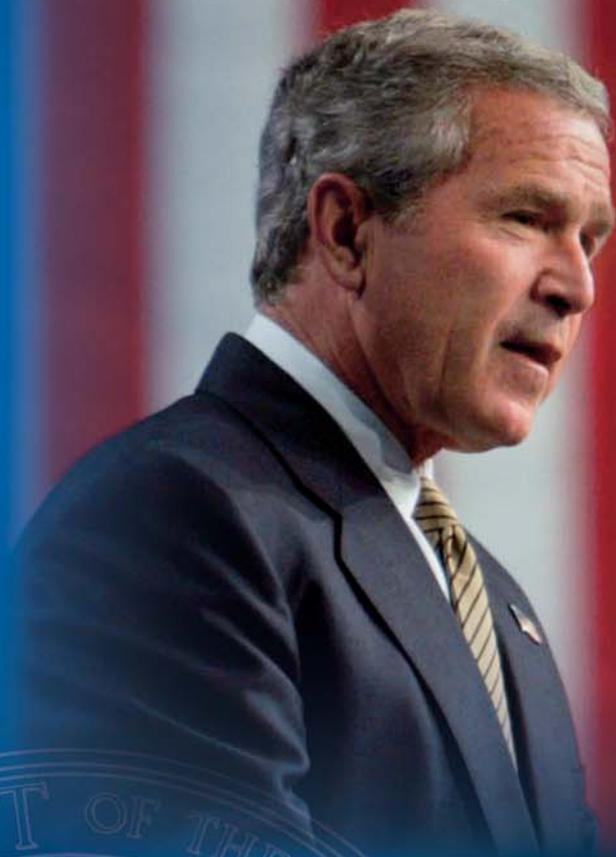


George W. Bush
43rd
President of the
United States of America





FIRST TERM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THE WAR AGAINST TERRORISM

- In 2003, coalition forces acted with skill and bravery to liberate the Iraqi people and remove a grave and gathering danger to America and the world.
- In 2001, with less than a month's notice, American and British forces in Afghanistan joined with local anti-Taliban troops in an assault on the al Qaeda network and the Taliban regime that gave it safe harbor in Afghanistan.
 - The murderous regimes of Saddam Hussein and the Taliban are history and more than 50 million people have been liberated.
- In 2002, President Bush proposed and Congress approved a single, unified Department of Homeland Security to improve protection against today's threats and be flexible enough to help meet the unknown threats of the future. By unifying over 22 agencies and offices, the president has improved the government's ability to guard U.S. borders and infrastructure and patrol the skies.
- Passage of the USA Patriot Act met one of the president's goals. This law brought down the artificial wall separating law enforcement and intelligence officers and allowed them to talk to each other as they work to prevent future attacks.

JOBS AND THE U.S. ECONOMY

- In September 2003, the U.S. Department of Commerce reported the lowest unemployment rate (5.4%) since October 2001.
- Between 2000 and 2003, productivity grew at the fastest three-year rate in more than 50 years.
- The president's tax relief allowed families to keep more of what they earn by cutting tax rates across the board.

HELPING THE NEEDY

- In 2003, President Bush announced the Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, a five-year, \$15-billion initiative to turn the tide in combating the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. Just one month after Congress appropriated funds for the president's plan, \$350 million was awarded to service providers for critical prevention efforts and to bring life-saving treatment to suffering people in some of the hardest-hit countries in Africa and the Caribbean.

EDUCATION REFORM

- President Bush submitted his framework for education reform, No Child Left Behind (NCLB), three days after taking office and secured overwhelming bipartisan support less than a year later. NCLB represents the most significant overhaul of U.S. education policy since 1965, when the Elementary and Secondary Education Act was passed.

MAKING HEALTH CARE MORE ACCESSIBLE

- The President signed legislation that makes Health Savings Accounts available to millions of Americans. Health Savings Accounts offer flexible, affordable insurance options for small businesses and individuals.
 - In December 2003, President Bush signed legislation that will make prescription drug coverage available to 40 million senior citizens and people with disabilities through the Medicare healthcare system.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

- President Bush has committed America to meeting the challenge of long-term global climate change by reducing the ratio of greenhouse gas emissions to economic output, or greenhouse gas intensity, by 18 percent by 2012 compared to 2002.
- In December 2003, President Bush signed legislation implementing key provisions of his Healthy Forests Initiative. The President's initiative is helping restore the health and vitality of forests and rangelands, and helping reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfires.



“Historians in the future will reflect on an extraordinary, undeniable fact: Over time, free nations grow stronger and dictatorships grow weaker...Freedom honors and unleashes human creativity – and creativity determines the strength and wealth of nations. Liberty is both the plan of Heaven for humanity, and the best hope for progress here on Earth.”

PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

NOVEMBER 6, 2005





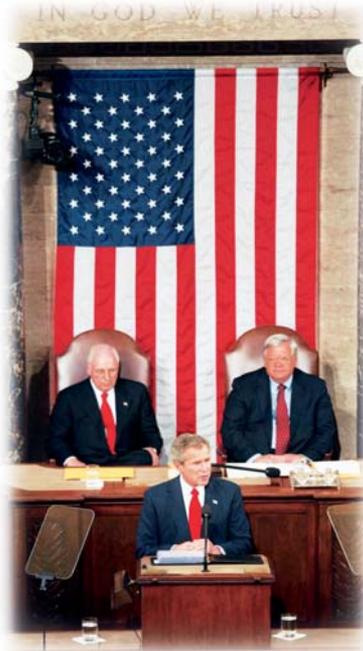
Aftermath of September 11

“None of us would ever wish the evil that was done on September the 11th. Yet after America was attacked, it was as if our entire country looked into a mirror and saw our better selves. We were reminded that we are citizens, with obligations to each other, to our country, and to history. We began to think less of the goods we can accumulate, and more about the good we can do.”

January 29, 2002



George W. Bush, the 43rd President of the United States, will be sworn into office January 20, 2005, for his second term. During his campaign for re-election, President Bush set ambitious goals, including making America and the world safer with decisive action to win the war on terror; keeping America on track for a more prosperous future; strengthening health care for millions of Americans; and building a better and more



compassionate America for all.

During his first term as president, Bush on the domestic front signed into law initiatives to improve America's public schools by raising academic standards, requiring teacher accountability, and strengthening local control. He signed historic tax relief measures that have provided rebate checks and lower tax rates for everyone who pays income taxes in America. He increased pay and benefits for America's military and is working to save and strengthen the Social Security and Medicare programs.

The attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City on September 11, 2001, changed

America. In President Bush's words, "in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment."

Speaking to the nation and the world during his 2004 State of the Union address, Bush emphasized, "America is a nation with a mission, and that mission comes from our most basic beliefs. We have no desire to dominate, no ambitions of empire. Our aim is a democratic peace — a peace founded upon the dignity and rights of every man and woman. America acts in this cause with friends and allies at our side, yet we understand our special calling: This great republic will lead the cause of freedom."

Shortly after these attacks, President Bush declared war against terror, and he has made victory in the war on terrorism and the advance of human freedom the priorities of his administration. Already, the U.S. military and a coalition of nations have liberated the people of Afghanistan from the brutal Taliban regime and denied al Qaeda its safe haven of operations. Thousands of terrorists have been captured or killed and operations have been disrupted in many countries around the world. In the president's words, "our nation — this generation — will lift a dark threat of violence from our people and our future. We will rally the world to this cause by our efforts, by our courage. We will not tire, we will not falter, and we will not fail."

To the people of Iraq, President Bush committed the support of the United States, pledging, "I will not lose my will; that we will help Iraq become free and peaceful; that we will stand with those who want a new Iraq after Saddam Hussein to develop, where mothers and dads can raise their



children in a peaceful world, where business and shopkeepers can grow their businesses, where the education system works well.”

In a November 2003 speech President Bush further described his vision for change in Iraq and the Middle East:

“There are, however, essential principles common to every successful society, in every culture. Successful societies limit the power of the state and the power of the military — so

that governments respond to the will of the people, and not the will of an elite. Successful societies protect freedom with the consistent and impartial rule of law, instead of selectively applying the law to punish political opponents. Successful societies allow room for healthy civic institutions — for political parties and labor unions and independent newspapers and broadcast media. Successful societies guarantee religious

liberty — the right to serve and honor God without fear of persecution. Successful societies privatize their economies, and secure the rights of property. They prohibit and punish official corruption, and invest in the health and education of their people. They recognize the rights of women. And instead of directing hatred and resentment against others, successful societies appeal to the hopes of their own people.”



(Far left, bottom): President George W. Bush speaks to rescue workers, firefighters, and police officers from the rubble of the World Trade Center, September 14, 2001 in New York City.

(Far left, top): President Bush delivers the annual State of the Union address to a

joint session of the U.S. Congress, January 20, 2004 at the Capitol in Washington, D.C. Behind the president sits Vice President Richard Cheney, left, and Speaker of the House of Representatives Dennis Hastert, right.

(Above, top): President Bush delivers the State of the Union address in the Chamber of the U.S. House of Representatives, January 20, 2004.

(Above, bottom): President Bush is seen with his cabinet in the Oval Office at the White House, April 9, 2001.



THE CALL OF PUBLIC SERVICE

President Bush comes from a family that has long seen politics as a worthy calling. George Bush's paternal grandfather, Prescott Bush, was a U. S. senator from Connecticut from 1952 to 1963. His father, George Herbert Walker Bush, began his career in electoral politics in 1966, when voters in Houston, Texas, sent him to the House of Representatives. The senior George Bush was vice president

George W. Bush was born when his father was a student at Yale University in Connecticut. Two years later, after graduating from Yale, the elder Bush took his wife, Barbara, and young son to West Texas, where he began his career in the oil business. Young George W. spent much of his childhood in Midland, Texas, and still thinks of it as his hometown.

“Midland was a small town, with small-town values,” he says in *A Charge to Keep*. “We learned to respect our elders,

On Being President

“The job of the President is to understand the proper relationship between the government and the strength of the country. And the job of the President is to call upon that strength and rally that strength and encourage that strength to help save America one heart, one soul, one conscience at a time.”

May 5, 2004



(Right): George W. Bush, center, poses with his father George Bush and mother Barbara Bush in Rye, New York, during the summer of 1955. George W. Bush was born on July 6, 1946, in New Haven, Connecticut.

under Ronald Reagan from 1981 to 1989 and president of the United States from 1989 to 1993. The president's younger brother, Jeb Bush, is governor of the state of Florida.

“My grandfather Prescott Bush believed a person's most enduring and important contribution was hearing and responding to the call of public service,” says President Bush in his autobiography, *A Charge to Keep*. “Money and material things were not the measure of a life in the long run, he felt, and if you had them, they came with a price tag: the obligation to serve.”

to do what they said, and to be good neighbors. We went to church. Families spent time together, outside, the grown-ups talking with neighbors while the kids played ball or with marbles and yo-yos. Our homework and schoolwork were important. The town's leading citizens worked hard to attract the best teachers to our schools. No one locked their doors, because you could trust your friends and neighbors. It was a happy childhood. I was



surrounded by love and friends and sports.”

Young George was joined by a sister, Robin, in December 1949; the Bushes’ third child, John (called “Jeb”), was born in February 1953. Only a few weeks after Jeb’s birth, blood tests showed that Robin had leukemia, a disease that is often curable now but about which little was known back then. Robin died that October at the age of three.

His sister’s death was a devastating experience for young George W. “I was sad, and stunned,” he says in *A Charge to Keep*. “I knew Robin had been sick, but death was hard for me to imagine. Minutes before, I had had a little sister, and now, suddenly, I did not. Forty-six years later, those minutes remain the starkest memory of my childhood, a sharp pain in the midst of an otherwise happy blur.”

Three more children were born to the Bushes in West Texas — Neil in 1955, Marvin in 1956, and Dorothy in 1959. Soon after Dorothy was born, her father moved the family to Houston, in the southeastern corner of the state, where he took over operations of an offshore oil-drilling company he had helped to found. George W. had just finished the seventh grade at San Jacinto Junior High in Midland and had been elected class president for the following year. His family’s move meant he had to leave this familiar school for a private academy, Kinkaid School, in a Houston suburb.

EDUCATIONAL YEARS

In the fall of 1961, George Bush’s parents sent him to Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, one of the country’s most prestigious college preparatory schools and his father’s alma mater. “Andover taught me how to think,” Bush has said. “I learned to read and write in a way I never had before. And I discovered a new interest, one that has stayed with me throughout my adult life. It was sparked by a great teacher, Tom

I was introduced to rugby, and I worked my way onto the first team for my senior year.”

Bush graduated from Yale in May of 1968 with a major in history, then served as an F-102 fighter pilot in the Texas Air National Guard.



(Above): George W. Bush seated in the cockpit of an F-102 fighter.

Lyons, who taught history. He had a passion for the subject and an ability to communicate his love and interest to his students. He taught me that history brings the past and its lessons to life, and those lessons can often help predict the future.”

After graduating from Andover in 1964, Bush went on to Yale University. He was elected president of his fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and continued to pursue his love for sports. Baseball remained his favorite, but, he says, “my talent never matched my enthusiasm; I was a mediocre pitcher on the Yale freshman team. In my junior year,



NEW WORLDS: POLITICS, POVERTY, AND THE OIL BUSINESS

During this period, George W. Bush worked for a former partner of his father's, who had left the oil-drilling business to start an agricultural company in Houston that had interests ranging from cattle and chickens to tropical plants. His job was to travel around the United States and to countries in Central America looking for plant nurseries his company might want to acquire.

In the spring of 1972, he went to Alabama to work on the unsuccessful U.S. Senate campaign of Republican Winton Blount. Returning to Houston, he became a counselor for African-American youngsters in a program called PULL (Professional United Leadership League). The program brought together volunteers from the athletic, entertainment, and business worlds to work with young people in a variety of ways. George taught basketball and wrestling and organized field trips to juvenile prisons, so his young charges could see that side of life and resolve not to end up there themselves.

His work with Project PULL, Bush says in *A Charge to Keep*, gave him "a glimpse of a world I had never seen. It was tragic, heartbreaking, and uplifting, all at the same time. I saw a lot of poverty. I also saw bad choices: drugs, alcohol abuse, men who had fathered children and walked away, leaving single mothers struggling to raise children on their own. I saw children who could not read and were way behind in school. I also saw good and decent people working to try

to help lift these kids out of their terrible circumstances."

In the fall of 1973, Bush enrolled in Harvard Business School in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "Harvard was a great turning point for him," his mother, Barbara Bush, told the *Washington Post*. "I think he learned ... what is that word? Structure."

After receiving his Master of Business Administration degree in 1975, Bush decided to go back to Midland to try his hand at the oil business. He started out as a "landman" — a small-businessman who researches the mineral rights to pieces of property and then seeks to negotiate leases for the promising oil properties. Before long, he began trading mineral and royalty interests and investing in drilling projects.

In the summer of 1977, at a dinner at the home of friends in Midland, he met Laura Welch, the woman who three months later would become his wife. She had been born in Midland and had earned a bachelor's degree in education from Southern Methodist University in Dallas and a master's degree in library science from the University of Texas at Austin. She was working as the librarian at an elementary school in Austin when she met George W. Bush.

Bush had already decided to run for Congress, for the seat being vacated by a Democrat who was retiring from the House of Representatives after serving for 43 years. After the wedding, therefore, the couple postponed their honeymoon in order to start campaigning, traveling all over the large West Texas congressional district. Bush won

Global Vision

"The American flag stands for more than our power and our interests. Our founders dedicated this country to the cause of human dignity, the rights of every person, and the possibilities of every life. This conviction leads us into the world to help the afflicted, and defend the peace, and confound the designs of evil men."

January 28, 2005



the Republican nomination but lost the race. He was pleased, however, by the fact that, in a district that had never elected a Republican, he had received 47 percent of the vote.

“Defeat humbles you,” Bush says in *A Charge to Keep*. “You work, you dream, you hope the people see it your way, then suddenly it’s over and they did not. It’s hard not to take a political loss personally; after all, it’s your own name spelled out there on the ballot. Yet if you believe in the wisdom of the voters, as I do, you get over the disappointment, accept the verdict, and move on.”

Moving on, for the future president, meant going back to the oil business in Midland. He formed a company called Arbusto (Spanish for “bush”) Energy, later changed to Bush Exploration, but things did not go well. Oil prices began falling in the early 1980s, making it difficult for the new company to operate. In 1984, Bush decided to merge his company with another small exploration firm and became president of the new company, called Spectrum 7. In 1986, a larger company, Harken Energy Corporation, bought the small company.

Bush worked for a while as a consultant to Harken, but then began helping with his father’s presidential campaign, as an adviser and speechwriter. During this period, in 1981, twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna, had been born to George W. and Laura Bush.

A More Prosperous Future

“One of my most important jobs is to help create an environment in which the entrepreneurial spirit flourishes, because I believe that the fact that America is a haven for the entrepreneur is one of the real strengths of our country. I know that when the entrepreneur feels confident, when the small business owner invests, it’s more likely people will be able to find a job.”

July 2, 2004

RUNNING A BASEBALL TEAM AND BECOMING GOVERNOR

After his father was elected to the presidency in 1988, George W. moved to Dallas, Texas, with the intention of opening a business there. However, news that the Texas Rangers professional baseball team was for sale changed his plans. Here was a chance to act on his lifelong love for baseball. He assembled a group of wealthy investors who bought the team for about \$75 million. Bush



(Above): George W. Bush talks to reporters at Arlington Stadium in Texas on April 18, 1989, after baseball league team owners approved the sale of the Texas Rangers.

himself used the money he had received when his oil business was sold to buy a small share. He and another investor named Edward “Rusty” Rose were asked to handle the day-to-day management of the team, and Bush soon became the franchise’s general managing partner.

“Rusty didn’t like to give speeches or talk with the media,” Bush says in *A Charge to Keep*, “so I became the face and voice for the management of the Texas Rangers. I worked hard to sell tickets. I traveled the Rangers’



market, which encompasses a huge part of Texas, speaking to civic groups and chambers of commerce.”

In the process, George W. Bush became a prominent figure in Texas in his own right, far more than the son of the man who happened to be president. In 1993, after his father had been defeated in his bid for re-election to the presidency, George W. decided to try again to run for office — this time for

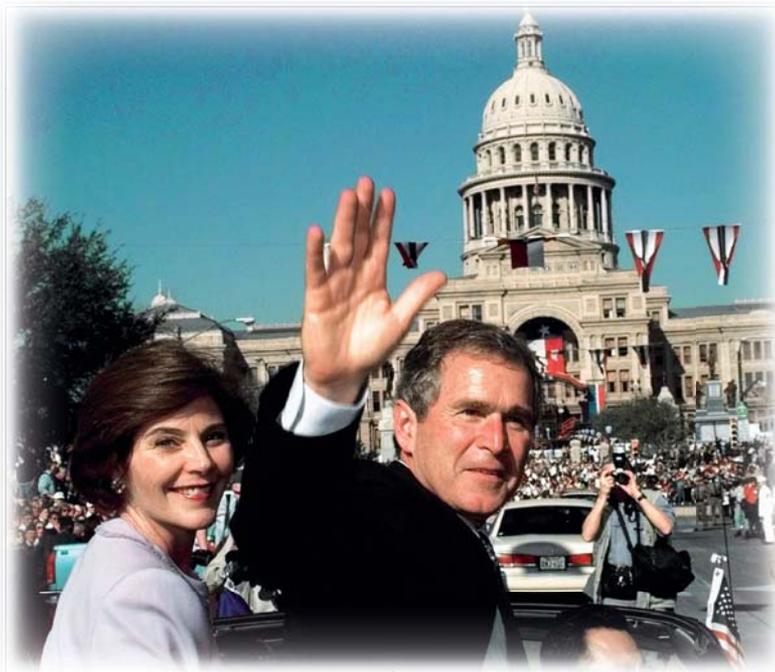
first priority and most urgent challenge. If a state doesn't educate children, if the federal government doesn't defend America from foreign threat, whatever important issue comes next seems a very distant second.”

In November 1994, Bush was elected governor with 53.5 percent of the vote. Most observers agree that his first year in office was a very successful one. The new

lowered the age at which violent juveniles can be tried as adults, and required automatic jail time for juveniles who carry firearms illegally or commit crimes with a gun. Welfare rolls were reduced by requiring work and limiting how long people can stay on welfare. And legal reforms were enacted to reduce what Governor Bush called “frivolous lawsuits.”

As soon as he was elected, Bush had put his interest in the Texas Rangers baseball team into a trust and given up his managerial responsibilities. (The team was later sold to a Dallas businessman.)

On November 3, 1998, George W. Bush became the first governor in Texas history to be elected to consecutive four-year terms when he was re-elected with 68.6 percent of the vote. Soon after that, he began thinking about the possibility of running for president of the United States. *(continued on page 12)*



(Left): With the State Capitol in the background, Texas Governor George W. Bush and his wife Laura ride in the inaugural parade, January 19, 1999, in Austin, Texas. Governor Bush had been sworn in for his second term of office earlier in the day.

governor of Texas. He challenged the incumbent, Democrat Ann Richards, running on promises to improve public education and to reform the juvenile justice system, welfare, and the state's tort laws — the system under which an injured person may sue for damages.

“All four are important,” he has said, “but education is closest to my heart. As I said in speech after speech, education is for a state what national defense is for the federal government, the

governor worked well with the Democrats who controlled both houses of the Texas legislature — and managed to get bills passed that dealt with the issues he had emphasized in his campaign.

As governor, Bush advocated and signed the two largest tax cuts in Texas history, totaling over \$3 billion. During his time in office, legislation emphasized local control of schools, raised standards, and rewrote the state's curriculum to insist on academic basics. Other laws passed while Bush was governor effectively abolished parole for violent adult offenders in Texas,



FIRST LADY LAURA BUSH

Laura Bush is dedicated to advancing education in America and supports the president's work to ensure that no child is left behind in school or in life. She created a national initiative, Ready to Read, Ready to Learn, to inform parents and policy makers about early childhood education and the importance of reading aloud to and with children from their earliest days.



She helped to develop a series of magazines called "Healthy Start, Grow Smart," to provide parents with information about their infant's cognitive development and health.

A vital part of early childhood education is teaching children to read and to love books. Mrs. Bush strongly supports the president's goal to ensure that all children learn to read by the third grade. To succeed in school, children also need excellent teachers. Mrs. Bush works with teacher recruitment programs like Teach For America, the New Teacher Project, and Troops-to-Teachers to encourage students,

professionals, and retired members of the military to become teachers. Mrs. Bush also hosted a White House Conference on Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers.

As Honorary Ambassador for the Decade of Literacy of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Laura Bush leads America's efforts to bring education to people worldwide, especially to women and girls. She is a strong advocate for equal rights for all women. Mrs. Bush is the only first lady in history to record a full presidential radio address, speaking out on the plight of women and children living under the Taliban. She is leading an effort to build a teacher-training institute for women in Afghanistan.

In honor of her mother, a breast cancer survivor, Mrs. Bush supports education campaigns for breast cancer and heart disease. She partners with the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute to share the Heart Truth, which is that heart disease is the leading cause of death among women in America. Mrs. Bush educates women about their risks and stresses the importance of healthy eating, exercise, and preventive screenings.

A hiking and camping enthusiast, Laura Bush enjoys the great outdoors. She helped to start Preserve America, a national preservation initiative to protect our cultural and natural heritage. She highlights preserva-

tion efforts across the country and encourages Americans to get involved in preserving main streets, parks, and community treasures.

Mrs. Bush also replanted native grasses at the family's ranch in Crawford to preserve the beautiful Texas landscape.

Laura Bush was born on November 4, 1946, in Midland, Texas, to Harold and Jenna Welch. Inspired by her second-grade teacher, she earned a Bachelor



of Science degree in education from Southern Methodist University in 1968. She then taught in public schools in Dallas and Houston. In 1973 she earned a Master of Library Science degree from the University of Texas at Austin and worked as a public school librarian in Austin. In 1977 she met and married George Walker Bush. They are the parents of twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna, who are named for their grandmothers. ■

(Above left): First Lady Laura Bush answers questions about the No Child Left Behind Act as she stands in the library at Reginald F. Chavez Elementary School in Albuquerque, New Mexico, May 20, 2004.

(Above): First Lady Laura Bush meets with women from Afghanistan at the White House, November 27, 2001. The women were in Washington to meet with senior U.S. officials, participate in a Georgetown University public forum, and receive training. Many of them are refugees who fled the Taliban. The first lady spoke to them about human rights issues.



GLOBAL PARTNERS

Middle East

“We believe that freedom can advance and change lives in the greater Middle East, as it has advanced and changed lives in Asia, and Latin America, and Eastern Europe, and Africa. We believe it is a tragedy of history that in the Middle East – which gave the world great gifts of law and science and faith – so many have been held back by lawless tyranny and fanaticism.

We believe that when all Middle Eastern peoples are finally allowed to live and think and work and worship as free men and women, they will reclaim the greatness of their own heritage.”

May 24, 2004

Europe

“Romania has made a historic journey. Instead of hatred, you have chosen tolerance. Instead of destructive rivalry with your neighbors, you have chosen reconciliation. Instead of state control, you have chosen free markets and rule of law. And instead of dictatorship, you have built a proud and working democracy...I’m honored to carry a message to the people of Romania: We proudly invite you to join NATO, the great alliance of freedom.”

November 25, 2002

Africa

“All of us share a common vision for the future of Africa. We look to the day when prosperity for Africa is built through trade and markets.

We see a continent at peace, where the people of Africa obtain education and medical care, and live in freedom...Yet fulfilling this vision is the work of many years. It will require hard effort and true leadership and a rejection of some old ways. And in this great work, you will always have a partner in the United States.”

January 15, 2005

Asia

“The people of Tokyo, Seoul, and Beijing touched all our hearts in the days after September 11 with moving displays of sympathy and support in the wake of the terrorist attacks. Today, all three nations are supporting our fight against terrorism.”

February 16, 2002

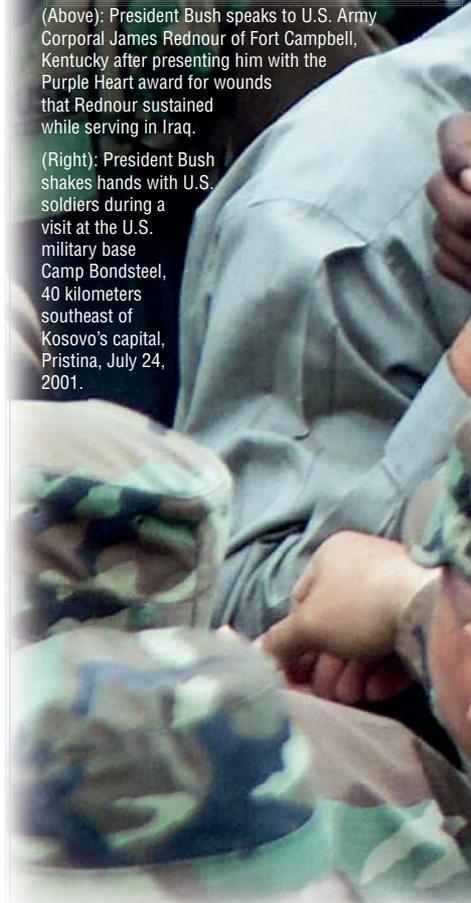
Latin America

“El Salvador is one of the really great stories of economic and political transformation of our time. Just over a decade ago, this country was in civil war. For millions of Salvadorans, violence was a daily reality, and prosperity was just a distant dream. Today, El Salvador is at peace. The country has renewed its commitment to democracy and economic reform and trade. It is one of the freest and strongest and most stable countries in our hemisphere. The United States considers El Salvador a close friend and strong ally.”

March 24, 2002



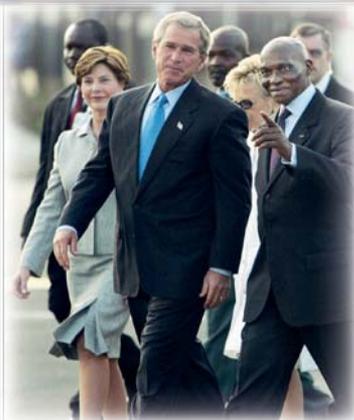
(Above): President Bush speaks to U.S. Army Corporal James Rednour of Fort Campbell, Kentucky after presenting him with the Purple Heart award for wounds that Rednour sustained while serving in Iraq.



(Right): President Bush shakes hands with U.S. soldiers during a visit at the U.S. military base Camp Bondsteel, 40 kilometers southeast of Kosovo’s capital, Pristina, July 24, 2001.



President Bush, right, meets with Chinese President Hu Jintao, left, in the Oval Office of the White House, May 1, 2002.



President Bush and First Lady Laura Bush walk with President of Senegal Abdoulaye Wade, as they arrive in Dakar, Senegal, July 8, 2003. In meetings with African leaders, the president focused on fighting poverty and disease while promoting democracy on the continent.



President Bush shakes hands with Pope John Paul II during their meeting at the Vatican, May 28, 2002.



(Above, top): President George W. Bush greets Lithuanians at Rotuse Square in the center of Vilnius, Lithuania, November 23, 2002.
(Above, bottom): President George W. Bush talks with King Abdullah of Jordan (left) and then-President Pastrana of Colombia during the United Nations conference in Monterrey, Mexico, March 22, 2002.



(Above, top): President Bush speaks at the TASO AIDS Counseling Center in Entebbe, Uganda, July 11, 2003. The president outlined his \$15-billion AIDS program.

(Above, bottom): President Bush and UN Secretary General Kofi Annan walk with Secretary of State Colin Powell at the White House.



(continued from page 8)

*Speaking to the 2004
Republican Party Convention*

“This young century will be liberty’s century. By promoting liberty abroad, we will build a safer world. By encouraging liberty at home, we will build a more hopeful America. Like generations before us, we have a calling from beyond the stars to stand for freedom. This is the everlasting dream of America — and tonight, in this place, that dream is renewed. Now we go forward — grateful for our freedom, faithful to our cause, and confident in the future of the greatest nation on Earth.”

September 2, 2004

ROAD TO THE PRESIDENCY

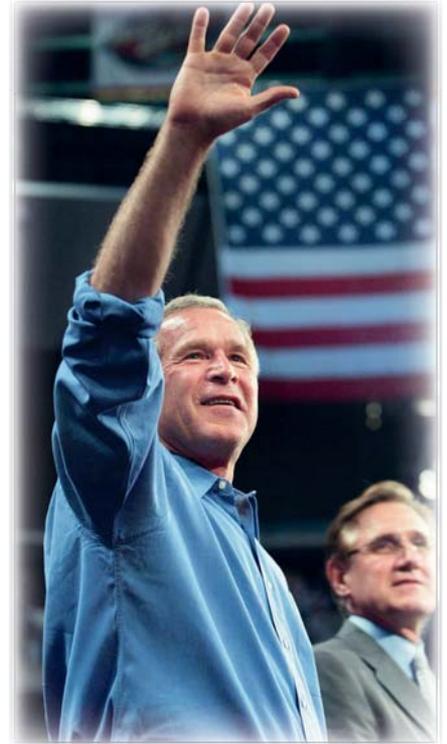
With re-election as governor behind him, “the pressure to make a decision about seeking the presidency began mounting,” Bush has said. “I wrestled with the decision. I was worried about my family, worried about exposing them to an environment that I know better than most. I know what it feels like to have someone you love torn up on the national stage, and I worried about putting my girls and my wife through that difficult process. On the other hand, I worried about my country, about an increasing drift that I felt threatened America’s promise of opportunity for all at home and America’s place as the keeper of freedom in the world.”

He did decide to run in the Republican primary elections and received his party’s nomination in August 2000.

After a campaign in which he outlined sweeping proposals to reform America’s public schools, transform the nation’s national defense, provide tax relief, modernize Social Security and Medicare, and encourage faith-based and community organizations to work with government to help Americans in need. In the November 2000 presidential election, Bush defeated the Democratic candidate, Al Gore, who had been vice president under Bill Clinton for eight years.

Building on the priorities of his first term, President Bush looked to the future in his 2004 campaign for re-election by reminding Americans that the most fundamental goal of his

presidency was strengthening homeland security and protecting the American people. Other major goals included growing America’s economy; encouraging Americans to



work together to improve their communities and touch the lives of their neighbors; improving health care for all Americans; ensuring that no American child is left behind by the education system; and preserving the

(Above, top): President Bush smiles and waves as a crowd at the Farm Progress Show applauds his remarks during a campaign stop in Alleman, Iowa.



beauty and quality of America's environment while encouraging responsible stewardship of the nation's vast natural resources.

Speaking in the midst of the 2004 campaign, President

Bush recognized the nation's endurance through unsettled times and the enduring institutions that would guide it forward, saying, "In this time of change, there are some things

[that] won't change: our belief in liberty and opportunity, and in the non-negotiable demands of human dignity; the individual values we try to live by, courage and compassion, reverence and

integrity; the institutions that give us direction and purpose — our families, our schools, our religious congregations."

In the November 2004 presidential election, Bush defeated Democratic candidate, John Kerry, a U.S. senator from Massachusetts. ■



(Above, left): President Bush and First Lady Laura Bush join the Cheney's in acknowledging delegates at the 2004 Republican Party Convention in New York City, September 2004.

(Above and above right): Delegates to the 2004 Republican Party Convention show their enthusiasm.

(Above): President Bush reaches out to greet supporters following a campaign rally at the Grand Traverse County Civic Center, in Traverse City, Michigan.



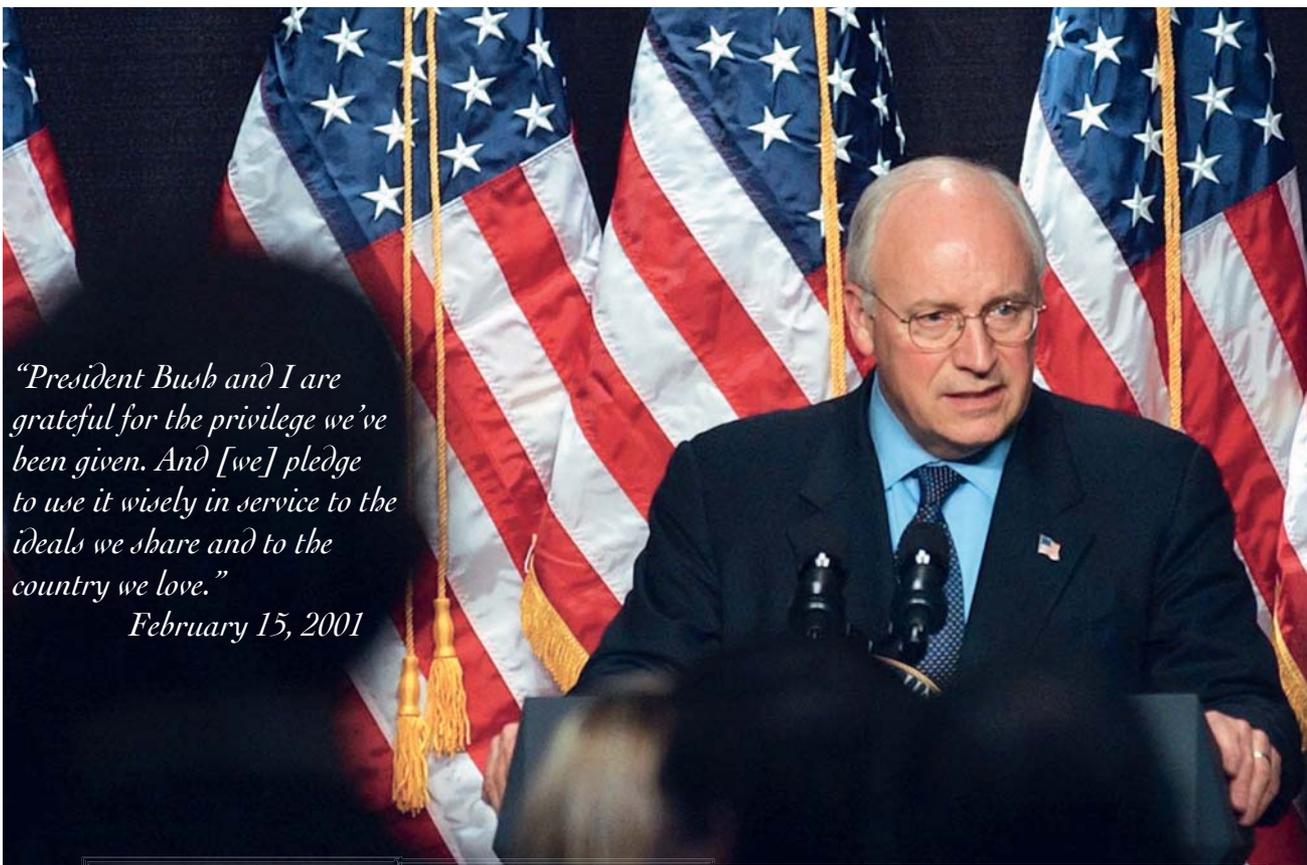
VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD B. CHENEY

Vice President Richard B. Cheney has had a distinguished career as a businessman and public servant, serving four presidents and as an elected official. Throughout his career, Mr. Cheney served with duty, honor, and unwavering leadership, gaining him the respect of the American people during trying times.

Mr. Cheney was born in

Lincoln, Nebraska, on January 30, 1941, and grew up in Casper, Wyoming. He earned his Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees from the University of Wyoming. His career in public service began in 1969 when he joined the Nixon Administration, serving in a number of positions at the Cost of Living Council, at the Office of Economic Opportunity, and within the White House.

When Gerald Ford assumed



“President Bush and I are grateful for the privilege we’ve been given. And [we] pledge to use it wisely in service to the ideals we share and to the country we love.”

February 15, 2001



Vice President Cheney, left, and Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi shake hands prior to their meeting at the prime minister’s official residence in Tokyo, April 12, 2004.



Britain’s Prime Minister Tony Blair says goodbye to Vice President Cheney on the steps of 10 Downing Street, March 11, 2002. Cheney stopped in London to confer with Blair before a 10-day visit to the Middle East.



U.S. Vice President Richard Cheney, second from right, smiles with two young well-wishers: 10-year-old Lu Chi, red shirt, and 11-year-old Shi Hao, left. Shanghai Vice-Mayor Jiang Sixian, far right, looks on upon Cheney’s arrival at Hong Qiao Airport in China’s financial capital of Shanghai, April 14, 2004. At second left is Cheney’s wife Lynne.



the presidency in August 1974, Mr. Cheney served on the transition team and later as deputy assistant to the president. In November 1975, he was named assistant to the president and White House chief of staff, a position he held throughout the remainder of the Ford Administration.

After he returned to his home state of Wyoming in 1977, Mr. Cheney was elected to serve as the state's sole congressman in

the U.S. House of Representatives. He was re-elected five times and elected by his colleagues to serve as chairman of the Republican Policy Committee from 1981 to 1987. He was elected chairman of the House Republican Conference in 1987 and elected House minority whip in 1988. During his tenure in the House, Mr. Cheney earned a reputation as a man of knowledge, character, and accessibility.

For his leadership in the first Gulf War as secretary of defense, he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President George H.W. Bush in 1991.

Mr. Cheney married his high school sweetheart, Lynne Ann Vincent, in 1964, and they have grown daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, and three granddaughters. ■

LYNNE CHENEY

Lynne Cheney, wife of Vice President Richard Cheney, has loved history for as long as she can remember, and she has spent much of her professional life writing and speaking about the importance of knowing history and teaching it well.

Two of Mrs. Cheney's works are books on American history for children. The first, *America: A Patriotic Primer*, released in May 2002, is an alphabet book

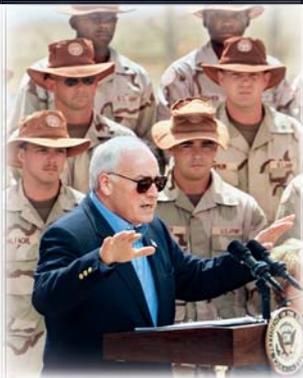


for children of all ages and their families that celebrates the ideas and ideals which are the foundations of our country. Her second children's book, *A Is for Abigail: An Almanac of Amazing American Women*, published September 16, 2003, tells the story of women's contributions to American history. Mrs. Cheney's net proceeds from both best-selling books are being donated to charity.

Mrs. Cheney earned her Bachelor of Arts degree with highest honors from Colorado College, her Master of Arts from the University of Colorado, and her Ph.D. with a specialization in 19th century British literature from the University of Wisconsin. She is the recipient of awards and honorary degrees from numerous colleges and universities. ■



Vice President Cheney watches as his wife Lynne Cheney demonstrates how to fold the U.S. flag properly with help from Jonathon Underland, 11, from Hatfield, New Jersey, at the Smithsonian Institute's National Museum of American History, June 9, 2002, in Washington, D.C.



Vice President Cheney praises Arkansas National Guard troops on peacekeeping duty in el-Sheikh, Egypt, March 13, 2002, during his Middle East visit.



Vice President Cheney and Secretary of State Colin Powell walk together following a Rose Garden press conference with President Bush, July 29, 2003.



PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATIONS*

The 20th amendment to the U.S. Constitution specifies that the term of each elected President of the United States begins at noon on January 20 of the year following the election. Each President must take the oath of office before assuming the duties of the position.

With the 2005 inauguration of George W. Bush, the oath has been taken 69 different times by the 43 Presidents of the United States. This numerical discrepancy results chiefly from two factors: a President must take the oath at the beginning of each term of office, and, because Inauguration Day has sometimes fallen on a Sunday, four Presidents (Hayes [1877], Wilson [1917], Eisenhower [1957], and Reagan [1985]) have taken the oath privately before the public inaugural ceremonies. In addition, President Arthur took the oath privately following the death of President Garfield and again two days later in the Capitol.

The 69 oaths administered to date have been taken in a wide variety of locations:

- ☆ U.S. Capitol—53 occasions
- ☆ White House—6 occasions
- ☆ Old Brick Capitol (site of present Supreme Court Building)—1 occasion
- ☆ Washington, D.C. (not in Capitol or White House)—2 occasions
- ☆ Outside Washington, D.C.—7 occasions

THE OATH OF OFFICE

Each President recites the following oath, in accordance with Article II, Section I of the U.S. 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.”

NOTABLE EVENTS AND MILESTONES

March 4, 1793—George Washington: Shortest inaugural address (135 words).

George Washington (1732-1799) delivered his first inaugural address to a joint session of Congress, assembled in Federal Hall, New York City, on April 30, 1789. The newly elected President delivered the speech in a deep, low voice that betrayed what one observer called “manifest embarrassment.” Aside from recommending constitutional amendments to satisfy citizens demanding a Bill of Rights, Washington confined himself to generalities. He closed by asking for a “divine blessing” on the American people and their elected representatives. In delivering an inaugural address, Washington went beyond the constitutional requirement of taking an oath of office and thus established a precedent that has been followed since by every elected President.

March 4, 1801—Thomas Jefferson: The first and probably only President to walk to and from his inaugural; first newspaper extra of an inaugural address, printed by the *National Intelligencer*.

March 4, 1857—James Buchanan: First inaugural known to have been photographed.

March 4, 1865—Abraham Lincoln: First time that African-Americans participated in the inaugural parade.

March 4, 1897—William McKinley: First inaugural recorded by movie camera.

March 4, 1909—William H. Taft: First use of an automobile in an inaugural parade (President Taft was not an occupant).

March 4, 1917, and March 5, 1917—Woodrow Wilson: First time that women participated in the inaugural parade.

March 4, 1921—Warren G. Harding: First President to ride to and from his inaugural in an automobile; first use of loudspeakers at an inaugural.

March 4, 1925—Calvin Coolidge: First inaugural to be broadcast nationwide by radio.

January 10, 1945—Franklin D. Roosevelt: First and only time a President was inaugurated for a fourth term. (The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1951, restricts the presidency to two terms.)

January 20, 1949—Harry S. Truman: First inauguration to be televised.

January 20, 1961—John F. Kennedy: First President to be inaugurated on the extended East Front; last President to wear traditional stovepipe hat to the inauguration.

November 22, 1963—Lyndon B. Johnson: First time that the oath was administered in an airplane (Air Force One, a Boeing 707, at Love Field in Dallas, Texas).

August 4, 1974—Gerald R. Ford: First unelected Vice President to assume the presidency; first Vice President to assume the presidency under the provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, which specifies that, upon the resignation of the President, the Vice President shall become President.

January 20, 1977—Jimmy Carter: First President to walk all the way from the Capitol to the White House with his family after ceremony; provisions were made for the handicapped to watch the parade.

January 20, 1981—Ronald Reagan: First inaugural held on the West Terrace of the Capitol; first closed-captioning of television broadcast for the hearing impaired.

January 20, 1997—William J. Clinton: First time that the ceremony was broadcast live on the Internet.

January 20, 2001—George W. Bush: First time that a former President (George H. W. Bush) attended his son’s inauguration as President.

*Sources: Architect of the Capitol, James H. Hutson and Janice E. Ruth, Manuscript Division Library of Congress, and “I Do Solemnly Swear...” <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/pi-html/pihome.html>.

MEMORABLE WORDS

“To a few of us here today, this is a solemn and most momentous occasion; and yet, in the history of our Nation, it is a commonplace occurrence. The orderly transfer of authority as called for in the Constitution routinely takes place as it has for almost two centuries and few of us stop to think how unique we really are. In the eyes of many in the world, this every-four-year ceremony we accept as normal is nothing less than a miracle.”

—Ronald Reagan, January 20, 1981

“On each national day of inauguration since 1789, the people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States. In Washington’s day the task of the people was to create and weld together a nation. In Lincoln’s day the task of the people was to preserve that Nation from disruption from within. In this day the task of the people is to save that Nation and its institutions from disruption from without.”

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, January 20, 1941





Photo above on left is of President Abraham Lincoln's first inauguration on the steps of the U.S. Capitol in 1861. Center photo is of President Grover Cleveland's inaugural parade in front of the White House in 1885. Photo on right is of President John F. Kennedy's inauguration in 1961 at the east portico of the U.S. Capitol.

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