



JAMES A. BAKER III
INSTITUTE FOR
PUBLIC POLICY
RICE UNIVERSITY

GERMAN UNIFICATION: EXPECTATIONS AND OUTCOMES



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 2009
6:30 PM

JAMES A. BAKER III HALL
RICE UNIVERSITY

James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy
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GERMAN UNIFICATION: EXPECTATIONS AND OUTCOMES

Welcoming remarks by

The Honorable Edward P. Djerejian

Founding Director, Baker Institute for Public Policy

Panel discussion moderated by

Douglas Brinkley, Ph.D.

Fellow in History, Baker Institute for Public Policy
Professor of History, Rice University

Distinguished participants include

The Honorable James A. Baker, III

Secretary of State of the United States of America, 1989-1992

His Excellency Roland Dumas

Foreign Minister of the French Republic, 1984-1986 and 1988-1993

His Excellency Hans-Dietrich Genscher

Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, 1974-1992

His Excellency Markus Meckel

Minister of Foreign Affairs, German Democratic Republic, 1990

The Right Honorable Charles Powell

Private Secretary to Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher and John Major,
United Kingdom, 1983-1991

His Excellency Eduard Shevardnadze

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Soviet Union, 1985-1990, 1991

Friday, October 30, 2009

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Doré Commons

James A. Baker III Hall

ABOUT THE EVENT

The Baker Institute is honored to bring together leading diplomats, political scientists, economists and historians to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, a watershed in European and world history. When the wall fell, policymakers faced the unprecedented challenge of establishing the foundation for a unified, stable and prosperous Germany within a peaceful Europe. This historic panel of foreign ministers, who navigated the sometimes-treacherous path to German unification, will be followed on October 31 by an academic conference exploring the foreign policy, economic and political consequences.

PARTICIPANT BIOGRAPHIES

James A. Baker, III, has held senior government positions for three U.S. presidents. He served as the nation's 61st secretary of state from January 1989 through August 1992 under President George H.W. Bush. As the 67th secretary of the treasury from 1985 to 1988 under President Ronald Reagan, he was also chairman of the President's Economic Policy Council. From 1981 to 1985, he served as White House chief of staff to President Reagan. Baker's record of public service began in 1975 as undersecretary of commerce to President Gerald Ford. It concluded with his service as White House chief of staff and senior counselor to President Bush from August 1992 to January 1993. Long active in American presidential politics, Baker led presidential campaigns for Presidents Ford, Reagan and George H.W. Bush. In 1995, Baker published "The Politics of Diplomacy," his reflections on years of revolution, war and peace. In 2006, he published a second memoir, "Work Hard, Study ... and Keep Out of Politics!" Baker graduated from Princeton University in 1952. After two years of active duty as a lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, he entered The University of Texas School of Law at Austin. He received his J.D. with honors in 1957. Presently a senior partner in the law firm of Baker Botts L.L.P., he is honorary chairman of the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy at Rice University.

Douglas Brinkley, Ph.D., is the fellow in history at the Baker Institute and a professor of history at Rice University. He began his academic career teaching history at the U.S. Naval Academy, Princeton University and Hofstra University. Before coming to Rice, Brinkley served as professor of history and director of the Theodore Roosevelt Center for American Civilization at Tulane University. From 1994 to 2005, he was the Stephen E. Ambrose Professor of History and director of the Eisenhower Center for American Studies at the University of New Orleans. Brinkley's most recent publications include "The Wilderness Warrior: Theodore Roosevelt and the Crusade for America" (2009), "The Reagan Diaries" (2007), which he edited, and The New York Times best-seller "The Great Deluge: Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans, and the Mississippi Gulf Coast" (2006). Brinkley is a contributing editor for Vanity Fair, Los Angeles Times Book Review and American Heritage, as well as a contributor to The New York Times, The New Yorker and The Atlantic Monthly. In a recent profile, the Chicago Tribune deemed him "America's new past master." Brinkley completed his bachelor's degree at

The Ohio State University and received his doctorate in U.S. diplomatic history from Georgetown University. He has received honorary doctorates from Nova Southeastern University in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Trinity College in Hartford, Conn.

Roland Dumas was foreign minister of the French Republic under the administration of President Francois Mitterrand, first from 1984 to 1986, and again from 1988 to 1993. He has been praised for his part in creating a unified Europe and as a discreet but efficient defender of the French view during the Gulf War. A four-time member of parliament, he also served as head of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, minister for European affairs and government spokesman. During his tenure as foreign minister, Dumas forged a tight working relationship with his counterpart at the time, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, which helped remove Mitterrand's reservations over German reunification. Dumas began his career as a lawyer. He achieved prominence in the 1950s, when he defended members of the Algerian National Liberation Front, who were fighting for independence from France, and also the family of the murdered Moroccan opposition leader Ben Barka. Dumas has also counted among his clients Mitterrand and the painters Georges Braque, Pablo Picasso and Henri Matisse. He is the author several books on history, the legal profession, and literary and artistic property.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher was the foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany from 1974 to 1992. In 1952, he immigrated to West Germany and joined the Free Democratic Party (FDP). In 1954, he became a lawyer in Bremen. Genscher was a member of the German Federal Assembly for 33 years, from 1965 to 1998. From 1965 to 1969, he served as the parliamentary whip for the FDP faction in the assembly. He was named interior minister in 1969. In 1974, he changed his position in the cabinet to that of foreign minister while also serving as vice chancellor, a position that he held until his voluntary resignation in 1992. From 1974 to 1985, he was the chair of the FDP at the federal level as well. Since 1992, Genscher has been the honorary chair of the FDP. He studied law from 1946 to 1949 in Halle and Leipzig.

Pastor Markus Meckel served as minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) from April to August 1990 after being elected to the only freely elected People's Chamber of the GDR. Meckel was involved in oppositional activities starting in the 1970s. Co-founder of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) in the GDR, he represented the SDP at the Round Table from 1989 to 1990 and served as its deputy speaker, deputy chair and acting chair. Elected to the Bundestag from 1990 to 2009, Meckel served as the chair of the German-Polish Parliamentarian Group and as deputy foreign policy spokesman of the SPD faction in parliament. From 1991 to 2009, he was a member of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, serving from 1998 to 2006 as head of the German delegation, and from 2000 to 2002 as vice president of the assembly. From

1994 to 1998, Meckel was the spokesperson for the SPD on two commissions of inquiry into the history and consequences of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) dictatorship in East Germany, and he continues to be active as chair of the board of the Foundation on Coming to Terms with the SED Dictatorship. He has also played a leadership role in organizations focusing on German-Polish relations. After he was forced to leave school in 1969 for political reasons, Meckel studied theology from 1971 to 1978 in Naumburg and Berlin. Beginning in 1980, he served as a Protestant curate and pastor.

Lord Charles Powell of Bayswater, KCMG, was for many years private secretary and adviser on foreign affairs and defense to Lady Margaret Thatcher when she was prime minister, and held the same position in the early part of John Major's tenure as prime minister. Since 1992, he has served as a board member of several major international companies. He is currently chairman of Capital Generation Partners LLP and chairman of Louis Vuitton Moët-Hennessy Services in the United Kingdom. He is also a board member of, among others, the Textron Corporation, Caterpillar Inc., Mandarin Oriental Hotel Group, Hong Kong Land Holdings, Schindler Holding, Matheson & Co. and Northern Trust Global Services. Powell is chairman of the international advisory board of Rolls-Royce and the advisory board of Bowmark, and also a member of numerous other international advisory boards, including Barrick Gold, ACE and GEMS Oriental & General Fund, as well as the U.K. advisory board of Thales, the advisory board of Alfa Capital in Russia and the advisory board of Diligence. He is chairman of the trustees of the Oxford University Business School, chairman of the British government's Asia Task Force, trustee of the British Museum, trustee of the Aspen Institute and chairman of Atlantic Partnership. He is an independent member of the House of Lords and serves on the Select Committee on the European Union.

Eduard Shevardnadze served as the Soviet Union's foreign minister between 1985 and 1990, and again briefly in 1991. Shevardnadze joined the communist party in 1946 and rose through the party ranks to become Georgia's communist leader in 1972. As foreign minister, he helped to create new foreign policy initiatives in the Middle East and Europe. His implementation of Mikhail Gorbachev's policies included withdrawing troops from Afghanistan, making peacemaking overtures to Israel, developing new strategies for arms control and making possible the democratization of Eastern Europe. He resigned in 1990. In 1991, he joined Boris Yeltsin in opposing the attempted coup against Gorbachev and briefly served again as foreign minister (November to December 1991) as the Soviet Union disintegrated. After Georgia's President Zviad Gamsakhurdia was ousted in 1992, Shevardnadze became head of an interim government in Georgia. Later that year, he was elected parliament chairman. Shevardnadze won the presidency in a popular election in 1995 after surviving an assassination attempt earlier that year. He was re-elected in 2000 by a wide margin before resigning from his position in November 2003.

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The mission of the Baker Institute is to help bridge the gap between the theory and practice of public policy by drawing together experts from academia, government, media, business and nongovernmental organizations. By involving policymakers and scholars, as well as students (tomorrow's policymakers and scholars), the institute seeks to improve the debate on selected public policy issues and to make a difference in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policy, both domestic and international. The Baker Institute is an integral part of Rice University, one of the nation's most distinguished institutions of higher education. The efforts of Baker Institute fellows and affiliated Rice faculty focus on several ongoing research projects, details of which can be found on the institute's Web site, <http://bakerinstitute.org>.

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For more information on the Baker Institute Roundtable and how to become a member, please contact Starr Dickerson, development coordinator, by phone at 713.348.4200 or by e-mail at bakerroundtable@rice.edu.