

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
2005-0336-F

FOIA Number:
2005-0336-F

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Science and Technology Policy, Office of (OSTP)
Series: O'Neil, John F., Files
Subseries: Russia Subject Files

OA/ID Number: 62093
Folder ID Number: 62093-009

Folder Title:
Consultations on the US-Russia Science and Technology Relationship [Aug 14, 1992]

Stack:

Row:

Section:

Shelf:

Position:

0

0

0

0

CONSULTATIONS ON THE US-RUSSIA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RELATIONSHIP

AUGUST 14, 1992

9:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Room 472
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

AGENDA

INTRODUCTION

Welcome and Introductions

Dr. J. Thomas Ratchford

DISCUSSIONS

Current and Planned Activities in
the Former Soviet Union

Participants

Impediments and Constraints to
Cooperation; Suggestions for Solutions

Participants

Wrap-up

For Immediate Release

June 17, 1992

JOINT STATEMENT ON
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

The Presidents of the United States and the Russian Federation note with satisfaction their long-standing cooperation in science and technology. Wishing to build on that cooperation, the two Presidents declare their intent to promote scientific and technological cooperation in areas of mutual benefit and to broaden and expand contacts and ties between the scientific and technological communities of their countries.

In the new spirit of partnership between their two countries, the Presidents underscore the potential of their scientific communities to make important contributions to economic development and enhancement of the quality of life. They deem to be of cardinal significance efforts underway in both countries to convert defense-related industries to civilian purposes and stress the desirability of further cooperation in this regard. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the progress made in establishing the International Science and Technology Center in Moscow with its important task of redirecting the talents of weapons scientists to peaceful purposes. Consistent with their firm support for democratic and market economic principles. The two Presidents recognize the private sector's role in the science and technology area and support industry's efforts to seek opportunities to acquire goods, services, or technologies that benefit economic and security interests. The two countries will promote greater levels of trade and will seek to remove barriers to trade in scientific and technological matters.

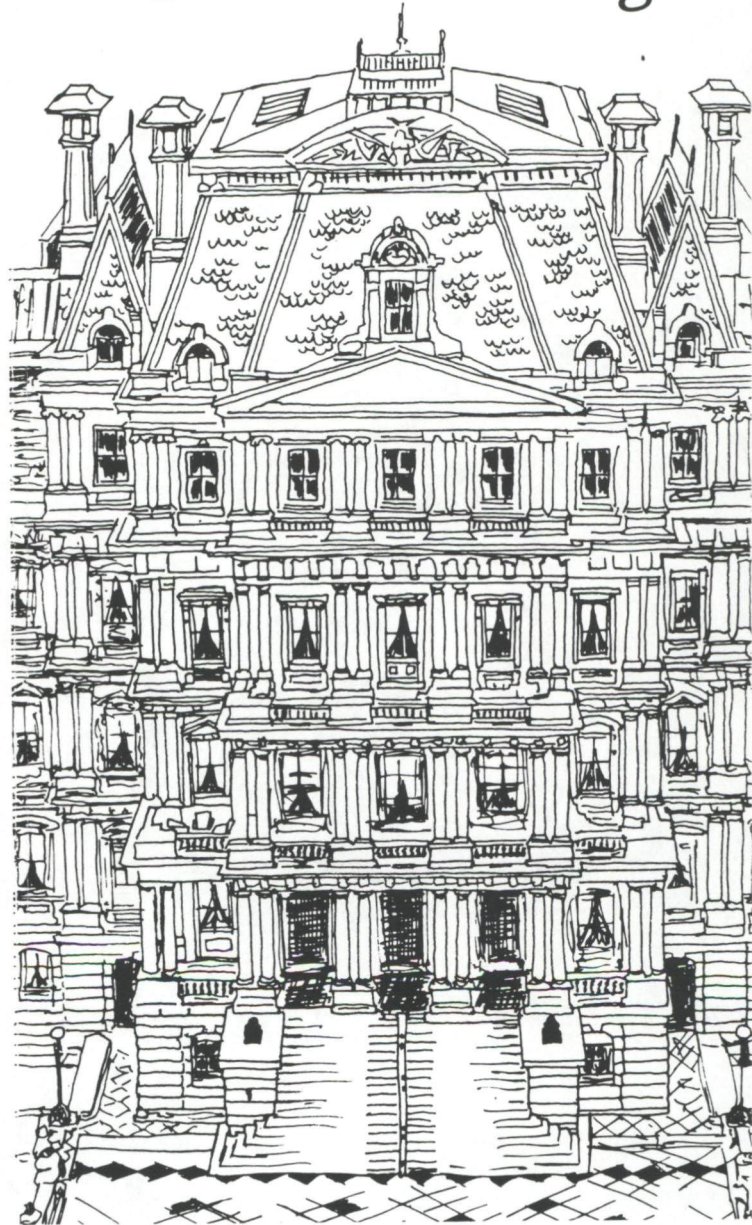
The two Presidents further declare their intent to advance the state of science and technology by broadening and expanding contacts and combining the talents and resources of both countries. To this end, the Assistant to the President of the United States for Science and Technology and appropriate officials of the Russian Federation will meet no later than this fall to discuss avenues for expanding cooperation in science and technology, the Presidents reaffirm their intent to continue cooperation and improved coordination in particular the fields of basic sciences; earth and mapping sciences; energy and natural resources; peaceful uses of atomic energy; space research for peaceful purposes; health; protection of the environment; transportation; oceans studies; and agriculture. They also note the importance of continued cooperation in major projects such as the superconducting supercollider and the international thermonuclear experimental reactor.

The two Presidents assert that their scientific and technological relationship shall be governed in particular by the following principles of: shared responsibilities, contributions, and benefits commensurate with the two countries' respective scientific and technological strengths and resources; equitable protection and distribution of intellectual property rights resulting from joint activities; transparency of policy and programs to facilitate identification of opportunities for cooperation; comparable access to government-supported and government-financed facilities; and the widest permissible dissemination of research results and information.

The two Presidents further declare that high-level government contacts will be important to setting the direction of future scientific and technological cooperation. They charge the Secretary of State on the United States side and the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the Russian side to continue to coordinate the development of expanded scientific and technological cooperation and of appropriate legal arrangements between their two countries, in conjunction with the interested governmental bodies and agencies.

#

The Old Executive Office Building



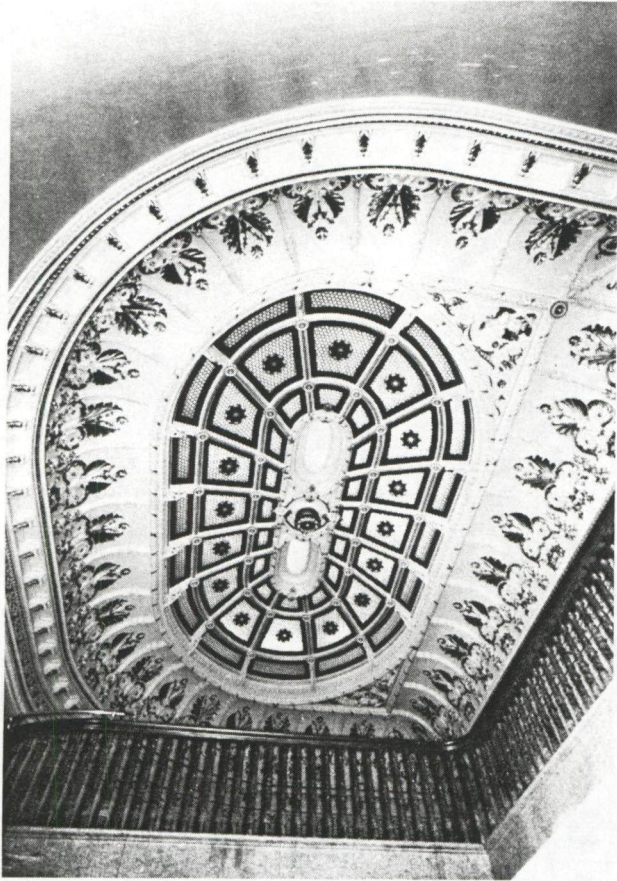
TOURS OF THE OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING

Public tours are available on Saturday mornings from 9:00 A. M. until 12:00 noon by advance reservation only. To make a reservation, please call the Preservation Office between the hours of 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 noon, Monday through Friday on (202) 395-5895, and have available correct name and date of birth for each visitor.

Preservation Office
Office of Administration
Executive Office of the President

Next door to the White House....

.....the Old Executive Office Building (OEOB) commands a unique position in our national history and architectural heritage. Built between 1871 and 1888 for the departments of State, War, and Navy, the OEOB has served since 1949 as the White House annex and is considered one of America's best examples of French Second Empire Style architecture.



The East Rotunda. Designed by Richard von Ezdorf, the stained glass dome of the rotunda survived under layers of paint until its restoration in 1984.

Many of our most celebrated national figures have worked within the granite walls of the OEOB shaping America's foreign and domestic policy, including Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Cabinet members. This tradition continues today, as the OEOB's current tenants include the White House staff, the Office of the Vice President, the National Security Council, and the Office of Management and Budget, among others.

When the OEOB was completed in 1888, it was the largest office building in Washington, with 4½' granite walls, 18' ceilings, and nearly two miles of black and white marble corridors. Monumental curving staircases of granite are lined with over 4,000 bronze balusters and are capped with four skylit domes and two stained glass rotundas. Since 1981, a comprehensive rehabilitation program has led to the restoration of several of the OEOB's most spectacular interiors.



The Indian Treaty Room. Originally the Navy Department's Library Reception Room, this room has been the site of treaty signings, presidential news conferences, and ceremonies.

Truly a monument to late 19th-century architecture and American history, the OEOB is now open for public tours. For more information and tour reservations, call the OEOB Preservation Office at 395-5895.

THE WHITE HOUSE



1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

THE WHITE HOUSE



W

elcome to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

This is the residence of the President of the United States, the historic symbol of the Executive Branch of our government, and a museum of some of our country's finest furniture, art, and historic artifacts.

The "Executive Mansion," as it was once called, serves many purposes and adapts to many different functions. This is where Presidents work; where they hold their meetings and conferences, as well as conduct formal ceremonies and treaty signings. It is also where Barbara and I live and host state dinners, receptions, and other social events.

Barbara and I want this to be an "open house," for all Americans, for it truly belongs to all the people of this country. As Frederick Douglass said in 1877, "Wherever the American citizen may be a stranger, he is at home here."

Like many who have visited the White House, we hope that you will enjoy the beauty of this special place, reflect on its rich and remarkable history, and be reminded of how fortunate we are to live in such a wonderful country. Together, let us pray that God will continue to "bless this house."



Barbara Bush

George Bush

O

ur government is unique in that it performs three main functions: It makes laws; it administers laws; and, it protects the rights of individual citizens.

The Founding Fathers of our Nation devised a unique blueprint for our government that was both visionary and practical — the Constitution of the United States. In this document, the powers given to the Federal Government are divided among three equal branches: the Legislative Branch, which creates the laws; the Executive Branch, which administers them; and the Judicial Branch, which interprets the laws and settles disputes. This system provides the checks and balances on the three branches that safeguard the country against tyranny or dictatorship.

With acute wisdom and great foresight, our forefathers established self-government as the foundation and guiding principle of our way of life. We, the American people, by using our right to elect our leaders, are the ultimate authority.

Nowhere are the three branches of our Federal Government more visible than in Washington, D.C. Here, Members of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President carry out the functions authorized by the Constitution on land specifically selected for our Nation's Capital.

In 1790, a plot of land along the shores of the Potomac River, bordering both Maryland and Virginia, was cho-



The United States Capitol

sen as the site for the headquarters of our national government. At the time, this land was at the center of the original thirteen States that made up our country.

Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a young French engineer who had served in the Revolutionary War, was asked to devise a plan for the city. In his plan he highlighted the three buildings that

OUR GOVERNMENT



would represent the three branches of our government: the Congress, the Supreme Court, and the White House.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives."

Article I, Section I,
The Constitution of the United States.

On one of the highest points in Washington, D.C. — Jenkins Hill — sits the Capitol. This is the place where citizens speak their minds through their elected representatives who, in turn, conduct the Nation's business.

The Capitol, home of the American legislature, is a world-famous symbol of democracy. Presidents are sworn in under the shadow of its large dome, and Senators and Representatives are often interviewed in front of this imposing edifice. Tourists from every State and nation come to study what it stands for: a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Within the walls of this first branch of government, the elected representatives of the people debate, deliberate, and decide the measures that govern our great Nation.

This legislative body is divided into two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Population determines the number of representatives from each State, while in the Senate, each State has two senators regardless of

its size. Members of the House of Representatives, or “Congressmen” or “Congresswomen,” as they are also known, are elected to serve a two-year term. Senators are elected for a six-year term. The framers of our Constitution felt this balance would provide a sense of continuity in the Senate while shifts in population and opinion would be registered in the House of Representatives.

Each chamber has distinctive roles. For example, the House initiates all revenue bills and handles impeachment proceedings, while the Senate approves Presidential appointees: Federal judges, Cabinet officers, Ambassadors, as well as all treaties. Together, members of the House and the Senate deliberate, vote, and enact laws in accordance with the will of the people who elected them.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

“The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court . . .”

Article III, Section I,
The Constitution of the United States.

The United States Supreme Court is the Nation’s highest court. As such, it is the interpreter of the Constitution. This body is in session from the first Monday in October until June or July each year.

The Court is located directly across from the Capitol and, with its marble pillars, resembles an ancient Greek temple. Within its walls, the nine judges called “Justices” take an oath to uphold the Constitution and to interpret our laws according to its provisions. Each justice is nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and is appointed for life. One of the nine justices is nominated to serve as the Chief Justice of the United States and presides over the Court.

The Supreme Court has the power to review actions of our Federal, State, and local governments and determine whether laws enacted by the legislators

are permissible within the provisions of the Constitution, particularly under the Bill of Rights — that is, if they are constitutional. Decisions by the Supreme Court become the law of the land. Only an addition to the Constitution, known as an amendment, or another Supreme Court decision can change a previous ruling. The justices interpret the law according to the Constitution and make certain the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive branches of the government conform to the principles set forth in the Constitution.

In 1803, Chief Justice John Marshall described the job of the Court as follows: “It is, emphatically, the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is.” That description still applies today.

The Supreme Court usually accepts fewer than 200 cases annually. Not everyone can bring a case to the Supreme Court. Most cases are settled in State or lower Federal courts. To reach the Supreme Court, a case normally must involve a constitutional issue of far-reaching consequence.

Like other appellate courts, the Supreme Court hears arguments from both sides. But, there are no witnesses or a jury. Ordinarily, the nine justices reach a decision by majority vote.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes summed up the work of the Court saying, “We are under the Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is and the judiciary is the safeguard of our liberty and of our property under the Constitution.”

Q: How many justices are there on the Supreme Court?



The Supreme Court

Q: When does the Supreme Court come into session each year?

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

"The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America."

Article II, Section 1,
The Constitution of the United States.

The Founders of our Nation entrusted its executive powers to one person, the President of the United States. They left the duties of the office largely undefined, expecting that George Washington would be elected Chief Executive and that he would establish precedents and set examples. They were right.

Although George Washington's fervent wish was to remain in retirement at his home in Mount Vernon, public sentiment induced him back into service to help his fledgling country. Washington was sworn in as the first President at Federal Hall on Wall Street in New York City on April 30, 1789, taking the following Oath of Office, as prescribed by the Constitution: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Each president since has repeated this brief and simple Oath of Office. The individual who is elected to this office directs the Executive Branch, enforces the law, and becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He signs bills passed by Congress into law. He has the power to veto a bill; that is, keep a bill passed by Congress from becoming a valid law. The Presidential veto provides a control on Congress. However, the Congress can then override a Presidential veto by a two-thirds vote of the members of both houses. This is an ex-



President George Washington

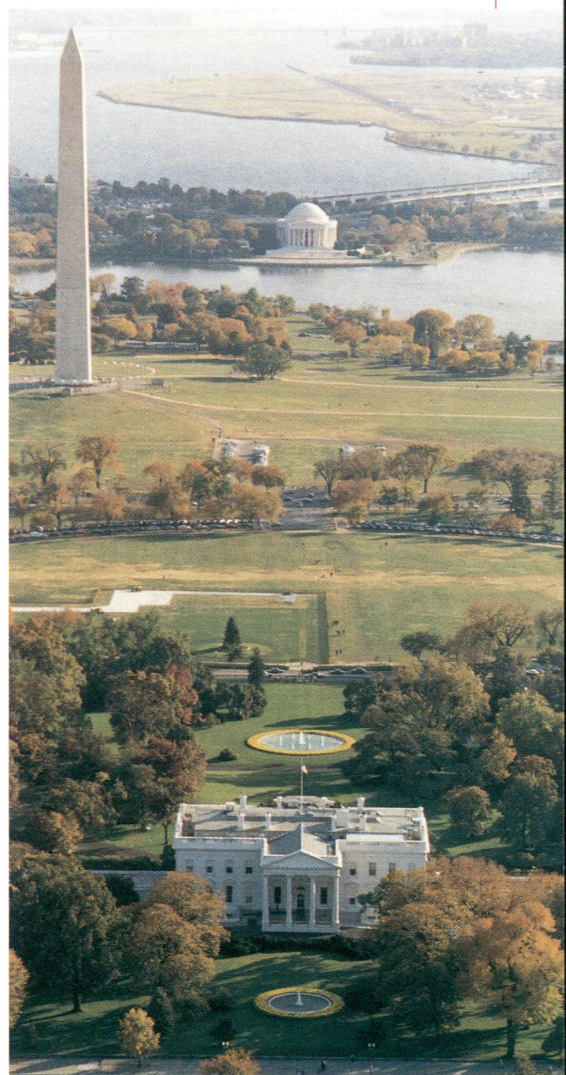
ample of the checks and balances built into the Constitution.

Each President has come to office with goals and objectives. History is filled with personal stories of how each President handled the problems of his time. Each had a dedicated group of men and women willing and eager to serve in the President's Cabinet or in other government agencies.

Historian Bruce Catton wrote of the office of the President: "If the story of the Presidents proves nothing else, it testifies to the enormous stability of the office itself and of the Nation that devised it. . . . Every man who ever lived in the White House understood that he was acting for something much bigger than himself. . . . Only a Nation with sound instincts for the survival of freedom, democracy and the national well-being could have chosen a group that stands the backward glance as well as this one does."

The Presidency is not a story of kings and queens or dictators, but of individuals assuming the leadership entrusted to them by their fellow citizens — all of varying talent, character and vision. They have often been models of influence and public service champions of great causes, who tried to use their power wisely and well. Many of them are remembered today, not only as great heroes of our country but also of the world.

Q: What promise does the President make when he takes the Oath of Office?



Aerial view of the White House, home of the Chief Executive

T

he history of the White

House goes back to June 1792, when the Commissioners of the newly established Federal City held a competition to design an official home for the President. Irish-born architect James Hoban submitted the winning

entry. He competed against such entrants as Thomas Jefferson, who may have entered a design under the

pseudonym "AZ." As a prize, Hoban received a \$500 gold medal.

President George Washington, together with city planner Pierre Charles L'Enfant, selected the site for the new residence. The inscription on the cornerstone reads: "This first Stone of the President's House was laid the 13th day of October 1792, and in the seventeenth year of the independence of the United States of America."

President Washington supervised the construction of the White House; yet he never lived in it. Stonecutters and masons labored eight years to complete the President's House. Finally, in November 1800, John and Abigail Adams moved into this building. Abigail wrote her sister of her new residence: "You must keep all this to your-

self. When asked how I like it, say I write you the situation is beautiful, which is true. The house can be lived in, but there is not a single room finished. We have no fence, yard, or other convenience. . . . The main stairs are not up, and will not be this winter. . . . Yet this is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement, and the more I view it the more I am delighted with it. . . ." A week later she wrote that: "Mrs. Otis, my nearest neighbor, is almost half a mile from me."

In 1814, during the War of 1812, the British troops captured Washington and set fire to the White House. Luckily, the building was spared complete destruction because of a two-hour summer rainstorm. Both the exterior and interior suffered extensive damage and, once again, James Hoban was called on to help in the reconstruction which took three years to complete.

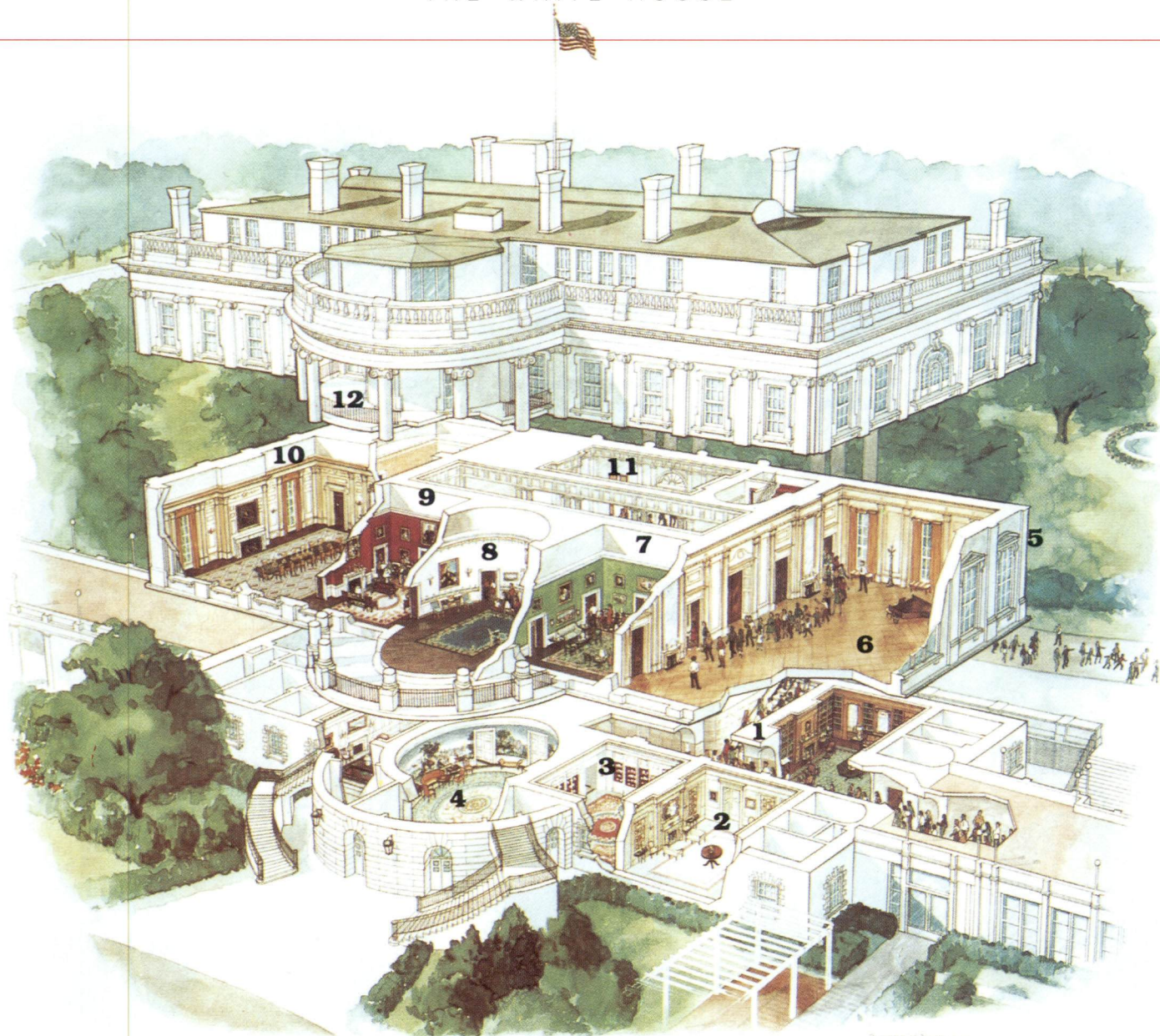
The White House has been through two major structural renovations — in 1902 and 1948. The second renovation took four years because serious structural deficiencies required that the wooden interior be changed to a steel and concrete one.

In 1964, the Committee for the Preservation of the White House was established, by Executive Order, to preserve and interpret the museum character of

Q: Who was the architect of the White House?

Q: Who was the first president to live in the White House?

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WHITE HOUSE



1. The Library
2. The Vermeil Room
3. The China Room

4. The Diplomatic
Reception Room
5. The State Floor
6. The East Room

7. The Green Room
8. The Blue Room
9. The Red Room

10. The State Dining Room
11. Lobby and Cross Hall
12. The Second and Third
Floors

Cutaway of the White House rooms

the State Rooms which are on public tour. A staff of 115 is required to maintain the 132 rooms of the White House and the eighteen acres surrounding it.

The White House is not only a private home for the President and his family but also a public building visited by thousands of Americans and people from other countries each year. Visitors number about 1.2 million annually.

The rooms on the ground floor and the first floor are usually open to the public Tuesday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. The White House is

closed on Sundays, Mondays and holidays, as well as days when the First Family is using the public rooms for special events or official ceremonies. The Visitors Entrance to the White House is on East Executive Avenue. There is usually a line, so it is best to arrive early to avoid the crowds. In the summer months, free tickets are distributed from a booth on the Ellipse, just south of the White House, so visitors can go sightseeing and return at the time noted on their tickets.



The East Room

THE EAST ROOM

The East Room is the most versatile room in the White House. It has been used for dances, receptions, concerts, weddings, funerals, church services, press conferences, bill-signing ceremonies, and an assortment of other events. Teddy Roosevelt's children and President Carter's daughter, Amy, roller skated in this room.

James Hoban, the architect of the White House, intended the East Room to be the "Public Audience Room." Unfortunately, it remained virtually unfinished for twenty-nine years after the rest of the White House was completed. It was during this period that Abigail Adams hung her laundry in the

room, and President Jefferson's secretary, Meriwether Lewis, used the East Room as his office and living quarters. Eventually, Andrew Jackson finished the room with lemon-yellow wallpaper, black marble mantels, cut-glass chandeliers, marble-topped tables and a Brussels carpet.

In 1902, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt chose the gold and white color decor which still prevails. The room retains the painted wood panelling, modeled after late 18th century designs, along with its oak parquet flooring, as well as three Bohemian cut-glass chandeliers and eight relief insets illustrating classical scenes. The Steinway grand piano, with its heavily carved legs of gilded eagles, was presented to the White House in 1938.

The 1797 portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart is the only surviving original White House possession. The painting was spared when Dolley Madison had the canvas removed from its frame as she was preparing to flee



The Green Room

the advancing British troops in 1814.

While most of the events in this room are joyous occasions, it has also been the place where, following their deaths, seven of our Presidents have lain in state.

THE GREEN ROOM

James Hoban intended the Green Room to be a "Common Dining Room." The painted green canvas floor cloth placed in this room by Thomas Jefferson, and the green silks used here by James Monroe, gave this room its current name. Monroe's successor, John Quincy Adams, dubbed it the "Green Drawing Room."

Over the years, the Green Room has been used as a card room, a sitting room and, in recent years, as a parlor for small teas, receptions and meetings. The room reflects the American Federal style of decoration, dating to the period from 1800–1815. The Italian marble mantelpiece was originally installed in the State Dining Room after the fire of 1814. The mantel was then moved to the Green Room during the 1902 renovation.

On the east wall hangs a portrait of Benjamin Franklin by David Martin. Many art critics consider this one of the finest portraits in the White House collection. On each side of the fireplace are two small, almost identical and exceedingly rare, mahogany worktables designed with many hidden compartments. These tables are believed to have come from the New York workshop of Charles-Honoré Lannuier and were probably made about 1810. A pair of Sheffield Argand lamps with oval-back mirrors, made in England in the 19th century, stand on each of the worktables. The carved and reeded mahog-



The Blue Room

any pole-screen, which was used to filter heat from the fire, stands to the side of the fireplace. It holds a fine example of the embroidery done during that period and features the symbolic figure of Hope surrounded by a floral border.

THE BLUE ROOM

James Hoban designed the Blue Room in an oval shape and named the room the "elliptical salon." The current name came into use after the 1837 redecorating efforts of Martin Van Buren. Refurbished in the French Empire style, the room features gilded chairs and a sofa fashioned



French gilded armchair from a suite purchased by President James Monroe in 1817 for the refurnishing of the White House after the fire of 1814; now in the Blue Room.

French mantel clock with a figure of Hannibal, also purchased by President James Monroe in 1817; one of the few objects to have been used in the White House continuously since 1817; now in the Blue Room.



by Parisian cabinetmaker, Pierre-Antoine Bellangé, which were purchased in 1817 by James Monroe.

The early 19th century French Empire motif is also represented in the chandelier, wall sconces and torcheres. The carpet was made in China in the mid-19th century.

To the left of the center window hangs an 1816 portrait of Andrew Jackson by John Wesley Jarvis. To the right is a portrait of Thomas Jefferson by Rembrandt Peale painted in 1800. The Blue Room faces out over the South Lawn with a splendid view of the Ellipse and the Jefferson Memorial. It is also where the President often receives the credentials of foreign ambassadors and welcomes heads of state.

During the holiday season each year, the chandelier is removed as the Blue Room has become the traditional location for the White House Christmas tree.

THE RED ROOM

The Red Room reflects the elegance of the American Empire style of the 1810–1830 period. The red silk wall covering matches the chair in the portrait of Dolley Madison by Gilbert Stuart, which hangs in the room where she held her fashionable Wednesday night receptions. This is also where many musical gatherings took place in the 19th century, and the furnishings occasionally included a piano or other musical instruments such as pianoforte and guitar.

The Red Room is furnished with several pieces of furniture from the New York workshop of cabinetmaker Charles-Honoré Lannuier. His masterpiece is a center table made of mahogany, with an inlaid marble top set in geometric patterns. The graceful Empire sofa, with its distinctively curved back rail and scrolled arms, sits on gilded



The Red Room

dolphin feet. The French chandelier, with 36 lights, was made about 1805 of carved and gilded wood. The lovely portrait hanging over the fireplace is Angelica Van Buren, the daughter-in-law of President Martin Van Buren, who served as his White House hostess.

Today, this beautiful room serves as one of the four State Reception Rooms.

THE STATE DINING ROOM

The State Dining Room is located on the west side of the White House. This large and elegant room can seat 140 for dinner and is used to entertain foreign dignitaries and heads of state, or for special events.

This room was originally much smaller and served at various times, in the early 19th century, as an office and a Cabinet Room. In 1902, the main stairway from the west end of the house was removed. This enlarged the State Dining Room substantially. Theodore Roosevelt had buffalo heads carved into a new mantel, hung a moose head above it, and placed big game trophies on the walls of the room. Carved into the mantel is an inscription from a letter written by John Adams on his second night in the White House in 1800: "I Pray Heaven to Bestow the Best of Blessings on THIS HOUSE and on all that shall hereafter Inhabit it. May none but Honest and Wise Men ever rule under this Roof."

The State Dining Room walls are painted antique ivory, and the windows are covered with gold silk damask draperies. Above the mantel hangs a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, painted in 1869 by George P. A. Healy, which was later acquired by the President's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, whose widow gave the painting to the White House in 1939.



White marble mantel in the Red Room, one of a pair purchased by President James Monroe in 1818.



President James Monroe



The State Dining Room

Q: What were the original names given to the Green Room and the Red Room?



Mr. President:
Do you mind being
left-handed?

A: Not at all.
Like everything
else in life, it's
only a disadvan-
tage if you think it
is. In fact, being
left-handed helped
me when I played
first baseman in
baseball.

**Millie rests while the
President works in the
Oval Office.**

THE OVAL OFFICE

The Oval Office is located in the West Wing of the White House. Here the President goes about his daily work—making decisions, signing bills and Executive Orders, and meeting with his staff and a host of visitors and guests.

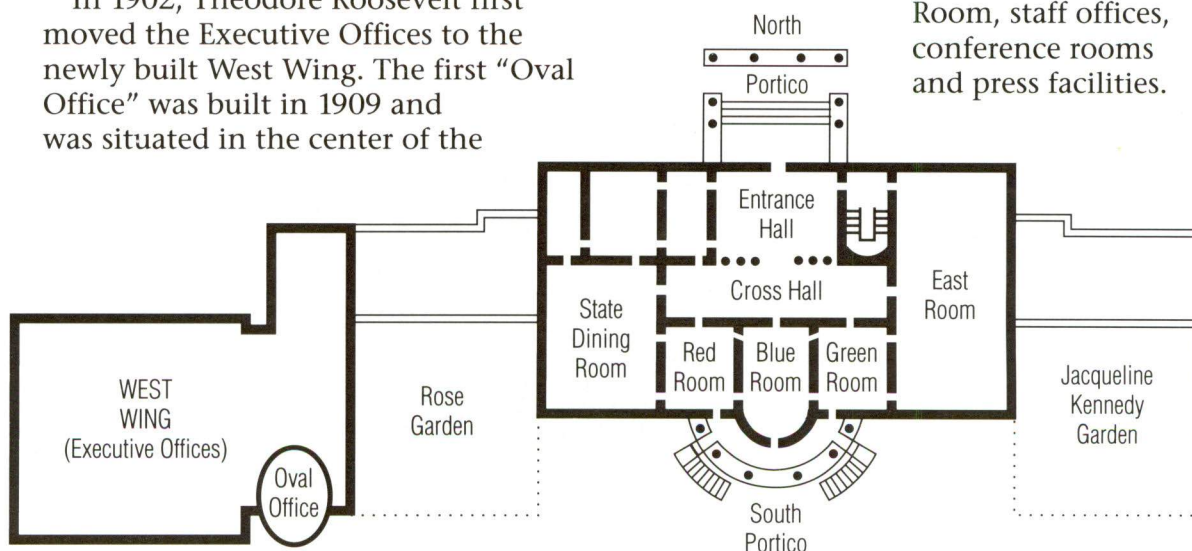
In 1902, Theodore Roosevelt first moved the Executive Offices to the newly built West Wing. The first “Oval Office” was built in 1909 and was situated in the center of the

south front of the West Wing. It was occupied by William Howard Taft.

Franklin D. Roosevelt had the West Wing enlarged in 1934, when he moved the Oval Office to its current location in the southeast corner of the West Wing. Adjacent to the Oval Office are the Cabinet Room, the Roosevelt

Room, staff offices, conference rooms and press facilities.

**Floor Plan of the
White House**





Q: Which President moved the Oval Office to its present location? Where is it?

The Rose Garden

This room is often seen in photographs of the President meeting with dignitaries, or when he is on television giving an address to the Nation.

The desk in the Oval Office is modeled after an 18th century design called a partner's desk, so named as it has a full set of drawers on each side and can be used by two people at the same time. It was one of four made to order about 1920 for the van Swearingen brothers, former owners and operators of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. It was used by Presidents Ford and Carter in their private West Wing offices and was selected by Vice President Bush to be

used in his West Wing office. In 1989, he requested it be moved to the Oval Office.

There are many interesting items in the Oval Office, especially a portrait of George Washington painted by Rembrandt Peale which hangs over the fireplace. In the ceiling is a bas-relief of the Presidential Seal. The Seal can also be found in the President's flag behind his desk and in the blue, gold and ivory, oval wool carpet on the floor. President Bush chose the blue and white color scheme for the room. New draperies and carpet were installed in 1990.



**President
Franklin D. Roosevelt**

Q: What is the name of the type of desk that President Bush uses?

EAST WING
(Public Tours
start)

O was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on June 12, 1924, to Dorothy Walker Bush and Prescott Bush. I had one older brother, Prescott, and two younger brothers, Jonathon and William, and one sister, Nancy. We grew up in Greenwich, Connecticut. Dad taught us about the importance of duty and public service, and Mother guided us on the importance of personal relationships and learning to

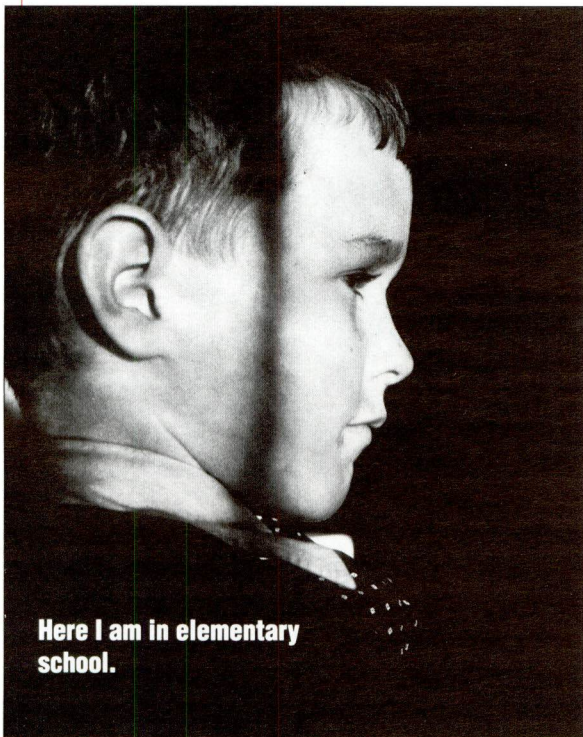
understand people. We were a close, happy family, and never closer or happier than when we crammed into the station wagon each summer to visit Walker's Point in Kennebunkport, Maine. The Point was named by my grandfather, George Herbert Walker, and his father, David, who had bought it jointly as a family vacation home.

December 7, 1941, changed the lives of all Americans. Six months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, I received my diploma from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. On my eighteenth birthday that June, I went to Boston, enlisted in the Navy, and was sworn in as a Seaman Second Class. After training in North Carolina, I received my wings and commission while still 18, the youngest pilot in the U.S. Navy, I was told.

I served on active duty from August 1942 to September 1945, mostly in the Pacific. I flew torpedo bombers off the USS SAN JACINTO. Like most torpedo bomber pilots, I liked the teamwork and camaraderie of our three-man crew. I became attached to my plane, naming



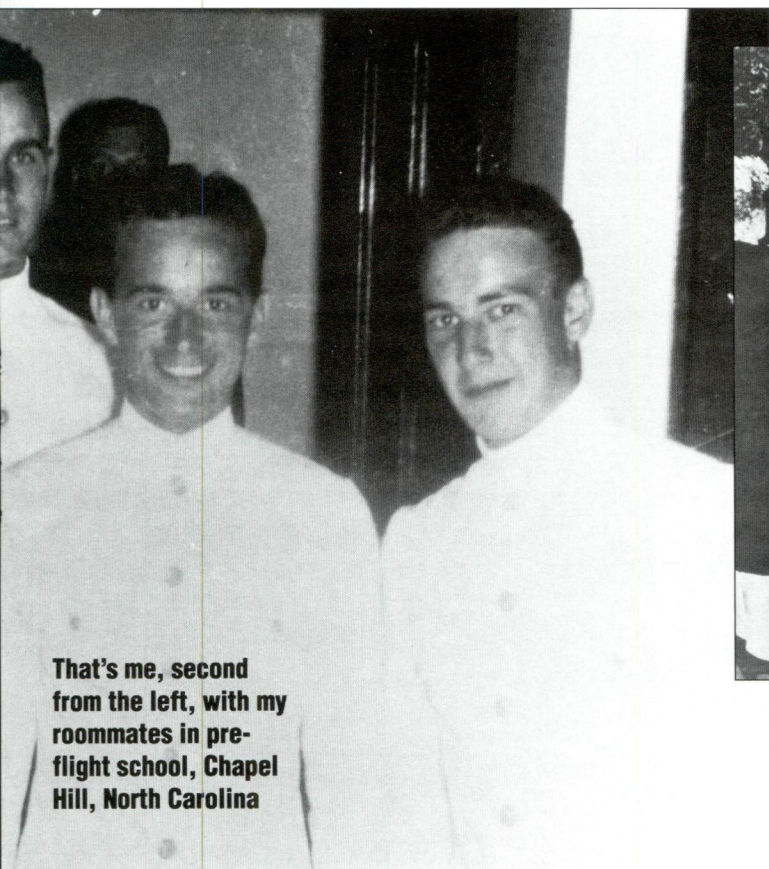
Getting ready to take off, 1943



Here I am in elementary school.

MY JOURNEY TO THE WHITE HOUSE

By George Bush



That's me, second from the left, with my roommates in pre-flight school, Chapel Hill, North Carolina



One of our wedding photos

it "Barbara," after a girl I had met at a Christmas dance back home. Barbara Pierce lived in Rye, New York, and went to school in South Carolina.

After we met, she and I visited each other and our families often. After I got my wings and went into advanced flight training, we took the next important step. In August of 1943, she joined the Bush summer convocation in Maine where, between boating and fishing excursions, we were secretly engaged—secret, to the extent that the Japanese and German high commands weren't aware of it.

On September 2, 1944, during an air strike against the Bonin Islands, my plane was hit by flak. It was as if a massive fist had reached up and crunched the belly of the plane. After completing our bombing run, I ordered the crew to bail out and then I parachuted out. I could find no sign of my crewmates, Jack Delaney and Ted White, or their yellow rafts. I was rescued by the USS FINBACK, a submarine. Jack Delaney and Ted White did not survive. One went down with the plane; the other was seen jumping, but his parachute

failed to open. The Navy later awarded me the Distinguished Flying Cross for knocking out the enemy communications center on the island. My month on the FINBACK gave me time to reflect, to go deep inside myself and search for answers as to why I survived and my crewmates were lost. I returned to the SAN JACINTO, and after completing 58 combat missions, I was ordered home. No reunion could have been more perfect, for I arrived on Christmas Eve. There were tears, laughs, hugs, and joy all around.

Barbara and I were married two weeks later on January 6, 1945, at the First Presbyterian Church in her hometown. After the war ended, I entered Yale University and earned a degree in economics. Our first son, George W., was born while we were at Yale. Like a lot of veterans, I was in a hurry to finish school so I doubled up and completed my courses in 2½ years. I also captained the varsity baseball team and played first base. One of my biggest moments came in my senior year, when baseball

Mr. President:
What advice did your parents give you?

A: My parents were strong believers that each one of us had responsibilities as a citizen, the major one being: to do our best at whatever we did whether at home, school, in sports or community work. They both encouraged my brothers, sister and me to live up to our full potential by using our God-given talents and to share them generously. I have tried to instill in my children, and now my grandchildren, this same philosophy of life, as the promise of America — its potential and opportunity — is dependent on all of us. In so doing, we will help our Nation to live up to the hopes and dreams of our Founders.

great “Babe” Ruth visited Yale to present the school library with the original manuscript of his autobiography. I was honored to meet him on what was one of his last public appearances.

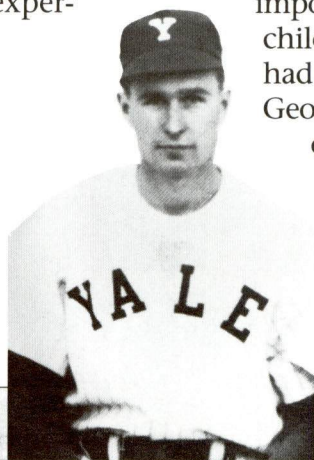
After graduation, I took a job in Odessa, Texas, as a sales trainee and then as a supply salesman in West Texas and California from 1948 to 1950. With the help of some friends, I started a small royalty firm, Bush-Overby Oil Development Company. In 1953, we co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corporation. A short time later, in Midland, Texas, I set up the Zapata Off-Shore Company, a firm that pioneered in experimental offshore drilling equipment.



**Barbara and me
in 1947**

Q: How many years have the Bushes been married?

**First baseman and captain
of the Yale
baseball
team — 1948**



Our family in 1960

In 1953, Barbara and I learned that a physical examination had shown that our young daughter, Robin, was very sick. She had leukemia. Barbara and I took her to specialists in New York to see if anything could be done. Summer passed into fall. I shuttled between Midland and New York City. Quietly, Robin slipped away. She was three years and ten months old. To this day, like all parents who have lost a child, we wonder why. Yet we know that, whatever the reason, she's in God's loving arms.

We had moved to Houston in 1958 to be closer to the action of the offshore drilling industry. In 1964, I was bitten by a bug — politics. As I saw it, money was not the ultimate measure of achievement. I concluded there were other, more important ways to contribute to our children's future. By now, Barbara and I had four sons and one daughter:

George, Jeb, Neil, Marvin, and Dorothy, or “Doro” as we call her. Barbara shared my concern over the way things were going in the country and my feeling that we had an obligation to put something back into a society that had given us so many opportunities. Although Texas was a heavily Democratic state, I ran for the U.S. Senate in 1964. I lost. Two years later, I ran for Houston's Seventh District seat in the U.S. House of Representatives and was elected. I was reelected two years later without opposition. I served on the Ways and Means Committee and developed many friendships and a healthy respect for the workings of the Legislative Branch.

In 1971, President Nixon asked me to serve as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations in New York City, after having tried another Senate run in 1970. It was a great chance for Barbara and me to meet people from around the world and to learn about the issues that affected their countries and ours. I have seen the flaws of the U.N. up close, but I also know firsthand what the organization can accomplish

in humanitarian, social, and peace-keeping assistance when ideological differences can be held to a minimum.

In January 1973, I got another call from the President — this time asking me to be Chairman of the Republican National Committee. After talking it over with Barbara and the kids, I called the next day to accept. I stayed at the RNC for 20 months and developed strong relations with leaders of our Party throughout the Nation.

In October 1974, President Ford, who had succeeded Mr. Nixon in office, gave me the opportunity to serve as Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in the People's Republic of China. Beijing was a challenge, a journey into the unknown. We learned a lot about that vast nation of nearly one billion people; it was a fascinating experience.

Barbara and I were called back to Washington in 1975 by President Ford. I was pleased to be offered the post of Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. My diplomatic experience had made me aware of the role of intelligence operations in foreign affairs, and I was happy to be part of an agency I deeply respect, and also to do what I could to strengthen it.

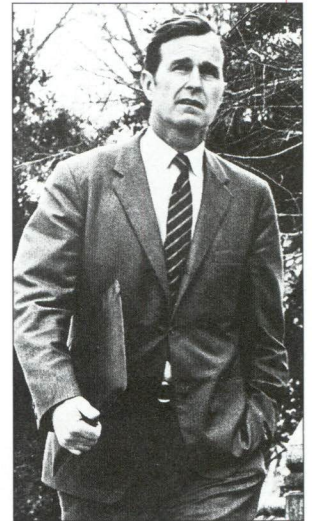
Although I campaigned hard for the Presidential nomination in 1980, I dropped out of the race in May. In July, Ronald Reagan asked me to be his running mate at the Republican National Convention in Detroit. On November 4 of that year, the Reagan-Bush ticket won the election. We were sworn in on January 21, 1981. President Reagan and I served together as a team. Our trust and friendship grew every day. I was honored to work at the President's side and to head up the Administration's anti-terrorism program, the Task Force on Regulatory Relief, and the National Narcotics

Board Interdiction System. As part of my job, Barbara and I traveled to many countries to consult with world leaders on behalf of our government.

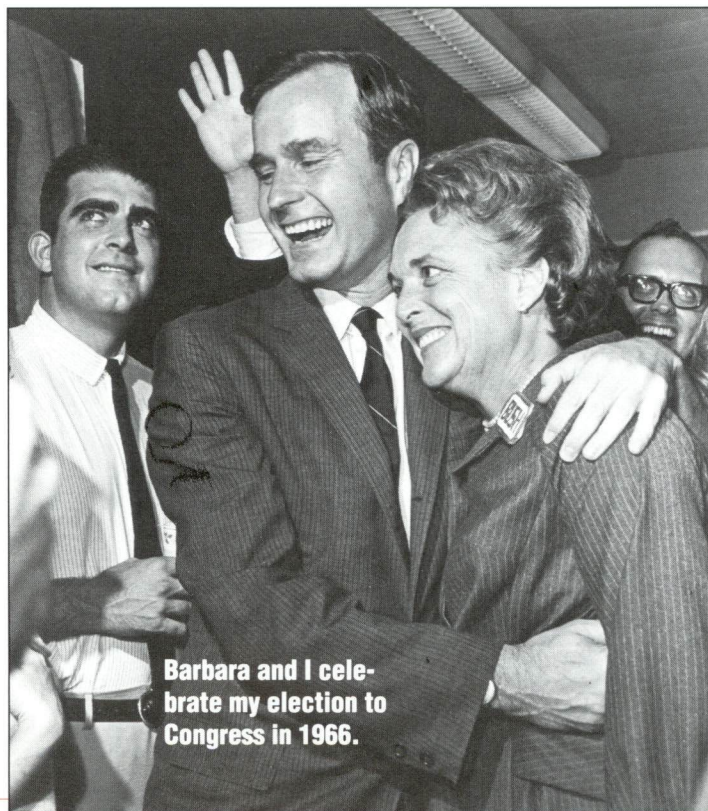
It came as no surprise to anyone when I decided to run for President in 1988. I was honored that the American people voted for the Bush-Quayle ticket and that we won the election. I intend to live up to the trust that was accorded me.



In China in 1974



Heading for the office as a new Congressman



Barbara and I celebrate my election to Congress in 1966.

Q: What are the different jobs the President has held?

E

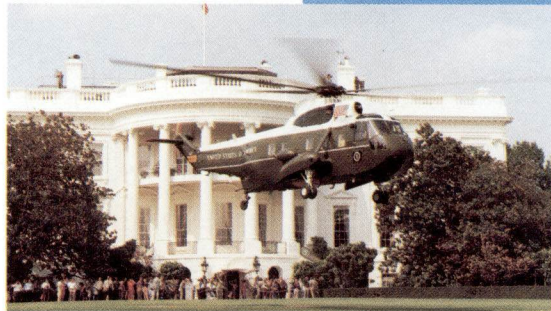
very four years our country celebrates an event called the Inauguration of a newly-elected President. It is an occasion to honor the swearing-in of the President who represents the voters' choice as the leader of our great Nation.

I was inaugurated on January 20, 1989, on the west side of the Capitol. Since placing my hand on the Bible that January day and promising, in my Oath of Office, to live up to the trust that was accorded me, my life has been very busy, indeed. It was an exciting and unforgettable experience for the entire Bush family, as well as a rich and historical moment for our Nation, because we celebrated the 200th Anniversary of the Inauguration of our first President, George Washington. Once again, we were reminded how blessed we are to live in a country where we transfer power through the orderly process of a public election. Believe me, the events of that day will always remain in my memory.

I love the job. Each day I am eager to address the challenges before us and seek solutions to problems facing us as a Nation. Each morning I walk from



Meeting with my
Chief-of-Staff,
Governor Sununu



Marine One lifting off
from the White House
lawn

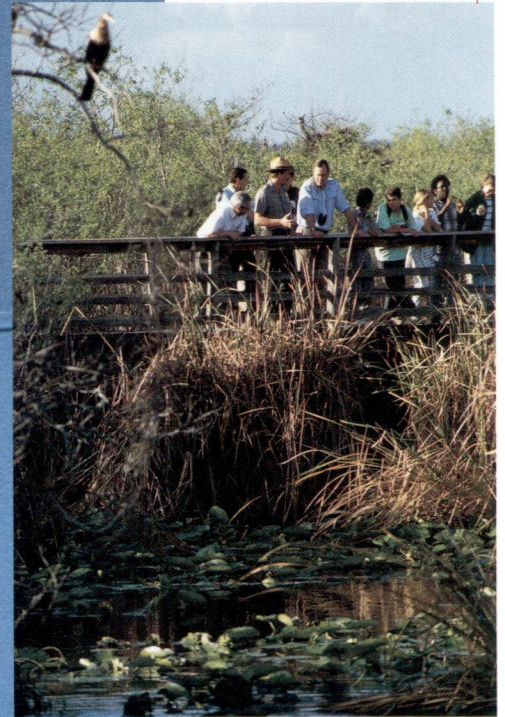


The new Air Force One

the residence to the Oval Office to meet with my staff and review plans for the day and weeks ahead. My schedule is filled with a variety of activities. I receive daily National Security briefings and meet regularly with my Cabinet; that is, the men and women who manage the various departments of the government. I receive reports and recommendations from commissions and

MY LIFE AS PRESIDENT

By George Bush



Learning more about one of our Nation's wetland preserves

committees that are examining some of the issues our Nation faces. I also meet with legislators from Capitol Hill and sign bills into law. When the weather permits this is done at special ceremonies in the Rose Garden.

On occasion, we have welcoming ceremonies on the South Lawn of the White House for heads of state. At the conclusion of these greetings I have the opportunity to discuss matters of mutual concern with our guests. In the evening, Barbara and I host a State Dinner for the visiting dignitary. These functions are always exciting and elegant and of great value in fostering our diplomatic relations with other countries.

Some days I travel to other parts of our great country. I usually leave from



Planning my day with the help of my staff

the South Lawn of the White House on the helicopter, Marine One, and fly to Andrews Air Force Base to board Air Force One. On these trips, I am able to talk with other public officials about local and regional problems or meet with citizens to learn about their concerns. Sometimes I am able to



Presenting an award to an outstanding citizen

speak with students at various schools and listen to their comments and ideas. I always look forward to these times spent "on the road."

There are many opportunities to travel to foreign countries. Before my departure, members of the White House Advance Office travel to the host country to work with various agencies in formulating the itinerary. It is determined ahead of time — the places to be visited, the meetings I'm to attend, and the ceremonies and social events that will be scheduled. We also have security personnel, a communications team, policy advisors, and other support staff who travel with us.

Since my election, I've had the opportunity to travel to Germany, England, Columbia, Malta, Japan, China, Poland, Hungary, France, and Bermuda, to name a few countries.

As a result of face-to-face summits and meetings with leaders of various countries, I have been able to establish personal relationships. These, I believe, are important to enhancing our country's economic growth and security interests, as well as its leadership in the world community.

Wherever Barbara and I travel, we enjoy the opportunity to meet with the people of other countries and to represent the people of the United States.

SEASONAL EVENTS

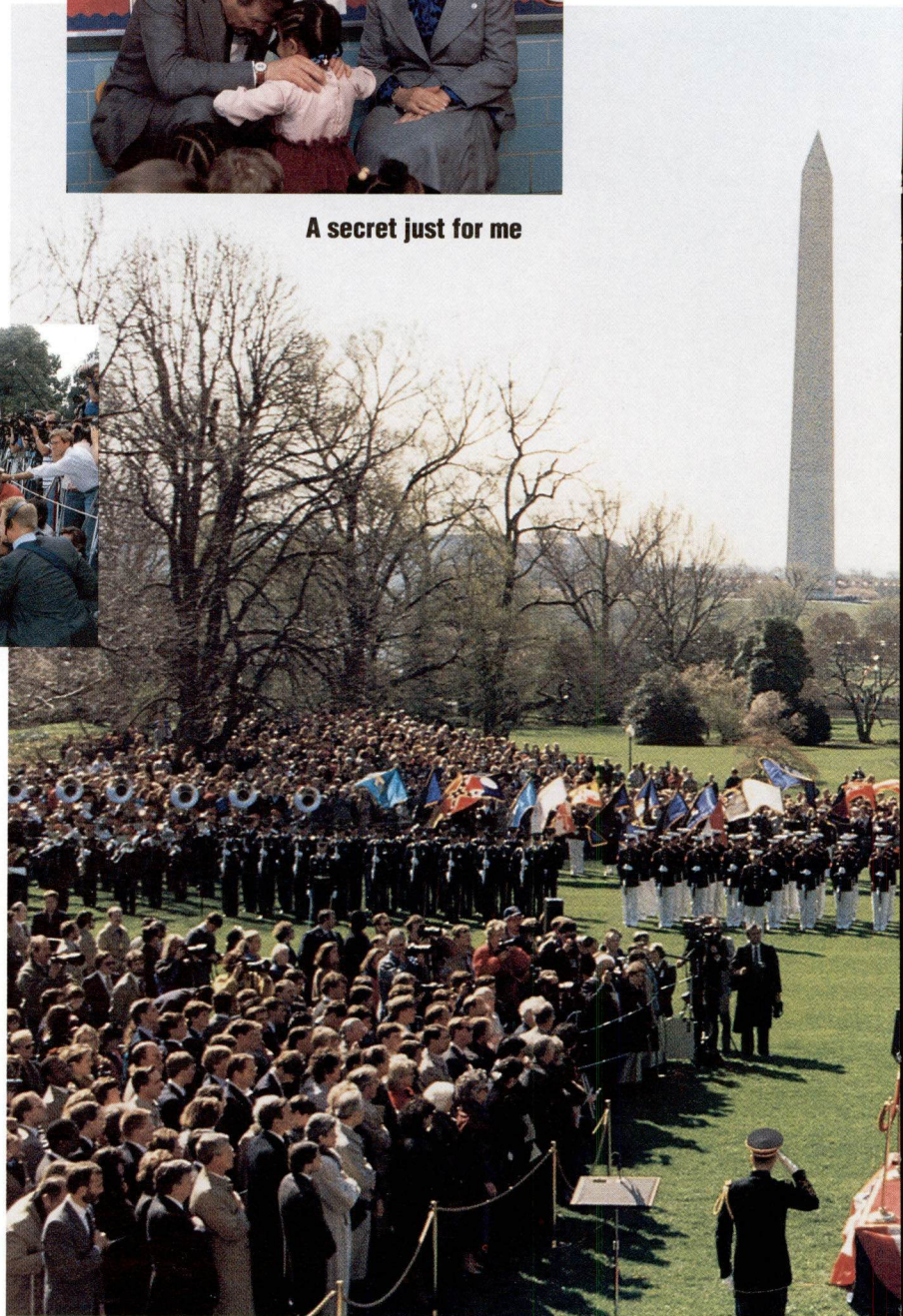
There are a few seasonal events that are regularly part of our schedule. In January, it is traditional for me, as the President, to make a formal address before a joint session of Congress to report to the Nation on the State of the Union. The requirement for this report



A secret just for me



Facing the press



A state arrival ceremony on the South Lawn

is found in Section 3 of Article II of the United States Constitution.

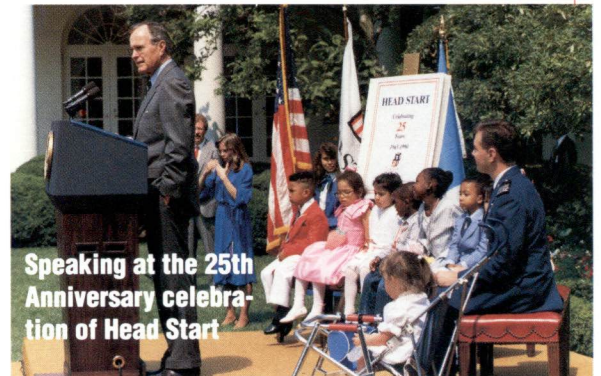
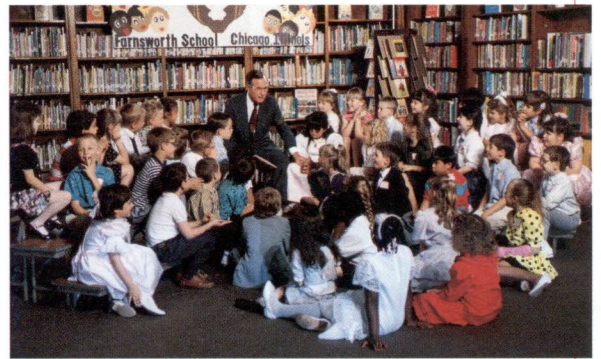
On Monday, the day after Easter, Barbara and I look forward to welcoming thousands of young children to the White House Egg Roll. This event was originally held at the Capitol, but was moved to the White House lawn by President Hayes in 1879. The children who attend this annual, fun-filled event

**Congratulating the
NCAA women's cham-
pionship lacrosse team
from Ursinus College**

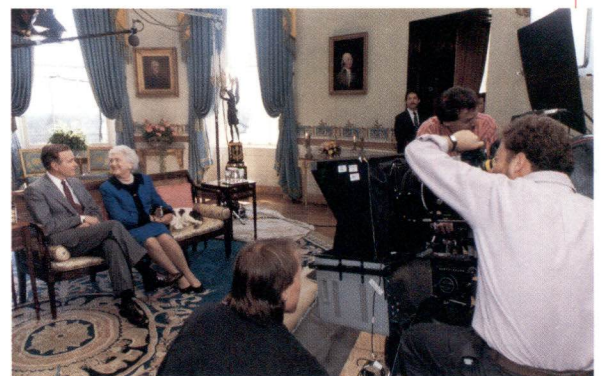


**Congratulating the
San Francisco
Forty-Niners**

**Encouraging young
citizens to do their
best in school**



**Speaking at the 25th
Anniversary celebra-
tion of Head Start**



**Behind the scenes at
an interview**

are always treated to a variety of games and activities.

During the spring and fall, the grounds of the White House are open on particular days so the general public can enjoy the beauty of the gardens and grounds of the "President's Park." Thanks to the constant care and attention of the staff of the National Park Service, the trees, shrubs and flowers are kept in prime condition. The beauty



Still waiting . . .



An early morning work-out

of the gardens always pleases visitors. To the east of the White House, the Jacqueline Kennedy Garden is a miniature delight. To the west of the mansion, there is an area tucked between the main body of the White House and the Oval Office that is the celebrated Rose Garden, where many of the ceremonial functions take place.

During the month of December, Barbara and I are pleased to light the National Christmas Tree on the Ellipse, south of the White House grounds. Shortly after that ceremony, the White House is opened to a variety of groups such as senior citizens' and children's organizations, children of foreign diplomats, families of staff members, and Members of Congress and the press to view the holiday decorations. Some of the nicest evenings during this season are when the White House is open to the general public for the Candlelight Tour and viewing of the Christmas decorations.

WE'RE GOOD SPORTS!

Barbara and I have always enjoyed regular, daily exercise. We're lucky enough to have a pool, a tennis court, and a horseshoe pit right here on the grounds of the White House, and we use them all. Each morning Barbara goes to the swimming pool and does laps for at least a mile. I try to go jogging as often as I can, whenever and wherever possible.

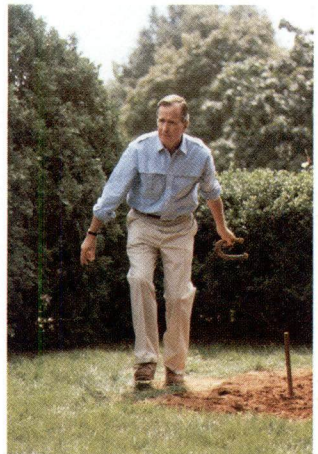
If I'm lucky, and can break away from the office, I love to try my luck with a rod and reel. When I'm in Maine, I use my boat, "Fidelity," to go fishing in the Atlantic Ocean. I also enjoy surf fishing or just relaxing in a boat on a calm, clear lake.

GETAWAYS

After a busy week, Barbara and I are always delighted to get away to one of our two favorite retreats: Camp David or Kennebunkport, Maine.



The 18th hole . . . a birdie?



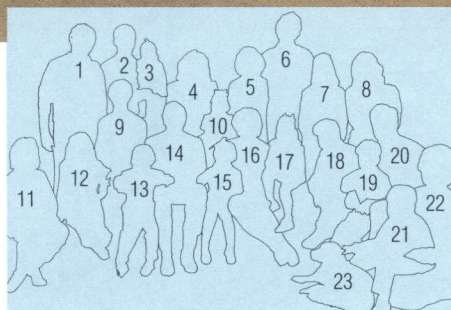
One of the President's favorite games — horseshoes

- 1 George W. Bush
- 2 Neil Bush
- 3 Ashley Bush (daughter of Neil and Sharon Bush)
- 4 Sharon Bush (wife of Neil Bush)
- 5 Margaret Bush (wife of Marvin Bush)
- 6 Marvin Bush
- 7 Noelle Bush (daughter of Jeb and Columba Bush)
- 8 Columba Bush (wife of Jeb Bush)
- 9 Laura Bush (wife of George W. Bush)
- 10 Lauren Bush (daughter of Neil and Sharon Bush)
- 11 Jenna Bush (daughter of George W. and Laura Bush)
- 12 Barbara Bush (daughter of George W. and Laura Bush)
- 13 Pierce Bush (son of Neil and Sharon Bush)
- 14 President Bush
- 15 Ellie (Nancy) LeBlond (daughter of Doro Bush LeBlond)
- 16 Mrs. Barbara Bush
- 17 Marshall Bush (daughter of Marvin and Margaret Bush)
- 18 George P. Bush (son of Jeb and Columba Bush)
- 19 Jebbie (John Ellis) Bush (son of Jeb and Columba Bush)



The Bush Family at Camp David

- 20 Jeb (John Ellis) Bush
- 21 Samuel LeBlond (son of Doro Bush LeBlond)
- 22 Doro Bush LeBlond
- 23 Millie (dog)



Franklin D. Roosevelt was the first President to select a regular "Presidential retreat" site which he called Shangri-La. President Eisenhower renamed it Camp David, in honor of his grandson. It is located at Thurmont, Maryland, in the beautiful Catocin Mountains and is only a short helicopter ride from Washington. What an ideal place for a weekend.

While away from the hectic schedule, I am always in touch with the Vice President and the staff. Thanks to an intricate communications system, we stay in contact wherever I may be.

Each August, and some long weekends, our family looks forward to spending time at our vacation home in Kennebunkport. It's a tradition

that was started by my grandfather and passed along to me and my children and grandchildren. Here, Barbara and I and the family can enjoy the cool salt air, roam freely on the rocks, go fishing, or relax and enjoy reading a good book. Barbara loves having the opportunity to work in her garden while I'm happy to grab my golf clubs and find the nearest golf course. We all catch up on our tennis and try our hand at horseshoes.

Like all family vacations — the best part is just being together, laughing and catching up on what is new in everyone's life.

Q: Camp David: What was its original name?



After a long day — time to relax

O could not be happier with my life, which is such a wonderful thing to be able to say! I have many caring friends. I have five wonderful children, four lovely daughters-in-law and 12 precious grandchildren. And, I'm married to the finest man I know — who just happens to be President of the United States.

George Bush and I have been married since January 6, 1945, and there's never been a dull moment. Because of his varied careers in business and public service, our life has been filled with excitement and travel. We have lived in 17 cities and in 29 different homes. Since my husband became Vice President in 1981 and President in 1989, we have made over 90 visits to foreign countries. Throughout these years and many miles, I've taken great pleasure in raising the children, helping my husband in any way I could, and helping others.

The President's career in politics has given me a unique opportunity to help by getting involved in various causes. Since 1980, my major focus has been literacy and reading. I have always loved books (*Little Women* was my favorite when I was growing up), and reading continues to be one of the great joys of my life. But far too many Americans have difficulty reading, writing, and computing, which is a tragedy.

I am convinced that poor reading skills are linked to so many of our other



'AN HONOR AND A JOY'

By Barbara Bush



Enjoying the company
of young people and
their parents

social problems, such as drug abuse and unemployment. So I spend a good deal of my time calling attention to the need for greater literacy in our country and encouraging groups and individuals to get involved. I particularly like to stress the importance of parents and caregivers reading to children. This, and valuing education in the home, is the best way parents can assure their children's success in school.

I also encourage volunteerism by people of all ages whenever I can. It has always been inspiring to me to see people reaching out, helping others, and making a difference everywhere I travel.



Visiting a school

Visiting a senior center



Acknowledging adult literacy

Over the years I have met senior citizens helping parents care for acutely ill children, people of all ages visiting nursing homes, and volunteers in schools and mentors forming positive relationships with young people. I have seen compassionate people caring for babies with AIDS, and young people helping with hunger projects in their communities. I believe that everyone has something to give and there isn't a problem yet that I haven't seen made better by caring people.

The President and I also spend a great deal of time welcoming visitors to the White House, whether they're public officials or visiting heads of states or friends and family. We enjoy showing



Attending a Hearing and Speech Awareness Day program



Q: What are Mrs. Bush's primary interests?

A big hug for a little friend

people around this wonderful house, not only because of its great beauty, but also because of the sense of history you feel in every room. I still get goose bumps when I walk into the Lincoln Bedroom where the Emancipation Proclamation was signed. I can dine off the china used by Woodrow Wilson or sit in a chair purchased by James Madison. It's an extraordinary feeling.

When I have free time — which isn't very often — I enjoy staying in touch with family and friends, playing tennis, swimming, taking walks with our English Springer Spaniel, "Millie," or opening up a good book.

Living in the White House is an honor and a joy. I feel very lucky indeed.



Reading to school children

It is a privilege to serve the American people as their Vice President. Each day's work is both challenging and rewarding.

The Vice Presidency is a unique position: it is part of both the Legislative Branch (the Congress), and the Executive Branch (the Administration) of our government. As President of the United States Senate, I may vote to break a tie, and I work closely with Members of Congress. When I'm not travelling, I try to work out of my office in the Capitol two days a week.

Most of my time, however, is spent at the White House, where my desk is only a few yards away from the Oval Office. Daily I meet with the President and his Chief of Staff. The Vice President has to be informed about, and involved in, all important decisions.

As a member of the National Security Council and the Domestic Council, I may be called upon to formulate policy recommendations for the President. Besides participating in official occasions



My family: Ben, me, Tucker, Corinne, and Marilyn

and diplomatic meetings, I chair the National Space Council, which develops plans for America's future in space, and head the Council on Competitiveness to strengthen our country's role in the emerging world economy.



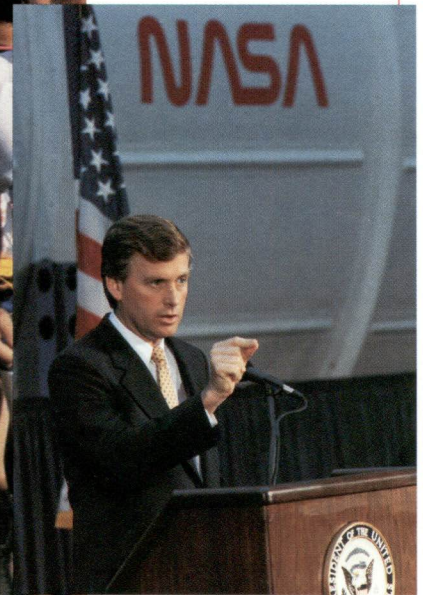
Corinne, Tucker, Ben and me in a pick-up basketball game

THE VICE PRESIDENCY . . . A UNIQUE POSITION

By Dan Quayle



The Quayles "take off" in the *Race for the Cure* . . . to benefit the fight against breast cancer



Addressing a conference on space exploration as Chairman of the National Space Council

It's a big job, and you can only do it as part of the President's team. An essential part of my team is my wife, Marilyn. We've always been partners, personally and professionally, first in our law firm and then during my 12 years of service in the Congress.

Marilyn works hard to help people deal with natural disasters. Every scout knows that the best way to handle an emergency is to be prepared, and Marilyn has been educating communities here at home — and even in foreign countries — about disaster preparedness.

Several years ago, Marilyn's mother died from breast cancer. Now Marilyn works tirelessly to combat that disease. She led our family in a "Race for the Cure" marathon to raise funds for cancer research and treatment. Somehow, she also finds time to work with the hearing impaired and with the Mentor Program, placing high school students in law firms to educate young people about our legal system.

Our family is close. Although my official duties keep me busy, I spend as

much time as possible with Marilyn and our three children. Tucker, Ben and Corinne all attend school in the area and keep us proud of them. Together, we're an active household. We run, play basketball and lacrosse, and enjoy tennis, golf, and horseback riding. We also have two dogs that keep things lively around the house. By the way, there's no television watching at our home on school nights.

Our roots — and our hearts — are in Indiana, but the Vice Presidency has brought us friends in every State of the Union. That is the best part of my job: working with our fellow Americans to make this country an even better place for families to grow and to build their future.



With Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 17, 1992

JOINT STATEMENT ON
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

The Presidents of the United States and the Russian Federation note with satisfaction their long-standing cooperation in science and technology. Wishing to build on that cooperation, the two Presidents declare their intent to promote scientific and technological cooperation in areas of mutual benefit and to broaden and expand contacts and ties between the scientific and technological communities of their countries.

In the new spirit of partnership between their two countries, the Presidents underscore the potential of their scientific communities to make important contributions to economic development and enhancement of the quality of life. They deem to be of cardinal significance efforts underway in both countries to convert defense-related industries to civilian purposes and stress the desirability of further cooperation in this regard. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the progress made in establishing the International Science and Technology Center in Moscow with its important task of redirecting the talents of weapons scientists to peaceful purposes. Consistent with their firm support for democratic and market economic principles. The two Presidents recognize the private sector's role in the science and technology area and support industry's efforts to seek opportunities to acquire goods, services, or technologies that benefit economic and security interests. The two countries will promote greater levels of trade and will seek to remove barriers to trade in scientific and technological matters.

The two Presidents further declare their intent to advance the state of science and technology by broadening and expanding contacts and combining the talents and resources of both countries. To this end, the Assistant to the President of the United States for Science and Technology and appropriate officials of the Russian Federation will meet no later than this fall to discuss avenues for expanding cooperation in science and technology, the Presidents reaffirm their intent to continue cooperation and improved coordination in particular the fields of basic sciences; earth and mapping sciences; energy and natural resources; peaceful uses of atomic energy; space research for peaceful purposes; health; protection of the environment; transportation; oceans studies; and agriculture. They also note the importance of continued cooperation in major projects such as the superconducting supercollider and the international thermonuclear experimental reactor.

The two Presidents assert that their scientific and technological relationship shall be governed in particular by the following principles of: shared responsibilities, contributions, and benefits commensurate with the two countries' respective scientific and technological strengths and resources; equitable protection and distribution of intellectual property rights resulting from joint activities; transparency of policy and programs to facilitate identification of opportunities for cooperation; comparable access to government-supported and government-financed facilities; and the widest permissible dissemination of research results and information.

The two Presidents further declare that high-level government contacts will be important to setting the direction of future scientific and technological cooperation. They charge the Secretary of State on the United States side and the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the Russian side to continue to coordinate the development of expanded scientific and technological cooperation and of appropriate legal arrangements between their two countries, in conjunction with the interested governmental bodies and agencies.

#