The family of President George Herbert Walker Bush (1924-2018) appears to have migrated from Essex, England in the beginning of the 17th century, when John Bush and Grace Saunders of Cape Porpoise migrated to New England\(^1\), where their children Samuel Bush (born 1637), Edward Bush (born 1642), James Bush (born 1646), Samuel Bush (born 1647), Jonathan Bush Sr (born 1650), Reynold Bush (born 1652), George Bush (born 1652) and John Bush Jr (born 1655) were born\(^2\). However, it appears John Bush and Grace Saunders were not on the passenger list of Mayflower\(^3\).

Bartholomew Gosnold was the first English navigator who deviated from the old route Southward by the way of

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\(^{2}\) Plate 8. The family of President George Herbert Walker Bush from Essex, England.

\(^{3}\) Plate 9. The first English navigator who deviated from the old route Southward by the way of New England.
the Canaries and West Indies, and again steering Northwardly. Gosnold sailed from Falmouth, March 26th, 1602, with a company of thirty-two persons, and steering as near West by compass as the wind would permit, made land May 14th, at or about the forty third degree of north latitude called Mavoshen, the Indian name of the country. This was probably the first land discovered in that part of North America since called New England4.

Of the 102 colonists of the first permanent colony in New England (1620, at Plymouth, Massachusetts), 35 were members of the English Separatist Church (a radical faction of Puritanism) who had earlier fled to Leiden, the Netherlands, to escape persecution at home. Seeking a more abundant life along with religious freedom, the Pilgrims negotiated with a London stock company to finance a pilgrimage to America aboard Mayflower. Unlike the Pilgrims, the Puritans a decade later did not break with the Church of England, but instead sought to reform it5.

Most Puritans who migrated to North America came in the decade 1630-1640 in what is known as the Great Migration. Primarily an exodus of families, over 13,000 men, women, and children sailed to Massachusetts in this decade6. They were highly literate and skilled. Most of the Puritans who came to New England were prosperous middle-class families. They were different from the poor, single male immigrants who predominated immigration to other regions of America. The community’s spiritual outlook and the material conditions
experienced by the first generation in New England fostered a stable way of life. The Puritans left behind stable economic lives in England for an uncertain future in a land to build a City Upon a Hill. They came to America to live righteous and spiritual lives, rather than to get rich. And they didn’t let just anyone join their movement.

The Bush family that migrated from England to New England in the beginning of the 17th century is part of the New England culture developed over the past few centuries beginning with Puritan Pilgrim heritage. By the end of 20th century, the Bush family has emerged as one of the political dynasties of America. The most distinguished member of the family was President George Herbert Walker Bush, who presided over the most challenging political international turmoil in the history and navigated the world safely in to the dawn of a new era, but only to see the opportunity created by him wasted away by the later presidents and neoconservative leaders of America.

Bush was the son of Prescott Sheldon Bush, an investment banker and U.S. senator from Connecticut, and Dorothy Walker Bush, scion of a prominent St. Louis, Missouri, family. (Her father established the amateur golf competition known as the Walker Cup.) He served from 1942 to 1944 as a torpedo bomber pilot on aircraft carriers in the Pacific during World War II, flying some 58 combat missions; he was shot down by the Japanese in 1944. For his service he won the Distinguished Flying Cross.
In January 1945 he married Barbara Pierce (Barbara Bush), who was the granddaughter of an Ohio Supreme Court justice, and was related to Franklin Pierce, the 14th president of the United States. Bush attended Yale University, graduating in 1948. Rejecting a position in his father’s firm, he moved with his young family to Texas and became a salesman of oil field supplies. He cofounded the Bush-Overbey Oil Development Company (1951), the Zapata Petroleum Corporation (1953), and the Zapata Off-Shore Company (1954).

In 1966, Bush was elected to a Republican seat in the US House of Representatives. Then, President Richard M. Nixon appointed him to serve as US ambassador to the United Nations (UN; 1971–72). In 1973, Bush became chairman of the Republican National Committee. Later in 1974, President Gerald R. Ford named Bush chief of the US Liaison Office in Beijing. Soon after (1976), Bush was asked to head the Central Intelligence Agency. As CIA director, Bush took steps to ensure that the agency’s activities did not exceed congressional authorization. In May 1980, he threw his support behind Reagan and became his running mate. The Reagan-Bush ticket defeated the Democratic ticket of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale by a wide margin and then the two were reelected in 1984 for a second term in an even greater landslide. As vice president, Bush traveled more than one million miles as the administration’s representative. Together with his running mate, Dan Quayle, he defeated the Democratic candidate, Michael Dukakis, in the general election, winning 53 percent of the popular vote.
Bush’s presidency oversaw world events of large proportion, including the collapse of communism in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, the reunification of Germany, and the Tiananmen Square massacre in China. In November 1990, Bush met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Paris and signed a mutual nonaggression pact of a symbolic conclusion to the Cold War and treaties sharply reducing the number of weapons that the two superpowers had stockpiled over the decades of Cold War hostility, only to be discarded by the following presidents of US destroying the prospects of peace with Russia.

Bush increased the US military presence in the Persian Gulf region to about 500,000 troops within a few months. When the American ally Iraq failed to withdraw from Kuwait, he authorized a US-led air offensive that began on January 16–17, 1991. The ensuing Persian Gulf War culminated in an Allied ground offensive in late February that decimated Iraq’s armies and restored Kuwait’s independence and established a no-fly zone in the Norther Kurdish region controlling Iraq’s activities and its oil reserves. Bush’s approval rating soared to about 90 percent.

However, in the 1992 presidential election, Bush lost in a race in which independent anti-NAFTA candidate Ross Perot spent some $65 million of his personal fortune to win about 19 percent of the popular vote, more than any third candidate had received since Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. The loss was widely erroneously attributed to tax increase by the Bush administration. In reality, it was Ross Perot who spoiled the election for Bush, similar to Ralph Nader did to Al Gore in 2000 presidential elections favoring the son, George W Bush. A wised Trump took over the Republican Party to combine the advantage of the third candidate with the established strength of the two-party system along with the 5% misogynist element in the American society.
President George Herbert Walker Bush’s long distinguished career and public service ended on November 30, 2018, at the ripe age of 94, soon after his wife Barbara passed away ending an exemplary long 50-year marriage, a rarity in the Western Culture.

**LONGEVITY:** Longevity derived from the Latin word *longaevitās* (*longus* (long) and *aevum* (age)) is defined as long life, and is the average lifespan expected under ideal conditions. The average baby born in 1900 lived about a half-century. Nowadays, the life expectancy of people in the United States is nearly 81 years for women and 76 years for men. According to the CDC, anyone born in 2006 could expect to live about 77.5 years.

The longevity is influenced by genetics, the environment, and lifestyle. Environmental improvements beginning in the 1900s extended the average life span dramatically with significant improvements in the availability of food and clean water, better housing and living conditions, reduced exposure to infectious diseases, and access to medical care. Most significant were public health advances that reduced premature death by decreasing the risk of infant mortality, increasing the chances of surviving childhood, and avoiding infection and communicable disease. Now people in the United States live about 80 years on average, but some individuals survive for much longer.

It appears luck has an important role to play in the longevity of an individual. Dr William Frankland, aged 106, has helped transform our understanding of allergies during his long career in medicine, who came close to death so many times, but somehow, he always managed to miss it. Similarly, President Bush was given a second chance during the World War II, as if he was predestined to establish a peace opportunity between Russia and the West, and went on to commemorate his 75th, 80th, 85th and 90 birthdays by leaping out of flying planes.
REFERENCES AND NOTES

1 New England (includes the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut) was named by Captain John Smith, who explored its shores in 1614 for some London merchants. New England was soon settled by English Puritans whose aversion to idleness and luxury served admirably the need of fledgling communities where the work to be done was so prodigious and the hands so few.

Bush Family Genealogy:


- **Samuel Bush Sr.** (1647-1733) was born in Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, United States; Son of John Bush of Cape Porpoise and Grace Palmer (Saunders); Husband of Mary Bush; Sara Bush and Abigail Bush; Father of Samuel Bush, Jr.; David Bush; Mary Bush; Ebenezer Bush; Daniel Bush and 3 others; Brother of Deborah Mackholm, Samuel Bush, Jonathan Bush Sr., Reynold Bush; John Bush Jr.; Richard Bush; Edouard Bush and 3 others. Samuel Bush Sr. [https://www.geni.com/people/Samuel-Bush/600000002905110668]

- **Samuel Bush Jr.** (1677-1733) was born in Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, United States; Son of Samuel Bush and Mary Bush; Husband of Mary Bush; Father of Samuel Bush; Mary Bush; Japheth / Joseph Bush; Rachel Bush; Mary Bush and 3 others; Brother of David Bush; Mary Bush; Ebenezer Bush and Daniel Bush; Half-brother of Richard Bush; Abigail Clark and Sarah Bush. Samuel Bush Jr. [https://www.geni.com/people/Samuel-Bush-Jr/6000000002905138218?through=600000002905110668]


- **Captain Timothy Bush Sr.** (1735–1815), born in Bristol, Bristol County, Rhode Island, United States, was an American Revolution militia captain; Son of Richard Bush and Mary Bush; Husband of Deborah Bush; Father of Timothy Bush, Jr., Brother of Richard Bush and Abigail Bush. Captain Timothy Bush Sr. [https://www.geni.com/people/Captain-Timothy-Bush-Sr/6000000003075885186]

Vegetarian Links

Deborah Mackholm (born 1605, Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, United States) seems to beOriginal Ma

O Son God; Savoir!
Then dazzling beam of life-persuasion light!
Sublime mystery sounding from afar!
Swell because the love too potent on the sight!
This radiant topic of strength and youth!
Flowing steadily

We now close!
All luminous yet illuminated by His {{illumination}!}
The wondrous Nature is enlightened by His light!
— Kathepani—

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May the golden - eyed Saviour come hither!
Shining forth he rises from the top of the dome!
Praised by sinners, say God Saviour!
Showered forth he never relined his place!
He brings forth the elevation of the sky the world!
Shining, for shining, the shining wondrous!
— Rig Veda, vi. 65

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May the golden-rayed Saturn now bring forth
Shining forth he rose from the lap of the demo
Praised by siyeha, say God Saturn!
Stripped forth and never wished his place
He strides forth the emperor of the sky the world!
Saying, for shining, the shining awakened!
- Rig Veda, vi. 65

In these days!
All luminaries get illuminated by His energies!
The whole Universe is enlightened by His light!
- Kathopanishad

May 18th: SC: तरसविनिवेशम ैण्डी देवत्वी धीमसी पियो यो नः: प्रविनदत्ताः।

4 History of Kennebunk Port, from its first discovery by Bartholomew Gosnold, May 14, 1602, to A. D. 1837
5 People & Ideas: The Puritans http://www.pbs.org/godinamerica/people/puritans.html
6 Puritans of New England https://www.legendsofamerica.com/puritans/
8 Puritanism in New England https://public.wsu.edu/~campbelld/amlit/purdef.htm
9 Neoconservatism, variant of the political ideology of conservatism that combines features of traditional conservatism with political individualism and a qualified endorsement of free markets. Neoconservatism arose in the United States in the 1970s among intellectuals who shared a dislike of communism and a disdain for the counterculture of the 1960s, especially its political radicalism and its animus against authority, custom, and tradition. As evidence of the moral corruption of Western civilization, they cite violent and sexually explicit films, television programs, and video games, and they point to popular music that is rife with obscenities that have lost their capacity to shock and disgust. Actions once regarded as shameful are now accepted as normal. For example, most people in the West now consider it perfectly acceptable for unmarried men and women to live together and to have children. These phenomena amount to defining deviancy down, as the neoconservative sociologist and US senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan once charged. Such degenerate behavior, say neoconservatives, indicates a broader and deeper cultural crisis afflicting Western civilization. The American political intellectual James Q. Wilson, for example, traced the crisis to the 18th-century European Enlightenment, which encouraged people to question established authority, to criticize religion, and to reject traditional beliefs. Other neoconservatives blame the “adversarial” counterculture of the 1960s, which dismissed traditional values and religion as old-fashioned, irrelevant, or even reactionary. Whatever its source, neoconservatives maintain that this degeneration represents a real and present danger to Western civilization. … Neoconservatives also hold that the modern liberal ideal of cultural diversity, or multiculturalism—the principle of not only tolerating but also respecting different religions and cultures and encouraging them to coexist harmoniously—tends to undermine the traditional culture of any country that tries to put it into practice. It also encourages the excesses of “political correctness”—that is, an overly acute sensitivity to offending people of other backgrounds, outlooks, and cultures. These trends, they believe, are likely to produce a conservative backlash, such as those that took place in Denmark and the Netherlands, where anti-immigrant political parties became increasingly popular in the 1990s and early 2000s.


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13 The Real Modern Quintessential American “Beauty and the Beast”


15 How You Can Increase Your Longevity https://www.verywellhealth.com/what-is-longevity-2273930

16 Understanding Life Expectancy https://www.verywellhealth.com/understanding-life-expectancy-2223950


19 “My life was saved for the second time during the war—all thanks to the flip of a coin. I was stationed in Singapore during World War II, and another doctor and I decided to spin a coin to determine our assignments. I called heads and won. The man who lost went to Queen Alexandra Hospital where he was brutally murdered by Japanese forces in 1942. I was spared that attack but was later held as a prisoner of war on what’s now known as Sentosa Island—incidentally, where the US-North Korea summit was recently held.” Grandfather of allergy: Dr William Frankland, the 106-year-old doctor https://www.imperial.ac.uk/blog/imperial-medicine/2018/09/19/grandfather-of-allergy-dr-william-frankland-the-106-year-old-doctor/
George H.W. Bush narrowly avoided being eaten by Japanese soldiers during World War II. He and nine fellow naval aviators had to evade their Japanese enemy. Only one managed to successfully avoid capture — and even then, it was all by luck. It was 20-year-old Lt. George H.W. Bush. 


THIS DAY IN HISTORY 2 SEPTEMBER 1944 Navy aviator George H.W. Bush and his squadron attacked https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/navy-aviator-george-h-w-bush-and-his-squadron-attacked. On this day in 1944, future President George Herbert Walker Bush is serving as a torpedo bomber pilot in the Pacific theater of World War II when his squadron is attacked by Japanese anti-aircraft guns. Bush was forced to bail out of the plane over the ocean.

Only to see the peace opportunity squandered away by his followers including his son under the influence of neoconservatism, successive presidents, and the Global Military Industrial Complex (How the Military Industrial Complex Controls America - Global Research) that has been ruling the world from beginning of human history, e.g., the War of Great Indian Continent (Mahabharata) more than five millennia ago (Weapons and War Strategies used in Mahabharata) at the beginning of which Lord Krishna enlightened Warrior Arjuna in the Divine Song (Bhagavadgita) that the war was inevitable in the cyclical nature of the Universe and he must perform his Military Duty.

George Bush Sr celebrates 90th birthday with skydive
O Sun God, Saviour! 
Then dazzling beam of life, persuer of light!
Sublime mystery of rays! 
Shines forth he rises from the top of the dome!
From the earth to the heaven! 
He rises forth the perfection of the sky, the world!
Easing, far-sparing, the shining wonder!
- Rig Veda, vi, 65

May the golden-rayed Saviour come hither!
Shining forth he rises from the top of the dome!
Graceful by sinners, my God Saviour!
Shining forth he neverMarco his place!
He shines forth the perfection of the sky, the world!
Easing, far-sparing, the shining wonder!
- Rig Veda, vi, 65

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