

**The Education Department  
George Bush Presidential Library and Museum**

Curriculum Development Project:  
*European Geopolitical Transformations during the 41<sup>st</sup> Presidency*

***The Reunification of Germany***

**by**

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George Bush Presidential Library and Museum

Sponsored by

The European Union Center

International Programs Office

Texas A& M University



Fall of the Berlin Wall  
Grade 6

**Grade 6 Social Studies**

- (1) History. The student understands that historical events influence contemporary events
- (a) describe characteristics of selected contemporary societies such as Bosnia and Northern Ireland that resulted from historical events or factors such as invasion, conquests, colonization, immigration, and trade; and
  - (b) analyze the historical background of selected contemporary societies to evaluate relationships between past conflicts and current conditions
- (4) Geography. The student understands the characteristics and relative locations of major historical and contemporary societies.
- (a) locate major historical and contemporary societies on maps and globes
- (5) Geography. The student understands how geographic factors influence the economic development, political relationships and policies of societies
- (b) identify geographic factors that influence a society's ability to control territory and that shape the domestic and foreign policies of the society
- (8) Economics. The student understands the various ways in which people organize economic systems.
- (a) compare ways in which various societies organize the production and distributions of goods and services
  - (b) identify and differentiate among traditional, market and command economies in selected contemporary societies, including the benefits of the U.S. free enterprise system; and
  - (c) explain the impact of scarcity on international trade and economic interdependence among societies
- (11) Government. The student understands the concepts of limited governments such as constitutional and democratic and unlimited governments such as totalitarian and nondemocratic.
- (a) describe characteristics of limited and unlimited governments
  - (b) identify examples of limited and unlimited governments
- (12) Government. The student understands alternative ways of organizing governments.
- (d) compare how governments function in selected world societies such as China, Germany, India and Russia
- (15) Culture. The student understands the similarities and differences within and among cultures within selected
- (b) describe some traits that define our culture
  - (c) analyze the similarities and differences among selected world societies

(17) Culture. The student understands relationships that exist among world cultures.

(b) explain the impact of political boundaries that cut across culture regions

21) Social studies skills. The student applies critical-thinking skills to organize and use information acquired from a variety of sources including electronic technology.

(a) differentiate between, locate, and use primary and secondary sources such as computer software; interviews; biographies; oral, print, and visual material; and artifacts to acquire information about selected world cultures;

(b) analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions, and drawing inferences and conclusions;

(c) organize and interpret information from outlines, reports, databases, and visuals including graphs, charts, timelines, and maps;

(d) identify different points of view about an issue or topic

(22) Social studies skills. The student communicates in written, oral, and visual forms.

(b) incorporate main and supporting ideas in verbal and written communication;

(c) express ideas orally based on research and experiences;

(d) create written and visual material such as journal entries, reports, graphic organizers, outlines, and bibliographies; and

(e) use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

(23) Social studies skills. The student uses problem-solving and decision-making skills, working independently and with others, in a variety of settings.

(a) use a problem-solving process to identify a problem, gather information, list and consider options, consider advantages and disadvantages, choose and implement a solution, and evaluate the effectiveness of the solution; and

## **Grade 6 Math**

(6.2) Number, operation, and quantitative reasoning. The student adds, subtracts, multiplies, and divides to solve problems and justify solutions. The student is expected to

(C) use multiplication and division of whole numbers to solve problems including situations involving equivalent ratios and rates;

# World Cultural Studies 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Lesson

## Becoming an Investigative Reporter – Germany’s Reunification

### Objectives:

1. Students will be able to identify the countries of the European Union on a map.
2. Student will explain the impact of the Berlin Wall on cultural, political and economic development of East and West Germany.
3. Students will compare and contrast the position of various countries on the issue of German reunification by analyzing primary source documents.
4. Student will differentiate between primary and secondary source material.
5. Post Museum Activity: Students will construct simple graphs based on collected data.

### Vocabulary:

Reunification – to reunite (put back together) something that was once whole but has been divided

Market Economy – an economy in which consumers help determine what is to be produced by buying or not buying certain goods and services (Ex: United States)

Command Economy – an economy in which the government owns most of the industries and makes most of the economic decision on what is produced, how much and at what price. (Ex.: Former USSR)

Source: Sager, Robert, Helgren, David, & Brooks, Allison (2003). *People, Places and Change: An Introduction to World Studies*. Austin: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

### Activities & Resources:

Pre-Museum Visit: (See attached “Did You Know – A Brief Review of Germany in World War II)

1. Student should be able to explain how Germany and Berlin were divided between the Allies at the end of World War II
2. Students should understand that West Germany and West Berlin were a market economy supported by the U.S, England and France while East Germany and East Berlin were closed behind the “iron curtain” of Soviet command economy.

## Museum Visit:

### Tour Activity

1. As students tour the museum in small groups they should mark on their map (use Map A) all the European countries Bush had some connection with during his lifetime.
2. On the back of the map page students will identify how many gifts came from each European country as represent in the gift room. Students will create a graph to show their results.

### Classroom Activity

1. Students will shade in the 6 founding nations of the European Community (EC) on the map (use map B). They should answer the question below the map – Notice that in 1957 West Germany was part of the European Community (EC) but not East Germany. Why?
2. Students view the CBS video clip of the fall of the Berlin wall (3min. on youtube) [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wnYXbJ\\_bcLc](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wnYXbJ_bcLc)
3. Divide class into groups of 2-3 students.
  - a. Each team should analyze the letters and documents located in their packets to complete the analysis chart. (see attached) There are 4 document packets so some class will have duplicate packets, this should not be a problem as slogans and illustration will greatly differ.
  - b. Teams should determine the overall attitude represented by their documents and create a slogan or illustration to represent this attitude. (Use space below analysis chart for slogans and/or illustrations )
  - c. Teams will share their slogans and/or illustration with the rest of the class. Teams should also be prepared to share which document best represents your slogan or illustration. Give the specific text quoted from the document.
  - d. Class will discuss the following questions:
    - i. What did most people fear with regards to Germany's reunification?
    - ii. What were the attitudes of some people toward the idea of Germany's reunification?

- iii. Why do you think this was such a volatile issue especially for Poland and Soviet Union?
4. Complete the European map activity regarding Germany and the E.C. which becomes the European Union (E.U.) (use Map B)
5. Complete the euro activity – Who has the better deal? (see back of map B)

### **Post- Museum Visit**

1. Look at the images of border crossing in EU countries and discuss –  
What do these image tell us about travel and trade in the EU.
2. Read the European Union in student textbook .
  - a. What are the benefits of the EU?
  - b. Why would countries in the EU want a strong friendship with the U.S.? Do you think it is important for Americans to understand the EU? Why or Why not?
  - c. What do you think is the most interesting fact about the EU?

### **Extension Activity**

Assign each child in the class one of the countries of the EU to research. Student might study the background of their country, when and how their country became part of the E. U., major economic and social challenges of their country. Students should create a visual presentation (poster or digital) of their research

### **Assessment:**

1. Map and graph
2. Who has the Better Deal?
3. Document Analysis chart and slogan

### **Notes:**

### Materials Needed for Museum & Classroom Activity

1. Map and graph
2. “Who has the Better Deal?”
3. Map Pencils (blue & yellow)
4. Document Analysis chart
5. Did you Know?
6. YouTube video on CD

## 1. TYPE OF DOCUMENT (Check one):

- |                                  |                                     |  |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Newspaper  | <input type="radio"/> Map           | <input type="radio"/> Advertisement        |
| <input type="radio"/> Letter     | <input type="radio"/> Telegram      | <input type="radio"/> Congressional Record |
| <input type="radio"/> Patent     | <input type="radio"/> Press Release | <input type="radio"/> Census Report        |
| <input type="radio"/> Memorandum | <input type="radio"/> Report        | <input type="radio"/> Other                |

## 2. UNIQUE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DOCUMENT (Check one or more):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interesting Letterhead | <input type="checkbox"/> Notations        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Handwritten            | <input type="checkbox"/> "RECEIVED" stamp |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Typed                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seals                  |   |

## 3. DATE(S) OF DOCUMENT:

## 4. AUTHOR (OR CREATOR) OF THE DOCUMENT:

POSITION (TITLE):

## 5. FOR WHAT AUDIENCE WAS THE DOCUMENT WRITTEN?

## 6. DOCUMENT INFORMATION (There are many possible ways to answer A-E.)

Limit response for each question to 3 lines of text

A. List three things the author said that you think are important:

B. Why do you think this document was written?

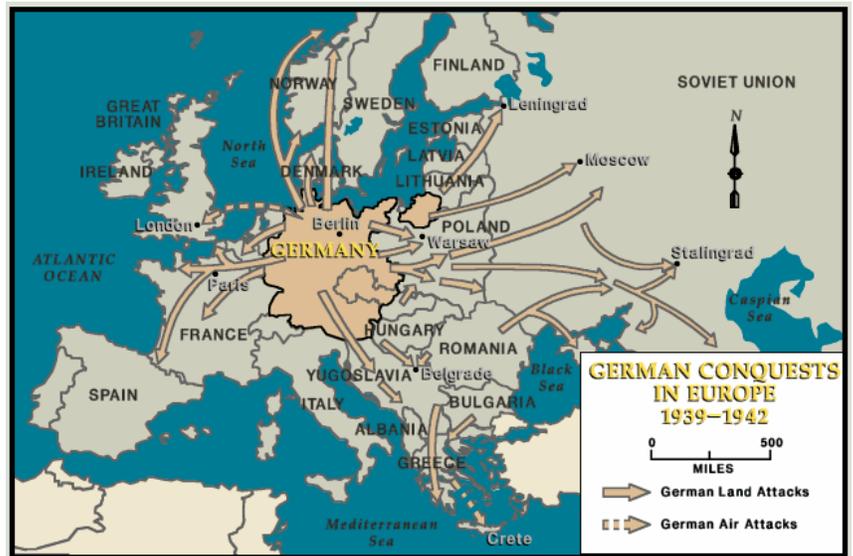
C. What evidence in the document helps you know why it was written? Quote from the document.

D. List two things the document tells you about life in the United States at the time it was written.

E. Write a question to the author that is left unanswered by the document:

## Did You Know?

In the late 1930's Germany invaded Austria, Czechoslovakia and finally Poland in 1939 thereby starting World War II in Europe. By 1942 Germany and Italy had conquered most of Europe.



To defeat Germany, several countries formed an alliance. These Allies included Britain, Soviet Union (USSR) and United States, and many others. The Allies defeated Germany in 1945. Germany and its capital Berlin were divided into Soviet, French, British and U.S. occupation zones. Britain, France, and the U.S. later combined their zones to create a democratic West Germany. In its zone, the Soviet Union set up the Communist country of East Germany with a totalitarian government. The city of Berlin was also divided in the same way with East Berlin being the capital of Communist East Germany and West Berlin being a democratic city in East Germany.

1. Notice the location of Berlin, brainstorm with your partner on some of the possible problems that might occur.

PROBLEMS:



West Germany's roads, cities, railroads and industries were rebuilt after the war with U.S. financial aid. East Germany was also rebuilt, but it was not as prosperous as West Germany. Unlike the West German government, the East German government allowed people very little freedom. Also, its **command economy** – managed by the government – was less productive than the free enterprise, **market economy** system of West Germany. In 1961, the East German government built the Berlin Wall across the city to stop East Germans from escaping to the West.

2. Look at the pictures of meat markets below. Identify on the blank which pictures you think represent a meat market in a command economy and which is from a market economy.

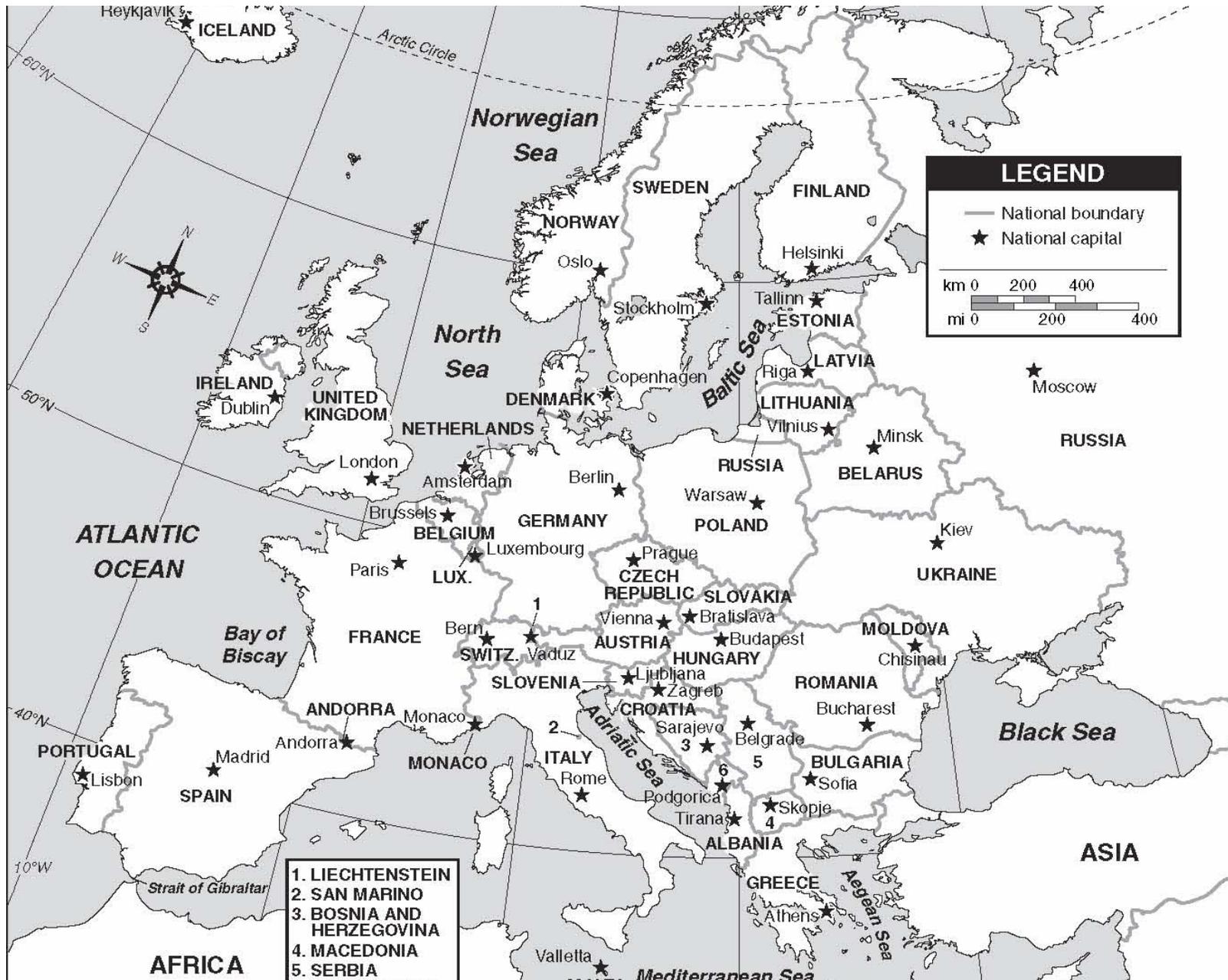


Text Source: Sager, Robert, Helgren, David, & Brooks, Allison (2003). *People, Places and Change: An Introduction to World Studies*. Austin: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

See reference page for map and picture references

**Map A** (Museum Activity #1)

1. As you tour the Museum place a check mark in every European country that President Bush had some connection with during his lifetime.
2. Gifts of State Exhibit – On the back of this map complete the chart to indicate the total number of gifts President Bush received from European countries



Gift Room Chart

1. List the names of the various European countries that gave gifts to President Bush.
2. In column 2 place a tally mark each time a gift was given, In column 3 total the marks from column 2.

European Country	Tally Mark for each gift	Total Number of Gifts

3. Based on the evidence in the chart you created which country gave the most gifts during President Bush's administration?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Map B** (Classroom Activity #1 and Activity #4)

1. Shade the 6 founding EC countries **yellow** – Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands and West Germany

2. Shade the remaining 21 countries of EC / EU **blue** – Use The European Union brochure to identify countries



## Who had the Better Deal? \$ or €

1. Using the map on the opposite side draw diagonal lines through the countries that use the European common currency, the Euro, as their only form of national currency. This includes all of the countries of the European Union except Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom

2. Discuss with your partner the benefits to using a common currency across countries. List two benefits you discussed

1.

2.

3. Discuss with your partner why you think some EU countries choose not to use the Euro as the national currency. (List 1 reason)

1.

4. Calculate the value of the following amounts of money. Use the exchange rate of \$1 = €1.42 Euros (rate as of 7/14/09)

EU Currency		U.S. Currency
-------------	--	---------------

€10	=	_____ Dollars
-----	---	---------------

€25	=	_____ Dollars
-----	---	---------------

€50	=	_____ Dollars
-----	---	---------------

€100	=	_____ Dollars
------	---	---------------

€1000	=	_____ Dollars
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5. Circle the correct answer based on the above calculations.

Will the cost of food and hotels be **higher** or **lower** for an American traveling in France than in the U.S.

## Classroom Activity – Analysis chart & slogan

Use this chart to record whether the documents are for or against German Reunification. Use the space below the chart to create a slogan or illustration that best represents the overall attitude indicated by the documents.

Packet A

Document	Attitude toward German Reunification
Horst Teltschik diary (Kohl angry at MT's criticisms in Wall Street Journal interview)	
Letter from Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany to President Bush	
Conversation between Margaret Thatcher (Prime Minister of Great Britain) and President Bush	

Slogan or illustration

1990 Jan 26 Fr

Horst Teltschik diary

## **Cold War: Horst Teltschik diary (Kohl angry at MT's criticisms in *Wall Street Journal* interview) [translation]**

Document type: archive

Document kind: Diary

Venue: -

Source: Horst Teltschik, *329 Tage: Innenansichten der Einigung [329 Days: Inside Views of the Unification]*, Siedler Publishing 1991

Journalist: -

Editorial comments: Translated specially for [www.margareththatcher.org](http://www.margareththatcher.org). Dr Teltschik was Helmut Kohl's closest foreign policy adviser.

Importance ranking: Key

Word count: 248

Themes: Foreign policy (USA), Foreign policy (USSR and successor states), Foreign policy (Western Europe - non - EU), Defence (general)

### **FRIDAY, 26 JANUARY 1990**

The *Wall Street Journal* today publishes an annoying interview with Margaret Thatcher, in which she abandons her previous reserve and expresses herself bluntly on the German Question, assuming the pose of a protector of Gorbachev. If German unity were to come too quickly, she declares, it would possibly create enormous problems for Gorbachev, who could eventually be overthrown on that account, which would be a catastrophe for all. German unity can only be realised when all other obligations are borne in mind. It could otherwise destabilise everything, which would be unfair in the highest degree to Gorbachev, who first made all this possible. She makes harsh criticism of the Federal Government: Kohl and Genscher should, in her opinion, subordinate their narrow nationalistic goals to the longer-term view of the needs of Europe. One must drum into them this longer-sighted vision. German unity,

declares the British Prime Minister finally, would destroy the economic equilibrium of the EC, in which West Germany already predominates today.

The Chancellor is very astonished by this public criticism in an American newspaper and will not let this interview go uncontradicted. I shall tell Ambassador Mallaby that he regards these utterances as unusually unfriendly. Furthermore, he orders that we put the text before him at the next Anglo-German consultations, as he wants to speak about it personally to Thatcher, who has voiced no such criticism to him on the telephone or at the summit meetings of the EC and NATO either.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO.

131314  
CT/BL  
German

The Chancellor of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

Bonn, February 7, 1990

Dear George:

The preparations for setting up a European Bank for Reconstruction and Development are progressing well. I welcome this very much indeed. In view of the developments in Central and Eastern European countries, additional funds will have to be made available soon to support the reform process and the transition to a market economy in those countries.

The decision on where this bank will be headquartered has not been made yet. At the International Conference in Paris on January 15-16, 1990, the head of our delegation proposed (West) Berlin as location.

No other city symbolizes better the overcoming of Europe's division and the new commitment to East-West cooperation. Berlin, situated as it is in the heart of Europe at what used to be the dividing line between West and East, is virtually predestined to perform the functions that will now be necessary.

His Excellency  
The President of the United States of America,  
Mr. George Bush  
Washington, D.C.

Conversation between Margaret Thatcher (Prime Minister of Great Britain) and George Bush from A World Transformed (pg. 248)

Margaret's fears of a united Germany, however, came ringing though. She darkly predicted that Germany would be "the Japan of Europe, but worse than Japan. Japan is an offshore power with an enormous trade surplus. Germany is in the heart of a continent of countries, most of which she has attached and occupied. Germany has colossal wealth and trade surpluses. So we must include a bigger country, the Soviet Union or you (US), in the political area." There were economic problems to sort out as well, especially those of admitted a new member (the GDR) to the EC, one with millions of citizens and not market economy experience.

## Classroom Activity – Analysis chart & slogan

Use this chart to record whether the documents are for or against German Reunification. Use the space below the chart to create a slogan or illustration that best represents the overall attitude indicated by the documents.

Packet B

Document	Attitude toward German Reunification
Conversation between Francois Mitterrand (President of France) and Margaret Thatcher as shared with President Bush	
Memcon of meeting between Helmut Kohl (Chancellor of Federal Republic of Germany) and President Bush	
Conversation between Brian Mulroney (Prime Minister of Canada) and President Bush	
Excerpt from Margaret Thatcher Interview for Wall Street Journal	

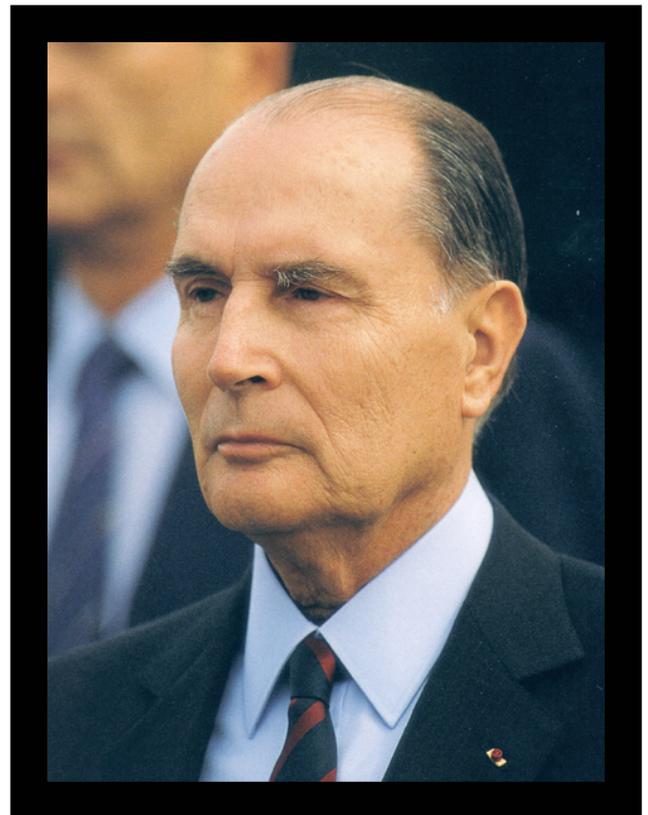
Slogan or illustration

Conversation between Francois Mitterrand (President of France) and Margaret Thatcher as shared with George Bush from A World Transformed (pg. 249)

“I(President Bush) asked Margaret what Mitterrand thought. “We talked,” she said. “Privately, he is as fearful as we are. If we are not careful, the Germans will get in peace what Hitler couldn’t get in the war. He is adamant on the Oder-Neisse line...The French fear the domination of Germany. The fear the speed with which the FRG is pushing through to unification, and not addressing other questions first. We made a good start in Ottawa.... (But there) is a great uncertainty, as people try to understand that there will be this great landlocked power that has quarreled with most people. It is not enough to anchor Germany in the EC – that might become Germany’s new empire: the future empires will be economic empires.”



**British Prime Minister**  
Margaret Thatcher



**French President**  
Francois Mitterrand

Conversation between Brian Mulroney (Prime Minister of Canada) and George Bush from A World Transformed (pgs. 249-250)

Brian Mulroney supported reunification but had some reservations. "I'm very concerned personally that unification for Germany appears to be fueled not just by the legitimate desire of the two states to come together," he said, but "by the total collapse of the economy of one state and the economic strength on another...I told Genscher you're not really talking about a merger here, this is a takeover." He (Mulroney) predicted that the real problems with unification would appear further down the road in areas like the Common Market. "The community was never designed with the possibility of having such a great European power in mind." he said.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

9854

DECLASSIFIED  
PER E.O. 12958  
*RA 7/30/99*

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: Meeting with Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

PARTICIPANTS: The President  
John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff  
Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (notetaker)  
Interpreter  
  
Helmut Kohl, Chancellor  
Horst Teltschik, Adviser to the Chancellor  
Interpreter

DATE, TIME AND PLACE: December 3, 1989, 8:30 pm - 10:00 pm  
Chateau Stuyvenberg, Brussels

The President: We had no particular agenda for our meeting in Malta, and President Gorbachev was very accommodating on that point. Gorbachev displayed little emotion, unlike my first meeting with him. The most contentious issues were discussed without rancor -- the issue of Soviet bloc arms supplies to the Sandinistas, for example. This could have been a shouting match, but it was very calm. (S)

We spent much time on the German question. Gorbachev said you are in too much of a hurry. (S)

Chancellor Kohl: Can I tell you about what happened today in the GDR? Everyone has resigned. There is a crisis supposedly in just running the government. The people want to know about special privileges being given to the leaders. That is only the beginning. In Rostock people broke into a factory and found arms there. They will now want to find where the arms were going. (He then described Krenz' situation.) (S)

I told Gorbachev it was not in my interest to invite things to get out of control. I think Modrow will be the new General Secretary. I will be in Hungary on December 18 to speak to the parliament, and then will go to meet the new leaders of the GDR. (S)

We cannot pay the 100 marks for each visitor anymore. It already

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

2

amounts to \$1.8 billion. (He then discussed how East Germans were taking advantage of this program.) It will be phased out at the end of the year. We will help the GDR in several areas; such as the country's big shortage of doctors, environmental protection matters, and building up the telephone system. (S)

Gorbachev said to me that he would not stand in the way of free, open elections. He has abandoned the old leadership. The Hungarians will be OK in two or three years; but this is not so in Poland. (S)

Let me say a word about my 10-point program. First, I want to thank you for your calm reception of the ideas. (S)

I will not do anything reckless. I have not set up a timetable. We are part of Europe and will continue as part of the EC. I have always planned carefully with President Mitterrand. (S)

The ten points are not an alternative to what we are doing in the West. Those actions are a precondition to the ten points. The integration of Europe is a precondition for change in Eastern Europe to be effective. (S)

Yesterday some of my colleagues said the ten points were OK. Andreotti was most difficult. Everyone in Europe is afraid of two things: (1) that Germany would drift to the East -- this is nonsense; (2) the real reason is that Germany is developing economically faster than my colleagues. Frankly, 62 million prosperous Germans are difficult to tolerate -- add 17 million more and they have big problems. (S)

Once the GDR has a really free government, we could set up confederative structures, but with two independent states. Phase III is federation; that is a matter for the future and could be stretched out. But I cannot say that will never happen. (S)

The President: Gorbachev's chief problem is uncertainty. I don't want to say he went 'ballistic' about it -- he was just uneasy. We need a formulation which doesn't scare him, but moves forward. (S)

Chancellor Kohl: That is one reason I will do nothing to disturb the smooth running course. The CSCE [Helsinki Final Act] says the borders can be changed by peaceful means. I don't want Gorbachev to feel cornered. I need to meet with him. I don't want to create difficulties. Newspapers write such nonsense. Even Henry Kissinger mentions two years. It is not possible; the economic imbalance is too great. (S)

The President: What is the attitude of people in the GDR toward reunification? Are there difficulties between the parties in West Germany? (S)

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

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990 Jan 24 We

Margaret Thatcher

## Excerpt from Interview for *Wall Street Journal*

**Robert Keatley, *Wall Street Journal***

*Question paraphrased:* Would a reunified Germany one day join EC and NATO?

**Prime Minister**

I do not know, we are groping forward, you are asking questions which honestly we cannot answer at the moment. And it is because it could have such a destabilising effect that we are all of us saying that if it comes about it must come about at a rate which takes account of the other obligations and which gives us a time to work things out, otherwise that could destabilise everything.

**Robert Keatley, *Wall Street Journal***

*Question paraphrased:* Do you worry reunified Germany might be even more dominant economic power in Europe?

**Prime Minister**

Yes of course she would be, of course she would be.

**Robert Keatley, *Wall Street Journal***

*Question paraphrased:* You have concern?

**Prime Minister**

Of course, yes, because it unbalances. Yes I think it would change the European Community if she were unified and if East Germany came in. But you see East Germany cannot come in until she is genuinely democratic and you will notice that Chancellor Kohl had very much a step-by-step approach.

Yes, Germany is already dominant. I watch with great interest the things that you say about Japan. Germany has a bigger proportion of trade surplus than Japan, 70 per cent of it is with the rest of Europe. So to add to that, yes she would be a dominant partner.

## Classroom Activity – Analysis chart & slogan

Use this chart to record whether the documents are for or against German Reunification. Use the space below the chart to create a slogan or illustration that best represents the overall attitude indicated by the documents.

Packet C

Document	Attitude toward German Reunification
Letter from Alfred Gottschalk to President Bush	
Letter from Dr. Earl James to President Bush	
Letter from Andres Hempel to President Bush	
Letter from Bruce S. Gelb (Director US Information Agency) to President Bush	

Slogan or illustration

182986



*S. DeCamp*

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE—JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION  
Cincinnati • New York • Los Angeles • Jerusalem

THE PRESIDENT

3101 CLIFTON AVENUE • CINCINNATI, OHIO 45220-2488  
(513) 221-1875

October 3, 1990

President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Attn: Chief of Staff John Sununu

Dear President Bush:

I am most grateful to you for your invitation to attend the ceremony in the Rose Garden signifying the reunification of Germany. I regret that due to the lateness of the invitation I was unable to rearrange a personal calendar that involved others who had made travel plans some time ago. Had I been able to attend, I would have had the following feelings coursing through me.

You as a distinguished World War II veteran, who risked his life to defeat the Nazis, would have understood these feelings because I am certain they must be in your mind and heart as well. They are feelings of ambivalence and hope. The feeling of ambivalence involves a nation that has twice in our century plunged the world into war and caused enormous havoc and destruction in the civilized human community, destruction from which we are still recovering. Those of us, who were refugees from Germany and who lost their entire families in the Nazi Holocaust, as well as others who have suffered losses, look upon this day with awe and dread. But we must also look upon it with hope because our faith must be that the world which has changed so radically in these last twelve months is capable of creative restructuring and potential for future peace.

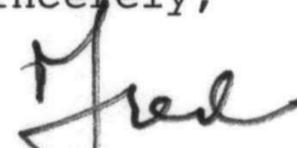
You have in these last months shown extraordinary leadership, courage and vision. I feel very proud that you are our president and an old friend. I trust that the months and years of service that you are yet to render our country will mark you as one of the great presidents of our nation; certainly one of the great leaders of our world.

President George Bush  
October 3, 1990  
Page Two

I trust to your capacity to weld together a peace in the Middle East that will indeed create a geopolitical pattern not unlike that which is being shaped in Central and Eastern Europe. May this peace bloom into a reality guaranteeing Israel's security and freedom and creating a just solution to the Arab-Israeli debacle.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Fred", written over a vertical line.

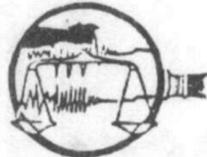
Alfred Gottschalk

AG/ns

8

DOS  
Spelley

100645



# International Forensic Services, Inc.

December 14, 1989

Post Office Box 80242  
Lansing, Michigan 48908  
(517) 321-5502

Mr. George Bush  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Washington, D.C.

8930081  
'89 DEC-30 11:30 AM

RE: German Reunification

Dear Mr. President:

Less than 100 years ago (1893) my grandfather used his mustering out pay from the German Imperial Navy to come to the United States. Three years later he sent for my grandmother. Both of my wife's grandparents were also from Germany.

Since that time, fifteen (15) members of our family have served in this nation's military services at a cost of one (1) dead, three(3) wounded and many years out of their lives. None of us dodged the draft by running off to college to get a doctorate, nor did any of us run up to Canada. Besides service in England, France and Germany, for three straight generations we have sent family members to the Far East as United States Marines. I have written these things because I don't want anybody to challenge my patriotism unless he has done something for this nation besides shooting off his big mouth.

I am extremely angry about this government's policy toward the reunification of Germany. Essentially I want Germany reunified and I want it NOW. I want to be able to go over to the Eastern part of Germany to find my relatives if any are left before I die.

I went over there in 1983. The people were afraid to talk with me. An East German Officer interrogated me about who I was visiting in town. When I returned home, two Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Agents wanted to know why I was communicating with the East German Government. Since I am a graduate of the FBI-National Academy, when they first came to the house, I thought they were joking.

But the bottom line of all this, I have been waiting for decades to try to meet my relatives. I am now 58 years of age. I don't have 50 million years until Maggie Thatcher, Henry Kissinger, and others feel the time is right for the reunification of Germany. It seems to me that this country

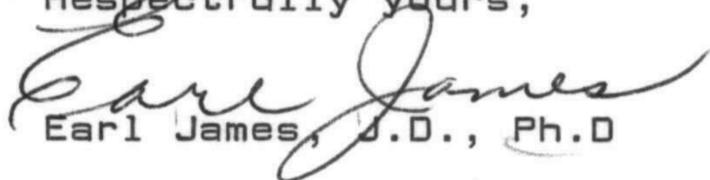
has an excellent reputation for treating respectfully those countries that give us the finger, and for treating our true allies and friends like dogs by kicking them in the ass. The Federal Republic of Germany has been our strongest NATO ally since 1962. In my opinion, Mr. President, you sent your representative to China to restore relations with them after they slaughtered their students last June. Then you turned right around and sent Baker to talk with Kohl to tell him to cool his efforts to reunify Germany and bring freedom and democracy to the people living there. (Not to mention that then those of us who may have relatives living in the Eastern part of Germany could then try to find them.). Well--I think that is a bunch of garbage, and it is down right stupid. Once again, we are kicking a friend in the ass. I sincerely hope the policy has not offended the German people. The Lord knows we need them a lot more than some of our other so called allies. (One of whom has been at the breasts of American Tax Payers to the tune of 3 or 4 billion every year despite our national debt for over forty years)

I am sending a copy of this letter to Chancellor Kohl so that he will know that not all Americans agree with a policy which is nothing less than a thinly veiled excuse to keep Germany divided until somebody else other than the German people say that it is okay for them to reunite. I think we should bear in mind that over half of the Germans were not even alive when Hitler and Stalin launched World War II. They feel no more collective guilt than I feel about what our government did to the poor American Indians just a little over a hundred years ago.

I further think the meeting of the allied powers on Berlin was nothing less than an effort to put the Germans in their place. It was telling Kohl and others-- we don't care what the German people want--you are still on a leash.

It is my sincere hope that instead of a policy which opposes Chancellor Kohl that for once we support a friend and his efforts to bring freedom to all those folks now living in the Eastern portion of Germany.

Respectfully yours,

  
Earl James, J.D., Ph.D

c.c. Senator Riegle  
Senator Levin  
Congressman Wolpe  
Chancellor Kohl

P.S.

Merry Christmas, (aside from the above -- I think you're doing a great job.

POLONIA SOLIDARITY ASSOCIATION  
P.O. Box 6171  
Reading, PA 19610

1500  
March 10 1990

President George Bush  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

We write this short note to express concern about the forthcoming "2+4" meeting on the German re-unification. We are disturbed that Poland will not be represented at that meeting and that decisions will be made without her participation and direct voice in the discussions. Those decisions might prove harmful in the future not only for Poland but also for stability of the European continent.

The recent history has shown that Poland's influence on European affairs has been far greater than her size and wealth would suggest. The second world war broke out in September 1939 because Poland was the first country to say "NO" to Hitler. The Solidarity movement was the precursor of the recent momentous changes in Central and Eastern Europe (well before anyone has even heard the name "Gorbachev!").

We do not think that anyone in Europe or indeed in the rest of the world wants another Yalta-type agreement. The Poles have a saying "Nothing about us without us" which is very similar to the American "No taxation without representation". We are certain that you would agree with both those statements. We ask you therefore to support Poland's participation in the talks.

We have consistently supported you in the past and would like to continue to do so in this important matter.

Very truly Yours

*Andrew Hempel*

Andrew Hempel

Vice-president

POLONIA SOLIDARITY ASSOCIATION

8.

**United States  
Information  
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

4081  
Office of the Director



143226

May 21, 1990

*MSC*

The President  
The White House

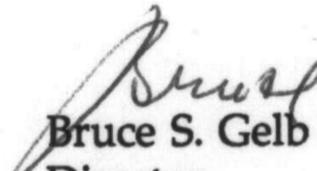
Dear Mr. President:

The enclosed report of the first-ever USIA survey in Poland shows that you are tremendously popular in Poland. Over eight in ten Poles have a favorable opinion of you and of the United States.

As plans for German unification proceed, six in ten Poles express fear that a unified Germany is very likely to pose a military threat to Poland. Still, by a narrow margin, Poles approve of unification. As added security, a majority want American troops to remain in a unified Germany. Poles slightly favor NATO membership over neutrality for a unified German state.

Best personal regards.

Very Sincerely,

  
Bruce S. Gelb  
Director

*P.S. The above sounds good  
but it's probably higher  
by at least a hand for Bar!*

00 MAY 25 08:00

MSC SECRETARIAT  
RECEIVED

## Classroom Activity – Analysis chart & slogan

Use this chart to record whether the documents are for or against German Reunification. Use the space below the chart to create a slogan or illustration that best represents the overall attitude indicated by the documents.

Packet D

Document	Attitude toward German Reunification
1. Letter from Daniel Herrmann Giegenmueller-Teal to President Bush	
2. Letter from President Bush to Mr. Hermann Giegenmueller-Teal	
Letter from Michael Preisler to President Bush	
Letter from Thomas Hartch to President Bush	

Slogan or illustration

RM/TO

Sample

IDEA FACTORY.

June 01, 1989

President George Bush  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you, thank you, thank you!

My mother is from Germany, that section now referred to as East Germany, or the DDR. Most of her family still lives behind the Iron Curtain. In respect and memoriam for them, a dying family, I have changed my name to incorporate theirs.

Thank you, Mr. President, for you efforts to free them. Thank you, thank you, thank you.

Very truly yours,



Daniel Herrmann Geigenmueller-Teal

"Tear down the Berlin Wall" and the  
Iron Curtain!

064478  
CO054-01

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 28, 1989

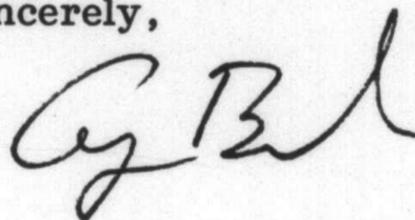
Dear Mr. Geigenmueller-Teal:

Your message just reached my desk, and I want to thank you for your warm and thoughtful words.

I agree wholeheartedly -- the Berlin Wall must come down. For far too long, it has separated families and restricted the freedom of movement to which all men are entitled. Some have risked everything, even their lives, to overcome that barricade and the political and religious repression it represents. I am encouraged by recent improvements in human rights practices in Eastern Europe, and I hope that this will continue. Nevertheless, more positive steps -- including the removal of the Berlin Wall -- must be taken.

I hope that you and your entire family can one day be reunited in freedom. You have my very best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Daniel Herrmann Geigenmueller-Teal  
Idea Factory  
Suite 434  
2966 Diamond Street  
San Francisco, California 94134

FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

890731

Mr. Daniel Herrmann Geigenmueller-Teal  
Idea Factory  
Suite 434  
2966 Diamond Street  
San Francisco, California 94134

117229



# POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS

DOWNSTATE NEW YORK DIVISION

17 IRVING PLACE  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003

Telephone: (212) 674-8108

*S. Sutherland*

February 20, 1990

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Bush:

I would like to advise you about the grave concern of New York's Polish American community resulting from the State Department's indication it supports West Germany's proposal to exclude Poland from the talks on German reunification.

Such a position suggests a direct rejection of the new Polish government's expressed request to participate in the negotiations. It can only weaken Prime Minister Mazowiecki's efforts to consolidate democracy in Poland. The ratification of the Polish-German border will be an integral component of the discussions and Poland's inclusion is not only appropriate but essential.

It also serves as a grim reminder to Poles everywhere of the failure of the Allied powers to permit the Polish government-in-exile to be represented at Potsdam and Yalta where Poland's post-war frontiers were decided. Our sense of betrayal by the Roosevelt administration turned much of the Polish American electorate to the Republican Party which then became a vigorous champion of the cause of justice for Poland. The present situation in Europe offers the opportunity to assure that such justice can finally become a reality.

Today we hear some voices inside Germany calling for reacquisition of territory which presently is Polish. For someone who lived near the Polish-German border as I did when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, the cry of a modern-day German expansionism bears a dreadful similarity to what was heard a half-century ago. It seems as if Germany is once again looking to Poland for the Lebensraum -- the living space -- that it sought in the past.

The violation of this border in 1939 led to World War II -- a war in which I became a prisoner in Auschwitz for 3½ years and a war in which you also risked death while serving in the United States military.

On behalf of my fellow Polish Americans, I urge you to insist that representatives of the Mazowiecki government not be barred from any negotiations regarding a matter as vital to Poland as the question of her frontier with a reunited Germany

Sincerely yours,

*Michael Preisler*

MP:mo

Michael Preisler, President  
Auschwitz No. 22213

17  
11/20/89

088396

HARTCH & CALHOUN  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
193 FIELD POINT ROAD  
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT 06830  
(203) 661-3000

October 26, 1989

President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20500

5. Kelley

Re: West Germany - East Germany

Dear President Bush:

It is critical to world peace to keep East Germany and West Germany separate. World War I was costly, World War II was costlier and, if there is German reunification, World War III would be more likely and probably catastrophic.

✓ Please do your best to prevent German reunification. In the past, our family members have been staunch backers of yours. A number of years ago, I would play tennis with Jon.

Very truly yours,



Thomas F. Hartch

TFH:rhl

Answer Key for Documents Packets Analysis

Packet A

Document	Attitude toward German Reunification
Horst Teltschik diary (Kohl angry at MT's criticisms in Wall Street Journal interview)	For
Letter from Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany to President Bush	For
Conversation between Margaret Thatcher (Prime Minister of Great Britain) and President Bush	Against

Packet B

Document	Attitude toward German Reunification
Conversation between Francios Mitterrand (President of France) and Margaret Thatcher as shared with President Bush	Against
Memcon of meeting between Helmut Kohl (Chancellor of Federal Republic of Germany) and President Bush	For
Conversation between Brian Mulroney (Prime Minister of Canada) and President Bush	For but with reservations
Except from Margaret Thatcher Interview for Wall Street Journal	Against

Packet C

Document	Attitude toward German Reunification
Letter from Alfred Gottschalk to President Bush	For
Letter from Dr. Earl James to President Bush	For
Letter from Andres Hempel to President Bush	Against (little Polish representation)
Letter from Bruce S. Gelb (Director US Information Agency) to President Bush	For (barely)

Packet D

Document	Attitude toward German Reunification
1. Letter from Daniel Herrmann Giegenmueller-Teal to President Bush	For
2. Letter from President Bush to Mr. Hermann Giegenmueller-Teal	For
Letter from Michael Preisler to President Bush	Against (want Polish representation)
Letter from Thomas Hartch to President Bush	Against