

"America is never wholly herself unless she is engaged in high moral principle. We as a people have such a purpose today. It is to make kinder the face of the nation and gentler the face of the world." - President George H.W. Bush



GEORGE H.W. BUSH PRESIDENTIAL
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM:

DIPLOMACY DRAMA

SECONDARY

OBJECTIVE:

Students will use a primary source analysis process to categorize information between the Fall of the Berlin Wall and Persian Gulf War.

TOPIC:

Diplomacy and Foreign Relationships

SECONDARY SOCIAL STUDIES TEKS:

6.13D, 6.19A, 6.19B, 6.19C, 7.7E, 7.17A, 7.20A, 7.20B, 7.20C, 8.15D, 8.21A, 8.22A, 8.29A, 8.29B, 8.29C, WG.15A, WG.21D, WH.15A, WH.20A, WH.21F, WH.28C, WH.28E, US.11A, US.23A, US.28A, US.28B, US.28C, USG.1F, USG.2B, USG.7B, USG.7G, USG.19A

Social Studies TEKS reflect the NEW Streamlined TEKS that will be implemented in elementary schools in the 2020-2021 school year.

DIPLOMACY DRAMA

SECONDARY

TOPIC:

Diplomacy and Foreign Relationships of President George H.W. Bush

CONNECTION TO PRESIDENT GEORGE H.W. BUSH:

Students will be analyzing the foreign policies of President George H.W. Bush and identify how he used diplomacy to solve worldwide problems.

CONSTITUTION CONNECTION:

Students will have to understand the three branches of government and how they interact with each other to run the country and influence the world.

OBJECTIVE:

Students will use a primary source analysis process to categorize information between the Fall of the Berlin Wall and Persian Gulf War.

PROGRAM MATERIALS:

PILLARS TO LIVE BY: PASSPORT RESOURCE (page S3): 1 per student or student group

PILLARS SORT CARDS (page S4): 1 per student or student group

SECURITY BRIEFING (page S5): 1 set per student or student group

SECURITY BRIEFING LETTER (page S6): 1 per student or student group.

3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT CARD SORT (page S7-S12): 1 per student or student group

PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIALS:

DIPLOMACY REVIEW (page S13 -S14): 1 per student or student group

DIPLOMACY RESOURCE CARDS (page E15 -E22): 1 per student or student group

PILLARS TO LIVE BY: CLOSURE SHEET (page S23): 1 per student or student group

THE BOTTOM LINE (page S24 -S29): 1 per student or student group

PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Teachers will use the passport for learning slide to guide class discussion of the Pillars to Live By.
2. Divide students into groups, with 3-4 students in each group. Give each student or student group the 3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT CARD SORT. Students will categorize the information with the branch of government they belong.
3. Review the card sort with the class to make sure they have the correct information with each branch of government.
4. Give each student or student group a set of primary sources. The students must use the analysis handouts to determine which President the primary source best belongs.
 - PART ONE: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the CONFLICT best belongs.
 - PART TWO: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the MAPS best belongs.
 - PART THREE: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the VISUALS best belongs.
 - PART FOUR: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the LEADERS best belongs.
 - PART FIVE: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the U.S. COMMUNICATIONS best belongs.
 - PART SIX: Use the analysis handout to determine which event the SOLUTIONS best belongs.
5. Teachers may require students to justify their answer with a specific amount of evidence from the primary source.
6. Students may complete the BOTTOM LINE handout

STUDENT SKILLS ASSESSMENT:

- Have students (or student groups) complete THE BOTTOM LINE worksheet at the end of the activity.
- Students will complete their PILLARS TO LIVE BY: CLOSURE SHEET.



SECONDARY

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S

PILLARS TO LIVE BY

PASSPORT FOR LEARNING
RESOURCE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Read through George H.W. Bush's Pillars to Live By.

With your shoulder partner discuss which pillar you think is the most important for President of the United States to have:

- Lifetime of Service
- Putting People First in Decision Making
- Building Relationships to Better the World

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S
Pillars to Live By

1ST PILLAR
Lifetime of Service



Congressman Bush with President Dwight Eisenhower



President Bush and President Gorbachev confer in the Red Room of the White House.

2ND PILLAR

Putting People First in
Decision Making



Congressman George Bush visits with soldiers during his trip to Southeast Asia.

President Bush signs the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Evan Kemp, Chairman, EEO Commission, Justin Dart, Chairman, President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, Rev. Harold Wilke and Swift Parrino, Chairperson, National Council on Disability, join him in the South Lawn of the White House.



President and Mrs. Bush present the Medal of Arts to John Updike at the White House.

3RD PILLAR

Building Relationships
to Better the World

U.S. Liaison to China, George Bush, speaks with Yu Zhan, Vice-Minister of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Wang Yeqiu, Director of the Bureau of Historical Relic Administration.



George Bush with Chinese citizens during his time as U.S. Liaison to China

INSTRUCTIONS:

At the end of our program you will be asked to make a connection from your learning to one or all of George H.W. Bush's Pillars to Live By.

"Any definition of a successful life must include serving others."
- George H.W. Bush



Student Learning Connections

Now that you have learned about George H.W. Bush, explain how President Bush demonstrated a pillar to live by. You will receive a sticker for each pillar connection you are able to make.

1ST PILLAR
Lifetime of Service



2ND PILLAR
Putting People First in
Decision Making



3RD PILLAR
Building Relationships to Better
the World



1ST PILLAR

Lifetime of Service



2ND PILLAR

Putting People First in
Decision Making



3RD PILLAR

Building Relationships
to Better the World



EDUCATOR'S GUIDE

DIPLOMACY DRAMA

SECONDARY

SECURITY BRIEFING



55 DIPLOMACY DRAMA

PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Complete the 3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT CARD SORT
2. Each student or student group will get a set of DIPLOMACY REVIEWS
3. Categorize the images and documents with the event that you think they best belong
4. Justify your answer with evidence from the primary source
5. Complete the BOTTOM LINE handout
6. Complete the PILLARS TO LIVE BY: CLOSURE SHEET

KEY VOCABULARY

FOREIGN- outside one's own country

DOMESTIC- originating within one's own country

DIPLOMACY- the profession, activity, or skill of managing relationships with other countries

WRAP UP:

Fill out THE BOTTOM LINE worksheet after you have completed the activity.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

NATIONAL SECURITY REVIEW

MEMORANDUM FOR MY FELLOW AMERICANS

Subject: The success of the United States is dependent upon you, the people.

My fellow Americans, the people of the United States rely on their president to serve as their chief diplomat around the world. I worked hard to build relationships with leaders from all over the world in order to protect the citizens of the United States. Two of my greatest diplomatic accomplishments were the Fall of the Berlin Wall and Persian Gulf War. I was going to send information on each event to some of our elected leaders, but the labels on the boxes fell off. Can you help me categorize this information between my diplomatic accomplishments so our current leaders can follow the example that has been set for them? Diplomacy is hard, but I know you are up for the challenge! Thank you for your service to our country.

Good luck, the future of our nation is in your hands.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Geo Bush".

DISCLAIMER: THIS IS NOT AN ORIGINAL PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENT.

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958,
AS AMENDED

~~TOP SECRET~~

SECONDARY

3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

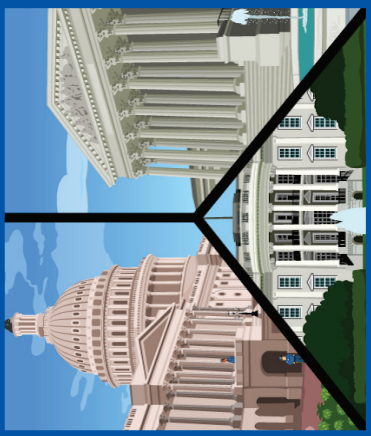
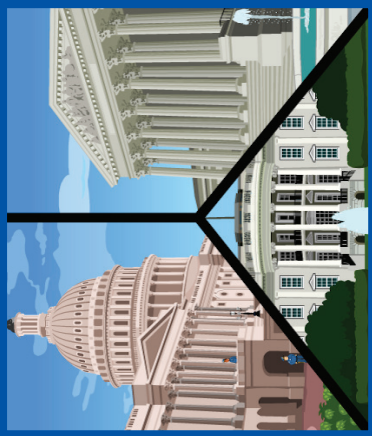
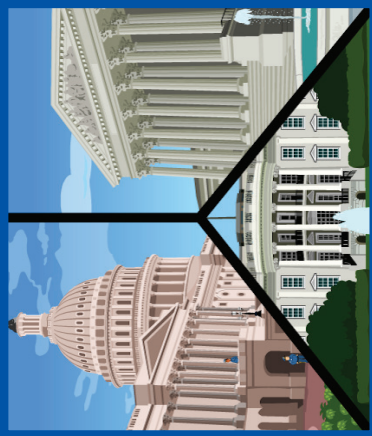
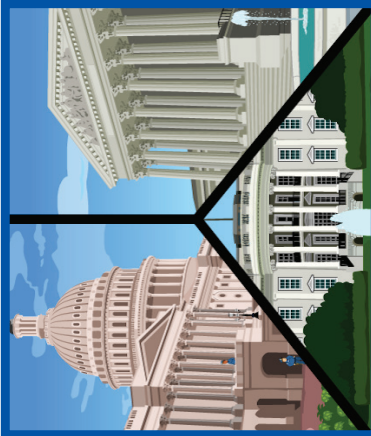
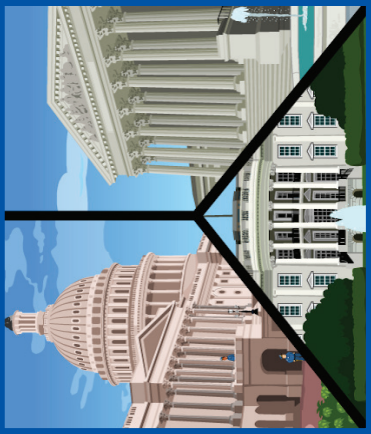
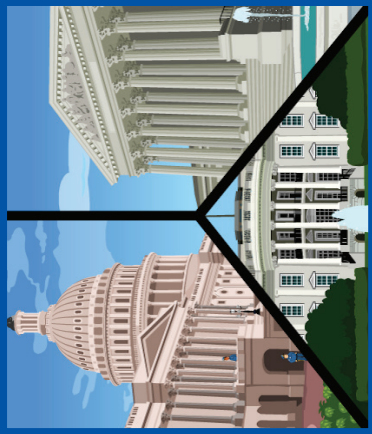
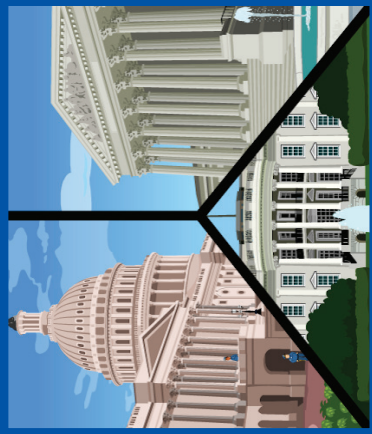
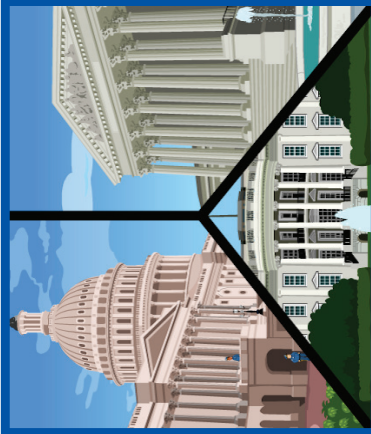
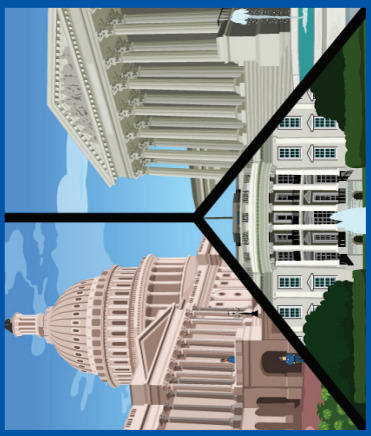
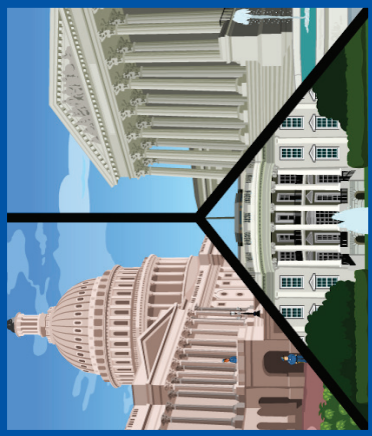
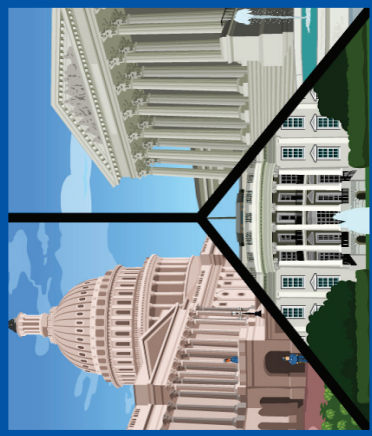
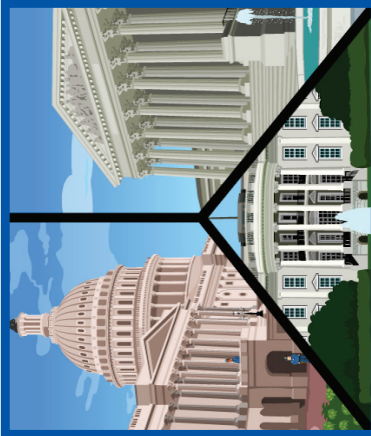
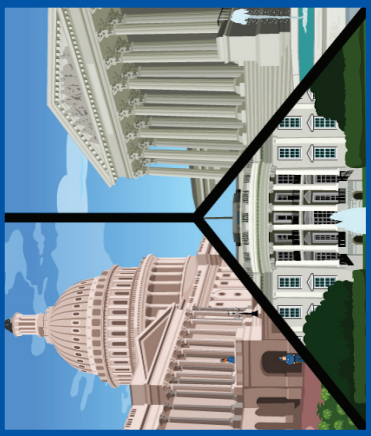
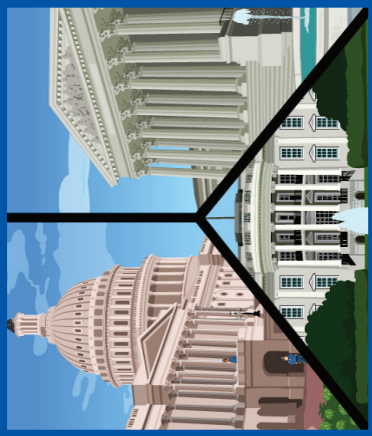
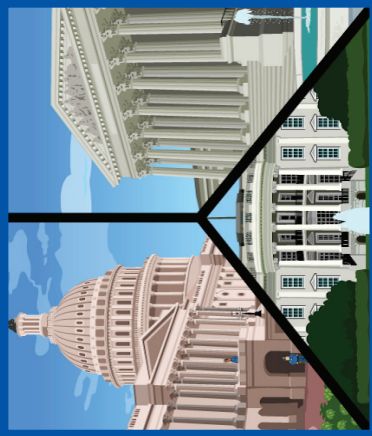
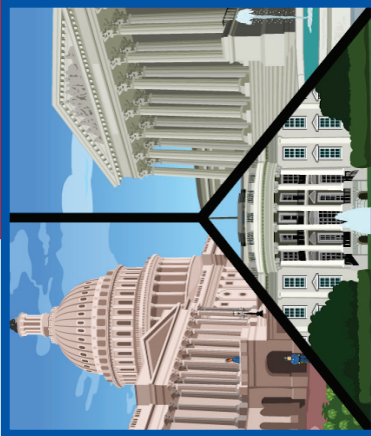
CARD SORT

| | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| State of the Union Address | Not directly elected by the people | Lives and works in the White House | 4 year term- 2 term max |
| Conducts diplomacy with other nations | Negotiate and sign treaties | Power to issue executive orders | Power to extend pardons |
| Power to sign bills into laws | Power to veto bills | Commander in Chief of Military | Appoints justices to Supreme Court |
| Job: Enforce Laws | President, Vice President, Cabinet | Must be at least 35 years old | Must be a natural born citizen |

SECONDARY

3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

CARD SORT



3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

CARD SORT

House of
Representatives-
must be 25 years
old

Power to levy &
collect taxes

6 year terms

Power to approve
treaties

House of
Representatives &
Senate

Power to declare
war

2 year terms

Speaker of the
House is 2nd in
line to succeed the
president after the
Vice President

Congress

Power to introduce
a bill

Power to coin &
print money

Power to approve
presidential
appointments

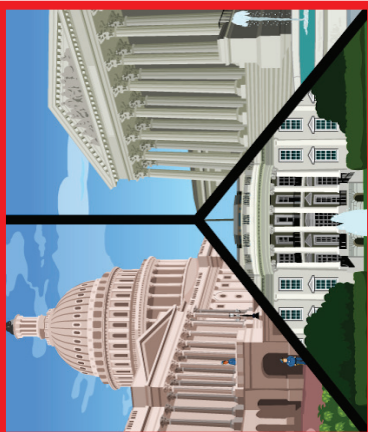
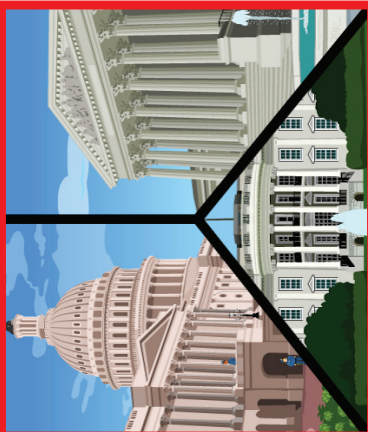
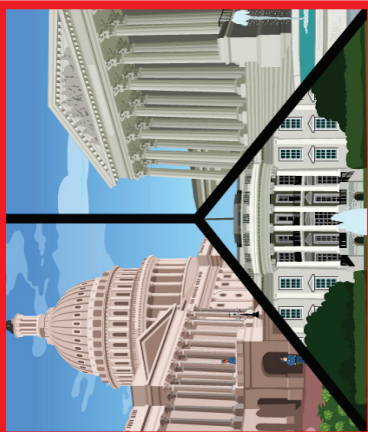
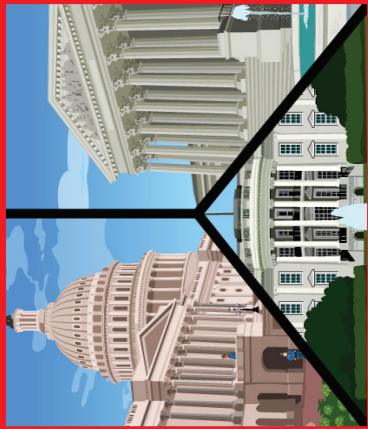
Job: Make Laws

Senate-
must be 30 years
old

Power to regulate
commerce
between the states
& other nations

Power to impeach
the president

CARD SORT



3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

CARD SORT

**Job: Interpret the
Laws**

Supreme Court

Serve for life

Judicial Review

**Power to rule laws
unconstitutional**

**Power to tell
president that his
actions are not
allowed by the
constitution**

**Final judge in all
cases involving
laws of Congress**

9 Justices serve

**Ensuring that each
branch recognizes
the limits of its
own powers**

**Protects civil rights
and liberties**

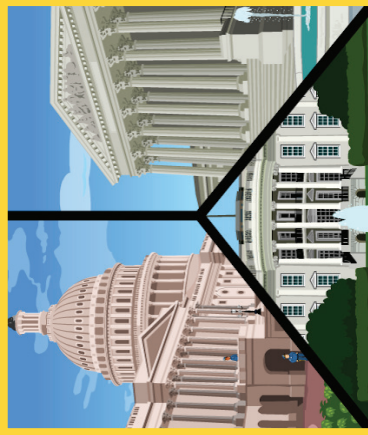
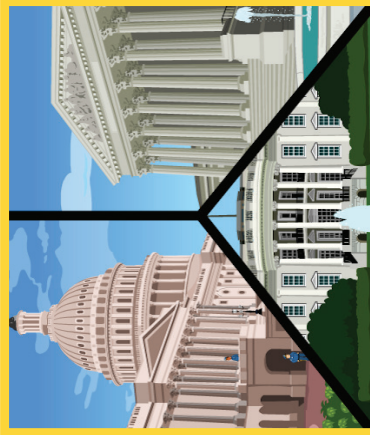
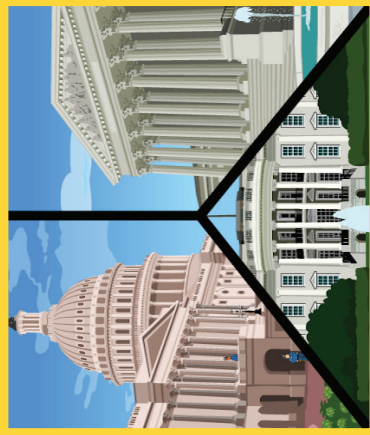
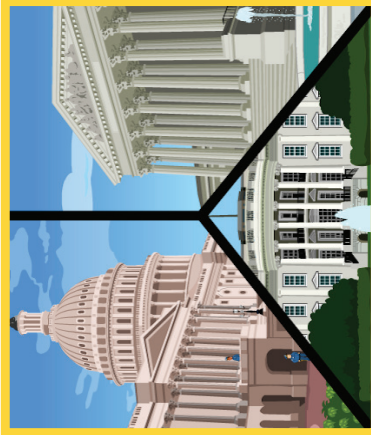
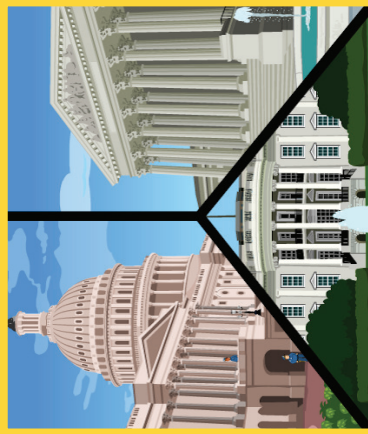
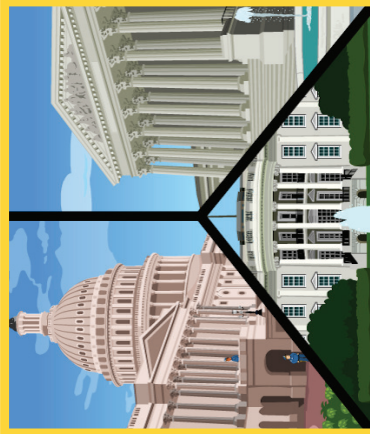
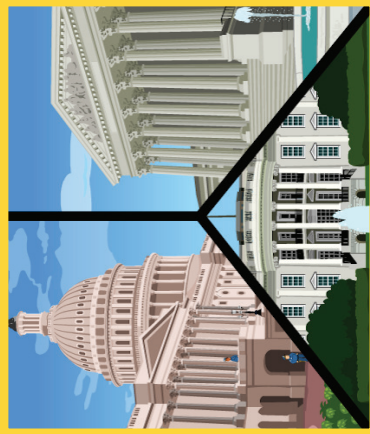
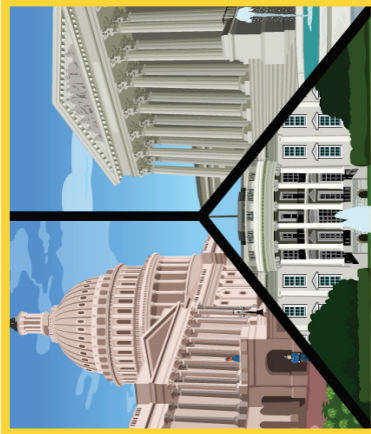
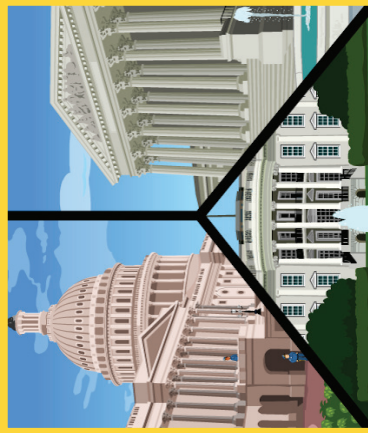
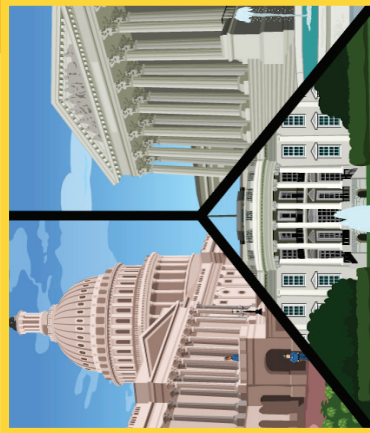
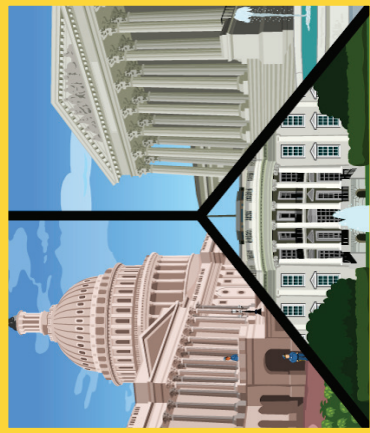
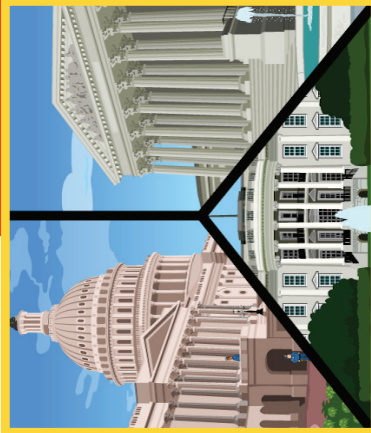
**Final court of
criminal appeals**

**Power to hear
cases between two
states**

SECONDARY

3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

CARD SORT



SECONDARY

DIPLOMACY DRAMA

PRIMARY SOURCE
MATERIALS:
DIPLOMACY REVIEW

Fall of the Berlin Wall CONFLICT



BACKGROUND

After World War II ended, Germany and its capital, Berlin were divided into four zones. On May 8, 1949, the French, United Kingdom and U.S. zones were combined into West Germany under a democratic republic government. East Germany was controlled by the Soviet Union under a communist government. Berlin was also divided between West Berlin, democratic republic and East Berlin, communist rule.

From 1949-1961, more than 2.5

million East Germans escaped to West Germany with many of them escaping by crossing the checkpoints between East and West Berlin. The numbers fleeing to the West became so bad, that overnight East German soldiers laid down 30 miles of barbed wire. This closed off East Berlin from West Berlin. When families awoke the next morning in West Berlin many realized they were now cut off from other members of their family who lived across the street in East

Berlin.

Eventually, the East German communist government built a 15 foot high concrete wall topped with barbed wire and guard towers. East Germany and the Soviet Union said the wall was to protect the people of East Germany but everyone knew it was to keep the East Germans from leaving.

SECONDARY

DIPLOMACY DRAMA

PRIMARY SOURCE
MATERIALS:

DIPLOMACY REVIEW

Persian Gulf War

CONFLICT



BACKGROUND

On August 2nd, 1990 the Iraqi Army led by Saddam Hussein invaded and occupied Kuwait. This invasion was condemned by many nations and the United Nations Security Council. President George H.W. Bush immediately condemned the invasion, as did the governments of Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

The U.N. Security Council authorized the use of “all necessary means” of force against Iraq if they did not withdraw from Kuwait.

After Hussein refused to withdraw from Iraq, a coalition [countries that work together] of 35 nations led by the U.S. worked to defeat Iraq and drive them out of Kuwait. President George H.W. Bush

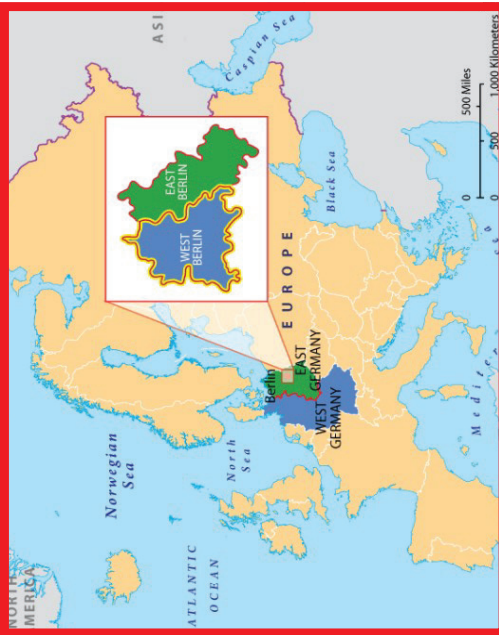
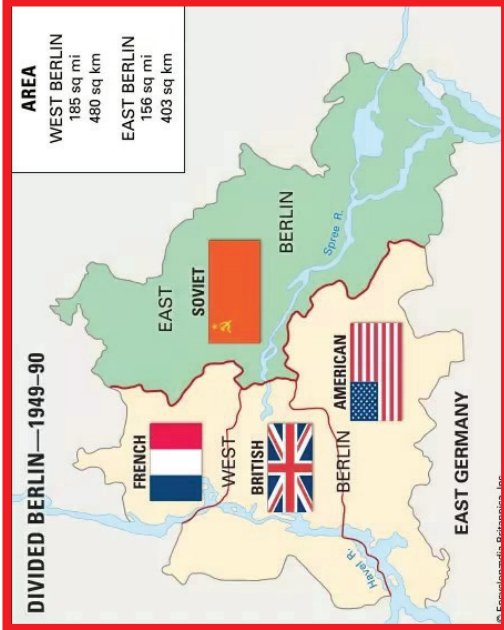
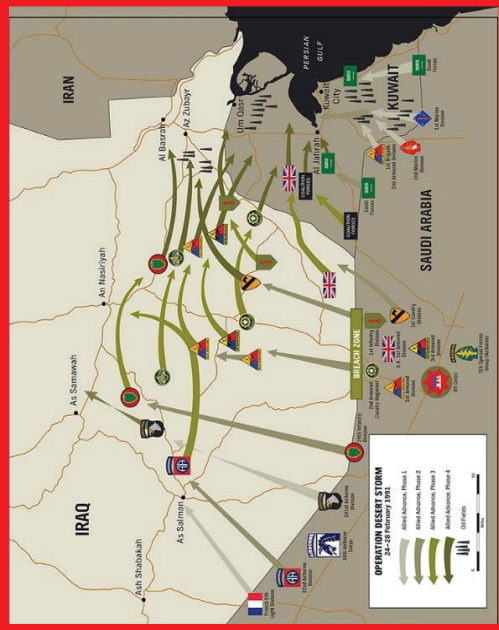
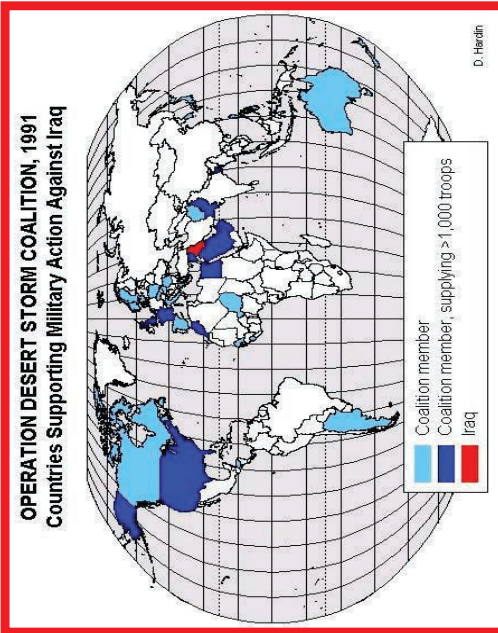
met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Great Britain and the leaders of many other countries, especially the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to keep them informed of the progress in liberating [freeing] Kuwait.

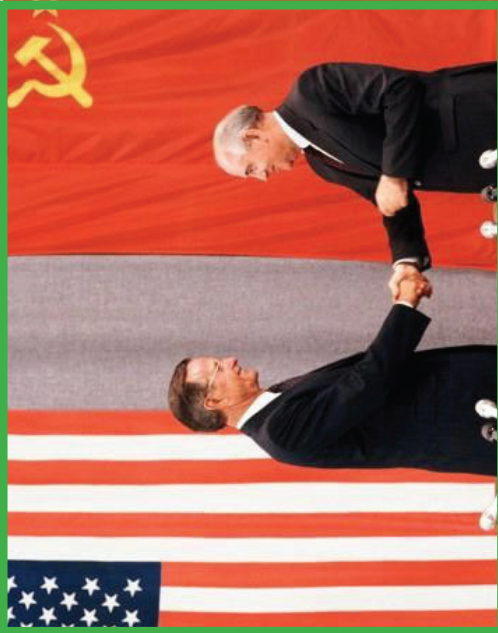
On the evening of November 9, 1989, East Germany announced an easing of travel restrictions to the West, and thousands demanded passage through the Berlin Wall. Faced with growing demonstrations, East German border guards opened the borders. The next day, East German troops began dismantling the wall. In 1990, East and West Germany were formally reunited.

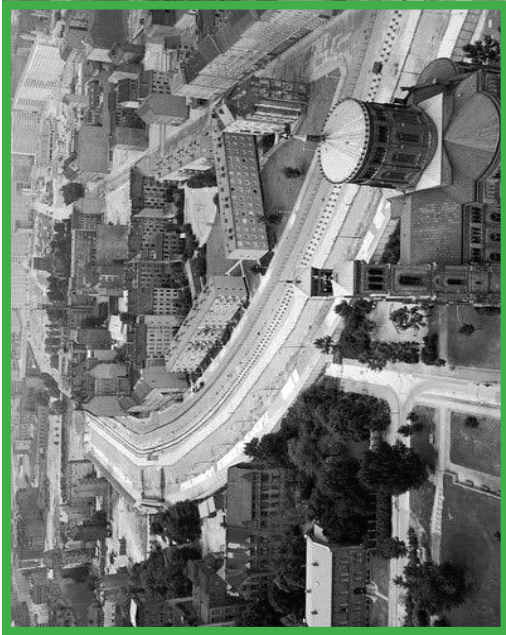
President George H.W. Bush worked tirelessly with both Helmut Kohl, leader of West Germany and Mikhail Gorbachev, leader of the Soviet Union to help East Germany and West Germany reunite. By October 1990, East Germany no longer existed, there was only Germany and the Cold War had ended.

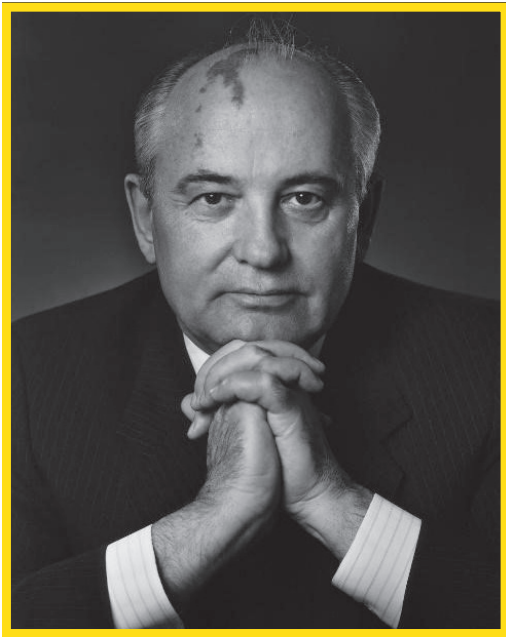
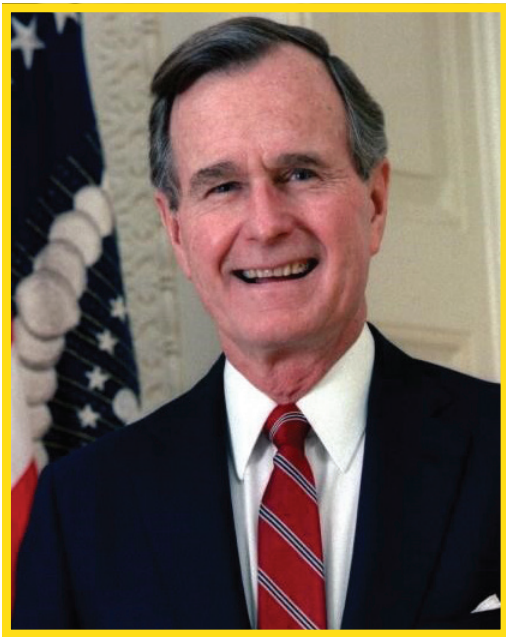
The Persian Gulf War began on January 17, 1991 with a massive U.S. led airstrike against Iraq. On February 24, 1991 troops on the ground moved from Saudi Arabia into Kuwait and southern Iraq. Over the next four days, coalition forces encircled and defeated the Iraqis and liberated Kuwait. At the same time, U.S. forces stormed into Iraq some 120 miles west of Kuwait, attacking Iraq's tank division from the rear.

With the Iraqi army defeated, President George H.W. Bush declared a ceasefire [both sides stop fighting] on February 28, ending the Persian Gulf War. According to the peace terms that Hussein later accepted, Iraq would recognize Kuwait's independence and get rid of all its weapons of mass destruction.









DIPLOMACY DRAMA COMMUNICATIONS RESOURCE CARDS

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMCON

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Call from Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany (U)

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Helmut Kohl, Chancellor
Robert Hutchings, NSC Staff (Notetaker)
Gisela Marcuse (Interpreter)

DATE, TIME AND PLACE: February 13, 1990, 1:49 - 2:00 p.m. EST
The Oval Office

Chancellor Kohl initiated the call. (U)

The President: Helmut, how are you? (U)

Chancellor Kohl: Fine. Prime Minister Modrow is here today. The situation continues to be dramatic. Between the 1st of January and today, 80,000 have come from the GDR to the Federal Republic. That is why I suggested a monetary union and an economic community. We will have to urge the government that comes in after March 18 to go through with these. (C)

First, thank you for all you did in Moscow. Please convey my best regards to Jim Baker and congratulations for a great job. I do believe the letter you sent to me before I left for Moscow will one day be considered one of the great documents in German-American history. Your support is invaluable. (C)

Let me say a few words about my talks in Moscow. Gorbachev was very relaxed. He has just had a difficult week in the Central Committee, but he was confident that at the Party Congress he would see things through. But the problems he faces are enormous -- nationalities, the food supply situation -- and I do not see a light at the end of the tunnel yet. (C)

You know the text we published jointly on the German Question. It was highly satisfactory. We will go in that direction now, and in a parallel way on security policy. We also discussed the same points Jim Baker had been discussing, that the two German states should be working together with the Four Powers -- the U.S., the UK, France, and the USSR. I was informed by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who called me from Ottawa an hour ago, that the foreign ministers are discussing the same things. At Camp David, this is one thing we will have to discuss thoroughly: the future of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. I feel we will find a solution, but it will be hard work. I told Gorbachev again that the neutralization of Germany is out of the question for me. (C)

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PER E.O. 12958

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with Helmut Kohl, Chancellor - Federal Republic of Germany

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Chancellor Helmut Kohl
Notetaker: Robert M. Gates

DATE, TIME AND PLACE: November 10, 1989, 3:29 - 3:47PM
The Oval Office

Chancellor Kohl: The reforms in Poland are moving ahead. They have a new government with fine people. They are too idealistic with too little professionalism. Many of their professionals have spent the last couple of years in prison, not a place where one can learn how to govern. They are committed to democracy and market economics; we must help them. My request is as follows. I just told Margaret Thatcher and will tell Mitterrand tomorrow that we should give instructions to our representatives at the IMF that the negotiations with Poland should be completed speedily. These negotiations are not nice for the Poles but they are aware of the need and they seek clarity and clear cut conditions. We should help to get an agreement completed by the end of November. So I ask you, help us. Go and do this in the interest of the people. With respect to the rest of my trip to Poland, I will tell you next week after I return. Do you have any questions on Poland.

The President: I have no questions. I'll be interested to hear from you next week. I'm very interested in the GDR.

Kohl: I've just arrived from Berlin. It is like witnessing an enormous fair. It has the atmosphere of a festival. The frontiers are absolutely open. At certain points they are literally taking down the wall and building new checkpoints. At Checkpoint Charlie, thousands of people are crossing both ways. There are many young people who are coming over for a visit and

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Declassify on: OADR

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Call to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Helmut Kohl, Chancellor
Notetaker: Robert Hutchings, NSC Staff
Interpreter: Gisela Marcuse

DATE, TIME AND PLACE: October 3, 1990, 9:56 - 9:59 a.m.
The Oval Office

The President: Helmut! I am sitting in a meeting with members of our Congress and am calling at the end of this historic day to wish you well.

Chancellor Kohl: Things are going very, very well. I am in Berlin. There were one million people here last night at the very spot where the Wall used to stand -- and where President Reagan called on Mr. Gorbachev to open this gate. Words can't describe the feeling. The weather is very nice and warm, fortunately. There were large crowds of young people. Eighty percent were under thirty. It was fantastic.

A short time ago there was enormous applause when our President said that our gratitude was owed especially to our Allied friends and above all our American friends. I share that view. When the parliamentary declaration is made, it will say that all American Presidents from Harry Truman all the way up to our friend George Bush stand this possible. I would like to thank you again for all your support for us.

The President: It was covered widely on American television. America is proud to have stood with you through these negotiations, and we identify with the hopes of the German people. I have to run to another meeting, but I wanted you to know what pride we have in standing by the German people.

Chancellor Kohl: Thank you very much.

The President: Good-bye, my friend.

Chancellor Kohl: Tell your Congressmen good wishes and thanks.

End of Conversation --

Dear John: *Thank you for*

I appreciated receiving your letter of August 6 enclosing the memorandum prepared by your Committee's staff on the energy situation resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

I share your concern about minimizing the impact of the oil supply disruption on the U.S. and world ^{economy} economy. Increased production from oil producers, a draw down of the large company stocks and conservation and fuel switching will all contribute to alleviating the shortage caused by the loss of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil. We are working diligently in each of these areas.

In addition, we are examining, in conjunction with our allies in the International Energy Agency, whether a draw down of government-owned or controlled stocks is desirable at this time.

I have also asked Secretary Brady to analyze the economic impact of the disruption of oil supplies so that we have the best analysis as we review the various energy options before us.

Lyons
I have shared your comments with my staff and will keep you advised of our actions.

Sincerely,

*Thank you for your support, which means a great deal.
Best wishes.*

*GB/NSC-Sittman/JG/JWC/
cc: William Sittman, NSC*

*Clear thru Traffic
p. 20 Sign*

DIPLOMACY DRAMA COMMUNICATIONS RESOURCE CARDS

~~SECRET~~ **SECRET** 6909

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Call to Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany (U)

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Helmut Kohl, Chancellor
Notetaker: Stephen E. Benko, NSC Staff

DATE, TIME AND PLACE: August 30, 1990, 2:45 p.m. - 2:55 p.m.
White House Situation Room

The President: Helmut, how are you? Well, I'm calling to give you an update on the Gulf. I believe we're in pretty good shape. The world is demonstrating its resolve, both in the Gulf and at the UN, to resist aggression. Now we have to wait to see whether sanctions can persuade Saddam to leave Kuwait. (U)

And the UN sanctions are widespread and effective, but this invasion and embargo are imposing real costs on many countries: you know, costs of enforcement and costs of reduced economic activity, higher oil prices, etc. And we're spending huge sums daily, the U.S. is and other nations around the world are, to roll back Saddam. (U)

We've just enacted a new program of consultation in terms of coordinating assistance. I know Germany is helping out militarily within the terms of the constitutional constraints you explained to me. (U)

Some countries have been hit very hard -- Turkey, Egypt, and Jordan, and the countries of Eastern Europe and Morocco, the Philippines, Pakistan, and India. They've all been hit very hard. We have been working to develop some ideas on the needs of specific countries and how these might be met. (U)

I'm calling to ask you to see Jim Baker next week to discuss these ideas with you. I'm also asking Andreotti and Jacques Delors to meet with him. (U)

Chancellor Kohl: Yes, George, I'm glad to do it. When will he come? (U)

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SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958,
AS AMENDED
2000-0429-F
JL 8/21/09

~~SECRET~~ 6512 ADD Cn

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMCON

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Sheikh Sabah al-Sabah of Kuwait

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Secretary Baker
Governor Sununu
Brent Scowcroft
Marlin Fitzwater
Richard Haass
Edward Grehm, Jr.
Sandra Charles

Deputy Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Sabah
Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Al-Fawzan, Minister of Health
Ambassador Saud Nasser al-Sabah

DATE, TIME AND PLACE: August 14, 1990, 5:00 - 5:20 p.m. EST
The Oval Office

Not H.S.

Sheikh Sabah: The Amir sent you a message that he is ready to help in any way. He thanks you and all the people of the United States for standing with us. (U)

The President: You have strong support from us to assist in getting Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait and the rightful rulers restored. I don't know if one way is better than another frankly. That was what her hypothetical question was about. The answer is he goes back and takes his forces out, and the rightful government takes its place. The proposal that Saddam made is to shift the emphasis from his aggression and is not really a proposal at all. It can't be linked, it's a crazy proposal. If we saw any basis we would be willing to make a proposal, but we didn't see anything positive in it. He was clearly trying to divert attention away from his aggression and stir up people against Kuwait and the United States. (U)

Sheikh Sabah: Everyone in Kuwait is looking to U.S. help to be free. They will be happy to hear this from you again. I will take this message to the people of Kuwait. (U)

The President: They have had to put up with some bad stuff. Your Ambassador was here the other day telling us. (U)

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JL 8/21/09

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ **CONFIDENTIAL** 6144

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with King Hussein of Jordan (U)

PARTICIPANTS: The President
King Hussein
C. David Welch, NSC Staff, Notetaker

DATE, TIME AND PLACE: July 31, 1990, 9:47 - 9:50 a.m. EST
The Oval Office

King Hussein initiated the telephone call to the President. (U)

The President: How are you, your Majesty? (U)

King Hussein: Really very well, sir, and you? (U)

The President: Very anxious to get this call; what's happening? (U)

King Hussein: Well, sir, they are meeting -- I think right now or soon -- in Saudi Arabia. On the Iraqi side, they send their best regards and highest esteem to you, sir. They are a bit angry about the situation, but I believe that hopefully something will be worked out to the benefit of greater cooperation and development in the area. (U)

The President: Without any fighting? (U)

King Hussein: Oh yes, sir, that will be the case. (U)

The President: I see... (U)

King Hussein: If you will permit, sir, some thoughts on the future as they see it. They have been through a war of eight years, a terrible experience for the country. They need to repair and for that, stable oil prices are necessary. You know, some of our other brethren, oil-producers, also blame the two countries involved for over-producing. The atmosphere in Kuwait is good. They will seek to arrange things in a way that is satisfactory to all. Iraq feels a need for a broader plan for the area, in which a way can be found to help out those nations that are less fortunate -- for the haves to help the have-nots. Iraq will even pitch in as the first donor, perhaps to a development fund to meet the needs of others with larger populations and less resources. (U)

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DECLASSIFIED
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AS AMENDED
2000-0429-F
JL 8/21/09

~~SECRET~~ **SECRET**

The President: I'll have to get you exact dates. I'm calling Margaret Thatcher and Francois Mitterrand to see Nick Brady. So it's not just a Germany trip, but worldwide. (U)

Helmut, I'm sensitive to the burdens you face with unification. I ask that you listen to Jim with an open mind; I'm very grateful to you for seeing him. (U)

Chancellor Kohl: George, we don't even need to talk about it at length. First of all, I am very pleased to see Jim Baker when he comes. I will not only listen with an open mind, I will start thinking about what we can do. It is just a matter of costs. This is a problem we all have now. I only ask him to agree on dates with me so we can work things out. (U)

The President: I'll get him to get them to you right away through our Embassy. Nick Brady will be visiting the Japanese. So this is a worldwide coordinating and consultation effort right now. (U)

Thanks very much, Helmut. Good night. (U)

Chancellor Kohl: Thank you, George. Good night. (U)

-- End of Conversation --

January 17, 1991 the Persian Gulf War began with a massive U.S.-led air offensive known as Persian Gulf War. The U.S. was accompanied by troops sent by NATO allies as well as Egypt and several other Arab nations. The coalition effort benefited from the latest military technology, including Stealth bombers, Cruise missiles, so-called “Smart” bombs with laser-guidance systems and infrared night-bombing equipment.

The United States successfully built a strong coalition of nations in order to push back an Iraqi invasion of a neighboring country. After 42 days of relentless attacks by the allied coalition in the air and on the ground, President Bush declared a cease-fire on February 28; by that time, most Iraqi forces in Kuwait had either surrendered or fled.

Skillful diplomacy proved that the United Nations could be used as an instrument of force when necessary. The potential for multinational cooperation was demonstrated. President Bush promptly declared that the “new world order had begun.”

While Bush didn’t set in motion the massive geopolitical change that occurred, historians credit his steady, low-key, cautious approach to Soviet relations with helping to ensure that when communism collapsed, it fell without the bloody revolutionary upheaval that had occurred during its rise three quarters of a century before.

Bush was better prepared than most for this task, because of his diplomatic experience as ambassador to the United Nations and director of the Central Intelligence Agency. “Unlike most Presidents, he had a detailed knowledge of foreign relations,” says Mark N. Katz, a professor of government and politics at the Schar School of Policy and Government at George Mason University, and a former Soviet affairs analyst at the U.S. Department of State. “He knew his stuff, and didn’t have to be taught from scratch. He didn’t make the same kinds of mistakes that less-informed chief executives make.”

Bush began relations with the Soviet Union cautiously, taking time to study the situation before moving ahead with more diplomacy, according to an essay by Stephen Knott, Professor of National Security Affairs at the U.S. Naval War College. Bush showed even more restraint in November 1989, when the collapsing communist regime in East Germany opened its borders and Germans spontaneously tore down the Berlin Wall.

Instead of reveling in the end of communist rule, Bush told the news media only that he was “very pleased.” His muted response resulted in criticism from anti-communist conservatives in the United States, but he avoided antagonizing the Soviets and endangering future relations, according to Knott. Bush “was able to encourage the Soviets to make concessions, while allowing them to save face,” Katz says.

A month later, Bush met with Gorbachev in Malta, where they discussed arms reductions and improving U.S.-Soviet relations. The following June, they met again in Washington to sign an agreement in which the two countries agreed to reduce their nuclear arsenals. In July 1991, the two leaders met a third time in Moscow to sign the START treaty, which cut the collective number of nuclear warheads by a third.

GEORGE H.W. BUSH'S
PILLARS TO LIVE BY CLOSURE SHEET
PASSPORT FOR LEARNING RESOURCE

INSTRUCTIONS:

After completing the Pillars to Live By Card Sort, make a connection from your learning to one or all of George H.W. Bush's Pillars to Live By.

1ST PILLAR
Lifetime of Service



2ND PILLAR
Putting People First in
Decision Making



3RD PILLAR
Building Relationships
to Better the World



SECONDARY
**DIPLOMACY
DRAMA**
BOTTOM LINE

INSTRUCTIONS:

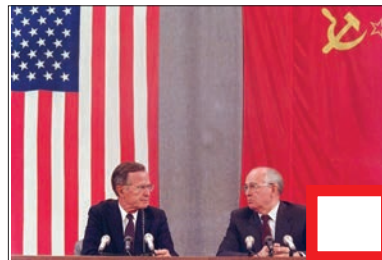
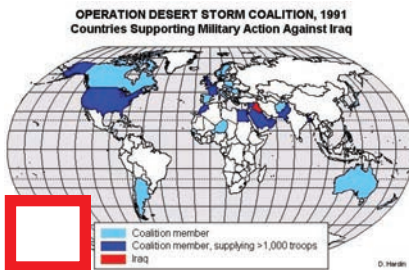
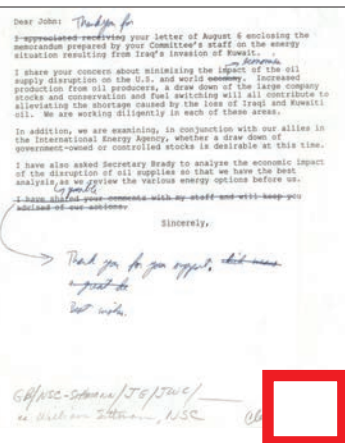
Match the diplomacy with the correct event, map or leader

A

**FALL OF THE
BERLIN WALL**

B

**PERSIAN GULF
WAR**



SECONDARY
**DIPLOMACY
DRAMA**
BOTTOM LINE

INSTRUCTIONS:

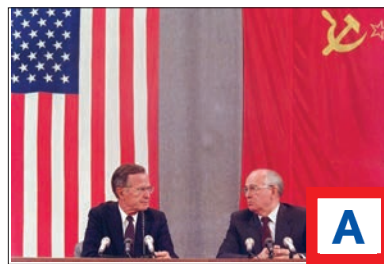
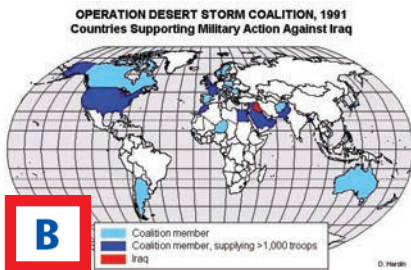
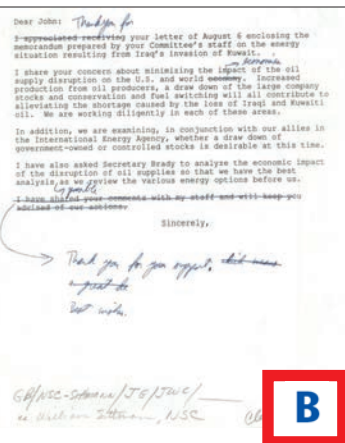
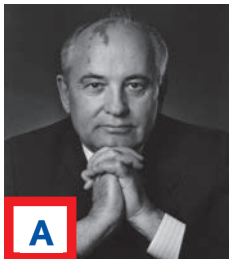
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BOTTOM LINE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Match the diplomacy with the correct communication or solution

A

**FALL OF THE
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B

**PERSIAN GULF
WAR**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with Helmut Kohl,
Chancellor - Federal Republic of Germany

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Chancellor Helmut Kohl
Notetaker: Robert M. Gates

DATE, TIME November 10, 1989, 3:29 - 3:47PM
AND PLACE: The Oval Office

Chancellor Kohl: The reforms in Poland are moving ahead. They have a new government with fine people. They are too idealistic with too little professionalism. Many of their professionals have spent the last couple of years in prison, not a place where one can learn how to govern. They are committed to democracy and market economics; we must help them. My request is as follows. I just told Margaret Thatcher and will tell Mitterrand tomorrow that we should give instructions to our representatives at the IMF that the negotiations with Poland should be completed speedily. These negotiations are not nice for the Poles but they are aware of the need and they seek clarity and clear cut conditions. We should help to get an agreement completed by the end of November. So I ask you, help us. Go and do this in the interest of the people. With respect to the rest of my trip to Poland, I will tell you next week after I return. Do you have any questions on Poland.

The President: I have no questions. I'll be interested to hear from you next week. I'm very interested in the GDR.

Kohl: I've just arrived from Berlin. It is like witnessing an enormous fair. It has the atmosphere of a festival. The frontiers are absolutely open. At certain points they are literally taking down the wall and building new checkpoints. At Checkpoint Charlie, thousands of people are crossing both ways. There are many young people who are coming over for a visit and

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Call to Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of
the Federal Republic of Germany (U)

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Helmut Kohl, Chancellor
Notetaker: Stephen E. Benko, NSC Staff

DATE, TIME August 30, 1990, 2:45 p.m. - 2:55 p.m.
AND PLACE: White House Situation Room

The President: Helmut, how are you? Well, I'm calling to give you an update on the Gulf. I believe we're in pretty good shape. The world is demonstrating its resolve, both in the Gulf and at the UN, to resist aggression. Now we have to wait to see whether sanctions can persuade Saddam to leave Kuwait. (U)

And the UN sanctions are widespread and effective, but this invasion and embargo are imposing real costs on many countries: you know, costs of enforcement and costs of reduced economic activity, higher oil prices, etc. And we're spending huge sums daily, the U.S. is and other nations around the world are, to roll back Saddam. (U)

We've just enacted a new program of consultation in terms of coordinating assistance. I know Germany is helping out militarily within the terms of the constitutional constraints you explained to me. (U)

Some countries have been hit very hard -- Turkey, Egypt, and Jordan, and the countries of Eastern Europe and Morocco, the Philippines, Pakistan, and India. They've all been hit very hard. We have been working to develop some ideas on the needs of specific countries and how these might be met. (U)

I'm calling to ask you to see Jim Baker next week to discuss these ideas with you. I'm also asking Andreotti and Jacques Delors to meet with him. (U)

Chancellor Kohl: Yes, George, I'm glad to do it. When will he come? (U)

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JAN 19 2009

The United States and President Bush, successfully built a strong coalition of nations in order to push back an Iraqi invasion of a neighboring country.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7876

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Telephone Call to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of
Germany

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Helmut Kohl, Chancellor
Notetaker: Robert Hutchings, NSC Staff
Interpreter: Gisela Marcuse

DATE, TIME October 3, 1990, 9:56 - 9:59 a.m.
AND PLACE: The Oval Office

The President: Helmut! I am sitting in a meeting with members of our Congress and am calling at the end of this historic day to wish you well.

Chancellor Kohl: Things are going very, very well. I am in Berlin. There were one million people here last night at the very spot where the Wall used to stand -- and where President Reagan called on Mr. Gorbachev to open this gate. Words can't describe the feeling. The weather is very nice and warm, fortunately. There were large crowds of young people. Eighty percent were under thirty. It was fantastic.

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The President: It was covered widely on American television. America is proud to have stood with you through these negotiations, and we identify with the hopes of the German people. I have to run to another meeting, but I wanted you to know what pride we have in standing by the German people.

Chancellor Kohl: Thank you very much.

The President: Good-bye, my friend.

Chancellor Kohl: Tell your Congressmen good wishes and thanks.

End of Conversation --

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMCON

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Sheikh Sabah al-Sabah
of Kuwait

PARTICIPANTS: The President
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Ambassador Saud Nasser al-Sabah

DATE, TIME August 14, 1990, 5:00 - 5:20 p.m. EST
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Sheikh Sabah: The Amir sent you a message that he is ready to help in any way. He thanks you and all the people of the United States for standing with us. (U)

The President: You have strong support from us to assist in getting Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait and the rightful rulers restored. I don't know if one way is better than another frankly. That was what her hypothetical question was about. The answer is he goes back and takes his forces out, and the rightful government takes its place. The proposal that Saddam made is to shift the emphasis from his aggression and is not really a proposal at all. It can't be linked, it's a crazy proposal. If we saw any basis we would be willing to make a proposal, but we didn't see anything positive in it. He was clearly trying to divert attention away from his aggression and stir up people against Kuwait and the United States. (U)

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A month later, Bush met with Gorbachev in Malta, where they discussed arms reductions and improving U.S.-Soviet relations.

SECONDARY
**DIPLOMACY
DRAMA**
BOTTOM LINE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Match the diplomacy with the correct communication or solution

A

**FALL OF THE
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THE WHITE HOUSE
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6512 ADD ON

MEMCON

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

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Ambassador Saud Nasser al-Sabah

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SECONDARY
**DIPLOMACY
DRAMA**
BOTTOM LINE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Match the diplomacy with the correct communication or solution

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**FALL OF THE
BERLIN WALL**

B

**PERSIAN GULF
WAR**

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In addition, we are examining, in conjunction with our allies in the International Energy Agency, whether a draw down of government-owned or controlled stocks is desirable at this time.
I have also asked Secretary Brady to analyze the economic impact of the disruption of oil supplies so that we have the best analysis as we review the various energy options before us.
Lyons
I have shared your comments with my staff and will keep you advised of our actions.

Sincerely,

*Thank you for your support. did mean
a great deal
Best wishes.*

*GB/NSC-Sittman/JG/JWC/
cc. William Sittman, NSC* *Clear thru Friedman
p. 70 Sign*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 1100
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
SUBJECT: Telephone Call from Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany (U)
PARTICIPANTS: The President
Helmut Kohl, Chancellor
Robert Hutchings, NSC Staff (Notetaker)
Gisela Marcuse (Interpreter)
DATE, TIME AND PLACE: February 13, 1990, 1:49 - 2:00 p.m. EST
The Oval Office

Chancellor Kohl initiated the call. (U)

The President: Helmut, how are you? (U)

Chancellor Kohl: Fine. Prime Minister Modrow is here today. The situation continues to be dramatic. Between the 1st of January and today, 80,000 have come from the GDR to the Federal Republic. That is why I suggested a monetary union and an economic community. We will have to urge the government that comes in after March 18 to go through with these. (C)

First, thank you for all you did in Moscow. Please convey my best regards to Jim Baker and congratulations for a great job. I do believe the letter you sent to me before I left for Moscow will one day be considered one of the great documents in German-American history. Your support is invaluable. (C)

Let me say a few words about my talks in Moscow. Gorbachev was very relaxed. He has just had a difficult week in the Central Committee, but he was confident that at the Party Congress he would see things through. But the problems he faces are enormous -- nationalities, the food supply situation -- and I do not see a light at the end of the tunnel yet. (C)

You know the text we published jointly on the German Question. It was highly satisfactory. We will go in that direction now, and in a parallel way on security policy. We also discussed the same points Jim Baker had been discussing, that the two German states should be working together with the Four Powers -- the U.S., the UK, France, and the USSR. I was informed by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who called me from Ottawa an hour ago, that the foreign ministers are discussing the same things. At Camp David, this is one thing we will have to discuss thoroughly: the future of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. I feel we will find a solution, but it will be hard work. I told Gorbachev again that the neutralization of Germany is out of the question for me. (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958

After 42 days of relentless attacks by the allied coalition in the air and on the ground, President Bush declared a cease-fire on February 28; by that time, most Iraqi forces in Kuwait had either surrendered or fled.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 6144
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
SUBJECT: Telephone Conversation with King Hussein of Jordan (U)
PARTICIPANTS: The President
King Hussein
C. David Welch, NSC Staff, Notetaker
DATE, TIME AND PLACE: July 31, 1990, 9:47 - 9:50 a.m. EST
The Oval Office

King Hussein initiated the telephone call to the President. (U)

The President: How are you, your Majesty? (U)

King Hussein: Really very well, sir, and you? (U)

The President: Very anxious to get this call; what's happening? (U)

King Hussein: Well, sir, they are meeting -- I think right now or soon -- in Saudi Arabia. On the Iraqi side, they send their best regards and highest esteem to you, sir. They are a bit angry about the situation, but I believe that hopefully something will be worked out to the benefit of greater cooperation and development in the area. (U)

The President: Without any fighting? (U)

King Hussein: Oh yes, sir, that will be the case. (U)

The President: I see... (U)

King Hussein: If you will permit, sir, some thoughts on the future as they see it. They have been through a war of eight years, a terrible experience for the country. They need to repair and for that, stable oil prices are necessary. You know, some of our other brethren, oil-producers, also blame the two countries involved for over-producing. The atmosphere in Kuwait is good. They will seek to arrange things in a way that is satisfactory to all. Iraq feels a need for a broader plan for the area, in which a way can be found to help out those nations that are less fortunate -- for the haves to help the have-nots. Iraq will even pitch in as the first donor, perhaps to a development fund to meet the needs of others with larger populations and less resources. (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958,
AS AMENDED
2000-0429-F
JC 8/21/99

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

The President: I'll have to get you exact dates. I'm calling Margaret Thatcher and Francois Mitterrand to see Nick Brady. So it's not just a Germany trip, but worldwide. (U)

Helmut, I'm sensitive to the burdens you face with unification. I ask that you listen to Jim with an open mind; I'm very grateful to you for seeing him. (U)

Chancellor Kohl: George, we don't even need to talk about it at length. First of all, I am very pleased to see Jim Baker when he comes. I will not only listen with an open mind, I will start thinking about what we can do. It is just a matter of costs. This is a problem we all have now. I only ask him to agree on dates with me so we can work things out. (U)

The President: I'll get him to get them to you right away through our Embassy. Nick Brady will be visiting the Japanese. So this is a worldwide coordinating and consultation effort right now. (U)

Thanks very much, Helmut. Good night. (U)

Chancellor Kohl: Thank you, George. Good night. (U)

-- End of Conversation --

~~SECRET~~

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Bush showed even more restraint in November 1989, when the collapsing communist regime in East Germany opened its borders and Germans spontaneously tore down the Berlin Wall.

SECONDARY
**DIPLOMACY
DRAMA**
BOTTOM LINE

INSTRUCTIONS:

Match the diplomacy with the correct communication or solution

A

**FALL OF THE
BERLIN WALL**

B

**PERSIAN GULF
WAR**

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