "promote better understanding and appreciation of air power and to assist with the effective advancement of our national objectives." A unit of the Tactical Air Command, the team's mission is one of peace and good will.

Modern military aircraft are highly complex. In the hands of unskilled operators, they are ineffective instruments. Today, our air strength must be capable of world-wide application in a matter of hours, especially in Southeast Asia. The Thunderbirds typify pilot skill and group mobility continually, to our people at home and around the world as well. When they deploy, they move as a highly mobile, nearly self-sustaining task group which includes a full complement of ground personnel. Every man is a selected professional airman dedicated to the successful accomplishment of the team's responsibilities and mission.

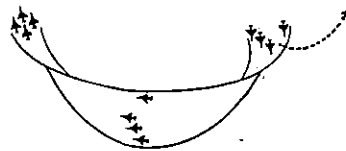
The team started at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, in Republic F-84G Thunderjets and later F-84F Thunderstreaks. In 1956, they moved to Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, and the North American F-100C Super Sabre. After a brief period in the Republic F-105B Thunderchief in 1964, the team returned to the North American F-100D until 1968. In 1969, the team changed to the McDonnell Douglas F-4E Phantom II.

In their 20-year history, the Thunderbirds have performed in more than 48 countries, colonies and protectorates of the Free World, before more than 90 million spectators. They have been received by the heads of foreign and U.S. governments, and have personally greeted millions of people. . . . truly America's "Ambassadors In Blue."

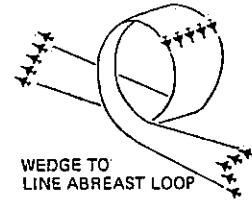
THUNDERBIRD MANEUVERS



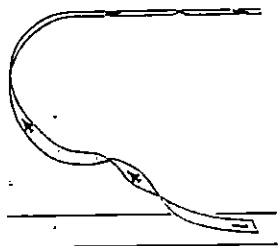
DIAMOND TAKEOFF



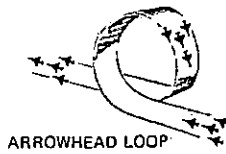
MISSING MAN



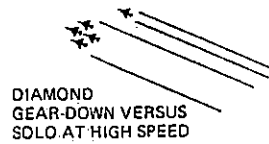
WEDGE TO LINE ABREAST LOOP



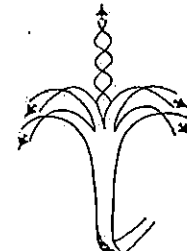
SOLO MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE TAKEOFF AND ROLL WITH IMMELMANN



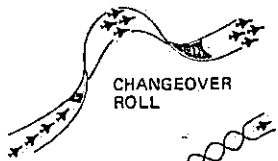
ARROWHEAD LOOP



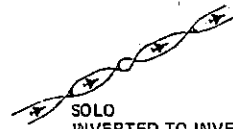
DIAMOND GEAR-DOWN VERSUS SOLO AT HIGH SPEED



HIGH SHOW BOMB-BURST WITH SOLO VERTICAL ROLLS



CHANGEOVER ROLL



SOLO INVERTED-TO-INVERTED



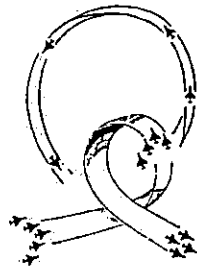
BOMB-BURST CROSSOVER



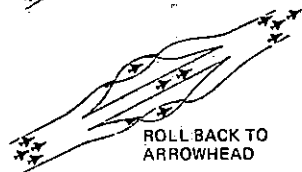
SOLO AILERON ROLLS



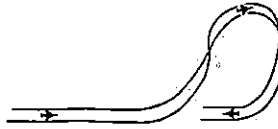
DIAMOND CHANGEOVER CLOVERLEAF



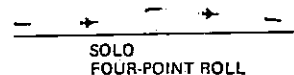
WEDGE CLOSER



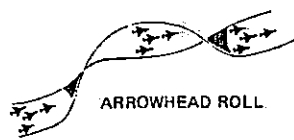
ROLL BACK TO ARROWHEAD



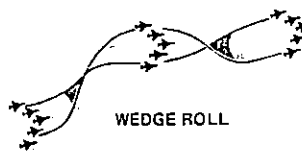
SOLO REVERSE HALF CUBAN EIGHT



SOLO FOUR-POINT ROLL



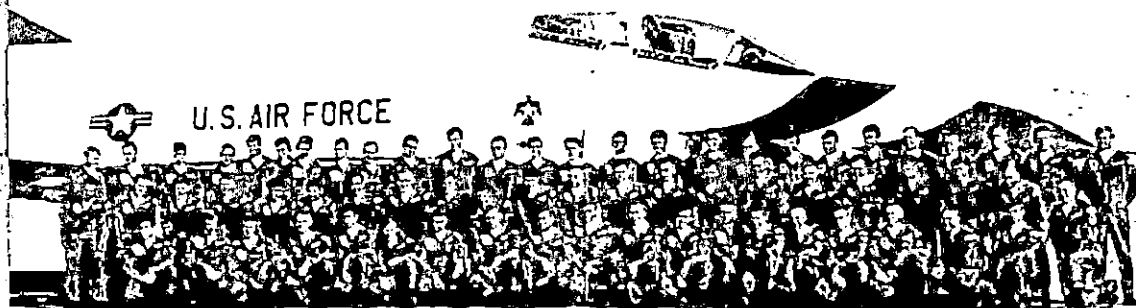
ARROWHEAD ROLL



WEDGE ROLL



DIAMOND TACTICAL PITCHUP FOR LANDING



GROUND SUPPORT CREW

When the United States Air Force Thunderbirds present their spectacular aerial demonstrations, they show the teamwork, coordination, discipline, and precision flying ability necessary to effective combat power; but, these top pilots are the first to recognize the demanding job performed by the men on the ground:

Like the pilots, each of these technicians feels honored to be a part of this select organization. As volunteers who compete with many others for a single vacancy, these experts spend long days, and sometimes nights, keeping the Air Force's showcase flyers airborne. As a result, in the history of the team, there has never been a show canceled due to maintenance difficulties.

Thunderbird airmen will tell you that the tours of duty with the team are the most rewarding two years of their careers. Each individual contributes in the formation of a highly specialized team where every man wants to do the job and knows how. In the words of a maintenance supervisor, "Running a maintenance operation with this group of experts is a real pleasure."

Enlisted technicians required are crew chiefs; radio, electronic navigation, aircraft electrician, ground radio, communications, pneumatic, instrument, aerospace ground equipment, and mechanical accessories repairmen; and automatic flight control, protective coating, jet engine, supply inventory management, materiel facilities, air frame repair, fuel systems, egress systems, weapons, parachute rigger, and personal equipment specialists. In addition, administrative and aircraft operations specialists, as well as an information technician, an illustrator, photographer, and a training technician are needed.

LOOK

CENTS · OCTOBER 20, 1970

New and hot
**INDIAN
FASHIONS**

Henriette Roos
died in 1840
and is alive today.

Is this possible?

A scientist revives
the debate about
REINCARNATION

What ever happened to
**SEXUAL
PRIVACY?**

**THE LUCK
OF
PRINCE PHILIP**

BURLEY

From the Captain's Locker

Commanding; brisk, rugged
—a cargo from the
teakwood forests of the
South Seas.
One of a kind.
Burley Cologne; After
Shave and Gift Sets.
From the men at *Old Spice*.



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A publication of
COWLES COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
GARDNER COWLES, Editor in Chief

Contents for October 20, 1970 • Volume 34 Number 21



It's election year, and Jim Allison of the Republican National Committee has a tough assignment: the election of as many Republican senators as possible. Allison and company provide money (the Republicans have lots of it this year), speakers (Vice President Agnew is the most sought-after), research, advice and, of course, encouragement to local campaigners. For an inside view of an operator of the Republican think tank, read *An All-Republican Senate? Jim Allison's Working on It*, on page 34.

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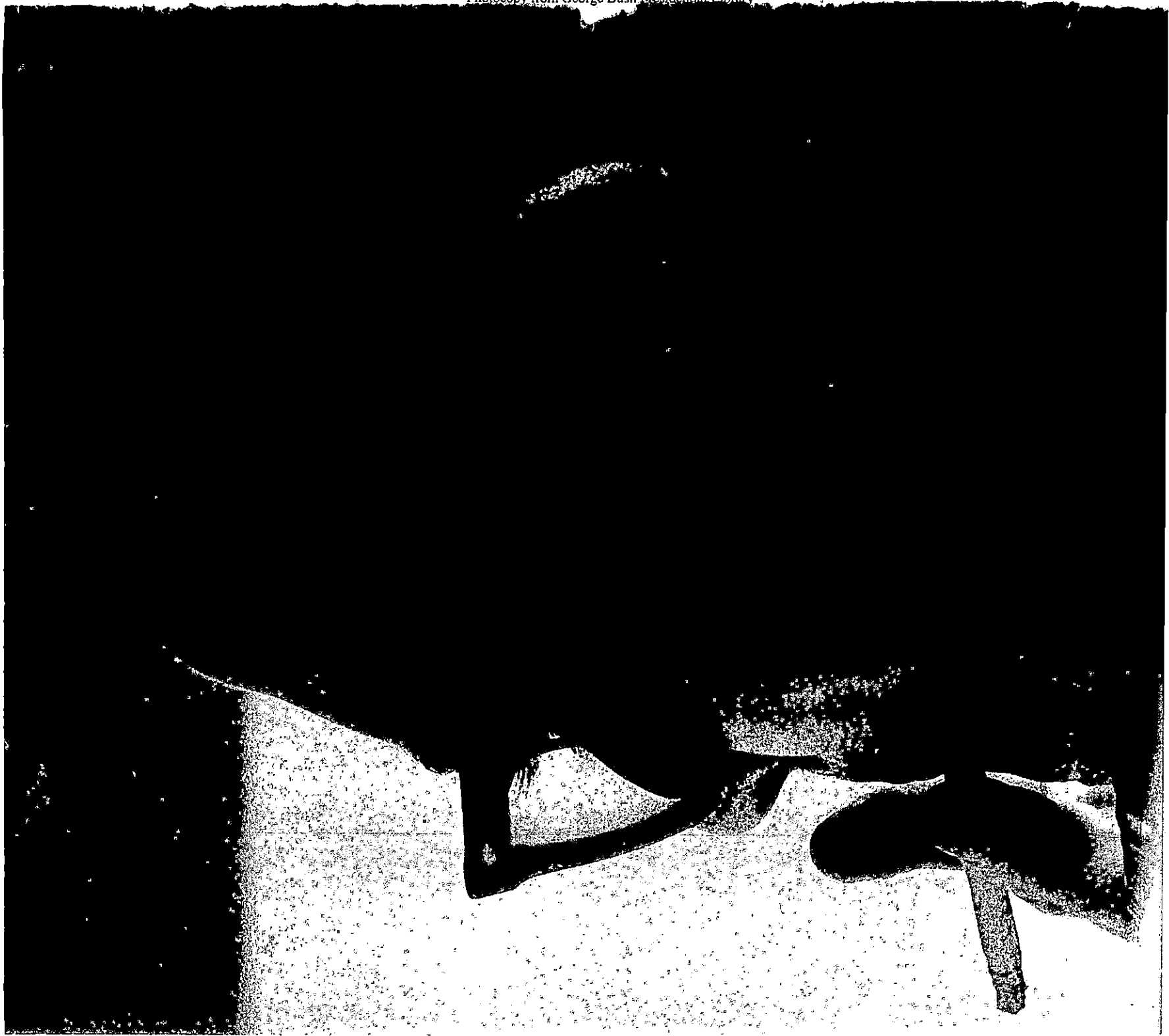
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An all-Republican Senate? Jim Allison's working on it.

To Don —
 Our loyal friend and
 the best campaign I've
 ever known. Thanks.
 Jimmy Allison
 10/8/70

That is a sweet, unreachable dream. But the very thought of it is enough to make a GOP pro slave for the next best thing: a majority in the Senate.

The campaign manager spreads his hands. "There is one problem, and that's scheduling. We get the candidate all set up to appear somewhere on, say, a Friday, and then he calls up from Washington and cancels. He's just so conscientious, and he feels those votes in the House require his presence." Jim Allison, Jr., a tough Texas pol for all of being 38 and charming, droops his eyelids. "Really? What's he going to be doing next year?" After he's lost his Senate bid, Allison means, by standing up all those people who gathered to see the candidate in person.

To Allison, elections are either "winnable" or not very interesting, and he hates to see a winnable one go tepid because the campaign is not conducted brightly. Especially now, when Richard Nixon has a chance to difute the dissent in the Senate with enough Republicans to take control. As Deputy Chairman of the GOP National Committee, Allison has as his major assignment the election of all the Republican senators possible. The numbers lean his way.

In 1970, 25 Democratic senators are up for reelection, while only 10 Republican desks can be lost. The present balance of the Senate is 57 Democrats, 43 Republicans. If the GOP could bring about a net change of seven seats, why, the Vice President of the United States—let no man say Spiro Who?—would be the man to break the tie on the Senate's first crucial vote in 1971: which party runs the Senate. Sen. J. William Fulbright

Jim Allison, dispassionate listener. Any Senate campaign, no matter how well-managed, needs a bloodless outside appraisal.

would lose his chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and his pulpit would become less bully. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith would probably be Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee. And what would we then call the McClellan Committee? These are dreams to stir Republican souls.

But political dogma says the party in the White House rarely gains power in off-year elections. Further, not all of those 25 Democrats are vulner-

able. A guess is that the following eight are safe: Muskie of Maine, Pastore of Rhode Island, Byrd of West Virginia, Jackson of Washington, Stennis of Mississippi, Mansfield of Montana, Proxmire of Wisconsin and Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Then there is Sen. Harry Byrd, elected as a Democrat in 1966, who has since announced that he is an Independent. Virginia's Gov. Linwood Holton felt it was too much to lay the Republican nomination on a Demo-

crat only recently redeemed, so there are three candidates in the Virginia Senate race. Byrd is the favorite, and if he should win while the Republicans otherwise improve their Senate minority to 50-49, he will have a lot of friends very suddenly. A GOP National Committee staffer recently muttered, "Six and Byrd, six and Byrd." It sounded like a prayer.

To add to the difficulty of Allison's task is this: Not all of those ten GOP senators are safe from defeat. Maybe



BY DAVID R. MAXEY LOOK WASHINGTON EDITOR PHOTOGRAPHS BY THOMAS R. KOENIGES

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

continued



Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

these five are: Hruska of Nebraska, Fannin of Arizona, Stevens of Alaska, Fong of Hawaii and Scott of Pennsylvania. And the State of Delaware probably will elect Rep. William V. Roth to replace retiring Sen. John J. Williams. But that still leaves four Republican senators looking back with something gaining on them, Sens. George Murphy of California and Winston Prouty of Vermont have very hard races, and Sens. Charles Goodell of New York and Ralph T. Smith of Illinois may be in over their heads.

With the Democratic "safe" seats and the Independent Senator Byrd subtracted, the GOP is left with 16 "target" states where there is either no incumbent senator (Florida, Texas, Ohio and Minnesota) or where GOP strategists think there's a real chance of beating the incumbent (Connecticut, Tennessee, Indiana, Utah, Nevada, North Dakota, Wyoming, Missouri, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey and New Mexico). Living in a target state assures the Republican candidate of maximum Republican Senate Campaign Committee support, probably around \$40 to \$50 thousand this year. Allison and company also work on getting supporting speakers sched-

uled into those states, with Vice President Agnew leading the charge. The National Committee can also provide research, such as the complete political record of Hubert Humphrey, some 15,000 items, which was sent to Rep. Clark MacGregor, Humphrey's opponent in Minnesota.

The Minnesota race illustrates well the idea that the GOP target list is not full of easy chances. Here is Allison in an early summer report: "The absence of a clear strategy to date has allowed Humphrey to sail along unmolested. . . . This campaign must get tough with him in order to win." And, "The material to be used against him must be factual and believable, as he will tend not to react. He will be well-financed, have good media and make few mistakes."

So it is not going to be easy, and Allison is on board the National Committee's Aero Commander a lot, wheels up not much past the dawn, flying from state to state to advise, encourage and exhort managers, candidates, county and state Republican chairmen. It is a diplomat's job, since he cannot *command* anyone to do anything to improve his campaign. But when he returns to Washington, he sits down with a pad of yellow legal paper and a black felt-tipped pen and writes reports. These go to

The Senator was overconfident and under-budgeted, and it was not clear who was running the campaign

Joy in New Jersey, with GOP Senate candidate Nelson Gross in the middle distance.

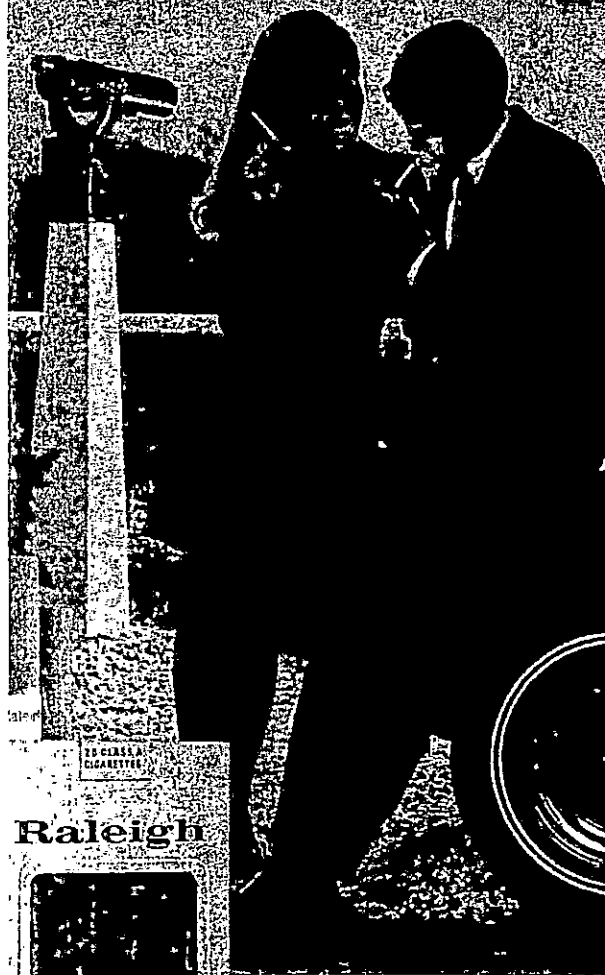
GOP National Chairman Rogers Morton, Senate Campaign Committee Chairman John Tower and his Executive Director, Lee Nunn, and to White House political aides Harry Dent and Murray Chotiner. His reports can draw blood: "The National Committeeman is cooperative but unaggressive and ineffective. The National Committeewoman is cooperative and aggressive but ineffective." Or, "I think consideration should be given to the right person reviewing this analysis with the Senator. I realize it seems extremely critical, and he may be put out with me for my conclusions." Understatement, that. Allison had said the Senator was overconfident, under-budgeted, and that it was not clear who was running the campaign.

Allison lost the first campaign he had much to do with when he became assistant campaign manager for the effort of George Bush to become U.S. Senator from Texas in 1984. That year was not a banner one for any Republican, given the GOP's firm intention of handing the country a choice, not an echo. Hundreds of GOP candidates went down with Goldwater.

After a year as a financial public re-continued

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"If I were Senator Goodell in New York, I'd be spending a lot of time in black areas. He has the voting record that should sell there."

REPUBLICAN SENATE CONTINUED

lations man, Allison had another go at running a political campaign. George Bush was the horse again, this time running for Congress in the 7th, Congressional District in Houston. It looked unpromising in July, 1966, with 41 percent of the voters saying they were for Bush, 49 percent for the opponent, former County District Attorney Frank Briscoe, and 10 percent undecided. Allison and Bush decided, on the basis of those numbers, that the district was "winnable." They took off to prove it.

Harry Treleaven, later well-known as the man who made Richard Nixon warm on television, was then a creative supervisor and vice president of J. Walter Thompson Co., the largest advertising agency in the world. He came south to be advertising director for the Bush campaign.

In a book they later wrote but have not published, Allison and Treleaven tell how Republican Bush was elected in a traditionally Democratic district. Despite his earlier candidacy for the Senate, Bush was less well-known than his opponent. Remedy: a massive television campaign, playing to Bush's good looks and sincere manner, and without the Republican label. The TV campaign showed Bush on the move, out amongst 'em, suit coat thrown over his shoulder. The opponent, Briscoe, helped out, as Treleaven had predicted, by delivering his television spots in traditional style, ensconced behind a desk with the flag in the background. He also erred by hinting that Bush, born in Massachusetts and raised in Connecticut, was not up to representing Texas. Bad research: 40 percent of the voters in the district were born outside Texas, according to Allison's figures. Treleaven and Allison used advertising to make a virtue of Bush's background in and out of Texas. Cutting their overhead back, Bush's campaign managers spent 80 percent of their sizable budget on advertising and promotion, almost half of it on television. When the campaign was over, George Bush was Congressman for the 7th District by 58 percent of the vote.

Allison spent a year in Washington as Bush's administrative assistant. In 1968, he ran Sen. Edward Gurney's successful campaign in Florida. Thence, in 1969, to Washington, and the right hand of Rogers Morton.

Detachment is more than a word for Allison. He figures he will do candidates no good at all by letting brotherly emotion wash over what a colder political eye would see, and he is not much moved by the ability of the press to discern what the vote-getting or vote-losing issues are. For instance, reams have been written about the advisability of limiting campaign spending on television and ra-

Photocopy from George Bush Presidential Library

dio. When it looked as if a bill to do that might pass Congress in time to affect this year's elections, Allison was at his yellow legal pad, drafting a letter advising the President to veto the bill if it reached him. I ventured that there would be a storm in the press if the President did. Allison ceded as much, but said it was not an issue that affects votes or campaigns. Implicit but unsaid was the idea that Republicans have lots of money this year, and why should legislation water down their advantage?

Allison is equally fast to measure how Administration policies can change elections. He has advised against the Department of Interior raising grazing fees in Wyoming, to the horror and disaffection of stockmen, and against the President's changing the oil-import quota. The latter, Allison admits, is not an issue that swings votes, but such a move might very well cloud the political money-raising climate in, say, Texas.

By now, the reader will see that Allison is forthright, even in talking about those aspects of politics that a knee-jerk judgment would label Not Very Nice. Let him prove it again, this time at a Trenton, N.J., press conference with GOP Senate candidate Nelson Gross. The opponent, Democratic Sen. Harrison Williams, looked to be in big trouble before the Democratic primary. The problem, talked about all over New Jersey, was the Senator's drinking. But as he saw the issue emerging, the Senator, in a New York Times interview, admitted that he had been drinking too much and said that he was on the wagon. Williams' Democratic-primary opponent thereafter disappeared under a wave of votes based in part on sympathy for the Senator and respect for his openness. Williams had gambled on trusting the electorate with the truth and won, so Nelson Gross has been shy of any more talk about whiskey. The New Jersey press felt impelled to ask Allison if he thought the Senator's discussion of his drinking problem was a mistake. Allison: "Well, yes. Our polls earlier in the year showed that only about 35 percent of the voters in New Jersey even knew who Sen. Harrison Williams was. Seems to me like he just told 65 percent of the electorate something they didn't know." Gross bolted to Allison's side at the microphone, tall, dark and nervous, and said that, as the assembled reporters knew, he did not feel the Senator's drinking was an issue and he wanted no interpretation that he was raising it as one. One paper later editorialized that Gross had taken the high road and that Allison was a "ham-handed Republican carpetbagger from Washington." But it was not Allison who dissembled.

Sometimes, along his way, Allison just smells victory, as he claims to in

Missouri. The whiff has to be faint, because the incumbent is Sen. Stuart Symington, a record vote-getter in Missouri. The GOP candidate is State Attorney General John C. Danforth, 34, an amazing vote-getter himself in a state so solidly Democratic. Allison's view of Danforth's attractiveness did not keep him from reporting: "He is very sensitive to social issues, so we'll have to make sure he doesn't spend a disproportionate amount of time where Republican votes don't exist." In other words, in the black areas of Missouri cities. I said that sounded bad, so Allison elaborated: "If I were Senator Goodell in New York, I'd be spending a lot of time in black areas. He has the voting record that should sell there." No Southern strategy intended in Missouri, Allison says, just the hard political fact that you work first and hardest on voters who are likely to vote for you. And, by subtraction, do nothing to get the opponent's vote out.

So his mind marches, state by state, citing the research on voter attitudes, issues, the use of volunteers and, always, the raising of money. Get Senator Gurney's list of out-of-state contributors to Clark MacGregor in Minnesota. Get Rep. Richard Roudebush aboard the Vice President's plane that's going to the VFW Convention. That would mean a picture in the Indiana newspapers, one more small missile to be thrown at Sen. Vance Hartke. Praise those big gold "Rowdy" buttons, and worry about how you get a picture of Roudebush and the President, plus a long name like Roudebush, on the same highway billboard.

Joe McGinniss, in *The Selling of the President 1968*, seemed to give us worries that political operators like Allison, Harry Treleaven, Bill Roberts and Roger Ailes will merchandise political candidates like chocolate-marshmallow bars, deluding the public with their careful use of modern marketing techniques, playing up issues that sell the candidate at the cost of not discussing issues that are important. Selling image, not reality. Allison replies that he would have a great deal of trouble thinking of a way of selling a bad candidate, that people just plain aren't that dumb. That sounds right. If the modern communications explosion means anything, it means that people have become selective and skeptical of what they read, see and hear.

Can Jim Allison and the GOP take the Senate this year? Realizing the risk of instant analysis, I'd say no. Just too many incumbents to beat. But Allison excels at filling tall orders. As I write that doubt prediction, I can hear Allison's husky Texas chuckle, and, "Don't bet on it." END

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April 28, 1967

Files List in House

Bush Shows Assets Exceeding \$1 Million

BY POST WASHINGTON BUREAU
WASHINGTON — A voluntary financial statement was on file with the clerk of the House of Representatives Thursday, showing that Congressman George Bush of Houston has assets of \$1,287,701 and a net worth of \$1,199,255.

Such action is rare but not unprecedented. A few congressmen file statements of worth each year, although Bush is the only member of

the Texas delegation to have done so.

IF BUSH'S proposed ethics legislation, which he introduced in February, had passed, all House members and any of their aides salaried at \$15,000 or more would have been required to make a full financial disclosure and name any relatives on the federal payroll.

Both Bush and his administrative assistant, James N. Allison Jr, said they have no relatives on the federal payroll.

Allison listed assets of \$54,465 and a net worth of \$51,465. He estimated that his 1967 income will total \$36,378—\$20,578 from his federal salary, \$13,000 from dividends and \$2,500 from miscellaneous sources.

AS OF APRIL 15, Bush said, he had \$262,436 in cash and certificates of deposit; a note receivable for \$19,400; miscellaneous personal loans totalling \$5,906; stocks and bonds worth \$590,918; other investments worth \$161,642; homes and furnishings in Houston and Washington worth a total of \$198,617; automobiles and other personal property worth \$16,385; the cash surrender value of life insurance, \$27,500; and office equipment, \$4,893.

Allison listed \$3,000 in cash, an oil royalty which cost \$8,015, a personal automobile which cost \$3,000 and stocks valued at \$40,450.

Allied Chemical, 1,000 shares; American Radiator, 5,000 shares; Armco Steel, 300 shares; Cumco, Inc, 3,000 shares; Continental Insurance, 200 shares; International Paper, 61 shares; National Lead, 200 shares; Lone Wood,

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'Ted' Agnew Was Mr. Nixon's Only Surprise

MIAMI BEACH.

"My name is not a household word," Maryland Gov. Spiro T. "Ted" Agnew admitted here in his first public appearance after being selected to run as Vice President with Richard M. Nixon on the 1968 Republican Presidential ticket.

Indeed it isn't. On a daytime network television show not long ago, a contestant was asked if Spiro Agnew was a political figure, a tropical fish, or a kind of fern. She guessed fern and lost a chance for a new refrigerator.

But to Richard M. Nixon choosing Ted Agnew as his running mate made sense. It was not an easy choice, and Governor Agnew was only one of 16 Republicans considered in the first 10 hours after Mr. Nixon was nominated. The list included men from the GOP's right wing, such as Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and Sen. John Tower of Texas, and representatives of the left such as New York Mayor John Lindsay and Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois. Mr. Nixon listed a number of requirements his Vice President should meet, but Ted Agnew was the choice for one apparent reason: In Richard Nixon's view, he was the man least likely to seriously antagonize any major segment of the Republican Party.

Southern Influence

The immediate and indignant response of Northern GOP Liberals could not have been reassuring to Richard Nixon, however. The choice inspired instant speculation that Mr. Nixon was bending to the Southerners in the party, particularly to Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, and that the candidate had agreed to give the Southerners veto power over any liberal candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Nixon aides, considering Governor Agnew a good, unifying Vice Presidential candidate, were startled by the immediate protest, which led to the only genuine excitement at the convention. Mr. Nixon's announcement to the press at 1 p.m. Thursday was met by a stunned, incredulous silence.

Less than an hour after the announcement, indignant and disappointed delegates from such states as Pennsylvania, Michigan, Rhode Island, and Minnesota, sitting around their various resort-hotel swimming pools sipping cool drinks, began planning a rebellious move to nominate a more Liberal Republican—Mayor Lindsay. The rebellion was easily quelled on the convention floor that evening, however, because it got no support from Mayor Lindsay himself, who seconded Governor Agnew's nomination (along with Senators Tower and Percy) or from New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

A Debt to Thurmond

There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Nixon was deeply indebted to Senator Thurmond, who masterfully held the Deep South delegates in line even when many were twitching to jump to Ronald Reagan. By several accounts, the Senator wanted assurances from Nixon that a northeastern liberal would not be named.

When the convention began, the Vice Presidential talk centered primarily on Mayor Lindsay, Senator Percy, and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon. Such men, it was argued, could provide an appeal in the Northern cities and to disaffected Independents and Democrats opposed to President Johnson's Vietnam policies and thus insure victory in November. On Wednesday morning, the day of nomination, such talk began to pall. Addressing a regional meeting of the Southern delegates, Mr. Nixon promised a Vice President acceptable and able to campaign in any part of the country.

Mr. Nixon's promise helped stabilize the South and once he got the nomination the speculation on his running mate grew intense. The name of Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee came forward frequently. So did those of Gov. John Volpe of Massachusetts, Rep. George Bush of Texas, Gov. James Rhodes of Ohio, Gov. Dan Evans of Washington, Ronald Reagan, John Tower, even Lt. Gov. Robert Finch of California, a close friend and former aide and campaign manager for Mr. Nixon.

Given his desire to maintain a party consensus, the problem was a vexatious one for Mr. Nixon and he stayed up most of the night after his nomination working on it. He met at about 3 a.m. Thursday with 15 of his top personal aides at the Hilton Plaza Hotel, two miles north of the convention hall. At the same time 21 past and present party leaders were gathering down the hall.

The names of these men are instructive because they supported the Northern liberals' argument that the choice of Vice

President was primarily influenced by the conservative Southern and Midwestern wing of the party.

These men were there: Senators Thurmond, Karl Mundt of South Dakota, Paul Fannin of Arizona, Hiram Fong of Hawaii, and Jack Miller of Iowa; Governors Rhodes of Ohio and Louie Nunn of Kentucky; Representatives Leslie Arends of Illinois, William Brock of Tennessee, Donald Rumsfeld of Illinois, Sam Devine of Ohio, and John Rhodes of Arizona; state chairmen Harry Dent of South Carolina, William Murfin of Florida, and John Andrews of Ohio; former Presidential candidates Thomas E. Dewey (1944 and 1948) and Barry Goldwater (1964); former U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell; Republican gubernatorial nominee Richard Ogilvie of Illinois, and Robert Finch, the California lieutenant governor. Finally, there was the Rev. Dr. Billy Graham, the evangelist and a personal friend of Mr. Nixon whom Nixon aides believe accurately senses the mood of the country.

In the first meeting Mr. Nixon's aides argued vigorously, some strongly, for Mayor Lindsay on the grounds that the election would be won or lost in the large Northern cities. Others were just as sure that he would cost the party the South and the election. Some worried that, like Henry Cabot Lodge in 1960, Lindsay would be an unpredictable and possibly embarrassing campaigner. The meeting dragged on as the party leaders walled with growing impatience in the penthouse. Senator Percy was eliminated partly because of his unpopularity with Illinois Republicans, partly because of his endorsement of Governor Rockefeller. Senator Hatfield's opposition to the Vietnam War made him unacceptable.

Favored: 'Man Down the Middle'

In the penthouse, where Mr. Nixon appeared at 4 a.m., the sentiment was for Governor Reagan, but he didn't meet Mr. Nixon's requirement for party unity. The leaders in the penthouse also discussed Governor Volpe and Representative Bush—whom Mr. Arends favored as a "man who could go down the middle"—and Spiro T. Agnew. At 5:30 a.m. most of this group straggled groggily away, but Mr. Nixon conferred with a few of them until 6:30 a.m. He then went to bed for an hour and a half. When he awoke—the third meeting began.

At this meeting he heard Senator Dirksen, the Senate minority leader; Rep. Gerald Ford, the House minority leader; Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton of Maryland, the Nixon convention floor manager; National Chairman Ray Bliss; Senators Tower and George Murphy of California; state chairmen Peter O'Donnell of Texas and Ody J. Fish of Wisconsin; and Rep. Bob Wilson of California.

They met for several hours and at least three of them—Mr. Ford, Mr. Fish, and Mr. Wilson—favored Mayor Lindsay. Mr. Nixon met finally with a few top

personal aides and by this time the choice was narrowed to Representative Bush, Governor Volpe, and Governor Agnew. Governor Volpe was vetoed at the last minute by Senator Thurmond.

Mr. Nixon satisfied himself that Governor Agnew met his specifications: A man who would make a good President, a man with whom he would be philosophically comfortable, a man with whom he could entrust major responsibility for urban and domestic policies, a man who would be a vigorous and effective campaigner. And, very important, a man who would be an acceptable campaigner in all parts of the country.

Nevertheless, much of the first reaction to Mr. Nixon's final decision was hostile. Most of the hostility came from those who had lost the night before.

George Romney was petulant. "It's obvious that the South has very considerable influence, more than Michigan and the states around that area." One congressional leader said he had hoped the party would gamble with "someone exciting or even controversial." He named Reagan and Lindsay.

'Another Bill Miller'

Even some conservatives were disappointed. Snapped one: "He blew it. All these exciting people around and we get another Bill Miller." The reference, of course, was to Barry Goldwater's choice in 1964.

When the mini-rebellion broke out on the floor on Thursday night, the liberals were snappish with the Nixon agents who tried to quell it with pleas for party unity. "What do you think you're doing to us?" asked one Minnesota delegate. "The liberals in this party have had it. We're not going to be pushed around any more."

Looking back, there were clues to Mr. Nixon's thinking. Though he was an early Rockefeller partisan, Governor Agnew gave up his favorite-son status and moved steadily toward Nixon. Early in the week, many Southern delegates were saying they liked Mr. Agnew.

The 49-year-old governor of Maryland has always been a conservative, but he got a reputation as a liberal when he was elected governor in 1966. He beat George P. Mahoney, a maverick Democrat, who had won his nomination with a single slogan: "Your home is your castle. Protect it." Many Democrats, particularly Democrats in the white suburbs ringing Washington, D.C., likened Mr. Mahoney to a racist and voted for Mr. Agnew. Running against Mr. Mahoney, he looked liberal.

A Brief Career

He is only the fifth Republican to govern Maryland, where Democrats outnumber Republicans almost four to one. The 49-year-old governor has had a relatively brief political career. When he returned from World War II, he changed his affiliation from Democratic to Republican, worked his way through night law school at the University of Baltimore, and worked in the congressional campaigns of a retired Marine general.

He was elected county executive of Baltimore County in 1962. Baltimore County, mostly suburban, surrounds the city of Baltimore. He tended to the workaday politics of county government until he ran for governor in 1966. While in this county post, he and others worked successfully for one of the first local laws to prohibit segregation in public accommodations. When he became governor, he got a similar state law through the Democratic legislature.

Since then, in the wake of widespread Negro rioting, he has adopted a tough stand. He said police ought to shoot looters and arsonists. When a group of students at mostly Negro Bowie (Md.) State College demonstrated on the steps of the state capitol, protesting things at their school that they didn't like, he denounced them as black militants, "circuit-riding, Hanol-visiting, burn-America-down types."

When riots broke out in Baltimore two days after the Rev. Martin Luther King was killed, he called 100 Negro leaders to his office to talk and before the meeting ended he gave them all a lecture.

He accused them of abdicating their responsibilities because they were afraid of being taunted by militants with epithets such as "Uncle Tom" and "Mr. Charlie's Boy." He denounced Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown and angrily asked one of the delegates: "Do you repudiate Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael? Do you? Do you?" The Negroes sat for a moment in silence and then walked out. "You want to talk to us like we were children, Governor," one said.

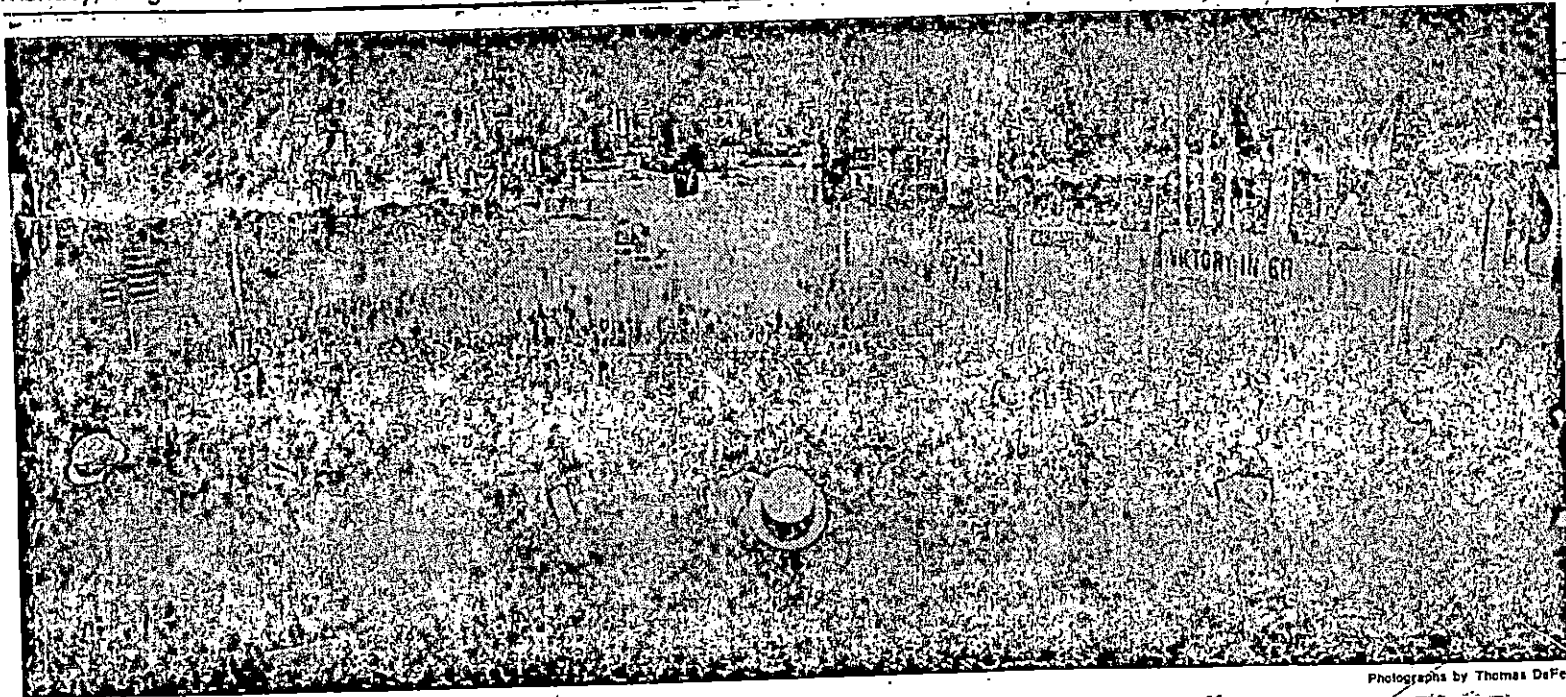
He has steadily become ever more



Senator Thurmond: King-maker.

Monday, August 12, 1968

THE NATIONAL OBSERVER



Photographs by Thomas DeFeo

While conventioners watched the show, politicking for the VP spot went on off-stage.

HC 2-8-68

No opposition for Bush

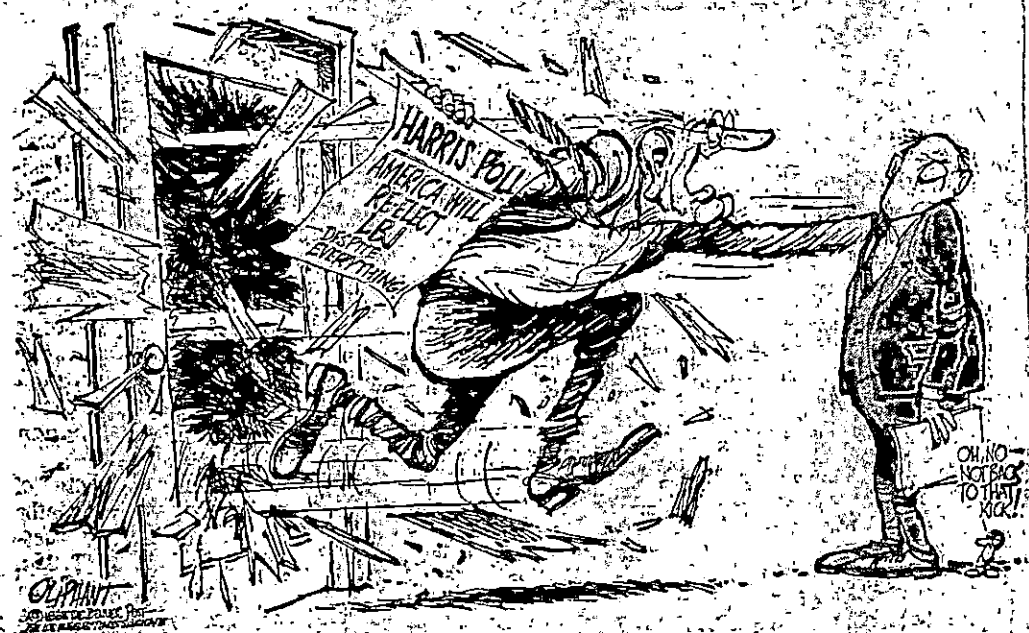
The Democrats have chosen not to run anybody against Rep. George Bush, Houston's freshman Republican congressman. This is more a personal tribute to Bush than a sign of weakness by Democrats. He is one of the brightest young Republicans of the GOP's promising 1966 crop. The Republican hierarchy apparently realized this, for Bush was assigned a coveted seat on the important House Ways and Means Committee, unusual treatment for a freshman. Since then he's been busy being a good congressman.

His seventh congressional district, located in West Harris County, suits his political philosophy well. Republi-

cans are numerous there. The district is conservative, yet progressive.

Harris County Democratic Chairman William Blanton Jr. says the probable reason Bush has no opponent is that "George Bush has proved himself a better Democrat than Republican." We don't know about that. It seems likelier that Bush has become so politically formidable nobody cares to take him on.

In any case, Bush considers Blanton's comment a compliment. There are more registered Democrats in this part of the county than Republicans. Bush says he will take all the support he can get.



Road Call

Hon. George Bush
Rm. 1608 Longworth HOB

The Newspaper of Hill

Vol. 15, No. 23

Washington,

December 11, 1969



FIGSKIN PICKETS: The spirit of the premiere college game of the week, Texas-Arkansas, invaded the halls of Congress last week when members of Rep. George Bush's (Texas) staff counter-picketed the office of Rep. Wilbur Mills (Ark). Voicing their partisan support are Jane Kenny (Bush), Rep. Bush, Walter Little (Ways and Means), Janice Ireland (Mills), Marie Crane (Mills), Ellie Spivey (Bush).

GEORGE BUSH
7TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

MEMBER,
WAYS AND MEANS
COMMITTEE

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

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
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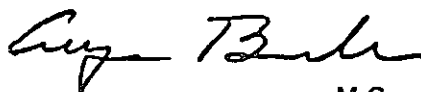
February, 1970

To my friends in the 7th District:

Many important issues are now under consideration in the second session of the 91st Congress. Decisions are being made that will have great effect on the lives of all Texans. Through this bi-monthly report, we hope to cover many of these issues for you, and what my position is on each.

We hope you'll find this and future reports interesting and informative. Please let us have your comments. And, of course, if I can ever be of assistance to you, call or write either my Houston or Washington office. It will be our pleasure to help you in any way we can.

Sincerely,



M.C.



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7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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The way I see it.

A report on what's happening
in Washington DC and elsewhere —
by Congressman George Bush.

February 1970.

The Last 60 Days.

As we moved into a new year and a new decade, national polls indicated that most Americans are in agreement with recent actions by the Federal government and its leaders. Summarized one: "A national mood of doubt has given way to one of optimism." Reform -- an Administration theme of the '70s -- received congressional support with passage of the Tax Reform Act, which eliminates many inequities in our tax structure. In early December, Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong and Michael Collins accepted new assignments -- Armstrong as Chairman of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council and Collins as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. With President Nixon setting the goal of "an end to hunger in America for all time," over 3,000 conferees attended the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health to map plans for relieving the plight of the underfed and malnourished in our country. Later in the month, in a nationally televised progress report, the President announced further peace initiatives in Viet Nam, including the withdrawal of 50,000 more troops. In mid-January, Vice President Agnew returned home after a highly successful 39,000 mile, 11-nation tour of Asian and Pacific countries. On January 19, Judge G. Harrold Carswell of Tallahassee, Florida, was nominated for appointment to the Supreme Court. Two days later President Nixon delivered his first State of the Union message, calling for priority action in the areas of crime control, fiscal responsibility and greater control of our environment. It was an address that challenged us all to enlist in the great adventure of the next decade -- "improvement in the quality of life for all."



POLLUTION. "Clean air and water -- now."

It is time to meet the problem head on. Despite ~~many~~ both publicity campaigns and an aroused public, efforts to reverse growing environmental pollution have been woefully less than adequate.

Did you know that some experts predict that the present trend could make major cities in Texas uninhabitable within 10 years? That the municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes could destroy the oxygen in our major Texas rivers within the next generation?

Sure you're alarmed. You want action. And you wonder -- is there a solution? The way I see it, we must clean up the air and water of our land now. Although this problem took many years to create and will not be totally solved overnight, we must not delay in seeking solutions and taking action.

With this in mind, I have introduced legislation to redesignate the Department of the Interior as the Department of Resources, Environment and Population, and to transfer to this department certain programs and functions currently being carried out by other Federal departments and agencies.

This is no mere name change. The aim of this reorganization would be to allow this agency to monitor all of the nation's natural resources and to develop and support programs for their use and conservation. Also, the Department would be responsible for the continued and improved quality of the nation's physical environment.

Two bills I recently introduced have passed both houses of Congress. Both should have a significant effect on pollution control efforts. The first is an amendment to the Tax Reform bill providing tax incentives to businesses constructing air and water pollution abatement equipment. This should help relieve these businesses of competitive disadvantages which occur when they install this expensive equipment. The other is contained in the key section of the Water Pollution Control Act that requires those responsible for oil spills to pay the cleanup costs.

This month the Republican Task Force on Earth Resources and Population, of which I am Chairman, started its 1970 hearings on what can be done about pollution. These hearings should result in sound legislative suggestions, but no government alone can bring this problem under control. It will require substantial sacrifice and cooperation between government, industry -- and you, the concerned citizen. It is a sacrifice we must make. As the President said -- "it's now or never."

SUMMONS OF THE 70s:

New beginnings, new directions, new solutions for old problems.

State of the Union: President Nixon reminded us in his speech of our obligation to choose now the path this country will follow in the next decade. In the international field, he stressed that neither the development nor the defense of other nations can be exclusively or primarily an American responsibility. On the home front, he warned us we must stop putting good money into bad programs; that we must increase our efforts to protect the safety and security of our people against criminal activities; and that we must have greater control and understanding of our environment. My position: The President seemed to set the right priorities for the '70s. I strongly support his plea for fiscal sanity and warmly endorse his concept of a balanced budget, without which we cannot win the battle against inflation. I think the country will support him as he seeks to reform our welfare system, and starts to return the power that has been centered in Washington to the people of Texas and the other states. I am particularly enthusiastic about his establishing as a national goal a safe and clean environment. On balance, I thought his message was sensitive yet forceful, sound yet progressive.

Oil Imports: After lengthy study, the Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Controls has submitted to the President its suggestions for changes in the Oil Import Program. Foremost among the Task Force recommendations is a proposal for relaxing current import controls in favor of a tariff system. My position: I oppose a change

to a tariff system. Any tariff plan used solely to reduce the price of domestic crude oil must be considered in terms of national security, tax base, and jobs in oil-producing states like Texas. Any revenues gained by the Treasury Department from a tariff system would probably be more than offset by revenue loss from federal lease sales and from losses in federal taxes paid by both coal and oil. I believe any further dependency on remote and vulnerable foreign oil supplies would jeopardize our national security and constitute a disservice to consumers of both oil and gas.

Social Security: Although the Ways and Means Committee is currently at work on new social security legislation, a 15 percent increase in benefits has already been passed. This took effect on January 1. My position: I voted for this increase because it raised Social Security benefits without raising taxes. This should bring relief to the elderly and those on fixed incomes, who have been caught in the inflationary price spiral. I have also introduced legislation raising the earnings limitation and reducing the penalty involved once the limitation is reached. I support eventual removal of the entire earnings limitation.

New Cabinet Committee: Legislation creating the permanent establishment of a Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking people has passed and been signed by the President. My position: This action, which had my full support, is of great importance to all members of this important minority group. In effect,

it creates a sort of ombudsman within the Federal Government for all Spanish-speaking citizens. This agency will also be able to provide technical assistance to community groups to help them better understand and use guidelines for federal assistance programs.

HEW-Labor Appropriation Bill:

In a January 26th address to the nation, President Nixon publicly announced his intention to veto the \$19.7 billion HEW-Labor Appropriation Act. The President emphasized that his position on this was based on economic considerations -- that he was against the spending excesses in the bill. The Congress had recommended an HEW appropriation of almost \$1.3 billion over what the President had budgeted for this Department. On January 29th, the House upheld the President's action 226-191, 52 votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority needed to override the veto. My position: Excessive and misdirected federal spending must be resisted or the whole nation will suffer. I felt this appropriation represented this kind of unwise spending. Almost a half billion of the HEW increase was for grants to schools in federally impacted areas -- a program which in 1968 paid \$5.8 million to the nation's richest county at the same time it was paying a total of \$3.2 million to the 100 poorest counties. This doesn't make sense. I'm vitally concerned about education; I think education and jobs are the only way we're ever going to lick poverty in this country. I am opposed, however, to the feeding of inflation through excessive spending of funds that are desperately needed for other humanitarian pursuits -- and thereby adversely affecting millions of Americans.

Vietnamization: The President recently announced that 50,000 more troops would be withdrawn from Viet Nam by April 15. He also advised that the North Vietnamese have again increased troop movement into the South, warning that we would not hesitate to take strong action, if necessary, to deal with that activity. My position: While I was disappointed to learn little headway has been made at the Paris peace talks, I was encouraged by the report of this new troop withdrawal. This is consistent with President Nixon's overall plan for full Vietnamization of the war, and I'm certain he wouldn't have done it unless it was the safe and prudent thing to do.

My Lai: Hearings on the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians are now underway. The incident, which took place during the Tet offensive, has been the subject of extensive congressional debate and inquiry. My position: At the time of the incident, Viet Cong and Cong sympathizers in the villages were actively fighting Americans. Our casualty rate was running close to a thousand a week. This also was the time of the Viet Cong massacre of several thousand South Vietnamese at Hue. All of this partly explains, but certainly doesn't excuse, any unfortunate and isolated American wrongdoing. Killing civilians is not American policy. And let's not forget that the record of good deeds by American soldiers in South Vietnam is outstanding. They have provided medical services and helped rebuild villages for many thousands of South Vietnamese, while the Viet Cong was waging a war of terror and atrocities against Vietnamese civilians. Let's not let My Lai distort the true picture of what has been happening over there.

The way you see it.

The following are excerpts from letters on a variety of subjects which came into our office recently. Thanks for writing -- and please keep it up. Your letters and telegrams and phone calls are the best ways we have of keeping in touch with you and staying current with the opinions of our friends in the district.

DRAFT REFORM

"I have felt for some time that something should be done about the draft to eliminate the inequities. We seem to be doing it now."

"The moving age group is a much better system than one which discriminates in favor of the wealthy."

"I support what the President is trying to do in this particular area of reform."

"Hopefully this new lottery system will do much to relieve the anxieties among our young people and perhaps will even lower the current level of dissent and protest."

PAY TV

"A matter of such magnitude as Pay TV belongs on the floor of the Congress for a full-scale debate in order that all sides can be heard and the facts brought out for the public to consider."

"...I have enjoyed watching free television for the past eighteen years. I very definitely oppose the idea of Pay TV."

RAILROADS

"People still do ride the trains ... this country definitely needs rail transportation and the railroads should be given tax relief so that they can provide passenger trains."

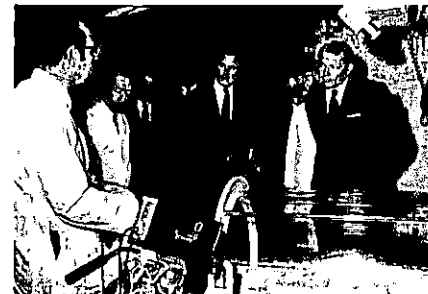
POST OFFICE REFORM

"We have seen through the years constant increases in postal rates and yet the Post Office has been unable to operate within its budget ... a private industry would have to streamline, make a profit or go out of business."

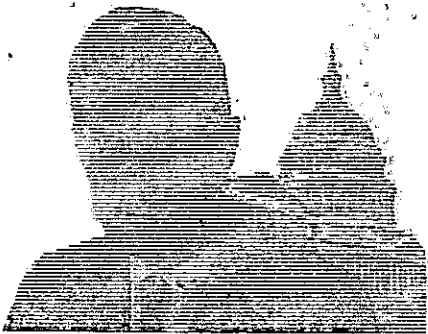
THE CURRENT CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST is causing much concern. After having been in touch with the Secretary of State and other top officials in the State Department, I am more convinced than ever that a lasting peace will occur only when there is direct negotiation between the Arabs and Israelis. I am sponsoring a resolution which reaffirms my support for this and the long-standing Middle East policy of the United States. The resolution recognizes the necessity of face-to-face negotiations between the two governments as the only path to a just and long-term peace.

JUVENILE CRIME: It is time to strike at the heart of the crime problem -- the juvenile offender. I have introduced legislation that takes a new approach by calling for the establishment of an Institute for Continuing Studies of Juvenile Justice. This would accomplish two things. First, it would provide a means of disseminating information and expertise in the field of juvenile delinquency treatment and control. Second, it would establish an academy for the training of local law enforcement officers, judicial personnel, welfare officials, probation officers and others connected with the treatment and control of juvenile offenders. Juvenile crime is one of the most pressing and threatening aspects of the crime problem, and should get top priority in our planning for the '70s.

ELECTION REFORM: It's time for realistic federal election laws. The public deserves to know the truth about campaign financing. That's what the Election Reform Act of 1970, which I am supporting, is all about. Although we have a very good state law, it applies only to contributions made to the official campaign committee; thus subsidiary campaign committees are not required to disclose their finances. The new legislation eliminates this loophole. Also, personal use of the proceeds of testimonial dinners by Federal candidates would be prohibited. Disclosure of all honorariums in excess of \$100 for speeches, articles and appearances by federal candidates and elective officeholders would be required. There has long been a need for a clear election law. It is not a partisan issue. It concerns all Americans, because we're all affected by how our elections are regulated.



On a recent tour of Houston's Medical Center with HEW Secretary Robert Finch.



INSTRUCTIONS

Read question carefully and decide on answer. Push out appropriate box with a sharp pencil. Remove punched tabs from back of card. Place ballot in stamped envelope, mark "Poll" on front, and mail to:

Congressman George Bush
1608 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20515

91st CONGRESS
2nd Session

Dear Friend:

In my fourth year as your Congressman, I again seek your views on the great issues our country faces in the months ahead. Please take a moment to fill out this questionnaire and return it to my office in Washington, D. C.

While it is difficult to give simple answers to complex questions, when votes are taken in Congress the response must be "Yes" or "No". Therefore, your response on each of the issues on this card will be very helpful to me when I am confronted with a vote on the subject.

The returns will be tabulated by a computer and the results will be released to the news media. (Your individual answer will be kept confidential.) Thank you very much for your help.

Very truly yours,

George Bush

Name _____

Address _____

Pct. No. _____

1. Sex (a) Male (b) Female a b c d

2. Age (a) 17-26 (b) 27-36 (c) 37-46 (d) over 46 a b c d

3. Political Affiliation (a) Republican (b) Democrat (c) Independent a b c

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Not Printed at Government Expense



91ST CONGRESS

Dear Friend:

With many important issues now being debated in the 91st Congress, I again turn to you for your opinions.

As in the past you have responded most favorably to the "His" and "Hers" format, we are again using it in this poll. The questions on the back of this card are, of course, all new and relate to issues of the moment.

Please consider carefully your answers to these questions. Knowing your views will be of great benefit in helping me effectively represent you.

The returns of this poll will be released to the news media. I will also place the tabulations in the Congressional Record so that other members of Congress will be aware of your opinions.

Sincerely,

George Bush
George Bush

INSTRUCTIONS

Read question carefully and decide on answer. Push out appropriate box with a sharp pencil. Remove punched tabs from back of card. Place ballot in stamped envelope, mark "Poll" on front, and mail to:

Congressman George Bush
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Name _____ Address _____ Pct. No. _____

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CONGRESSMAN BUSH WANTS YOUR OPINION

	HIS				HERS			
1. Regarding ethics for a Congressman: a. all details of his finances should be public record b. financial arrangements that could color his judgement should be public record c. he need not disclose any. of his personal finances.	a	b	c		a	b	c	
2. Do you favor lowering the voting age below 21 for federal elections to: a. 18 b. 19 c. 20 d. I do not favor the proposal.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
3. The welfare system should: a. provide a federally guaranteed annual income b. require all able-bodied adults to be available for work or work training before receiving welfare c. be eliminated entirely.	a	b	c		a	b	c	
4. Should the Constitution be amended to specify mandatory retirement for federal judges and Members of Congress: a. Yes b. No c. Undecided.	a	b	c		a	b	c	
5. With respect to pistols (hand guns) only, do you favor: a. federal registration b. federal legislation encouraging state licensing c. no change in existing law d. relaxation of existing law.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
6. Which is most effective in combating inflation: a. wage and price controls b. credit controls c. personal contact by the President with business and labor leaders in attempting to keep the wage-price spiral in check.	a	b	c		a	b	c	
7. Do you favor All-Volunteer armed forces? a. Yes b. Yes, but not until the war in Vietnam is over or scaled down drastically c. No, the draft system should be left in operation d. none of the above.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
8. To fund anti-pollution programs in states and cities I favor: a. direct expenditure of federal funds only b. federal aid with "matching funds" from each state c. state funds only for the projects d. none of the above.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
9. Should chairmen of Congressional committees: a. be elected by all members of their committee b. be chosen on a political party basis c. inherit the chairmanship through seniority.	a	b	c		a	b	c	
10. Do you believe the Federal government should share a fixed percentage of tax funds with the states? a. Yes b. No c. Undecided.	a	b	c		a	b	c	

	HIS				HERS			
1. Do you think our current draft system should be: a. Retained as is b. Abolished c. Based on a lottery system as recently called for by President Nixon.	a	b	c		a	b	c	
2. Do you think we should settle the Vietnam war by: a. All out military escalation b. Seeking a settlement through negotiation as proposed by President Nixon c. Unilateral withdrawal of all our armed forces.	a	b	c		a	b	c	
3. Do you favor a government-guaranteed annual wage as a means of attacking poverty? a. Yes b. No c. Undecided.	a	b	c		a	b	c	
4. Do you favor legislation limiting the number of mandatory questions in the 1970 census? a. Yes b. No c. Undecided.	a	b	c		a	b	c	
5. With regard to current tax reform legislation, do you feel that tax-exempt foundations should: a. Be permitted to keep their tax-exempt status b. Be taxed on profits c. Receive no exemptions at all d. Be better defined by the Congress and more closely supervised by the Internal Revenue Service.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
6. Do you feel the proposed ABM system is: a. Necessary b. Unnecessary.	a	b	c		a	b	c	
7. Do you feel the 7 per cent investment tax credit should be: a. Repealed b. Retained c. No opinion.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
8. Do you think the 27% per cent oil depletion allowance should be: a. Retained b. Lowered c. Eliminated d. No opinion.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
9. Which course of action do you favor in dealing with campus unrest: a. More federal laws b. More use of local law enforcement by university administrators c. A combination of a) and b). d. No action.	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
10. Do you favor a mandatory retirement age of 70 for members of the legislative and judicial branches? a. Yes b. No c. Favor no change.	a	b	c		a	b	c	

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The Republican

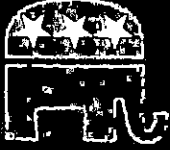
April/May 1970

LEADERSHIP ISSUE.
THE PARTY'S READY!



Chairman Rogers C. B. Morton,
Assistant Chairman Elly Peterson and
Deputy Chairman James Allison, Jr.

THE REPUBLICAN



APRIL/MAY 1970

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Washington, D.C. 20006

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Vol. 1 No. 5 THE REPUBLICAN is published bi-monthly by the Republican National Committee, 1625 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Mailed to all contributors of at least \$10, of which \$10 is for a subscription to THE REPUBLICAN for one year. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

Photography: Ollie Atkins, Dennis Brack, Jack Kighillinger, Carl Schumacher, Robert Knudsen.

Bob Knudsen's fine color photograph of Mrs. Nixon (centerfold) was taken as the First Lady was performing yet another of her many works of voluntary action involving underprivileged children.



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