

# James A. Baker III

61<sup>st</sup> United States Secretary of State  
67th United States Secretary of the Treasury  
10th and 16<sup>th</sup> White House Chief of Staff

*Vis: James Baker with  
President Gerald Ford*

*Vis: James Baker with  
President Ronald Reagan*

*Vis: James Baker with  
President George Bush, Sr.*

*Vis: James Baker with  
President George Bush, Jr.*

*Vis: James Baker with  
President Jimmy Carter*

*Vis: James Baker with  
President .Bill Clinton*

**James A. Baker III has been one of the most influential and admired figures in the recent political history of the United States. For more than thirty years, working alongside six different presidents, Baker has been committed to the nation's public service.**

**Under-Secretary of the Treasury with President Gerald Ford (1975-1976)**

**President Gerald Ford's Campaign Manager (1976)**

**President Ronald Reagan's Chief of Staff (1980-1984)**

**President Ronald Reagan's Campaign Manager (1976)**

**President Ronald Reagan's Secretary of Treasury (1984-1988)**

**President George H. W Bush's Campaign Manager (1988, 1992)**

**President George H. W Bush's Secretary of State (1988-1992)**

**Special Envoy for President George W. Bush in Iraqi Debt Relief (2003)**

**Working alongside Presidents Jimmy Carter and President Bill Clinton at the Baker Institute for Public Policy**

**But if you were to look at Baker's family history, this could never have been possible. Let's take a look...**

<p><b>James Baker's grandfather, affectionately known as Captain Baker, was a very influential figure in the city of Houston, TX.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Show Captain Baker working with railroads</i></p>	<p><b>A family and business mantra often used by Captain Baker emphasized to never get involved in the political world.</b></p> <p>“Work Hard, Study...and Keep out of Politics!”</p> <p>-Captain Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Show Captain Baker speaking to a group of well-dressed lawyers</i></p>
<p><b>Captain Baker was the lawyer for William Marsh Rice, an important businessman who had planned to donate money in his will to the founding of Rice University.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Captain Baker shaking hands with William Marsh Rice.</i></p> <p><b>In 1900, William Rice was murdered by his butler, Charlie Jones, and a new, fabricated will was found.</b></p>	<p><b>Captain Baker led the investigation, ultimately solving the murder and upholding the original will.</b></p> <p>“This man is responsible for the murder of my client.”</p> <p>-James Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Captain Baker speaking in a courtroom.</i></p> <p><b>Thus, Rice University was founded in Houston, TX. Captain Baker served as the first Chairman of the University for 50 years.</b></p>

<p><b>Captain Baker's son, James A. Baker, Jr., found his future bride, Bonner Means, at the tender age of 15.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: James Baker, Jr. with Bonner Means Baker at a high school dance.</i></p> <p><b>It was love at first sight.</b></p>	<p><b>James Baker, Jr. continued the family tradition of being involved in the law-graduating from Princeton and the University of Texas School of Law.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: James Baker Jr. studying at Princeton.</i></p> <p><b>He also fought in World War I as an army lieutenant in the trenches of France.</b></p>
<p><b>James A. Baker III, known throughout his life as Jim, was born on April 28, 1930 in Houston, TX.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Picture of a baby James Baker</i></p>	<p><b>Eighteen months later, Jim's sister Bonner was born.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Baby Bonner</i></p> <p><b>It was a loving family, but the Bakers were also very strict on their children.</b></p>

**From the age of six, Jim developed a strong passion for the outdoors.**

**Hunting...**

*Vis: Baker with his father, learning how to hunt*

**Fishing ...**

*Vis: Baker with his father, learning how to fish*

**...and Playing Tennis**

*Vis: Baker playing tennis against a wall, practicing his backhands.*

**Growing up, Jim's father consistently stressed the importance of preparation, teaching his son important, lifelong values.**

“Always remember the 5 Ps: Prior Preparation Prevents Poor Performance”

-James Baker

*Vis: A very young James Baker III with his father*

**While Jim's father was relatively frugal in giving his son money, there were some exceptions.**

“If you don't smoke or drink until you turn 21, I will give you \$2000”

-Baker's father

*Vis: A teenage Baker with his father*

<p><b>Jim was eventually enrolled in the Hill School, a prep school in Pennsylvania, following in his father’s footsteps.</b></p> <p>“Goodbye, Mom, Dad.”</p> <p>-Teenage James Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: A teenage Baker, clearly lonely, saying goodbye to his parents.</i></p> <p><b>Starting at the school as a junior, without any friends, Jim initially had a hard time fitting in.</b></p>	<p><b>By his senior year, Jim was much more at ease, joining the tennis team and gaining election to student government.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: A confident teenage Baker surrounded by friends on a tennis court.</i></p> <p><b>By the end of the year, he also managed to get into the college his father had attended, Princeton University.</b></p>
<p><b>It was at Princeton, while on a rugby trip to Bermuda, where Jim met the girl he would later marry: Mary Stuart McHenry.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Baker in a tropical isle with a girl, Mary Stuary McHenry</i></p>	<p><b>Eventually, Jim decided to major in History, with a minor in the Classics.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Baker writing an essay. Words that are shown “...solving the problems of the present before tackling the problems of the future”</i></p> <p><b>In his senior thesis, Jim covered the conflict in Britain’s Labour Party, personally advocating realism over ideals.</b></p>

<p><b>In the months leading up to graduation, Baker struggled to figure out exactly what he wanted to do with his life.</b></p>	
<p><b>As a teenager, Jim worked at the St. Joseph's Hospital.</b></p> <p>“Oh my God, So much blood!” (thought bubble)</p> <p><i>Vis: A teenage Baker standing with a surgeon conducting an operating into a patient's chest</i></p> <p><b>He decided he couldn't be a doctor.</b></p>	<p><b>He also considered the CIA...until an on-campus interview.</b></p> <p>“Would you have any problem jumping out of an airplane...behind enemy lines?”</p> <p>-CIA Officer</p> <p>“You bet I would!”</p> <p>-James Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker sitting at a desk interviewing with a CIA officer on the other side.</i></p>
<p><b>Eventually, Jim decided to join the Marine Corps to fight in the Korean War.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Baker in a camp doing push-ups, dressed in marine uniform.</i></p> <p><b>Working hard, Jim graduated at the top of the reserves in his class.</b></p>	<p><b>While many of his friends were sent to Korea, Jim was instead sent to the Mediterranean Sea.</b></p> <p>“I hope my friends are going to be okay”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker docked on a ship, close to land, in a very tropical area</i></p> <p><b>Many of his friends did not make it back.</b></p>

<p><b>His experience in the Marines was very maturing to Jim.</b></p> <p>“So many of my friends died out there. It could have so easily been me.</p> <p>-Baker (thought bubble)</p> <p><i>Vis: A thoughtful Baker</i></p>	<p><b>When Jim returned from the Marines, in November 1953, he was married to Mary Stuart in Dayton, Ohio.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Baker and Mary Stuart dressed as a couple, holding hands, walking out to a car followed by a large group of people- standard wedding scen</i></p>
<p><b>Later that year, Jim entered law school at the University of Texas at Austin. The couple’s first son, Jamie, was also born.</b></p> <p>Nothing concentrates the mind like military service and being married with a child</p> <p>(thought bubble)- Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker and his wife holding a small child</i></p>	<p><b>After law school, Jim wanted an opportunity to join his family’s firm, Baker Botts.</b></p> <p>Father, I would like to join Baker Botts and work at the same firm as you, grandfather, and great-grandfather.</p> <p>Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Young Baker speaking to his grandfather.</i></p>

<p>“Son, the firm has a very firm anti-nepotism rule. We can’t favor you just because you’re part of the family. “</p> <p>-James Baker II</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker’s father talking to him.</i></p>	<p>“I must go to another firm. This is a chance for me to show that I’m more than just my family’s name. I can succeed on my own personal merit.”</p> <p>(thought bubble)- James Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Close up of Baker, lost deep in thought.</i></p> <p><b>Baker ultimately joined Andrews, Kurht, Campbell, and Bradley, another well-respected Houston law firm.</b></p>
<p><b>Here, Baker met a lifelong mentor and advisor in Harry Jones</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Baker with Harry Jones</i></p>	<p><b>Even as a busy lawyer, Jim always made room for religion in his life.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Baker in an Episcopalian church</i></p> <p><b>He was eventually appointed to the vestry, a group of individuals who helped to manage the parish.</b></p>

<p><b>When it came to politics, few people were as indifferent and uninterested as Jim Baker.</b></p> <p>“James, who are you planning to vote for this year”</p> <p>Friend of James</p> <p>“Oh I don’t know...I guess Democrat. I’m not sure if I’ll even get a chance to vote- I’m pretty busy right now”</p> <p>Baker</p>	<p><b>Just like almost everyone else in the South at that time, Jim was a Democrat. It was a carryover from the Civil War and Reconstruction- no true Southerner could support the “Party of Lincoln”.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Electoral map of the 1960 election- showing Republicans in Red and Democrats in Blue</i></p> <p><b>However his wife, Mary Stuart, was an exception- a passionate Republican in the South</b></p>
<p><b>In 1958, Mary Stuart became the precinct Republican chair and held the first ever precinct convention at the Baker household.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Baker serving drinks to Mary Stuart and another man.</i></p> <p><b>Only one other person showed up!</b></p>	<p><b>In 1968, tragedy struck the happy Baker family.</b></p> <p>“I am so sorry to tell you this news. Your wife has breast cancer. “</p> <p>Doctor</p> <p><i>Vis: Doctor with Baker and his wife in a hospital bed.</i></p>

<p><b>Mary Stuart died peacefully on February 18, 1970.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Mary Stuart writing a letter from her hospital bed. Text that is shown: “God and I will watch over you and the boys. Rejoice and then come to me someday”</i></p> <p><b>Jim was devastated beyond belief.</b></p>	<p>What am I going to do? Sixteen years of marriage and the love of my life is dead.</p> <p>(thought bubble)- James Baker</p> <p>“It’s okay, Father. We can get through this together. “</p> <p>Baker’s children</p> <p><i>Vis: A weeping Baker being consoled by his children.</i></p>
<p><b>Jim’s tennis partner, George Herbert Walker Bush tried to get Baker’s mind off of his grief and let him move on.</b></p> <p>“Come help with me with my Texas senatorial campaign. “</p> <p><i>Vis: A crying Baker on a tennis court, with George H. W. Bush consoling him.</i></p>	<p>“There are two problems with that- I don’t know anything about politics, and I’m a Democrat”</p> <p>Baker</p> <p>“We can take care of the second problem”</p> <p>Bush</p> <p><i>Vis: Bush and Baker, still on the tennis court, chatting and smiling.</i></p> <p><b>And so, Jim became involved in politics, and began a lifelong commitment to public service.</b></p>

<p><b>In 1970, Jim helped George Bush, then a Congressman from Houston, with his campaign for the United States Senate</b></p> <p>“This work is so much fun and interesting. I think I may actually like politics, after all” (thought bubble) – James Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker working at a desk, shuffling papers.</i></p> <p><b>Although Bush eventually lost the election, the experience gave Jim a lifelong interest in politics.</b></p>	<p><b>About a year after the death of Mary Stuart, Jim began to date. After his first date with Susan Winston, an old friend of Mary Stuart’s, he never went out again.</b></p> <p>“Susan, you are the first person since my first wife who I am truly in love with. Will you marry me?”</p> <p>Baker</p> <p>“Yes, of course”</p> <p>Susan Winston</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker on one knee proposing to Susan Winston.</i></p>
<p><b>Soon after his campaign work with Bush...</b></p> <p>“We would like you to be the Texas state finance chairman for the Republican party.”</p> <p>-Man dressed in suit</p> <p>“This is finally an opportunity to get involved in politics. I have to start somewhere...”</p> <p>-Baker (thought bubble)</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker meeting with a bunch of men in suits</i></p> <p><b>In his new position, Jim Baker was responsible for fundraising across the state.</b></p>	<p><b>In 1975, Jim was invited to the White House for a meeting with Secretary of Commerce Rog Morton and President Gerald Ford.</b></p> <p>“Jim, we would definitely like to have you on board.”</p> <p>President Ford</p> <p><i>Vis: The oval office: President Ford sitting behind a desk with Rog Morton on a nearby desk and Baker standing in front of Ford.</i></p> <p><b>Baker was appointed Deputy Secretary of Commerce, the number two position in the Commerce Department.</b></p>

<p><b>Around a year later, in 1976, Jim joined President Ford’s campaign headquarters for the upcoming Presidential election.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: 1976 Ford Campaign Poster.</i></p> <p><b>As a delegate hunter, Jim’s job was to make sure Ford received more delegate votes in the Republican primary than his opponent.</b></p>	<p><b>Jim employed innovative strategies to make sure delegates voted for Ford:</b></p> <p>“Let’s make files on all the different delegates- make sure President Ford calls each one personally.”</p> <p>(separate bubble)“We need to make sure all the swing delegates vote for Ford”</p> <p>James Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker in an office, speaking to a large campaign staff</i></p>
<p><b>However...</b></p> <p>“I will only vote for the President, if I am guaranteed to be an assistant in the President’s new administration”</p> <p>-Delegate dressed in a suit</p> <p>“That is inappropriate and I will not condone it.”</p> <p>Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker speaking with a delegate, Baker clearly unhappy and angry</i></p> <p><b>Jim was often forced to deal with many dishonest people.</b></p>	<p><b>As the convention began, the <i>New York Times</i> published an article about Jim.</b></p> <p>“Prior Preparation Prevents Poor Performance! My father’s help is finally paying off”</p> <p>(thought bubble)-James Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker reading a copy of the New York times with article title “Miracle Man Given Credit for Ford Drive”</i></p>

<p><b>In dealing with the media, Jim made sure to only announce a delegate when he was completely sure of his or her support.</b></p> <p>He doesn't lie to us- we can actually trust his numbers</p> <p>(thought bubble) –Journalist</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker addressing a group of journalists from behind a podium.</i></p> <p><b>Eventually, Ford won the historically close primary.</b></p>	<p><b>Soon...</b></p> <p>“I would like to make you Campaign Manager for the General Election against Governor Jimmy Carter”</p> <p>-Gerald Ford</p> <p>What an incredible opportunity.</p> <p>(thought bubble)-James Baker</p>	
<p><b>In the months preceding the election, Jim worked hard to coordinate the campaign as effectively as possible.</b></p>		
<p><i>Vis: Presidential Debate between Carter and Ford, as would have been broadcast</i></p> <p><b>Planning Presidential Debates...</b></p>	<p><i>Vis: Ford being interviewed on national television in an infomercial</i></p> <p><b>Coordinating television appearances...</b></p>	<p><i>Vis: Baker speaking in front of a large group of reporters</i></p> <p><b>...and dealing with the Media</b></p>

<p><b>Eventually Ford was defeated by President Jimmy Carter in one of the closest elections in American history, by only 1.7 million votes.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: 1976 Presidential electoral map.</i></p>	<p><b>In 1978, finally leaving Washington, Jim decided to run for Texas Attorney General</b></p> <p>“Vote Jim Baker for Attorney General!”</p> <p>-Young campaign boy</p> <p><i>Vis: Campaign volunteer handing out leaflets</i></p>
<p><b>Once again, Jim was forced to deal with inappropriate campaign behavior.</b></p> <p>“We will get these people to vote for you if you give us \$5000.”</p> <p>-Community leader in a suit</p> <p>“That is unacceptable”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: An angry Baker speaking to an man in a suit</i></p>	<p><b>Jim lost the election to Democratic opponent Mark White.</b></p> <p>“All this politics has tired me- Let us go to Florida to relax for a little bit. “</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker talking to his wife.</i></p>

<p><b>But, only a few days later...</b></p> <p>“Jim, I need your help. I want to run for President!”</p> <p>-George Bush</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker speaking on the phone to President George Bush (perhaps show this in a half window frame, with Bush on one side on the phone with Baker on the other side on the phone?)</i></p> <p><b>George H. W Bush was running for President and he wanted Jim’s help.</b></p>	<p>“It’s going to be really tough race- you’re definitely the underdog, but I think we can do it”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker speaking with George Bush at a table, discussing together.</i></p> <p><b>The leading front-runner in the race was Ronald Reagan, who was much more influential and well-known than Bush</b></p>
<p><b>At first, Bush didn’t even show up in the polling- his numbers were that low.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Paper showing the polls- Find numbers from early 1980 Republican primary, with Bush’s name not even there.</i></p>	<p><b>When Bush finally cracked the polls, the campaign staff celebrated.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: All the candidates with Bush in last place with 3% of the vote and people around the paper celebrating</i></p>

<p><b>Jim concentrated his efforts as campaign manager on the early Republican primary in New Hampshire and caucus in Iowa, hoping that an early win could narrow the field to only two candidates: Bush and Reagan</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Maps of Iowa and New Hampshire</i></p>	<p><b>In a huge upset, Bush beat Reagan in Iowa, receiving over 31% of the vote.</b></p> <p>We have the momentum now to defeat Reagan and win the Republican primary.</p> <p>-James Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker addressing a large group of reporters at a press conference</i></p>
<p><b>Eventually, although it was a very close primary, Reagan emerged as a clear winner going into the convention.</b></p> <p>“I would like to official disband my campaign and announce my support for Ronald Reagan for President of the United States. “</p> <p>-George Bush</p> <p><i>Vis: Press Conference</i></p> <p><b>Bush remained a close second and the only candidate with a significant number of delegates.</b></p>	<p><b>At the convention, Reagan named George Bush as his choice for Vice-President.</b></p> <p>We shall rebuild the Republican party and defeat President Carter</p> <p>-Reagan</p> <p><i>Vis: Ronald Reagan speaking about Bush who is standing next to him at a podium, with great big strobe lights</i></p> <p><b>But Jim’s role was still uncertain...</b></p>

**Following Reagan's victory against Jimmy Carter, he finally spoke to Jim.**

"I want to talk to you before you go back to Texas. I would be honored if you would be my Chief of Staff"

-Reagan

"Thank you for such an incredible honor, Mr. President"

Baker

*Vis: Baker and Reagan speaking at a table*

**As Chief of Staff for the next four years, Jim would be one of the most important people in Reagan's administration.**

**When Jim told his wife Susan the news, she burst into tears**

"You're going to be too busy to spend time with me or the kids."

Susan

*Vis: A crying Susan talking to Baker*

**President Reagan was quick to assuage her fears.**

"I guarantee that Jim will be home by 6' o clock every evening. "

Reagan

*Vis: A smiling Reagan with Susan and Baker at her side.*

<p><b>As Chief of Staff, Jim worked to make sure Reagan’s legislation could get passed by a Democratic House of Representatives</b></p> <p>“Now Jim, I understand I can’t get everything I would like passed. I’d rather get 80% of what I wanted then go over the cliff with my flag flying”</p> <p>-Reagan</p> <p><i>Vis: Reagan speaking with Baker</i></p>	<p>“We would like to give the American people a three year plan for tax cuts of 10% each year.”</p> <p>Reagan</p> <p>“We’re going to have to work together with a lot of Democrats-it’s going to be quite a challenge”</p> <p>-Baker</p>
<p><b>Social Security reform required even greater bipartisanship, working with both hard-line Republicans and Democrats</b></p> <p>“Let us create a bipartisan commission to discuss how we can solve the crisis facing the social security system.”</p> <p>-Reagan</p> <p><i>Vis: Reagan and Baker standing together with many other individuals as well.</i></p>	<p><b>As Chief of Staff, Jim mastered the art of compromise and cooperation- working together hand-in-hand with Republican leaders.</b></p> <p>“I disagree politically with these senators, but we are still good friends. We can disagree but still respect each other.”</p> <p>-(thought bubble) James Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker at a long table with a lot of senators</i></p>

<p><b>But it was a tough job.</b></p> <p>“I really enjoy this work and it is very important to our nation, but it is so tiring. “</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker with his wife at a dinner table</i></p> <p><b>After four years as Chief of Staff, Jim was looking for something new to do.</b></p>	<p><b>In 1984...</b></p> <p>“We should swap jobs. “</p> <p>-Don Regan</p> <p>“Do you really mean that? I might take you up on it”</p> <p>-James Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker and Don Regan eating lunch together, Baker visibly surprised.</i></p>
<p>“President Reagan, how do you feel about me swapping jobs with Don Regan and joining the Treasury Department”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p>“That sounds great to me.”</p> <p>-Reagan</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker and Reagan chatting in the Oval Office</i></p> <p><b>And with that, Jim became Ronald Reagan’s Secretary of Treasury, responsible for the financial state of the nation.</b></p>	<p><b>Jim briefly considered another job, outside of politics.</b></p> <p>“Secretary Baker, we would like to offer you a position as the new commissioner of Major League Baseball. “</p> <p>-Baseball Search committee head (Bud Selig)</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker and Bud Selig at a baseball field.</i></p> <p><b>But he turned down the job.</b></p>

**In 1984, Jim managed President Ronald Reagan’s re-election campaign. It was one of the greatest victories in the history of the United States.**

*Vis: Electoral map of the 1984 election, showing that Reagan won forty nine out of fifty states.*

**One of Jim’s first responsibilities as Secretary of Treasury was drafting a bill for comprehensive tax reform.**

“We must, on a bipartisan basis, bring greater fairness to the American tax system and make it simpler- All taxpayers, big and small, must be treated more fairly”

-Baker

*Vis: Baker speaking in front of Congress at an approval hearing.*

**But, there was tremendous opposition from lobbyists and business interests.**

**Ultimately the Tax Reform Act of 1986 was passed, greatly simplifying the tax code.**

“I feel like we just played the World Series of tax reform, and the American people won.”

-Ronald Reagan

*Vis: Reagan ceremonially signing the tax reform bill with Baker and others at this side*

**In 1988...**

“Bake, I need your help. I would like you to run my campaign for President of the United States”

-George H. W. Bush

“This is incredible, my best friend with a good chance at being the President of the United States”

-Baker (thought bubble)

*Vis: Baker and Bush talking*

**And so, Jim resigned as Secretary of Treasury to run George H. W. Bush’s campaign for the Presidency.**

**While this was an amazing opportunity, Jim was sad to leave his mentor and great President, Ronald Reagan.**

“You’ve been a secret of our success. Now, Jim, go do it for George”

-Reagan

*Vis: Ronald Reagan talking to Baker*

**On January 20, 1989, George Herbert Walker Bush was sworn in as the 41<sup>st</sup> President of the United States.**

“We are entering a new era of international relations, one that’s filled with...promise, but perhaps more than its share of perils as well”

-George Bush

*Vis: George Bush’s inauguration ceremony.*

**One of Bush's first acts as President of the United States was appointing Baker as the United States Secretary of State, putting him in charge of all American foreign relations with nations across the globe.**

“... he will be my principal foreign policy advisor...Jim Baker will be a great secretary of state”

-George Bush

*Vis: Inauguration*

“This is such an incredible opportunity- I have to make sure I am prepared!”

-Baker, thought bubble

*Vis: Close up on Baker at the Inauguration*

**For the next few months, before his appointment, Jim worked hard to prepare for the new job.**

**He spent hours studying foreign policy.**

“So, what exactly does ‘carry-hard’ mean again ...?”

-Baker

“Come on Jim, its 6:30 on Sunday morning!”

-Bob Kimmit

*Vis: Baker on the phone talking to someone else who has clearly been woken up (split panel)*

**He memorized the names of world leaders from every country in the world.**

*Vis: Baker studying out of a book*

**...and he met with past Secretaries of State to get their advice and ideas.**

“Secretary Kissinger, your advice would be very helpful”

-Baker

“Lead the foreign service, but make sure you also represent the President’s views”

-Kissinger

*Vis: Discussion between the two men at a table*

**In his confirmation hearings, Jim discussed the importance of international and domestic cooperation to help the world prosper.**

“The United States is simultaneously a tribune for democracy, a catalyst for international cooperation, and a guardian of our national interests...In order to succeed, we must work together.”

-James Baker

*Vis: Senate confirmation hearings, Baker in a chair in a large room facing the Senate Foreign Relations committee*

<p>“Jim, one of my main foreign policy goals is to improve our relationship with China”</p> <p>-George Bush</p> <p>“Yes, Mr. President. China should be a key economic partner throughout the future”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><b>As one of the first US envoys to China in 1975, Bush greatly valued US-China relations.</b></p>	<p><b>In June 1989...</b></p> <p>“We want Freedom! We want to have a Democracy.”</p> <p>-Students</p> <p><i>Vis: Students gathering in Tiananmen Square protesting a lack of civil rights, holding up posters advocating freedom of speech, etc...</i></p>
<p><b>The world watched, as students from colleges across China marched in support of freedom and human rights.</b></p> <p>“This is CNN, broadcasting live from Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China where millions of students have gathered in an appeal for freedom and Democracy”</p> <p>-CNN reporter</p> <p><i>Vis: CNN reporter in Tiananmen Square, reporting with a microphone and students in the background.</i></p>	<p><b>But, the situation soon turned worse.</b></p> <p>“Chinese government tanks have entered the square...They are beginning to fire against the students- there is blood everywhere...”</p> <p>-CNN Reporter</p> <p><i>Vis: CNN reporter with tanks moving into the square in the background, students running.</i></p>

<p><b>Although exact numbers are unknown, it is estimated that almost 3000 people were killed.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: famous Tiananmen Square picture</i></p> <p><a href="http://dwn3966.k12.sd.us/Year%20Born/T.%20Square.jpg">http://dwn3966.k12.sd.us/Year%20Born/T.%20Square.jpg</a></p> <p><b>To this day, the Chinese government has refused to recognize the incident and it is completely ignored in Chinese history textbooks.</b></p>	<p><b>For the United States, the incident represented an international catastrophe.</b></p> <p>“We want to maintain a strong relationship with China, but this is unacceptable.”</p> <p>-Bush</p> <p>“We cannot let these human rights abuses go unpunished. We must do something”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis; Bush and Baker discussing with a CNN television playing Tiananmen footage in the background.</i></p>
<p>“The United States cannot condone such repression and cannot ignore its consequences for our relationship with China”</p> <p>-Bush</p> <p><i>Vis: Bush at a press conference</i></p> <p><b>President Bush announced harsh sanctions against the Chinese government, including suspending all military sales and visits.</b></p>	<p><b>Congress supported even harsher measures against the Chinese regime.</b></p> <p>“The Chinese behavior is unacceptable”</p> <p>-Congressman speaking in Congress</p> <p>“Yes, what they have done is terrible, but we cannot dismantle the important relationship we have developed over the past two decades:”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker speaking in front of a Congressional committee</i></p>

<p><b>A few days later, responding to Congressional appeals, Bush authorized a new round of sanctions against China.</b></p> <p>“With these sanctions, all international institutions, including the World Bank and International Monetary Fund must end any new lending to the Chinese government”</p> <p>-Bush</p> <p><i>Vis: press conference</i></p>	<p><b>Later, Baker met with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian.</b></p> <p>“The only way we can keep the US-China relationship alive is if China turns away from repression and supports human rights.”</p> <p><i>Vis; Discussion between Baker and Qian on the sidelines of a conference.</i></p>
<p><b>But the Chinese government was unresponsive and unhelpful.</b></p> <p>“This is China’s internal affair. The United States should not meddle in China’s internal affairs”</p> <p>-Minister Qian</p>	<p><b>Ultimately, China lifted martial law in Beijing due to thorough diplomatic efforts by both Secretary Baker and President Bush.</b></p> <p>We have been able to save a relationship between our two nations, but these human rights violations are so terrible”</p> <p>-Baker (thought bubble)</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker thinking</i></p>

<p><b>Meanwhile, in Nicaragua, a Civil War had been going on for some time between two political parties- the Sandinistas and the Contras</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Map of North America, highlighting where Nicaragua is.</i></p> <p><b>The United States supported the Contras as they were “Democratic”, while the Sandinistas were “Communist”</b></p>	<p><b>The conflict was part of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, where the USA spread Democracy and the Soviet Union spread Communism.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Map of the Cold War world</i></p>
<p><b>Both nations also had large stocks of nuclear weapons, missiles that were often aimed at each other.</b></p> <p><i>Vis; Nuclear Weapons</i></p>	<p><b>There was never any actual direct fighting between the US and Soviet Union. However, both countries supported different political groups across the globe.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Maps of different countries across the world with text as well</i></p> <p><i>Map of Vietnam with text “North Vietnam (Soviet Union) vs. South Vietnam (USA)”</i></p> <p><i>Map of Korea with text “North Korea (Soviet Union) vs. South Korea (USA)”</i></p> <p><i>Map of Cuba with text” Cuban Missile Crisis”</i></p> <p><i>Please put this on a full page if need be</i></p>

<p><b>In Nicaragua, President Bush and Baker espoused a policy of strong American support for the Contras.</b></p> <p>“We need to support Democracy- Will Congress fund additional support to the Contras?”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p>“Democracy is great, but we do not have unlimited resources. We cannot support additional funding for the Contras.</p> <p>-Democratic leader</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker meeting with a Democratic leader</i></p> <p><b>But many Congressional Democrats disagreed, claiming that sanctions were more than enough.</b></p>	<p>“What can we do to make this work? Let us provide aid to the Contras for at least a few more months and continue to press for free, Democratic elections”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p>“We must do everything we can to help the Contras”</p> <p>-Republican Leader</p> <p><b>On the other hand, Congressional Republicans wanted to be even tougher, arguing that military aid was necessary.</b></p>
<p><b>After days of negotiations and bipartisan (both Democratic and Republican) work, Baker eventually succeeded in a plan for Contra aid.</b></p> <p>“We have to compromise a lot, but I think this will work out. “</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker talking to Bush</i></p>	<p><b>In January 1990, free elections were finally held in Nicaragua.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: People voting</i></p> <p><b>In a historic victory for Democracy, the Sandinistas were voted out of power and peacefully gave up to the Contras.</b></p>

**Meanwhile, in South Africa, a practice called *apartheid* had been followed for many years- a system that forced blacks, whites, and other races to stay legally apart. Black people could not own land or get married.**

*Vis: Picture of black South Africans being treated very badly.*

**Much of the rest of the world, including the United States, was shocked by this practice and urged the South African government to end it.**

**In May 1989, Baker met with South African Foreign Minister R. F Botha.**

“Please take some steps to improve the situation in your country. Most importantly, release Nelson Mandela.”

-Baker

“We are already doing what we can do”

-Botha

*Vis: Baker talking to South African leader*

**Nelson Mandela was a non-violent, anti-apartheid activist who had been jailed in South Africa for over 27 years.**

**Baker also met with the incoming President of South Africa, F.W de Klerk, a man committed to fundamental reform.**

“Let me just ask you this: Are you planning to work to end apartheid in South Africa?”

-Baker

“I will end apartheid- I am going to be the last white President of South Africa”

-de Klerk

<p><b>On the same trip, Baker also met with Nelson Mandela, who had just been released from prison.</b></p> <p>“We are opposed to violence, but we must end apartheid as soon as possible”</p> <p>-Nelson Mandela</p> <p>“This man has a strong character and so much dignity”</p> <p>-Baker (thought bubble)</p>	<p><b>In 1990, South Africa began the steps towards the elimination of apartheid.</b></p> <p><i>Vis; Anti-apartheid protester with sign saying something ant-apartheid (Google Images)</i></p> <p><b>In 1994, Nelson Mandela was elected the first black President of South Africa- Apartheid was over.</b></p>
<p><b>By 1988, the Soviet Union was changing rapidly. The new head of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, had instituted rapid reforms throughout the economy, including...</b></p>	
<p><b>Glasnost (free speech)</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Rally against the government</i></p>	<p><b>Perestroika (free economy)</b></p> <p><i>Vis: People selling stuff</i></p>

<p><b>Throughout the Cold War, Europe was symbolically split by an “Iron Curtain”, between the Soviet Union and the Western States</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Iron Curtain map of Europe</i></p>	<p><b>As Secretary of State, Baker got to know his counterpart in the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze</b></p> <p>“I look forward to working with you over the next few years- We need good US-Soviet relations- there is no alternative to success”</p> <p>- Shevardnadze</p> <p>“This is someone who I can work with to create real world peace and prosperity”</p> <p>-Baker (thought bubble)</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker and Shevardnadze talking at a conference</i></p>
<p><b>Baker and Shevardnadze soon developed a strong personal friendship, regardless of their personal differences.</b></p> <p>“Please accept these Cowboy boots, as a signal of goodwill”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker and Shevardnadze speaking at a table outside of a lodge in Wyoming</i></p>	<p>“Friendship is truly the best path for diplomatic success. We can be friends, yet still represent our national interests”</p> <p>-Baker (thought bubble)</p> <p><i>Vis: Same setting with Baker thinking</i></p>

<p><b>On November 9, 1989, the East German government announced that the Berlin Wall would come down, and that citizens could freely travel across the East-West border.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Students dancing on top of the Berlin wall, as pieces of the wall are also torn down.</i></p>	<p><b>After more than a quarter of a century, the Berlin Wall had finally come down, symbolizing the possibility of a unified Germany.</b></p> <p>“We must do all that we can do to unify East and West Germany together- promoting the values of freedom and Democracy</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker speaking at a press conference</i></p>
<p><b>Later, Baker became the first foreigner to ever testify before Moscow’s Supreme Soviet political body.</b></p> <p>“Let us get a group of countries together to discuss German re-unification- We shall call it Two-plus-Four for the two German sides and the United States, England, France, and Soviet Union.”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><b>Baker spearheaded the creation of Two-plus-Four, a group ultimately responsible for the successful German reunification effort in 1990.</b></p>	<p><b>In late 1991, the Soviet Union finally collapsed- It was split up into fifteen new, independent countries.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Map of all Soviet Countries</i></p>

<p>“This is a great victory for Democracy, but now the real work begins- We must make sure all of these new countries are Democratic and build strong governments”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker and Bush in a meeting</i></p> <p><b>Soon after this, Baker went on trips across Europe and Asia, working to ensure Democracy development.</b></p>	<p><b>On December 12, at Princeton University, Baker gave an important speech on the future of international relations.</b></p> <p>“Now...we live in a new world. We must cultivate relationships- relationships that can benefit not only America, but the entire world”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker giving a speech, perhaps Princeton banner in the background</i></p>
<p><b>Another potential crisis was regarding the spread of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union had thousands of nuclear weapons- Now that the Union no longer existed; weapons were spread out all over the region in many different countries.</b></p> <p>“We need to make sure that only one nuclear power comes out of all this mess- that nuclear power should be Russia. Let us make sure that Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Ukraine voluntarily dismantle all of their nuclear weapons or transfer them to Russia”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker in a meeting with Shevardnadze</i></p>	

<p><b>On July 31, 1991, after intense negotiation, the United States and the Soviet Union signed the START treaty on arms control.</b></p> <p>“With this act, we can ensure that there is only one nuclear power in the former Soviet Union.”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Press Conference</i></p>	<p><b>Baker made countless trips throughout nations of the former Soviet Union</b></p> <p>“We want to become a freer, Democratic state, but there are many obstacles in our way”</p> <p>-Tajikistani Leader</p> <p>“The United States will help you succeed”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker meeting with people and talking</i></p>
<p><b>In Albania...</b></p> <p>“On behalf of President Bush and the American people, I come here today to say to you: Freedom works!”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker speaking to a huge crowd of excited, young Albanians</i></p>	<p>“USA, USA, USA!”</p> <p>“Bushie, Bushie, Bushie!”</p> <p>-voices from the crowd</p> <p><i>Vis: The crowd growing crazy around Baker, swaying back and forth in waves (kind of like a rock concert)</i></p> <p><b>Almost 500,000 people had shown up to hear Baker speak.</b></p>

<p><b>In August 1990, a conflict in the Middle East arose, when Iraq invaded the sovereign nation of Kuwait.</b></p> <p><i>Vis; Map of Iraq and Kuwait</i></p>	<p><b>Throughout the 1980s, Iraq fought a mutually devastating war with Iran.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Map of Iraq and Iran</i></p> <p><b>By the end of the war in 1988, the Iraqi economy had been destroyed and owed money to many different countries, including Kuwait.</b></p>
<p><b>The leader of Iraq throughout the time period was a dictator, a man accused of many human rights violations, by the name of Saddam Hussein.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Saddam Hussein</i></p> <p><b>He did not want to, and could not, pay his country's debts.</b></p>	<p><b>In August 1990, Saddam Hussein ordered an invasion of Kuwait.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Iraqi troops entering Kuwait</i></p> <p><b>Within two days, Iraq had conquered the nation and taken over.</b></p>

<p><b>The United States was shocked and appalled by the invasion.</b></p> <p>“This will not stand, this aggression against Kuwait”</p> <p>-Bush</p> <p>“I agree, Mr. President. Let us first look to see what we can do diplomatically. Let us build an international coalition against Iraq.</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker/Bush Meeting</i></p>	<p>“Forget the international community- that will take too long. Let us go in with force and force Iraq out”</p> <p>-Dick Cheney</p> <p>“I disagree- we need to build an international coalition of allies first”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker discussing with Cheney/Bush</i></p> <p><b>Many in the Bush administration wanted to attack Iraq immediately- Baker disagreed and was able to convince President Bush to wait for diplomacy first.</b></p>
<p><b>Baker soon met with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.</b></p> <p>“Let us issue a joint statement condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p>“I agree with you- Only through a joint statement can we pressure Saddam”</p> <p>- Shevardnadze</p>	<p>“The Iraqi invasion is brutal and illegal...senseless, vicious. We call for an international arms embargo on Iraq”</p> <p>-Baker and Shevardnadze</p> <p><i>Vis: Press conference with Baker and Shevardnadze</i></p> <p><b>The joint statement did much to mobilize international opinion about the incident- bringing international pressure on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.</b></p>

<p><b>The United States began a policy of substantial political and economic sanctions against the Iraqi government.</b></p>	
<p><b>In Turkey...</b></p> <p>“We would like you to shut down the oil pipeline that Iraq is using to sell its oil through Turkey- We need to pressure Saddam”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Meeting with Turkish officials</i></p>	<p><b>Saudi Arabia...</b></p> <p>“We will need the support of the Saudi government to remove Saddam Hussein from Kuwait- Can you help us financially?”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p>“We will help you in any way possible”</p> <p>-King Fahd of Saudi Arabia</p> <p><i>Meeting with King Fahd</i></p>
<p><b>Hours after the crisis began, the United Nations passed several resolutions condemning the invasion and demanding the Iraqi attack.</b></p> <p>“This is a human tragedy of immense proportions, the dimensions of which are still incalculable”</p> <p>-Secretary General of the United Nations (Javier Pérez de Cuéllar)</p> <p><i>Vis: Full session of the UN General Assembly</i></p>	<p><b>In the United Nations Security Council, there are five permanent members...</b></p> <p>The United States <i>Map of the USA</i></p> <p>The Soviet Union <i>Map of Soviet Union...</i></p> <p>United Kingdom</p> <p>France</p> <p>China</p>

<p><b>And 10 elected members.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Maps</i></p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Zaire</p> <p>Ethiopia</p> <p>Malaysia</p> <p>Colombia</p> <p>Canada</p> <p>Finland</p> <p>Yugoslavia</p> <p>Cuba</p> <p>Yemen</p> <p><b>No country is legally allowed to attack another country without approval from the United States Security Council</b></p>	<p>“We need to pass a Security Council resolution advocating the use of force against Iraq, if need be, to remove them from Kuwait”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><b>Over the next few weeks, Baker met with ministers from every nation with a vote in the Security Council</b></p>
<p><b>On November 29, 1990, Baker chaired the Security Council, making a passionate plea for an international coalition against Iraq.</b></p> <p>“With the Cold War now behind us, we have the chance to build the world envisioned by the founders of the United Nations. We have the chance to make the United Nations...a true instrument for peace and justice”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker speaking in front of the UN Security Council</i></p> <p><b>The Security Council voted 12-2 for a resolution supporting peacemaking action against Iraq if it did not withdraw from Kuwait. This was only the second time in the history of the United Nations that force was authorized against a member nation.</b></p>	

<p><b>And, on January 12, 1991, Congress backed a resolution for war.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Congress in session</i></p> <p><b>The Senate vote was 52-47.</b></p>	<p><b>Later, Baker made one last attempt to avoid war.</b></p> <p>Our objective is for you to leave Kuwait- That is the only solution we will accept”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p>“War doesn’t frighten or intimidate Iraq.”</p> <p>-Tariq Aziz (Iraqi Foreign Minister)</p> <p><i>Vis: Private meeting at a conference</i></p> <p><b>But to no avail.</b></p>
<p><b>On January 16, 1991, Operation Desert Storm began to push Iraqi troops out of Kuwait. A month later, the Iraqi army retreated to Kuwait.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Military offensive in Kuwait, retreating Iraqi soldiers</i></p> <p><b>Baker, President Bush, and the United States had succeeded in liberating Kuwait.</b></p>	

**The next big achievement for Baker was a push for peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, an agenda every President of the United States has tried to fix. Let's take a look at some background.**

*Vis: Modern day Israel, showing Jerusalem*

**The land surrounding the city of Jerusalem has long been holy land for many different religions. Jews consider it part of the Promised Land. For the same reason, many Christians also consider the land holy. Muslims consider it holy as their prophet, Muhammad, passed through it on his way to Mecca.**

**For centuries, an Arab people, the Palestinians, had lived on this land, making their livelihoods.**

*Vis: Farming Palestinians*

**Following World War II, confronted with the devastation faced by Jews across Europe, the decision to create a Jewish homeland was made- this homeland was created in the area of Palestine.**

*Vis: United Nations*

**Soon after this happened, war broke out, as Arab states demanded Palestinian lands for the Palestinian people- Consequently, Israelis defended their homeland.**

*Vis: War*

**Since 1945, the Arabs and Israelis have fought at least 5 major wars over the region.**

*Vis: Suffering*

**Thousands of people have died, and millions have been displaced, on both sides of the conflict.**

**As a global leader, the United States has made countless efforts to ensure peace in the region. In 1979, President Jimmy Carter negotiated the Camp David Accords, creating an agreement of peace between Israel and Egypt.**

“We are privileged to witness tonight, a significant achievement in the cause of peace...There are still great difficulties that remain...A framework for peace in the Middle East”

-Jimmy Carter

*Vis; Famous picture of Carter with Egyptian and Israeli Leaders, Carter speaking from the middle*

**While this was a big step towards peace, significant violence plagued the region- None of the other Arab states had offered to even recognize the state of Israel.**

<p><b>Before the Gulf War, Baker gave a speech at a political conference organized by the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee.</b></p> <p>“For Israel, now is the time to lay aside once and for all the unrealistic vision of a Greater Israel...reach out to the Palestinians as neighbors who deserve political rights”</p> <p>-Jim Baker</p>	<p><b>Baker’s speech was met by anger from the Jewish community in the United States.</b></p> <p>“Many have said your remarks are too harsh- Useless and unproductive”</p> <p>-Reporter</p> <p>“We are trying to make a strong push for peace- that requires concessions from both Arabs and Israelis”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p>Vis: Press conference</p>
<p><b>After the end of the Gulf War...</b></p> <p>“We must now begin to look beyond victory and war. We must meet the challenge of meeting the peace”</p> <p>-George Bush</p> <p><i>Vis; Bush at a press conference</i></p>	<p>“Jim, I want you to work to build a coalition of nations across the Middle East to work together towards an Arab-Israeli peace agreement.”</p> <p>-Bush</p> <p><i>Vis: Bush/Baker Meeting</i></p> <p><b>Arab nations and Israel, long enemies, had worked together during the Gulf War- this was a perfect opportunity for peace.</b></p>

**Over the next few months, Baker made eight trips to the Middle East, working hard to forge a coalition of countries to meet for an Arab-Israeli Peace Conference.**

**In Israel...**

“For over forty years, Israelis have called on Arab states to do meet with them for peace- This is your opportunity.”

-Baker

“We will only attend the conference if the Palestinian representatives refuse to mention the PLO at all or have any dealing with it”

-Shamir (Israeli Prime Minister)

*Vis: Desk Diplomatic meeting*

“You’re pushing too hard. You can’t insist that these people commit suicide!”

-Bake

“Fine, maybe we can agree to that- but we do not want any Palestinian representatives from East Jerusalem- that should not be on the agenda”

-Shamir

**In Syria...**

“You are being unreasonable- This will never work unless you make a conscious effort for peace.”

-Baker

“What we would like to see from Syria is that you are committed to the process for peace”

-Baker

“We can attend the conference, but we have some conditions that must be satisfied first”

-Syrian President Assad

*Vis: Desk Diplomatic Meeting*

<p>“The conference must be sponsored by the United Nations as an international peacemaking conference”</p> <p>-Assad</p> <p>“The Israelis will never agree to that*- We need to drop that requirement if this conference is ever to actually take place”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p>*( asterisk on bottom of page)- The Israelis have had a longstanding conflict with the United Nations, and would not attend any UN conference on peace</p>	<p><b>In some of Baker’s most intense negotiations, he spent days with over nine hours in straight negotiation with President Assad.</b></p> <p>“Mr. President, we need to deal with reality. Our only opportunity for peace is through a conference such as this.”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p>“We want peace as much as anyone else, but this land is important to the Palestinian people.”</p> <p>-Assad</p>
<p><b>After several more hours...</b></p> <p>“I give up. I have to go to the bathroom”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Laughing Assad as Baker stands</i></p> <p><b>Baker still remembers his negotiations, to this day, as “Bladder Diplomacy”</b></p>	<p><b>In Jordan...</b></p> <p>“Jordan will attend the conference and supports it’s wholeheartedly”</p> <p>-King Hussein of Jordan</p> <p><i>Vis: Press conference</i></p>

<p><b>Baker's meeting with Lebanese Foreign Minister Bouez met with similar results.</b></p> <p>“We will definitely be interested in participating in the peace process in any way possible”</p> <p>-Lebanese Minister Bouez</p> <p><i>Vis: Meeting between Baker and Bouez</i></p>	<p><b>In Eastern Jerusalem, Baker met with several Palestinian leaders.</b></p> <p>“We agree to attend a conference and we fully support an opportunity for peace with Israel. We have some conditions, but we are willing to proceed”</p> <p>-Group of Palestinians</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker meeting with a group of Palestinian leaders.</i></p>
<p>“It is great to have so many groups agreeing to this conference- but nothing will get done unless Israel and Syria get on board”</p> <p>-Baker with Bush</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker meeting with President Bush</i></p>	<p><b>In an attempt to get all the countries to compromise, Baker and President Bush created a list of “assurance letters”</b></p> <p>“This letter lists several assurances that we can make about the conflict- it is the best you will get before negotiations”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker meeting with Israeli Minister Shamir</i></p>

**Ultimately, Baker was able to negotiate his way past Syrian and Israeli objections.**

“Let us hold the conference in Madrid, Spain- it will be a great opportunity to demonstrate international unity and a strong push for peace”

-Baker

*Vis: Baker chatting with Bush*

“This is a great first step for peace. We have to crawl before we walk, and we have to walk before we run, and today I think we all began to crawl...have begun to replace hatred with hope, and fear with friendship”

-Baker

*Vis: Press conference*

**The Madrid Peace Conference of 1991 was the first time the Arabs and the Israelis had ever gathered together at a table to negotiate for peace. Although no solution was agreed to at the conference, it paved the path for peace agreements throughout the future.**

*Vis: Negotiating table with representatives from Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, possibly showing flags.*

<p><b>In 1992...</b></p> <p>“Jim, I need your help. I want you to be my Chief of Staff and help me run my re-election campaign one last time”</p> <p>-George Bush</p> <p><i>Vis: Bush/Baker meeting</i></p>	<p><b>As he left his job as Secretary of State, Baker was in tears.</b></p> <p>“Over the last three and one half years, we have together run through a whirlwind of history. And we’ve made some history in the process. It’s been an honor to serve with you. I thank you and I salute you”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: An emotional Baker giving a speech to State Department employees</i></p>
<p><b>As Chief of Staff, Baker went back to managing the President’s activities. He also ran President Bush’s campaign against Democratic challenger Bill Clinton and Independent candidate Ross Perot.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Debate between Bill Clinton, George Bush, and Ross Perot</i></p>	

<p><b>It was a tough race.</b></p> <p>“It is time for change, after 12 years of Republican policies.”</p> <p>-Clinton</p> <p><i>Vis: Clinton speaking to a large crowd</i></p> <p><b>Ultimately, President Bush was defeated by Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton in a very close competition.</b></p>	<p>“When you win your errors are obscured; when you lose, your errors are magnified. I captained the team, and I take full responsibility for the loss”</p> <p>-Bush</p> <p><i>Vis: Bush’s concession speech with Baker nearby, behind him?</i></p> <p><b>For the first time in years, Baker would be leaving Washington to go back home.</b></p>
<p>“I am finally going home- no longer involved in day-to-day politics. This is finally an opportunity to relax”</p> <p>-Baker (thought bubble)</p> <p><i>Vis: close up on Baker</i></p>	<p><b>Baker soon was invited to join Baker Botts, the firm started by his family so long ago, in an advisory role.</b></p> <p>“Secretary Baker, we would like you to join us at Baker Botts for all your good advice and experience”</p> <p>“I would definitely be interested in joining”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Meeting</i></p>

<p>“I will do whatever I can to help the firm. My only restriction is that I will not do any lobbying of the federal government.”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><b>Baker had made a strict commitment to never lobby the federal government, following his leaving political office.</b></p>	<p><b>In November 1992...</b></p> <p>“We are thinking about setting up a public policy institute bearing your name at Rice University.”</p> <p>-President of Rice University, George Rupp</p> <p>“What an incredible honor”</p> <p>-Baker(thought bubble)</p>
<p><b>In October, 1994, the James A. Baker, III Institute for Public Policy was inaugurated at Rice University.</b></p> <p>“This institute will draw together statesmen, scholars, and students to build a bridge between the world of ideas and the world of action”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker speech</i></p>	<p><b>All four former Presidents participated in the ceremony. Gerald Ford:</b></p> <p>I respectfully hope that the Baker Institute, as it looks to the future for answers, will review U.S. foreign policy in the post War period...There was a high degree of political bipartisanship on the one hand and White House/congressional co-operation on the other</p>

<p><b>Jimmy Carter</b></p> <p>.. The close cooperation that I had with Jim Baker when he was secretary of state. The Baker Institute can help provide answers to the world's problems. It can do so, first of all, because of its commitment to nonpartisanship.”</p> <p><i>Vis: Carter speaking</i></p>	<p><b>Ronald Reagan</b></p> <p>“During his years in government, Jim Baker helped make America a more prosperous and secure nation. And he helped make the world a safer and freer place. This is why it is so appropriate that Jim Baker is giving his name and dedicating his efforts to the public policy institute whose ground we break today.”</p>
<p><b>And George H. W. Bush</b></p> <p>“This institute will act as a new voice for intellectual innovation, and like Jim himself, it will bridge the worlds off foreign and domestic, public and private. And, because of his reputation for excellence, he'll attract leaders and scholars and business people and respected policy-makers”</p>	<p><i>Vis: Baker Institute Building</i></p> <p><b>To this day, the Institute serves as an elite nonpartisan think tank, analyzing policy issues across the globe.</b></p>

<p><b>Baker also wrote a book.</b></p> <p>“I have an obligation to write about all of my experiences, particularly as Secretary of State. I want to share this with the world”</p> <p>-Baker (thought bubble)</p> <p><i>Vis; Baker writing</i></p> <p><b>A few years later, Baker published his foreign policy memoir, The Politics of Diplomacy.</b></p>	<p><b>In 1997, Baker got a call from Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations</b></p> <p>“Secretary Baker, would you be willing to help the United Nations with a diplomatic problem in the territory of Western Sahara?”</p> <p>-Kofi Annan</p> <p><i>Vis: phone call</i></p>
<p><b>The territory of Western Sahara is claimed by several different nations. The Kingdom of Morocco considers it to be part of its territory, while the Polisario Front believes the nation should be independent.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Map of Morocco and surrounding nations.</i></p> <p><b>Over the years, the conflict has displaced millions of people and disrupted countless lives. Baker was brought in to find a peaceful, diplomatic solution to the problem.</b></p>	

<p><b>For the next seven years, Baker worked hard to solve the conflict.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Baker meeting with leaders</i></p> <p><b>He convened fourteen formal meetings between the nations for negotiations.</b></p>	<p><b>He also witnessed the conflict himself, on a more personal level.</b></p> <p>“This is so devastating- so many people’s lives destroyed by something that the world seems to not even care about”</p> <p>-Baker (thought bubble)</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker touring refugee camps.</i></p>
<p><b>Baker ultimately proposed two plans for peace, which were each rejected by different groups involved in the conflict</b></p> <p>“This is the best plan to resolve this conflict”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p>“The Kingdom of Morocco will not accommodate any move for Western Saharan independence”</p> <p>-King of Morocco</p>	<p><b>In 2004, Baker resigned from his post in frustration</b></p> <p>“Without a strong Security Council resolution on the matter, no plan for peace will ever be successful”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: press conference</i></p>

**In the year 2000, George W. Bush, Jr, the son of George H. W. Bush decided to run for President.**

*Vis: George Bush Jr. speaking somewhere*

**For the past six years, Bush Jr. had been Governor of Texas and now wanted to follow in his father's footsteps as President of the United States.**

<p><b>George W. Bush won the Republican primary and faced off against the Democratic challenger Vice-President Al Gore.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Debate between Bush and Gore</i></p>	<p><b>On Election day, the race was considered to be one of the closest of all time. Florida was the state that would decide the election.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Map of the state of Florida</i></p>
<p><b>At 8 PM on election day.</b></p> <p>“Based on exit polling, we would like to call the state of Florida for Vice-President Al Gore. With this victory, he will be our next President”</p> <p>-Reporter</p> <p><i>Vis: TV Screen with reporter</i></p>	<p><b>But later that night...</b></p> <p>“Fox News calls the state of Florida for Bush. George W. Bush has won the Presidential election”</p> <p>-Reporter</p> <p><i>Vis: TV screen with Fox News reporter</i></p>

<p><b>A few hours later...</b></p> <p>“We have been informed that Florida is too close to call- both candidates are very close, and the winner of this state will be President of the United States”</p> <p>-Reporter</p> <p><i>Vis: News Network</i></p>	<p><b>The next morning the winner was still too close to call and the Gore campaign was demanding a vote recount.</b></p> <p>“Our campaign continues”</p> <p>-Gore campaign manager</p> <p><i>Vis: Manger speaking to a large crowd.</i></p>
<p><b>Baker received a call that morning.</b></p> <p>“Jim, if the Governor asked you to go to Florida to represent him in a vote recount, would you be available?”</p> <p>-Don Evans (phone call)</p> <p>“Of course, I would like to help”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Phone conversation?</i></p>	<p>“Any questions that you have about what’s happening in Florida, I would ask you to refer those to Jim Baker. Secretary Baker is in charge of that process”</p> <p>-Bush (JR)</p> <p><i>Vis: Press conference</i></p>

<p><b>Baker spearheaded a legal battle against Vice-President Gore’s campaign, one that ultimately went to the United States Supreme Court.</b></p> <p>“We will vigorously oppose the Gore campaign’s effort to keep recounting over and over until it happens to like the result”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Press conference</i></p>	<p><b>On December 12, two months after the election, the U.S Supreme Court voted in a 7-2 decision in <i>Bush v. Gore</i> that the Florida recount was unconstitutional and that Bush had won.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Supreme Court</i></p>
<p><b>With Baker’s support, George W. Bush had been elected the 43<sup>rd</sup> President of the United States.</b></p> <p><i>Vis: Inaguration of Bush</i></p>	<p><b>The entire process was very controversial, and many told Baker it may dilute his image as a bipartisan “statesman”. But Baker disagreed...</b></p> <p>“There is nothing disreputable about doing politics if you do it with dignity and play by the rules”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker talking to someone</i></p>

**In 2003, Baker was given a special project by the President.**

“Secretary Baker, I would like you to be my personal envoy to restructure Iraq’s more than \$100 billion in foreign debt”

-Bush

“Yes, Mr. President”

-Baker

*Vis: Conversation in the Oval Office between Baker and Bush Jr.*

**In 2003, following the 9/11 terrorist attacks on New York City, President Bush had ordered an invasion of Iraq.**

“Our mission in Iraq is clear. We are hunting down the terrorists. We are helping Iraqis build a free nation that is an ally in the war on terror.”

-Bush

*Vis: President Bush speaking to a large group of army forces*

**But the new Democratic Iraqi government was saddled with years of debt from Saddam Hussein. President Bush wanted Baker to go around the world and meet with different countries to ask them to reduce this debt.**

“Secretary Baker will report directly to me and will lead an effort to work with the world's governments at the highest levels with international organizations and with the Iraqis in seeking the restructuring and reduction of Iraq's official debt”

-Bush

*Vis: Press conference*

<p><b>Baker's first meeting with the leaders of France and Germany was a huge success.</b></p> <p>“We pledge substantial reductions in the debts owed to us by Iraq”</p> <p>-French President Chirac</p> <p><i>Vis: Press Conference, standing with Baker</i></p>	<p><b>Japan and nations across the Middle East soon agreed to do the same.</b></p> <p>“We have had our differences over the war in Iraq, but the Iraqi people now need your help to succeed as a Democracy”</p> <p>-Baker</p> <p><i>Vis: Baker meeting with a Japanese leader</i></p>
<p><b>Ultimately, Baker succeeded in guaranteeing across the board debt reductions of a minimum 80%.</b></p> <p>“Secretary Baker's work has done more than anything else to help Iraq succeed...it is the second liberation of Iraq.”</p> <p>-Israeli Minister Adil Abd Al-Mahdi</p> <p><i>Vis: Meeting with Baker, Adil, and Bush</i></p>	<p><b>In 2004, another project presented itself- this time from President Jimmy Carter.</b></p> <p>“Let us create a bipartisan commission to push for strong election reform- this is what we need after the chaos of the 2000 election”</p> <p>-Carter</p> <p><i>Vis: Meeting between Carter and Baker</i></p>

**The commission ultimately came out with several important and bipartisan ideas for election reform, including photo ID voting, a better voter registration system, and more careful electronic vote counting.**

“Americans are losing confidence in the fairness of elections...and while we do not face a crisis today, we need to address the problems”

-Baker and Carter

*Vis: Press Conference*

**In 2006, Baker was asked to co-chair a bipartisan study group on Iraq.**

“Former Republican Secretary of State James Baker and Former Democratic Congressman Lee Hamilton will chair a bipartisan group aimed at assessing the long-term situation in Iraq”

-CNN

*Vis: CNN*

**While the United States had quickly succeeded in their Iraqi invasion, terrorism and instability still remained in the region.**

*Vis: Troops in Iraq*

**The goal of the study group was to see what solutions could be found to these problems.**

**The Iraq study group spent months studying the conflict in Iraq- interviewing experts, speaking with international leaders, and spending time on the ground in Iraq.**

“The United States must adjust its role in Iraq to encourage the Iraqi people to take control of their own destiny.

-Bipartisan Study Group

*Vis: Press conference*

**The report was widely praised and many of its suggestions implemented by President Bush.**

**In 2007, Baker co-chaired another bipartisan group, the National War Powers Commission, with former Clinton Secretary of State Warren Christopher.**

“We will work to offer suggestions on how the Constitution gives powers to start wars. How much power does the President have and how much does Congress have?”

-Baker/Warren

*Vis: Congressional hearing*

**Baker also wrote another book, detailing his life and political career.**

*Vis: Baker’s book- “Work Hard, Study, and Keep out of Politics”*

**As Jim Baker looks to the future, he plans to continue his involvement in public service.**

“I will never retire”

-Baker

*Vis: Baker sitting in his office*