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The Road to the George H. W. Bush Presidency

★ *The 41st President* ★

★ *Certificate of Authenticity* ★



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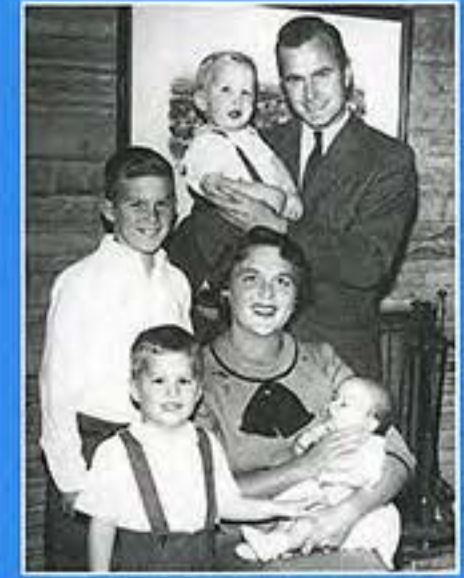
George Bush in Kennebunkport, Maine *



Young Bush with parents and two siblings *



Flight School, Lewis Hall, Chapel Hill, North Carolina *



Bush family portrait - George H. holding Neil, George W., Jeb, and Barbara holding Marvin, 1956 *

“My vision of a ‘new world order’ foresees a United Nations with a revitalized peacekeeping function.” - George H.W. Bush

The 41st President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush, was born on June 12, 1924 to Dorothy Walker and Prescott Sheldon Bush in Milton, Massachusetts. Bush's father was a Wall Street investment banker, a partner in Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company, and later served as a Republican U.S. senator. The Bush family spent summers at their vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine where young Bush enjoyed boating and mackerel fishing. Bush grew up with three brothers and a sister in Greenwich, Connecticut, where he attended Country Day School and later attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. At Phillips, Bush was captain of the basketball and soccer teams, played baseball, and served as president of his senior class. With the bombing of Pearl Harbor during his senior year, World War II erupted and Bush joined the Navy at the age of 18 as a seaman second class. A year later, in 1943, Bush became a torpedo bomber pilot, the navy's youngest pilot at the time, and flew 58

combat missions in the Pacific. While in the Navy, Bush married Barbara Pierce on June 6, 1945. The couple had six children—George W., John, Neil, Marvin, Dorothy, and Robin (died of leukemia at age 3). When the war ended in 1945, Bush took an honorable discharge from the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. He had won the Distinguished Flying Cross and three Air Medals. Upon his discharge, he attended Yale University where he captained the baseball team, and held membership in Skull and Bones secret society. Bush graduated Phi Beta Kappa with a B.A. in economics in 1948, gaining a degree in only three years. Upon graduation, Bush turned down an offer to work in his father's banking firm and made his way toward Texas with his wife and infant son George to work for Dresser Industries, an oil field supply company. He started out painting oilrigs, and soon moved into selling oil-drilling equipment. Two years later, he co-founded a company that bought land in effort to find oil or natural gas. Shortly thereafter, he



The Bush family poses on an elephant statue during the Senate campaign (left to right) Barbara, Doro, Marvin, Neil, Jeb, and George H. Bush (George W. was away, (school) *



The Diplomatic Reception Room of the White House, President Bush reads for the Great American Read Aloud Day. *



President Bush signs the Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday Proclamation in the East of the White House, May 17, 1989. *



President Bush and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan pitch horseshoes on the grounds of the White House, Washington, DC, September 1, 1989. *

merged the company with the operations of other oil speculators and co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corporation in 1953 and became president of its subsidiary, Zapata Off-Shore Company in 1954. Bush moved the company's head quarters from Midland, Texas to Houston in 1958. He headed Zapata until 1964, when he became active in Republican Party politics and served as chairman in Harris County.

After serving as Republican chairman, Bush officially began his political career in 1964 when he ran an unsuccessful bid for the U.S. Senate. Two years later, Bush won election to the U.S. House of Representatives, as the first Republican to represent Houston in Congress. He served two terms and gave up a house seat to again seek the Senate in 1970 and again was defeated. Although, he did not gain a seat on the Senate, he gained appointment as the US. Permanent Representative to the United Nations by President Nixon, for which he served until 1973, when he

was then named chairman of the Republican National Committee. When the Watergate scandal erupted, Bush, acting for the Republican Party, asked Nixon to resign. Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974. The new president, Gerald R. Ford, then appointed Bush, at his request, the top diplomatic post in the People's Republic of China—the head of the U.S. Liaison office. Bush served in China for 14 months—until President Ford requested him to become Director of the CIA to help clean up abuses of power. Bush left the CIA after Ford lost the presidential election of 1976 and became Chairman of First National Bank in Houston. In 1979, Bush began his campaign for the presidency and sought the 1980 Republican nomination and lost to Ronald Reagan. Reagan then asked Bush to be his running mate, and Bush accepted. Running against, then President Jimmy Carter, Reagan and Bush carried 44 states and were sworn into office on January 20, 1981. As the Vice President, Bush traveled to more than 60 countries, served



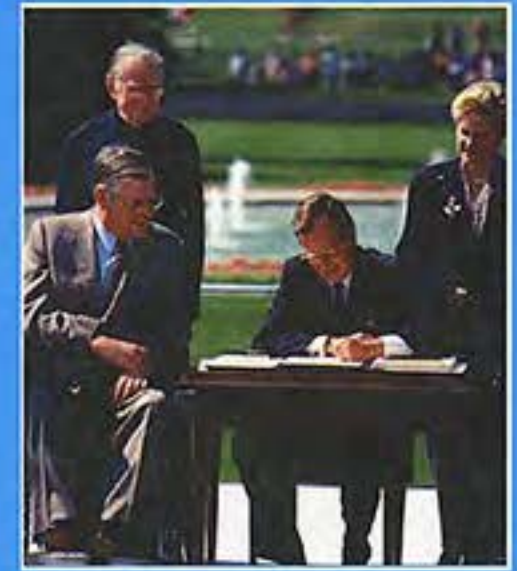
President Mikhail Gorbachev and President Bush signing the START Treaty in the Room of the White House, June 1, 1990 *



President Bush and King Fahd participate in an Arrival Ceremony in the Royal Palace in Saudi Arabia and discuss the situation in Iraq, November 21, 1990 *



President Bush participates in a Joint Chiefs of Staff Briefing with Secretary Chen and General Powell at the Pentagon, August 15, 1990 *



President Bush Signing the Americans With Disabilities Act in the Rose Garden at the White House, July 26, 1990 *

as chairman of the National Security Council "Crisis management team," and headed task forces on crime, terrorism, and drug smuggling. He stood in for Reagan twice during their two terms (Reagan and Bush were re-nominated in 1984)—first assuming a few presidential responsibilities for a few weeks in 1981 when President Reagan was recovering from an assassination attempt and second assuming the powers of the presidential office when he became acting President on July 13, 1985 when President Reagan underwent colon cancer surgery.® In 1986, Bush's role in the Iran-Contra Affair was questioned. He asserted that he knew nothing about presidential aides secretly selling arms to Iran in exchange for the release of American hostages in Lebanon, where the arms profits were illegally used to assist contra guerrillas in their war against Nicaragua's government. After Reagan served his two terms, Bush sought and gained the 1988 nomination for the presidency. Bush selected Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana as his running mate,

* 1. The first official transfer of presidential power

and the Bush-Quayle ticket won 54 percent of the popular vote and received 426 electoral votes to 111 votes of the Dukakis-Bentsen ticket. George Bush was inaugurated as the 41st president of the United States on January 20, 1989.™ While in Office, President Bush oversaw two major U.S. Military deployments—Operation Desert Storm in which the Iraqis were forced to withdraw from Kuwait in 1991 and the Invasion of Panama, in which Bush dispatched Marines to bring relief supplies to its people who were in a civil war. Shortly before leaving office he also authorized air strikes against Iraq for United Nation violations and signed START II, the most extensive arms reduction to date. Bush signed the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1992 in efforts to create more American jobs through an increase in exports. The Bush administration inherited a large federal deficit from the Reagan years and thus, Bush broke his campaign promise of "...No new taxes," as he acknowledged new or increased taxes were

* 2. No vice president since Martin Van Buren in 1836 had been elected directly to the presidency.



President and Mrs. Bush walking along the desert in Saudi Arabia with General Schwarzkopf and entourage. November 22, 1990 *



President and Mrs. Bush with Millie at Walker's Point, Kennebunkport, Maine July 11, 1991 *



President Bush plays golf at Kennebunkport, ME. *



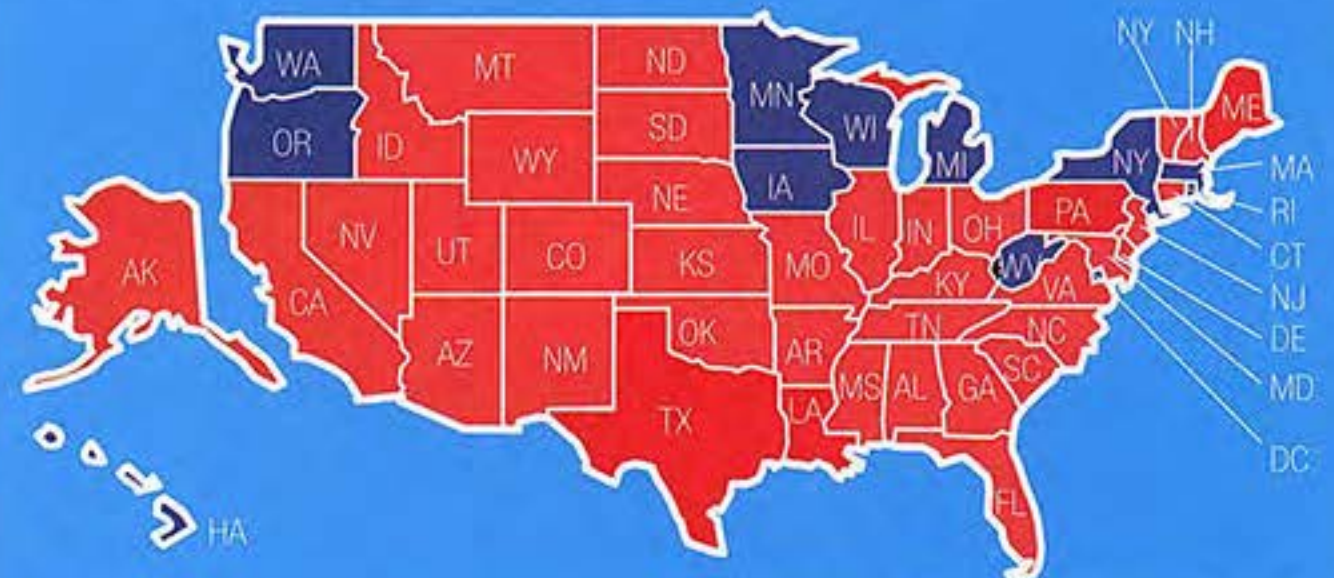
President George Bush with sons, George W. and Jeb, boating off Kennebunkport, Maine, August 1989 *

necessary. Other domestic issues Bush dealt with were civil rights—he signed a compromise civil rights bill in 1991, but vetoed family leave bills in 1990 and 1992 and the balanced budget remained unresolved. In 1992, Bush lost his quest for a second term to Governor Bill Clinton.

After leaving office, President Bush retired to Houston and has spent his time writing and publishing—coauthored *A World Transformed*, a study of U.S. foreign policy and his memoir, *All the Best, George Bush: My Life in Letters and Other Writings*—and serving on a board with M.D. Anderson Hospital and the Episcopal Church Foundation. He also serves on the vestry of St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Kennebunkport, Maine, where he maintains a summer home. President Bush currently resides in Houston, Texas with former first lady, Barbara Bush.

George Bush served as the nation's 41st President from 1989-1993.

The Presidential Election 1988



(R)G.H.W. Bush state victories: 426 - 79.2%	48,882,828 popular votes (53.4%)	Electoral votes total: 538
(D)Dukakis state victories: 111 - 20.6%	41,807,430 popular votes (45.6%)	Popular vote total:
(D)Bentsen state victories: 1 - 0.2%		91,591,486

George Herbert Walker Bush: While in Office

1989 Economic Recession ('89-'93) • Berlin Wall opened • Bush and Gorbachev met in Malta • U.S. military invaded Panama • Revolution in Romania • Bush and Gorbachev signed Arms Reduction Agreement • Temporary ban on importation of automatic rifles enacted • Bush offered special assistance to help Polish election • Tiananmen Square Massacre • East German government resigned • Restrictions on China announced • Exxon Valdez Oil Spill • Ozone-Depleting Chemical Regulation Treaty • Savings and Loan Bill signed to bail out banks • Fair Labor Standards Amendment signed • Anti-Drug law

1990 Legislation passed to raise taxes • Bill reducing Federal Budget • Berlin Wall fell • General Manuel Noriega surrendered in Panama • Yugoslav Communists ended 45-year monopoly of power • Sandanista regime out of Nicaragua • South Africa freed Nelson Mandela • CFE Treaty signed • Immigration Act • US-Soviet summit reached accord on armaments • Western Alliance ended Cold War • German states reunify • Communist governments fall in Poland, Hungary, Czech, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania • Iraqi troops invade Kuwait • Saddam Hussein annexed Kuwait and declared it a 19th province of Iraq • U.S. Troops sent to Saudi Arabia at the Saudis' request and "Operation Desert Shield" began • UN Security Council resolution set a Jan. 15, **1991** deadline for Iraq to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait • Americans with Disabilities Act • Civil Rights Act of 1990 vetoed • U.S. Supreme Court passed Flag Protection Act • Clean Air Act • Council of Competitiveness created 1991 Soviet-Iraq peace plan for gradual withdrawal rejected and Iraq received an ultimatum from U.S. to withdraw from Kuwait by noon Feb. 23 (Feb 22) • President ordered the ground war to begin the Persian Gulf War: Operation Desert Storm • U.S. and coalition forces defeat Hussein's troops in four days of combat • Iraqi army set fire to over 500 of Kuwait's oil wells • Iraq agreed to abide by UN resolutions and signed Official cease-fire April 6 ending Gulf War • Sanctions against South Africa lifted • Cold War ended • Bush and Gorbachev sign START I • Soviet Union dissolved • Aid Plan for Former Soviet Union announced • U.S. signed Arms Treaties with Russian Republics • U.S. signed Framework Convention on Climate Change • U.S. suspended aid

to Haiti after Haitian troops seize president in uprising • U.S. indict two Libyans in 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 • Unemployment Rose • Clarence Thomas confirmed as Supreme Court Justice • Civil Rights Act of 1991 signed • U.S. Supreme Court limited death row appeals • Antarctica Treaty **1992** U.S. lifted trade sanctions against China • Russian Parliament approved START II treaty • Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro • Bush and Yeltsin agree to reduce nuclear warhead stockpiles • U.S. forces left Philippines • U.S. Troops deliver relief supplies to Somalia • UN approved U.S.-led force to guard food for Somalia • Iraq disarmament crisis • Aid Act for Cities • Unemployment Coverage extended • North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) • Framework Convention on Climate Change signed to further prevent global warming • Bush announced U.S. refusal to sign a treaty designed to protect rare and endangered animals and plants, stating that it would retard the development of technology • U.S. Supreme Court reaffirmed right to abortion • Clinton defeated Bush in Presidential Election **1993** Signed START II treaty with Russia • Authorized new air strikes against Iraq for its violations of United Nations agreements • Bush administration ended January 20

Key Establishments

- NAFTA
- Americans with Disabilities Act
- Civil Rights Act
- Lead United Nations coalition in the 1990-1991 Gulf War
- Successful prosecution of 'Operation Desert Storm' to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation
- Signed START II (the most extensive disarmament treaty yet) with Russian President Boris Yeltsin
- Clean Air Act
- Cold War ended

George Herbert Walker Bush: Personal Trivia

Presidential Number: 41 Years **President:** 1989-1993 **Age at Inauguration:** 64 **Terms:** 1 **Political Affiliation:** Republican **State Represented:** Texas **First Lady:** Barbara Pierce Bush **Vice President:** Dan Quayle **Birthday:** June 12, 1924 **Birthplace:** Milton, Massachusetts **Nickname:** "Poppy" **Parents:** Dorothy Walker and Prescott Sheldon Bush **Childhood Activities:** Boating, Mackerel fishing, Soccer, Baseball, Basketball **Favorite Book(s):** War and Peace; Catcher in the Rye; and Gentleman's Agreement **Education:** B.A. in Economics from Yale University **Professions:** Dresser Industries; Bush-Overbey Oil Development Company; Zapata Petroleum Corporation; 41st President of the United States of America **Military Service:** U.S. Naval Reserve; Seaman 2nd Class; Navy Pilot **Pre-Presidential Offices:** Harris County Republican Party Chairman; Delegate to Republican National Convention; U.S. House of Representatives; Ambassador to United Nations; Chief of U.S. Liaison Office in China; Director of CIA; Vice President **Occupation after Presidency:** Serves on the Board of Visitors of M.D. Anderson Hospital; Serves on the Board of the Episcopal Church Foundation; Serves on the vestry of St. Ann's Episcopal Church **Religion:** Episcopalian **Hobbies:** Boating, fishing, golf, horseshoes, jogging, and tennis **Children:** George Walker; Robin; John Ellis "Jeb"; Neil Mallon; Marvin Pierce; and Dorothy **Pets:** English Springer Spaniels, C. Fred and Millie

Notable Facts

First president to have been chairman of his political party. **Only president** to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. **First president** to be Ambassador to the United Nations. **First president** born in June (presidents have been born in every month). **Second president** in US history whose son became President. **Only president** to publicly refuse to eat broccoli. **First president** of the United States to address the Australian Parliament. **First president** since Martin Van Buren to have been elected directly to the presidency after serving as Vice President.

Interesting Facts

- Abraham Lincoln inspired him as a young person
- Played first base for the Yale baseball team
- Secret Service code name was *Timberwolf*
- Distantly related to Benedict Arnold, Winston Churchill and Marilyn Monroe; also related to U.S. Presidents Pierce, Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Ford
- In the Navy he flew 58 combat missions during WWII
- Named after his maternal grandfather, George Herbert Walker, who established the Walker Cup trophy for American and British amateur golfers
- Won Distinguished Flying Cross and 3 Air Medals
- In 1948 Babe Ruth presented Bush, then team captain of Yale baseball team, with a manuscript of his autobiography that Ruth donated to Yale

George Herbert Walker Bush : The Time Line

1924

Born in Milton, Massachusetts to Dorothy Walker and Prescott Sheldon Bush.

1938-42

Attended Phillips Exeter Academy
Played Wrentham President of

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George Bush at age 12, 1936 •

1929-38

Attended Greenwich Country Day School

George Herbert Walker Bush : The Time Line

1924

Born in Milton, Massachusetts to Dorothy Walker and Prescott Sheldon Bush

1938-42

Attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts

Played Varsity baseball, captain of the basketball and soccer teams

President of senior class

1942-45

U.S. Naval Reserve,
58 combat missions



George Bush at age 12, 1936 *

1929-38

Attended Greenwich Country Day School



U.S. Navy Pilot George Bush in
cockpit of an Avenger *

1942

Graduated from Andover
Enlisted in the U.S. Navy Reserve

19

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1945-1948

1945-48 Attended Yale University. Phi Beta Kappa Key Honor society. Member of
of Skull and Bones secret society. Captain of Baseball team

Yale Reserve. Seaman 2nd Class. Torpedo bomber pilot. flew
that missions in the Pacific

1948

Graduated from Yale.
Moved to west Texas

1949

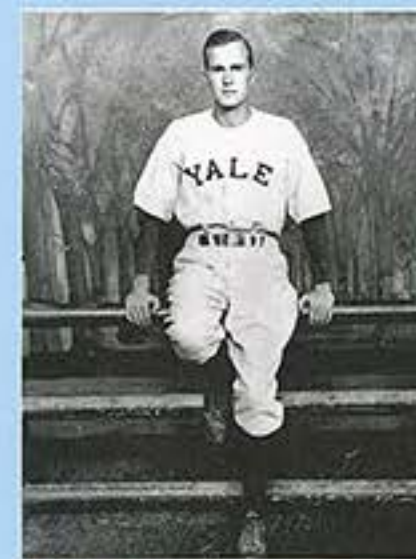
Daughter Robin born



Navy Lieutenant Bush with Barbara
Pierce on their wedding day, June
6, 1945 *

1946

Son George Walker born



George H. W. Bush standing in front
of a "Yale fence" in his baseball
uniform, Yale University *

1950-53

1945

Married Barbara Pierce, June 6.
Discharged from Navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade.
Received Distinguished Flying Cross

1948-50

Worked for Dresser Industries, an oilfield supply company

1953

Daughter Robin died of leukemia
Son John Ellis born

1955

Son Neil Marion born

1959

Daughter Dorothy born

owned oil business Bush Overby Company,
with partner John Overby in Midland, Texas



George H. Bush and Hugh Liedtke in the Zapta Oil Company office,
Midland, TX. *

1953-66

Co-founded and became president of Zapata Offshore Company

1956

Son Marvin Pierce born



The Bush Family in Houston, Texas
1964, prior to George Bush's Race for
Congress *

1964

Chairman of the Republican Party of H
Defeated in his quest for U.S. Senate

1966

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives

1970

Defeated by Lloyd Bentsen for Senate

1974-1975

Chief of U.S. Liaison Office in



U.S. Congressman George Bush *

1968

Re-elected to U.S. House of Representatives

1973

Chairman of the Republican National Committee

Acting for the Republican Party, asked Nixon to resign due to Watergate Scandal

1976-77

Director of

hina:

1989-93

Served as the 41st President

1977-80

Chairman of Houston's First National Bank

1981-89

Served as the Vice President of the United States under Reagan



George Bush as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. *



President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George H. W. Bush work in the oval office of the White House *



Bush Presidential Inauguration. *

1993

Central Intelligence Agency

1980

Lost bid for the nomination for U.S. President to Reagan
Selected and accepted to be Reagan's Vice President (turning male

1988

Won the Republican nomination for President

of the United States

George Herbert Walker Bush : The Time Line

1997

George Bush Presidential Library and Museum dedicated

1999

Published *All the Best* George Bush: *My Life in Letters and Other Writings*

1998

Co-authored and published *A World Transformed*

2004

Serves on the Board of Visitors of M.D. Anderson Hospital
Serves on the board of the Episcopal Church Foundation
Serves as the vestry of St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Kennebunkport, Me.

fred to Houston

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