

Continue

Henry kissinger pdf books

In this controversial and huge book - arguably his most important - Henry Kissinger shines what diplomacy is. Moving from a comprehensive overview of his own interpretation of history to the personal accounts of his negotiations with world leaders, Kissinger describes the ways in which the art of diplomacy and the balance of power created the world in which we live, and shows how Americans, protected by the size and isolation of their own idealism and distrust of the old world, have sought to conduct a unique kind of foreign policy based on he way the world pacemaking, and why America sometimes refused at its expense to learn its lessons. His intimate portraits of world leaders, including De Gaulle, Nixon, Cho En lai, Mao Zedong, Reagan, and Gorbachev, based on personal experience and knowledge, provide the reader with a rare window on diplomacy at the top, along with a wealth of detailed and original observations on secret negotiations, great events, and the art of statesmanship that shaped our lives in previous decades, during and since Henry Kissinger himself was at the center of things. By analyzing differences in national diplomatic methods, Kissinger shows how different societies produce special ways of conducting foreign policy, and how Americans have sought, from the outset, a distinctive, idealistic foreign policy. He explains his own insights and examples of his everyone who cares about America's place in the world. Walter Isaacson, Time: Dazzling and Useful... [a] A new book is a jihadi. Henry Kissinger resents in the world of disparate historical perspectives, violent conflict, widespread technology, and ideoligical extremism. Kissinger now reveals his analysis of the ultimate challenge of the 21st century: how to build a common intermational order in a world of disparate historical perspectives, violent conflict, widespread technology, and ideoligical extremism. Kissinger new exteaded and original observations of history from the outset, a distinctive, addistingt of net neces and the world was and

about the universal application of democracy -- a conviction that has guided its policies ever since. International affairs are taking place on a global basis, and these historical concepts of the world order converge. Each region is involved in high policy issues in every other region, often immediately. However, there is no consensus among the main actors on the rules and limits that guide this process, or its final destination. The result is an escalation of tension. Based on Kissinger's in-depth study of history and his experience as national security adviser and secretary of state, the world order guides readers through critical episodes in the history of the modern world. Kissinger offers a unique glimpse into the internal deliberations of the Nixon administration's negotiations with Soviet Prime Minister Gorbachev in Revkiavik. It provides compelling insights into the future of U.S.-China relations and the development of the European Union, and examines lessons learned from the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Taking readers from his analysis of the nuclear negotiations with Iran through the West's response to the Arab Spring and tensions with Russia over Ukraine, the world order anchors Kissinger's historical analysis at the crucial events of our time. The world order is a unique blend of historical insight with geopolitical prognosis. Hillary Clinton, The Washington Post: It's a vintage Kissinger, with its unique blend of breadth and acumen combined with his talent for connecting the headlines to trend lines. Michiko Kakutani, The New York Times [No More Timed... The book sets out the problems of today's world and America's role in this interconnected and growing world that is in a useful – and often illuminating — context. The Financial Times said Kissinger's conclusion deserves to be read and understood by all candidates before the 2016 presidential election. The global system depends on it. John Micklethwait, review the New York Times book if you think America is doing a good job, then forward to poetic reviews. If, however, you worry about the world spinning out of control, then the world order is for you. The main article of this category is Henry Kissinger. - For non-fiction books by the author. The following 6 pages in this category, out of 6. This list may not reflect recent changes (more information). U.S. Foreign Policy: Three Diplomatic Articles (Book) Does America Need Foreign Policy? On china's world order (book) the restored world of 56 U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger (illustration). Henry KissingerKCMG56th United States Secretary of StateIn officeSeptember 22, 1973 – January 20, 1977 President Richard NixonGerald FordDeputyKenneth RushRobert IngersollCharles RobinsonPreceded byWilliam RogersSucceeded byCyrus Vance8th United States National Security AdvisorIn officeJanuary 20, 1969 – November 3, 1975PresidentRichard NixonGerald FordDeputyRichard AllenAlexander HaigBrent ScowcroftPreceded byWalt RostowSucceeded byBrent Scowcroft Personal detailsBornHeinz Alfred Kissinger (1923-05-27) May 27, 1923 (age 97) Fürth, GermanyPolitical partyRepublicanSpouse(s) Ann Fleischer (m. 1949; div. 1964) Nancy Maginnes (m. 1974) Children2EducationCity College of New YorkHarvard University(AB, AM, PhD)Civilian awardsNobel Peace PrizeSignatureMilitary serviceAllegiance United StatesBranch/service U.S. ArmyYears of service1943–1946Rank SergeantUnit84th Infantry Division[1]970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment[citation needed]Battles/warsWorld War IIMilitary awards Bronze Star This article is part of a series on Conservatism in the United States Schools Compassionate Fiscal Fusion Libertarian Movement National International Protectionism Republicanism Rule of law Tradition History Bourbon Democrat Conservative coalition Conservative Bachmann Baker Packer (Jim) Bannon Bar Beck Ponson Bolton Bond Burke Bozell Jr. Bradford Brooks Buchanan Buckley Jr. Burger Burnham H. Bush W Bush Carlson Chambers Cheney Cleveland Coburn Colson College Coulter Cruz Deli Deimant Derbyshire Dirksen Dobson Dolan Dolan Doss de Souza Dogar Dallas (Allen) Dallas (John Foster) Eastland Eisenhower Eisenhower Eisenhower Eisenhower Erson Falwell Junior Fleming Forbes Ford Francis Friedman from Gingrich Goldberg Goldwater Gorsuch Gus Grant Hagg Hainget Hasti Hastert Hilling Hills Hopes Hopes Huckabee Hunt Jaffa Jeffries Jones Jordan Kasich Cavanaugh Keyes King KirkPatrick Kissinger Kissinger Arland Koch (Charles) Cottage (David) Krauthammer Christopher Lamrae Leo Leien Lembo Lindberglodge Lott Lucy Mason McCain McCowen McCourtin McDonald McKinley MacKenzie Missy Meyer Miller Meiss North Nixon Novak O'Reilly Osborne Paul (Rand) Paul (Ron) Bill Pence Perppers Podhoretz Rand Reagan Roberts (John) Roberts (Ural) Romney Rove Russell Jr. Santorum Savage Scalia Shiv Schlafly Schlesinger Sessions Shapiro Schultz Scosun Smith Soprano Sowell Stevens Stockman Stoddard Strauss-Stone Taft (Robert A.) Taft (William) Howard) Thomas Thompson Trump Terrell Vandenberg Figueri Volby Wayne Weaver Weyrich Weyrich Wolfowitz Party (Ederal Liberal Party Liberal Party Liberal Party Liberal Party Liberal Party (Modern) Conservative Party (Ederal Liberal Party Liberal Party Liberal Party Liberal Party Liberal Party (Ederal Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution Democratic Party (Ederal Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution Democratic Party (Ederal Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution Democratic Party (Ederal Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution Democratic Party (Ederal Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution Democratic Party (Ederal Party Constitution Democratic Party (Ederal Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution Democratic Party Constitution D Party Ban Republican Party Party Reform Party Acton Think Tank Institute Alexis de Tokiveli Institute American Foundation Center for the National Interest Charles Koch Claremont Institute Institute's Competitive Institute Andrewitz Freedom Center Discovery Institute of Ethics and Public Policy Gatestone Institute, Gatestone Institute, Hoover Institute, Institute of Graduate Studies on The Constitution Institute for Research in the New American Century RIPON Community R Street Rockford Institute State Tax Network Foundation Other Organizations ACT! Americans for Tax Reform Arlington Group Chalcedon Foundation Christian Alliance for America Conservative Group Of Conservative Citizens Council for National Citizen Policy Eagle Freedom Forum Faith and Freedom Alliance Family Research Council Federal Community For Immigration Reform Center focuses on family foundation for individual rights in education for Individual rights in edu Organization Control Institute Freedom Advice liberty lobby register cabin republicans media conservative national rifle association national right to life national taxpayers union Right Save the Pacific Justice Institute Philadelphia Regnery Association published Republicans Main Street Republican Partnership Committee Study Committee Ii Amendment Committee Pool Susan B. Anthony Tea List Party Patriots Thomas More Center Law Point Turning U.S. Traditional Values Alliance U.S. American Youth Chamber of Commerce America Youth Foundation for American Freedom Youth For Freedom American Media American Conservative American American American Renaissance American Big American Elermont Review Books CNSNews.com Conservative Republic Front Page Republic Air News Air Events 124 Independent News Magazine InfoWars Jewish Review Review New America NewsBusters NewsMax New York Observer New York Post One American News Network PanAm After Politics Review Power Line Prageru PJ Media Real Rare News Update RedState RSBN Sinclair Broadcast Ings Viewer Group USA Taki Magazine Townhall TruthRevolt Twitchy VDARE The Washington Journal Free Washington Times Weekly Washington Times Weekly Standard Times Daily Western Journal WorldWide Variables, Movements and Pacific Islands Conservative Con alternative media american bibliography libertarian list of prominent people conservative political parties gate Henry Alfred Kissinger; May 27, 1923) is an American politician, diplomat, geopolitical adviser who served as U.S. Secretary of State and National Security Adviser under the Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford presidential administrations. [3] A Jewish refugee who fled Nazi Germany with his family in 1938, became national security adviser in 1969 and Secretary of State in 1973. Kissinger was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1973 under controversial circumstances. with two members of the committee resigning in protest. [4] He was a realpolitik practitioner, [5] and Kissinger played a prominent role in U.S. foreign policy between 1969 and 1977. During this period, he pioneered the policy of détente with the Soviet Union and coordinated the opening of relations with the People's Republic of China, In what became known as shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East to end the Yom Kippur War, he negotiated the Paris Peace Accords, and ended U.S. intervention in the Vietnam War. [6] After leaving the government, he formed Kissinger Associates, an international geopolitical consulting firm. Kissinger has written more than a dozen books on diplomatic history and international relations. Kissinger remains a controversial and polarizing figure in U.S. politics, both condemned as an alleged war criminal by many journalists, political activists, and human rights lawyers, [5][7][8] as well as the veneration of the U.S. Secretary of State is highly effective by many prominent international relations scientists. [9] Early in life and education Kissinger was born Heinz Alfred Kissinger in Farth, Bavaria, Germany in 1923 to a German Jewish family. [10] His father, Louis Kissinger (1887-1982), was a teacher. His mother Paula (Stern) Kissinger (1901-1998), from Leutterhausen, was a housewife. His brother Walter Kissinger was born in 1924. Kissinger's surname was adopted in 1817 by his great-grandfather Meyer Loeb, after the Bavarian spa town of Bad Kissben. [11] In his youth, Kissinger enjoyed playing football. He played in the youth wing of The Sbg Farth, which was one of the best clubs in the country at the time. [12] In 1938, when Kissinger was 15 years old, he and his family briefly emigrated to London before arriving in New York City on September 5. Kissinger spent his senior years in the Washington Heights section of Upper Manhattan as part of the German-Jewish immigrant community that lived there at the time. Although Kissinger guickly integrated into American culture, he did not lose his clear German accent, because of the childhood shyness that made him hesitate to speak. [13] After his freshman year at George Washington High School, he started going to school at night and worked in a shaving brush factory during the day. [13] After high school, Kissinger enrolled in the city's New York College, studying accounting. He excelled academically as a part-time student and continued to work while enrolling. His studies ceased in early 1943, when he was enlisted in the U.S. Army. [15] Experiment army Kissinger underwent basic training at Camp Croft in Spartanburg, South Carolina, at the age of 20, he became a naturalized U.S. citizen. The army sent him to study engineering at Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, but the program was canceled, and Kissinger was To the 84th Infantry Division. There, he met Fritz Kramer, an immigrant colleague from Germany who referred to Kissinger's fluency in German and his idea, and arranged his appointment to the division's military intelligence department. Kissinger saw fighting with division, and volunteered to perform dangerous intelligence missions during the battle of bulge. [16] During the administration of the city Carfield, because of a lack of German speakers on the department intelligence staff. Within eight days, he established a civil administration. [17] Kissinger was then reassigned to the CounterIntelligence Service (CIC), where he became a special agent at CIC with the rank of sergeant. He was charged with a team in Hanover charged with tracking down Gestapo officers and other vandals, who had received a bronze star. [18] In June 1945, Kissinger was made commander of the Binsheim Metro, the Bergstrasse area of Hesse, with the responsibility of removing the equipoise from the area. Although he had absolute power and detention powers, Kissinger was careful to avoid abuses against the local population by his order. [19] In 1946, Kissinger was appointed to teach at the Intelligence School at The European Command at Camp King, and, as a civil servant after his separation from the army, he continued to serve in this role. [20] [21] Certificate of academic career of Kissinger as a high hurd in 1950 Henry Kissinger received his AB degree a km teacher, H Bata Kappa[22] in political science from Harvard College in 1950, where he lived adams in a house and studied under William Yandel Elliott. [23] His graduate thesis, entitled Meaning of History: Reflections on Scheogler, Toynbee and Kant, was more than 400 pages. [24] He received his Master's and Doctorate degrees at Harvard University, he served as an advisor to the Director of the Psychological Strategy Council. [26] His doctoral thesis was peace, legitimacy, and balance (a study of the statesmanship of Castlerrig and Mitternich). [27] In his doctoral thesis, Kissinger introduced the concept of legitimacy for the first time, which he defined as: The legitimacy used here should not be confused with justice. It means no more than international agreement on the nature of viable arrangements and on the permissible objectives and methods of foreign policy. [28] The international system accepted by all the of a of a major powers of legitimacy while any international system does not accept by or more of the great revolutionary powers and thus dangerous. [28] Thus, after the Vienna Conference in 1815, the leaders of Britain, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia agreed to At the ceremony of Europe to keep the peace, in Kissinger's view this international order was legit because it was accepted by the leaders of all five major powers in Europe. It should be noted that Kissinger's main approach to diplomacy is recognized that as long as decision makers in the major Powers are willing to accept the international order, this is legitimate, excluding issues of public opinion and morality as irrelevant. [28] Kissinger remained at Harvard University as a faculty member in the Department of Government, and co-founded the Center for International Affairs in 1958, where he served as assistant director. In 1955, he was an adviser to the Operations Coordination Council of the National Security Council. [26] During 1955 and 1956, he was also director of study on nuclear weapons and foreign policy at the Council on Foreign Relations. His book Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy was published the following vear. [29] The book, which was critical of the doctrine of mass retaliation for the Eisenhower nuclear administration, caused much controversy at the time with his call to use tactical nuclear weapons on a regular basis to win wars. [30] From 1956 to 1958 he worked at the Rockefeller Brothers Fund as director of the Special Studies Project. [26] He was director of the Harvard Defense Studies Program between 1958 and 1971. He was director of the Harvard International Seminar between 1951 and 1971. Outside academia, he has served as a consultant to several government agencies and think tanks, including the Office of Operations Research, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the State Department and the Rand Corporation. [26] Eager to have a greater influence on U.S. foreign policy, Kissinger became a foreign policy adviser to Nelson Rockefeller's presidential campaigns, supporting his attempts to run for the Republican nomination in 1960, 1964 and 1968. [31] Kissinger first met Richard Nixon at a party hosted by Claire Booth-Loos in 1967, saying he found him more thoughtful than he expected. [32] During the partisan primary in 1968, Kissinger served again as a foreign policy adviser to Rockefeller and in July 1968 Nixon called the most dangerous of all the men running to receive as president. [32] Initially, he was upset when Nixon won the Republican nomination, and the ambitious Kissinger guickly changed his mind about Nixon and called Nixon's campaign aide. Richard Allen, to state that he was willing to do anything to help Nixon win. [33] After Nixon became president in January 1969, Kissinger was appointed national security adviser. Foreign Policy Kissinger is sworn in as Secretary of State by Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Berger, September 22, 1973. Kissinger's mother, Paula, holds the Bible while President Nixon looks. Kissinger served as national security adviser and secretary of Under President Richard Nixon, he continued as Secretary of State under Nixon's successor Gerald Ford. [34] The relationship between Nixon and Kissinger was unusually close, and was compared to those of Woodrow Wilson, Colonel House, or Franklin Roosevelt, and Harry Hopkins. [35] In all three cases, a a State Department was to a a background role in foreign policy development. [36] Kissinger and Nixon shared a tendency to secrecy and conducted several background negotiations, such as those conducted by the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrinin, who excluded State Department experts. Historian David Rothkov looked at the characters of Nixon and Kissinger: they were a wonderful husband. Somehow, they complete each other perfectly. Kissinger was the charming and daunyusable outsider who offered grace and respect for the intellectual institution that Nixon missed, disdained and aspired to. Kissinger was an international citizen. Nixon is very much a classic American. Kissinger had a global vision that provided the foundations for their policies. Kissinger, of course, says he wasn't as political as Nixon - but in fact he was just as political as Nixon, just as an account, just as relentlessly ambitious.... These men were motivated as much by their own need for consent and gangs as before their strengths, [37] Kissinger was a proponent of realpolitik, playing a dominant role in U.S. foreign policy between 1969 and 1977. In that period, he extended the policy of détente. This policy significantly eased tensions between the United States and the People's Republic of China and the formation of a new strategic alliance against Sino-American Soviets. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1973 with Lee Dirc Tho to help broker a ceasefire and the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. However, the ceasefire has not been permanent. [38] Tho refused to accept the award[39] and Kissinger seemed very contradictory on the subject - he donated his prize money to charities, did not attend the awards ceremony, and later offered to return his award medal. [40] National Security Advisor, in 1974, Kissinger administered the much-debated National Security Study 200 memo. Détente and openness to China see also: About Kissinger's China, as shown here with Zhou Inlai and Mao Zedong, negotiating rapprochement with the People's Republic of China, Kissinger initially had little interest in China when he began his career as national security adviser in 1969, and the driving force was the rapprochement with China: Nixon. [40] When Xiang Oingku arrived in Washington in April On a visit, Nixon and Kissinger promised that they would never abandon Taiwan or make any concessions with Mao Zedong, although Nixon vaguely spoke of his desire to improve relations with the People's Republic of China. [41] Kissinger made two trips to the People's Republic of China in July and October 1971 (the first of which was conducted in secret) to consult with Prime Minister Zhu Inlai, then in charge of Chinese foreign policy. [42] During his visit to Beijing, the main issue turned out to be Taiwan, where Zhu called on the United States to recognize Taiwan as a legitimate part of the People's Republic of China, withdraw U.S. troops from Taiwan, and end military support for the Kuomintang. [43] Kissinger gave way by promising to withdraw U.S. troops from Taiwan, saying that two-thirds of them would be withdrawn when the Vietnam War ended, and the rest would be withdrawn as Sino-U.S. relations improved. [43] In October 1971, when Kissinger was making his second trip to the People's Republic of China, the guestion of the Chinese government that deserved to be represented at the United Nations arose again. [44] Worrying not to be seen as abandoning an ally, the United States tried to promote a compromise under the Two Chinese regimes to be members of the United Nations, although Kissinger described it as essentially a back guard act. [45] While U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations George W. Bush sought the Chinese formula, Kissinger was removing favorable references to Taiwan from a speech Rogers was preparing, predicting that the Republic of China would be expelled from the United Nations, [46] During his second visit to Beijing. Kissinger told Zhu that according to a public poll, 62% of Americans wanted Taiwan to remain a member of the United Nations, and asked him to consider a compromise in China to avoid offending American public opinion. [47] Zhou responded by claiming that the People's Republic of China and that no compromise could be reached with the Taiwan issue. [47] Kissinger said that the United States could not completely cut ties with Chiang, who was an ally in World War II. Kissinger told Nixon that Bush is very soft and unsophisticated enough to properly represent the UNITED Nations General Assembly voted to expel Taiwan and grant China's seat on the UN Security Council of the People's Republic of China. [46] His travels paved the way for the 1972 pioneering summit between Nixon, Zhu, and Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong, as well as the formalization of relations between the two countries, ending 23 years of diplomatic isolation and mutual hostility. The result was the formation of an implicit anti-Soviet strategic alliance between China and the United States. Kissinger's diplomacy led to economic and cultural exchanges between the two sides and the establishment of liaison offices in The United States capitals, despite the full normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, will not take place until 1979. Vietnam War Key Articles: The Vietnam War, Henry Kisner and the Vietnam War, Henry Kisner a began before he was appointed national security adviser to Nixon. While at Harvard University, he served as a foreign policy adviser to both the White House and the State Department. In a 1967 peace initiative, he would have mediated between Washington and Hanoi. When Kissinger took office in 1969, he favored a negotiating strategy under which the United States and North Vietnam signed a truce and agreed to withdraw their troops from South Vietnamese and would give the Soviet Union influence over the United States and unlike Nixon he was less concerned about the final fate of South Vietnam important in itself, he believes it is necessary to support South Vietnam to keep the United States as a world power. believing that none of America's allies would trust the United States if South Vietnam was abandoned too quickly. [50] In early 1969, Kissinger was opposed to the plans for the existing operation, bombing Cambodia, fearing that Nixon was acting recklessly with no plans for a diplomatic downfall, but on March 16, 1969. Nixon announced that the bombing would begin the next day. [51] As the president saw him as committed, he became more and more supportive. [52] Kissinger will play a key role in bombing Cambodia to disrupt raids on south Vietnam from Cambodia, as well as the Cambodian incursion in 1970 and later large-scale shelling of Khmer Rouge targets in Cambodia. The peace talks in Paris were deadlocked in late 1969 because of the obstruction imposed by the South Vietnamese President Nguyễn van Thiệu did not want the United States to withdraw from Vietnam, and frustrated by it, Kissinger decided to start secret peace talks with Tho in Paris in parallel with formal talks that the South Vietnamese were unaware of. [54] In June 1971, Kissinger supported Nixon's efforts to ban Pentagon papers saying the bleeding of state secrets to the media was making diplomacy impossible. [55] On August 1, 1972, Kissinger met Tho again in Paris, and for the first time, he seemed ready to make concessions, saying that the political and military conditions of the truce could be dealt with separately and hinted that his government was no longer willing to make the overthrow of Thiêu a precondition. [56] On From October 8, 1972 at a secret meeting of Kissinger and Tho in Paris came the decisive breakthrough in the talks. [57] Tho began with a very realistic and very simple proposal for a cease-fire to see the Americans withdraw all their troops from Vietnam in full for the release of all prisoners in North Vietnam. [58] Kissinger accepts Tho's offer as the best deal possible, saying that the formula for mutual withdrawal had to be abandoned because it was inaccessible during 10 years of war... We have crossed this threshold a long time ago. [58] In the fall of 1972, Kissinger and Nixon were frustrated by Thiệu's refusal to accept any kind of peace agreement calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops. [59] On October 21 Kissinger and the American Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker arrived in Sagan to show Thiệu the peace agreement. [59] Thiệu refused to sign the peace agreement and demanded very broad amendments that Kissinger had informed Nixon was about to go crazy. [59] Although Nixon initially supported Kissinger against Thiêu's objections were meritorious. [60] Nixon wanted 69 amendments on a draft peace agreement within in the final treaty, and ordered Kissinger to Paris to force Thu to accept them. [60] Kissinger considered Nixon 69 amendments as preposterous since he knew Thu never accepted them. [60] As expected, Tho refused to consider any of the 69 amendments, and on December 13, 1972 he left Paris for Hanoi. [61] Kissinger by this stage was worked on into anger after Thu emerged from Paris talks and Nixon: they are only a handful of jerks. Tauri, dirty. [61] On January 8, 1973, Kissinger and the next day they reached an agreement, which was essentially the same key points that Nixon rejected in October with only cosmetic concessions to Americans. [62] Thiệu again refused the peace agreement, only to receive an ultimatum from Nixon, who caused Thiệu to reluctantly accept the peace agreement. [63] On January 27, 1973, Kissinger and Tho signed a peace agreement calling for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam by March in exchange for North Vietnam's liberation of all U.S. prisoners of war. [63] Along with Le Duc Thu, Kissinger was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on December 10, 1973, for their work negotiating the ceasefire contained in the Paris Peace Accords on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam, signed last January. [38] According to Erwin Abrams, this was the most controversial award to date. For the first time in the history of the Peace Prize, two members of the Nobel Committee left to protest. [4] Tho rejected the award, and Kissinger said that peace had not been restored in South Vietnam. [65] Kissinger To the Nobel Committee he accepted the award with humility,[66][67] and donated the entire proceeds to the children of American soldiers killed or missing at work in Indochina. [68] After the fall of Saigon in 1975. Kissinger tried to return the award. [68] By the summer of 1974, the U.S. Embassy reported that morale in ARVN had fallen to dangerously low levels and that it was uncertain how long South Vietnam would last. [70] In August 1974, Congress passed a bill limiting U.S. aid to South Vietnam to \$700 million annually. [71] By November 1974, Kissinger had lobbied Brezhnev to end Soviet military assistance to North Vietnam. [72] In the same month, he also pressured Mao and Cho to end Chinese military assistance to North Vietnam. [72] On April 15, 1975, Kissinger testified before a Senate Appropriations Committee, urging a congress to increase the army's aid budget to Southnam by another \$700 million to save the Orveden since the Baden was fast advancing on Agan, which was rejected. [73] Kissinger maintained at the time, and still is, that if Congress had only approved his request for another \$700 million in South Vietnam, it would have been saved. [74] The War for the Liberation of Bangladesh More Information: The War for the Liberation of Bangladesh. the 1971 Bangladesh Genocide, the Indo-Pak War of 1971 Kissinger in the West Wing as national security adviser Nixon supported Pakistan's powerful man, General Yahya Khan, in the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. Kissinger ridiculed the people who were bleeding for dying Bengalis and ignored the first telegram from the U.S. Consul General in Eastern Pakistan, Archer K. Dem, and 20 of his staff, who informed the United States that their allies in western Pakistan were pledging, in the words of blood, selective genocide targeting Bengali intellectuals, supporters of east Pakistan's independence, and the Hindu minority. [75] In the second, more famous, blood telegram the word was again used to describe the incidents, and further that with his continued support for Western Pakistan received the United States government demonstrating [...] moral bankruptcy. [76] In direct reaction to opposition to U.S. policy, Kissinger and Nixon ended Archer Bold's tenure as U.S. Consul General in eastern Pakistan, and placed him in the State Department's personnel office. [77] Christopher Clary argues that Nixon and Kissinger were unconsciously biased, prompting them to overestimate the possibility of Pakistan's victory against the Bengali rebels. [79] Kissinger was particularly concerned about the expansion of Soviet Union, and sought to prove to the People's Republic of China (pakistan's ally and enemies of both India and the Soviet Union) the value of an implicit alliance with the United States. [80] [81] [82] Kissinger was also Under fire for private comments he made to Nixon during the Bangladesh-Pakistan war in which he described Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi as a prostitute and witch. Indians also said villains, shortly before the war. [15] Kissinger has since expressed regret for these comments. [84] As a Nixon-era national security adviser, Kissinger pioneered détente policy with the Soviet Union, seeking to ease tensions between the two superpowers. As part of this strategy, he negotiated with Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary-General of the Soviet Communist Party, the strategic arms control talks (which culminated in the Salt I Treaty) and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Negotiations on strategic disarmament were originally supposed to begin under the Johnson administration, but were postponed in protest against the Warsaw Pact forces' invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968. Nixon felt that his administration had neglected relations with Western European countries in his first term, and in September 1972 he decided that if he was re-elected, 1973 would be the year of Europe, where the United States would focus on relations with the EEC countries that emerged as a serious economic rival by 1970. [85] Applying his preferred linkage concept. Nixon intends not to cut economic ties with Europe from security relations, and if THE EC countries want changes in U.S. tariffs and monetary policies, the price will be defense spending on their own. [86] Kissinger in particular wanted as part of the Year of Europe to revitalize NATO, which he described as a decaying alliance because he believed there was nothing at present to prevent the Red Army from invading Western Europe in the conflict of conventional forces. [87] Applying the concept of linkage more to the security question, Kissinger noted that the United States would have sacrificed its alliance for citrus. [88] Israeli politics and Kissinger's Soviet Jews sit in the Oval Office with President Nixon and Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, 1973 according to remarks taken by H.R. Haldeman, Nixon ordered his aides to exclude all Jewish Americans from policymaking on Israel, including Kissinger. [89] One guotes a note of Nixon as to say getting C. [[Kissinger] of the plays -High handles it. [159] In 1973, Kissinger did not feel that the pressure on the Soviet Union regarding the plight of persecuted Jews was there in the interest of U.S. foreign policy. In a conversation with Nixon shortly after a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir on March 1, 1973, Kissinger said: The immigration of Jews from the Soviet Union is not a target of American foreign policy, and if they put Jews in the gas chambers of the Soviet Union, this is not an American concern. Maybe a human concern. [90] Israeli Arab Key article: The Yom Kippur War in September 1973, Nixon expelled Rogers as Secretary of State and replaced him with Kissinger. He later said he had not been given enough time to learn about the Middle East as he had settled in the Foreign Ministry. [19] Kissinger later admitted that he was so involved in peace talks in Paris to end the Vietnam War that he and others in Washington missed the importance of the Egyptian-Saudi alliance. Sadat expected a reward that the United States would respond by pressuring Israel to return Sinai to Egypt, but after receiving no response from the United States, by November 1972, Sadat had again approached the Soviet Union. where he had bought a huge amount of Soviet weapons for a planned war against Israel in 1973. Kissinger delayed telling President Richard Nixon about the beginning of the Attack at 6 a.m. Kissinger waited nearly 3 1/2 hours before he reached Nixon. [92] According to Kissinger, he was notified at 6:30 a.m., m (12:30 p.m. Israel time) that the war was imminent, and his urgent calls to the Soviets and Egyptians were ineffective. On October 12, under Nixon's guidance, and against Kissinger's initial advice.[93] while Kissinger was on his way to Moscow to discuss the terms of the cease-fire, Nixon sent a letter to Brezhnev giving Kissinger full negotiating authority. [94] Kissinger full negotiating authority. envoy who needed to consult the White House all the time as a stalling tactic. [94] On October 31, 1973, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy (left) meets with Richard Nixon (center) and Henry Kissinger (right), about a week after the war ended in yom kippur. It is also believed to improve the prospects for peacemaking, similar to United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. [95] In 1973, Meir requested \$850 million worth of American weapons and equipment to replace its material losses. [96] Nixon instead sent about \$2 billion. [97] The arms lift angered King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who on October 20, 1973, imposed a blanket ban on oil shipments to the United States, joining all other Arab oil-producing countries except Irag and Libya. [98] On November 7, 1973, Kissinger traveled to Rivadh to meet with King Faisal and demand an end to the oil embargo in exchange for his promise to even hand him over in the Arab-Israeli conflict. [99] Despite all Kissinger's efforts to charm him, Faisal refused to end the oil embargo, after Sadat informed him that the United States was even more deliverable and after Kissinger promised to sell Saudi Arabia weapons that it had previously denied on the grounds that they might be used against Israel. [101] Kissinger pressured the Israelis to cede some of the newly seized land to its Arab neighbors, contributing to the early stages of israeli-Egyptian aggression. In 1973-1974, Kissinger engaged in shuttle diplomacy flying between Tel Aviv, Cairo and Damascus in an effort to make the truce the basis for peace. Kegren's first meeting with Assad lasted six hours and 30 minutes, leading the press to believe for a moment that he had been kidnapped by Syrians. [102] In his memoirs, Kissinger described how, during his 28 meetings in Damascus in 1973-1974, Assad boldly and boldly negotiated like a river boat gambler to make sure he had avenged the last part of the available privileges. [102] In contrast, Kissinger's negotiations with Sadat, through no difficulties, were more useful. The move has seen a warming in U.S.-Egyptian relations, which have been bitter since the 1950s, with the country moving away from its previous independent position and a close partnership with the United States. The Persian Gulf was a major concern for Kejrin, the possibility of Soviet influence in the Persian Gulf. In April 1969, Irag entered into a conflict with Iran when Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi abandoned the 1937 Treaty governing the Shatt al-Arab River. After two years of skirmishes along the border, President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr severed diplomatic relations with Iran on December 1, 1971. [103] In May 1972, Nixon and Kissinger visited Tehran to tell the Shah that there would be no second quess for his requests for U.S. weapons [103] At the same time, Nixon and Kissinger agreed to the Shah's plan that the United States, along with Iran, and Israel would support Kurdish Peshmerga forces fighting for independence from Iraq. [103] Kissinger later wrote that after Vietnam, there was no possibility of deploying U.S. troops in the Middle East, so Iran was immediately an alternative to America in the Persian Gulf. [104] Kissinger described the Baathist regime in Irag as a potential threat to the United States, and believed that building Iran and supporting the Peshmerga was the best counterweight. [104] The Turkish invasion of Cyprus see also: The Turkish invasion of Cyprus after a period of stable relations between the Us government and the Greek military regime after 1967, foreign minister Kissinger faced a coup by the Greek Military Council and the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July and August 1974. In the August 1974 edition of The New York Times, it was revealed that Kissinger and the State Department had been informed in advance of of An imminent coup by the Greek Military Council in Cyprus. In fact, according to the journalist, [105] the official version of events was that the Foreign Ministry said he felt it was to warn the Greek military regime against carrying out the coup. Kissinger was the target of anti-American sentiment, which was an important feature of Greek public opinion at the time -- especially among young people -- where the Role of the United States in Cyprus is seen as negative. At a demonstration by students in Heraklion, Crete, [106][107] shortly after the second phase of the Turkish invasion in August 1974, I heard slogans such as Kissinger, Killer, Americans Coming Out, No Division and Cyprus issue had been resolved in 1974. [108] Latin American politics see also: Latin America and The United States relations Ford and Kissinger speak on the territory of the White House, August 1974 the United States continued to recognize and maintain relations with non-leftist, democratic and authoritarian governments alike. The John F. Kennedy Alliance for Progress ended in 1973. In 1974, negotiations on a new settlement of the Panama Canal began, eventually leading to the Torrijos-Carter treaties and the handover of the canal to Panamanian control. Kissinger initially supported the normalization of relations between the United States and Cuba was suspended in February 1962, a few weeks after Cuba was excluded from the Organization of American States due to American pressure). However, he soon changed his mind and followed Kennedy's policy. After the REVOLUTIONARY Armed Forces of Cuba (FARC) participated in the struggle for independence in Angola and Mozambigue, Kissinger said that unless Cuba withdraws its troops, relations will not be normalized. Cuba refused. Intervented in Chile § 1970 elected Chilean socialist party presidential candidate Salvador Linde elected by a majority of 36.2 percent in 1970, causing serious concern in Washington, D.C. Because of its publicsocialism and pro-pro politics. The Nixon administration, with Kissinger's input, authorized the CIA to encourage a military coup that would prevent Allende's inauguration, but the plan was unsuccessful. [119] [110] [111]: 115[111]: 495[112]: 177 on September 11, 1973, Allende died during a military coup by General Army Commander Augusto Pinochet, who became president. [113] In September 1976, Orlando Letilier, a Chilean opponent of the new Pinochet regime, was assassinated in Washington, D.C. Kissinger had previously helped secure his release from prison,[114] and chose to cancel a letter to Chile warning them not to carry out any political assassinations. [115] This crime was part of Operation Condor, The program of political repression and assassination carried out by the Countries of the Southern Cone, in which Kissinger was accused of involvement. [116] [117] On September 10, 2001, the family of Chilean General René Schneider sued Kissinger, accusing him of collaborating in arranging Schneider's abduction that led to his death. [118] A U.S. district court later dismissed the case, citing the separation of powers: the decision to support the Chilean government's coup d'état to prevent Dr. Allende from coming to power, and the means by which the U.S. government sought to achieve this goal, implicated policymakers in the ambiguous foreign affairs and national security field best left to the political branch. [119] Decades later, the CIA admitted its involvement in general Schneider's abduction, but not in his death, and then paid the group responsible for his death \$35,000 to keep the former contact secret, maintain the group's good faith, and for humanitarian reasons. [120] Argentina see also: Kissinger's dirty war took a similar line toward Chile when the Argentine army, led by Jorge Fidela, overthrew the elected government of Isabel Perón in 1976 with a process called national reorganization by the military, which strengthened power, and launched brutal reprisals and disappearances against political opponents. An october 1987 investigation report in The Nation published the story of how, at a june 1976 meeting at the Carrera Hotel in Santiago, Kissinger gave the military junta in neighboring Argentina the green light for his secret crackdown on leftist guerrillas and other dissidents, thousands of whom were held in more than 400 secret detention camps before their execution. During a meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Cesar Augusto Josetti, Kissinger assured him that the United States was an ally, but urged him to return to normal procedures quickly before the US Congress meets again and has a chance to consider sanctions. [122] [123] [124] [125] As noted in the article in The Nation, as state-sponsored terrorism escalated, the conservative Republican ambassador to the United States in Buenos Aires, Robert C. Hill, was shaken, and became very upset by the case of the 30-year-old son of an embassy employee, a student who had been arrested, and never seen again, as former New York Times correspondent Juan de Onis reported. [126] Hill took personal care. He went to the Interior Minister, a general who worked with him on drug issues, saying, Hey, what about this? We're interested in this case. He (Foreign Minister Cesar) Gozetti and, finally, President Jorge R. Fidela himself. All he got was stonewalling, but he got nowhere.' said De Onis. 'The past year has marked him with his disappointment and growing resentment, and he supported his human rights defender is human rights defender is news to all his former partners. However, Kissinger's aide Harry W. Schludman later disagreed with Kissinger, telling oral historian William Knight of the Society for Diplomatic Studies and the Training of the Oral History Of Foreign Affairs Project: It peaked when I was assistant secretary of state, or it began to flip, in the case of Argentina, where the dirty war was in full flower. Bob Hill, who was then ambassador to Buenos Aires, a very conservative Republican politician -- by no means a liberal or anything like that -- began to report quite effectively about what was going on, this massacre of innocent civilians, supposedly innocent civilians -- this vicious war they were carrying out, the secret war. At one point, he sent me a telegram from the back channel saying that the Secretary of State, who had just come on a visit to Washington and returned to Buenos Aires, had smelled him that Kissinger had told him nothing about human rights. I don't know -- I wasn't present at the interview. [128] Navasque later wrote in his book about being confronted by Kissinger, tell me, Mr. Navaske, and [Kissinger] said in his famous lyrical tones, 'How is that a short article in a mysterious magazine like you about a conversation that was supposed to happen years ago about something that happened or didn't happen in Argentina led to sixty people carrying banners denouncing me a few months ago at the airport when copenhagen came down? [129] According to declassified State Department files, Kissinger also tried to thwart the Carter administration's efforts to stop mass killings by the 1976-1983 military dictatorship. [130] Rhodesia in September 1976, Kissinger actively participated in negotiations on the Bush-Rhodesian War. With THE AFDAI and even South Africa controlling its support, Rhodesia's isolation was almost complete. According to Smith's autobiography, Kissinger told Smith of Ms. Kissinger's admiration for him, but Smith said he thought Kissinger was asking him to sign Rhodesia's death certificate. Kissinger, bringing the weight of the United States, and pressuring other relevant parties to pressure Rhodesia, hastened to end minority rule. [131] East Timor Main Article: The Indonesian occupation of East Timor soeharto with Gerald Ford and Kissinger in Jakarta on December 6, 1975, one day before the Indonesian President the United States to the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, which declared its independence in 1975. Indonesian President Subarto considers East Timor to be part of Indonesia. In December 1975, Soeharto discussed the invasion plans during a meeting with Kissinger and President Ford and Kissinger made it clear that U.S. relations with Indonesia would remain strong and would not object to the proposed annexation, [132] They just wanted it done guickly and suggested that it be postponed until after they returned to Washington, [133] Accordingly, Soeharto postponed the operation for one day, Finally, on December 7, Indonesian troops invaded the former Portuguese colony, U.S. arms sales to Indonesia continued, and Soeharto went ahead with the annexation plan. According to Ben Kiernan, the invasion and occupation resulted in the death of nearly a guarter of the Timorese population in 1975-1981. [134] In Cuba in February 1976, Kissinger contemplated air strikes against Cuban ports and military installations, as well as the deployment of Marine corps deployed at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantánamo Bay, in response to Cuban President Fidel Castro's decision in late 1975 to send troops to Angola to help the newly independent state stave off attacks from South Africa and right-wing militias. [135] Kissinger later played a meeting with President Ronald Reagan at the Family White House in neighborhoods, 1981 Kissinger left office when Democrat Jimmy Carter defeated Republican Gerald Ford in the 1976 presidential election. Kissinger continued to participate in policy groups, such as the Tripartite Commission, maintaining political counseling, speaking, and writing links. After Kissinger left office in 1977, he was offered a talented chair at Columbia University. There was student opposition to the appointment, which became the subject of media commentary. [136] Colombia cancelled the date as a result. Kissinger was then appointed to the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. [138] He studied at The Edmund Walsh School of Foreign Service in Georgetown for several years in the late 1970s. In 1982, with the help of a loan from the international banking company E.M. Warburg, Pincus & amp; Co., [31] Kissinger founded a consulting firm, Kissinger Associates, a partner at Kissinger McLarty Associates with Mac McLarty, former chief of staff of President Bill Clinton. [139] He also served on the board of Hollinger International, a Chicago-based newspaper group, [140] and was director of Gulfstream Aerospace from March 1999. [141] In September 1989, John Vialka of the Wall Street Journal revealed that Kissinger had taken a direct economic interest in U.S.-China relations in March 1989 with the founding of China Ventures, a limited partnership in Delaware, which was Chairman and CEO. The purpose was a \$75 million investment in a joint venture with the then

Communist Party government's main commercial vehicle, the China International Trust & amp; End End Corporation (CITIC). The board members were key clients of Kissinger was criticized for not disclosing his role in the project when ABC's Peter Jennings invited him to comment the morning after the June 4, 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre. Kissinger's position was generally supportive of Deng Xiaoping's decision to use the military against student protesters and opposed economic sanctions. [142] From 1995 to 2001, Kissinger served on the board of Freeport McMoran, a multinational copper and gold company engaged in mining and milling operations in Papua, Indonesia, [143] In February 2000, indonesia's then President Abdurrahman Wahid Kissinger was appointed as political adviser. He also serves as honorary adviser to the United States-Azerbaijan Chamber of Commerce. In 1998, in response to the 2002 Winter Olympics nomination scandal, the International Olympic Committee formed a committee called the 2000 to his appointment as one of five honorary members of the International Olympic Committee, a category that the Organization has described as being awarded to prominent figures outside the International Olympic Committee who have provided particularly distinguished services to them. [144] From 2000 to 2006, Kissinger served as chairman of the Eisenhower Fellowship Board of Trustees. In 2006, he was awarded the Dwight D. Eisenhower Medal for Leadership and Service upon his departure from the Eisenhower Fellowships. [145] In November 2002, he was appointed by President George W. Bush to head the newly established National Committee on Terrorist Attacks on the United States to investigate the September 11 attacks. [146] Kissinger resigned as chairman on December 13, 2002, instead of disclosing his list of business clients, when he inquired about potential conflicts of interest. [147] In the Rio Tinto espionage case from 2009-2010, Kissinger received \$5 million to advise the multinational mining company on how to distance itself from an employee arrested in China for bribery, [148] President Donald Trump, who met with Kissinger on May 10, 2017, with William Perry, Sam Nunn, and George Schultz, called on governments to embrace the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons, and in three op-eds in the Wall Street Journal he proposed an ambitious program of urgent steps to that end. The four have established the Nuclear Threat Initiative to advance this programme. In 2010, the four appeared in a documentary entitled Nuclear Turning Point. The film is a visual and historical depiction of ideas that were put in the Wall Street Journal op-eds and Its commitment to a world free of nuclear weapons and the steps that can be taken to achieve this goal. In December 2008, the National Defense University Foundation of his distinguished career in public service. [127] On November 17, 2016, Kissinger met with then-President-elect Donald Trump and discussed world affairs. [149] Kissinger also met with President Trump at the White House in May 2017. [150] In an interview with Charlie Rose on Augustine ... Who in his early life followed a pattern that was not entirely compatible with later when he had a vision, and rose to holiness. One does not expect to become president so, but imaginable ... [151] Kissinger also argued that Russian President Vladimir Putin wanted to weaken Hillary Clinton, not elect Donald Trump. Kissinger said Putin thought -- incorrectly by chance -- that it would be very confrontational ... I think he tried to weaken [Clinton]. [152] Views on the U.S. Foreign Policy Yugoslav Wars President Barack Obama discussing the new START Treaty between the United States and Russia. 2010 in many of his articles and interviews during the Yugoslav wars, criticized U.S. policies in Southeast Europe, among other things to recognize Bosnia and Herzegovina as a sovereign state, which he described as a foolish act. [153] More importantly, he rejected the idea of Serbs and Croats being aggressors or separatism, saving they could not be separated from something that did not exist. [154] In addition, the West has repeatedly warned against entering itself into a conflict that has its roots at least hundreds of years back in time, and said that the West would do better if Serbs and Croats were allowed to join their countries. [154] In addition, the West has repeatedly warned against entering itself into a conflict that has its roots at least hundreds of years Western intervention in Kosovo. In particular, he had a humiliating view of the Ramboje Agreement: the Ramboje text, which called on Serbia to accept NATO forces throughout Yugoslavia, was a provocation, a pretext for starting the bombing. Ramboje is not a document that any Serb could have accepted. It was a terrible diplomatic document that should not have been presented in this way. - Henry Kissinger, Daily Telegraph, June 28, 1999, however, since the Serbs did not accept Ramboje's text and NATO bombings began, he chose to continue bombing because NATO's credibility was now at stake, but he refused to use ground forces, claiming it was not worth it. [155] Irag Kissinger speaks during gerald ford's funeral in January 2007 in 2006, and reported in the Book of Denial by Bob Woodward that Kissinger met regularly with George W. Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney to advise on the Irag war. [156] Kissinger asserted in recorded interviews with Woodward that the advice was the same as he had given in a column in The Washington Post on August 12, 2005: Victory over rebellion is only a meaningful exit strategy. [158] In an interview with THE BBC on Sunday, November 19, 2006, Kissinger was asked if there was any hope left for a clear military victory in Irag and replied: If you mean a military victory, an Iragi government that can be created across the country, which is under control in a period of time supported by the political processes of democracies, I don't think that's possible. ... I think we should redefine the path. But I don't think the alternative is between military victory as previously defined or a complete withdrawal. [159] In an interview with Peter Robinson of the Hoover Institution on April 3, 2008, Kissinger reiterated that although he supported the 2003 invasion of Iraq, [118] he believed that the George W. Bush administration lay very much in its case for the war on Saddam's supposed weapons of mass destruction. The us-led war on Iraq has been a deadly attack on the United States since the 1991 Gulf War, the Us-led war on Iraq has been a deadly attack on the United States since the 1991 Gulf War. [161] Kissinger told India in April 2008 that India had parallel targets to the United States, describing it as an ally of the United States [161] China's Angela Merkel and Kissinger was present at the opening ceremony of the 2008 Beijing Summer Olympics. [162] A few months before the opening of the Games, where the controversy over China's human rights record was intensified by criticism sought by Amnesty International and other groups on the widespread use of the death penalty and other issues, Kissinger told Xinhua: I think one should separate the Olympicgames as a sporting event from any political differences that people may have had with China. I expect that the Games will go in the spirit for which they are designed, namely, the friendship between nations, and other issues to be discussed in other forums. He said China has made huge efforts to discuss the Games. China's friends should not use the Olympic Games to put pressure on China now, he said. He said he would bring two of his grandchildren to the Games and planned to attend the opening ceremony. [163] During the Games, he participated with Australian swimmer Ian Thorpe, film star Jackie Chan, and former British Prime Minister Tony Blair at the Beijing University Forum on the qualities that make him a hero. [164] He sat down with his wife, Nancy Kissinger, President George W. Bush, President George W. Bush Sr., and Secretary of State Yang Jiechi at the China-U.S. men's basketball match[165] in 2011, Kissinger's publication on China chronicles the development of Sino-U.S. relations and challenges the true strategic partnership of trust between the United States and China. [166] In his 2011 book On China, his 2014 Book of The World Order and in an interview with the Financial Times in 2018. Kissinger said he believed China wanted to regain its historic role as a middle kingdom and to be the principal advisor to all mankind. [167] Kissinger's position on this issue from the U.S.-Iran talks was reported by the Tehran Times that any direct u.S.-Iran talks on issues such as the nuclear conflict were likely to succeed if they first only included diplomatic staff and advanced to the level of secretary of state before the heads of state met. [170] In 2016, Kissinger said the biggest challenge facing the Middle East was the region's potential hegemony by both imperial and jihadist Iran. He also wrote in August 2017 that if iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and its Shiite allies were allowed to fill the regional vacuum left by the militarily defeated Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, the region would be left with a land corridor stretching from Iran to the Levant, which could mark the emergence of a radical Iranian empire. [171] Commenting on the JCPOA, Kissinger said he would not have approved it, but Trump's plan to end the deal after it was signed would enable the Iranians to do more than us. [172] The Ukrainian crisis of Henry Kissinger on April 26, 2016, on March 5, 2014, the Washington Post published an editorial by Kissinger, 11 days before the Crimean referendum on whether the Autonomous Republic of Crimea should formally join Ukraine or join neighboring Russia, [173] In doing so, he tried to balance the Ukrainian. Russian and Western desires of a functional state. He made four key points: Ukraine should have
the right to freely choose its economic and political associations. including with Europe; it should have the right to freely choose its economic and political ties, including with Europe; and it should have the right to freely choose its own economic and political ties. Its economic and political, including with Europe: Ukraine should be free to establish any Government that conforms to the stated will of its people. Wise Ukrainian leaders would then choose a policy of reconciliation among the various parts of their country. He envisioned an international position for Ukraine, such as finland's. Ukraine should retain sovereignty over Crimea. Kissinger also wrote: The West speaks Ukrainian; The East speaks mostly Russian. Any attempt by one wing of Ukraine to control the other -- as was the pattern -- would eventually lead to civil war or secession. [173] After the publication of his book The World Order, He participated in an interview with Charlie Rose and updated his position on Ukraine, which he sees as a potential geographical intermediary between Russia and the West. [174] In a guestion to clarify the reconception of policy with regard to Ukraine. Kissinger said: If Ukraine is an advanced position, the situation is that its eastern border sits the strategic line of NATO, and NATO will be 200 miles (320 kilometers) from Volgograd, Russia will never accept that. On the other hand, if the Russian western line is on Poland's borders. Europe will be permanently important. The strategic objective should have been to see whether one could build Ukraine as a bridge between East and West, and whether one could do so as a kind of joint effort. [175] In December 2016, Kissinger advised then-President-elect Donald Trump to accept Crimea as part of Russia in an effort to secure rapprochement between the United States and Russia, whose relations have been strained by the Crimean crisis. [176] When asked whether he explicitly considered Russia's sovereignty over crimea, Kissinger answered in the affirmative, reversing the position taken in his Washington Post article. [177] Kissinger wrote in 2019 about the growing tendency to give nuclear weapons control to Computers working with artificial intelligence (AI) that: the ignorance of adversaries with advanced AI configurations will become a strategic advantage. [178] Kissinger argued that giving nuclear weapons to computers using algorithms to make decisions would eliminate the human factor and give an advantage to a state that has the most effective AI system as a computer that can make decisions about war and peace much faster than anyone can ever make. [178] Just as a computer can win chess games by anticipating human decision-making, the artificial intelligence enhanced computer can be as useful in crises as in nuclear war, the side that strikes first will have the advantage of destroying the opponent's nuclear capability. Kissinger also noted that there is always a risk that the computer will make a decision to start a nuclear war that before diplomacy is exhausted or that the algorithm that controls artificial intelligence may make a decision to start a nuclear war that operators do not understand. [179] Kissinger also warned that the use of artificial intelligence to control nuclear weapons would impose a blackout on decision-making process as ... The grand strategy requires understanding the capabilities and deployment of military forces from potential adversaries. But if more and more intelligence becomes vague, how will policymakers understand the views and capabilities of their opponents and perhaps even their allies? Many will different Show or, in the end, only one? What are the implications of cooperation? To face? With artificial intelligence everywhere, new concepts of its security must emerge. [179] COVID-19 b on April 3, 2020 Kissinger shared his diagnostic view of the COVID-19 epidemic, saying it threatened the liberal world order. Kissinger shared his diagnostic view of the COVID-19 b on April 3, 2020 Kissinger shared his diagnostic view of the COVID-19 epidemic, saying it threatened the liberal world order. Kissinger shared his diagnostic view of the COVID-19 b on April 3, 2020 Kissinger shared his diagnostic view of the COVID-19 epidemic, saying it threatened the liberal world order. world leaders are trying to address the crisis mainly on a national basis. The key is not a purely national effort, but an increase in international cooperation, he stressed. [1] Public perception at the height of Kissinger's rise, many for his intelligence. In February 1972, at the annual congressional dinner at the Washington Press Club, Kissinger mocked his reputation as a secret swinger. [180] Foresight, power is ultimately aphrodisiac, widely attributed to him, although Kissinger was drafting Napoleon Bonaparte. [181] Four researchers at William and Mary Kissinger Was drafting Napoleon Bonaparte. years to 2015. [9] However, a number of activists and human rights lawyers sought to try him for war crimes. [7] According to historian and biographer Niall Ferguson, however, Kissinger's accusation alone of war crimes requires double standards because nearly all secretaries of state ... Almost all presidents have taken similar actions. But Ferguson continues this does not mean that everything is fine. [188] Colin Powell, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, Secretary of State John Kerry, and Kissinger in March 2016 blamed Kissinger for the injustice of U.S. foreign policy during his tenure in office. In September 2001, relatives and survivors of General René Schneider (former chief of general staff of Chile) filed a civil suit in the Federal Court in Washington, D.C., and in April 2002, a petition for Kissinger's arrest was filed in the High Court in London by human rights activist Peter Tatchell, [183] referring to the destruction of the civilian population and the environment in Indochina during the years 1969-1975. [184] British-American journalist and author Christopher Hitchens, author of the Henry Kissinger's war crimes trial for crimes against humanity, and crimes against common, customary or international law, including conspiracy to commit murder, kidnapping and torture. [185] [186] [187] Critics on the right, such as Ray Cree, erred Kissinger for his role in opening the Nixon administration to China and secret negotiations with North Vietnam. He wrote that although rapprochement with China was a worthy goal, the Nixon administration failed to make any meaningful concessions from Chinese officials in return, as China continued its support for North Vietnam and various Forces across the Third World, and there does not seem to be even a distant and indirect link between Nixon and Kissinger's diplomacy and the communist leadership's decision, after Mao's bloody rule, to move away from the communist economy towards state capitalism. [69] Nixon and Kissinger the conversation on October 6, 1972 developed historian Jeffrey Temple the theory that Kissinger and Nixon administration accepted a Southern Vietnamese collapse that provided a decent interval between American withdrawal and defeat. [189] In his first meeting with En Lai in 1971, Kissinger detailed the terms of a settlement that would lead to such a delayed defeat: a full American prisoners of war, a cease-fire in place for 18 months or some period, in the words of historian Ken Hughes. [190] On October 6, 1972, Kissinger told Nixon twice that the terms of the Paris Peace Accords were likely to destroy South Vietnam: I also think Theo is right, and that our conditions will eventually destroy him. [191] However, Kissinger denied using a proper time-lapse strategy, and wrote that all of us who negotiated the October 12 agreement were convinced that we had justified the suffering of a decade not through a proper interval but with a proper settlement. [193] Johannes Kadora provides a positive assessment of Nixon and Kissinger's strategy, arguing that the two men simultaneously maintained Plan A of further support for Saigon and Plan B of protecting Washington if their maneuvers proved futile. According to Kidura, the concept of a decent interval has been largely distorted, in that Nixon and Kissinger sought to gain time, make the North turn inward, and create a lasting balance rather than acquiesc in south Vietnam. [194] Kissinger's record was brought during the 2016 Democratic presidential primary. Hillary Clinton had cultivated a close relationship with Kissinger, describing him as a friend and source of advice. [195] During the Democratic primary debates. Clinton described Kissinger's praise for her record as secretary of state. [196] In response. candidate Bernie Sanders criticized Keyes's foreign policy, declaring: I am proud to say that Henry Kissinger is not my friend. I'm not going to take advice from Henry Kissinger. [198] Family and personality life of Henry and Nancy Kissinger at the opening of the Metropolitan Opera in 2008 Kissinger supplied An Fleischer on February 6, 1949. They had two children, Elizabeth and David, divorced in 1964. On March 30, 1974, he married Nancy McGinnis. [199] They now live in Kent, Connecticut, and New York City. Kissinger's son, David Kissinger, served as CEO of NBC Universal before becoming president of Conaco, Conan O'Brien Productions. [201] In February 1982, at the age of 58, Henry Kissinger underwent Bypass surgery. Kissinger described diplomacy as his favorite game in a 1973 interview. [200] Football described Daryl Grove Kissinger as one of the most influential people in the growth of football in the United States. [203] Kissinger was appointed chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Football League in 1978. [204] Since his childhood, Kissinger has been a fan of his hometown football club, Spg Gother Farth. Even during his tenure, the German Embassy informed him of the Team's results every Monday morning. He is an honorary member[205] with age
separation tickets. [206] In September 2012, Kissinger attended a home game in which SpVgg Greuther Fürth lost 0-2 to Schalke after promising years ago that he would attend the Great Fourth if promoted to the Bundesliga, Germany's top football league, from 2. Bundesliga. [106] Awards, honors, and associations Kissinger and Le Duc Thu jointly presented the Nobel Peace Prize in 1973 for their work on the Paris Peace Accords that prompted the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Vietnam War. (Le Duc Thu refused to accept the award on the grounds that such bourgeois feelings were not his and that peace was not achieved in Vietnam.) Kissinger donated his prize money to charity, did not attend the awards ceremony, and will later offer to return his medal after South Vietnam fell to the North Vietnamese forces 18 months later. [40] In 1973, Kissinger was awarded the U.S. Senator John Havnes Award for Best Public Service by an elected or appointed official, an award awarded annually by the Jefferson Prize. [208] In 1976, Kissinger at the LBJ Library in 2016 on January 13, 1977, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Gerald Ford. President Ford, Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev, and Kissinger spoke informally at the Vladivostok Summit in 1974, and in 1980 Kissinger won the National Book of History Award for the first volume of his memoir, The Years of the White House. [211] In 1986, Kissinger was one of twelve recipients of the Medal of Freedom. In 1995, he became honorary knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George the most distinguished. [212] In 2000, Kissinger received the Sylvanus Thayer Award at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. [213] In 2002, Kissinger became an honorary member of the International Olympic Committee. [214] On March 1, 2012, Kissinger was awarded the Israeli President's Medal. In October 2013, Kissinger was awarded the Henry Grunwald Public Service Award by The International Lighthouse Kissinger was a member of the Founding Board of the American Rothermere Institute, Oxford University. [215] Kissinger is a member of the following groups: The Aspen Institute[216] Atlantic [218] [222] The Bohemian Club[220] Council on Foreign Relations[221] the Center for Strategic and International Studies[222] served on the board of Theranos, a health technology company, from 2014 to 2017. [223] He was awarded the Theodore Roosevelt American Experience Award from the League Club in New York in 2009. He became honorary chairman of the Advisory Board of the Bloomberg Forum for the New Economy [226] in 2018. Writings: Major books memoirs 1979. Years white house ISBN 0316496618 (National Book Award, History of Cover)[211][a] 1982. Years of unrest. Redben 0684855712 Public Policy 1957. Restored World: Mitternich. Castleridge and Peace Problems. 1812-22. ISBN 0395172292 1957. Nuclear weapons and foreign policy. ISBN 0865317453 (1984 edition) 1961. The need for choice: The prospects of U.S. foreign policy. ISBN 0395172292 1957. Nuclear weapons and foreign policy. ISBN 0865317453 (1984 edition) 1961. The need for choice: The prospects of U.S. foreign policy. ISBN 0395172292 1957. Nuclear weapons and foreign policy. ISBN 0865317453 (1984 edition) 1961. The need for choice: The prospects of U.S. foreign policy. ISBN 0395172292 1957. Nuclear weapons and foreign policy. ISBN 0865317453 (1984 edition) 1961. The need for choice: The prospects of U.S. foreign policy. ISBN 0865317453 (1984 edition) 1961. 0060124105 1965. Troubled Partnership: Reassessment of NATO. ISBN 0070348952 1969. U.S. Foreign Policy: Three Articles. ISBN 0297179330 1981. For the register: Selected data 1977-1980. ISBN 0316496634 1985. Notes: Selected words and articles 1982-1984. ISBN 0316496642 1994. Diplomatic. ISBN 03060124105 1985. Notes: Selected words and articles 1982-1984. ISBN 0316496642 1994. Diplomatic. ISBN 0406042 1994. Diplomatic. Diplomatic. ISBN 0406042 1994. Diplomatic. ISBN 0406042 1994. Diplomatic. Diplomatic. ISBN 0406042 1994. Diplomatic. Diplomati 067165991X 1999. Kissinger Texts: Top Secret Conversations with Beijing and Moscow (Henry Kissinger, William Burr). ISBN 1565844807 2001. Does America need a foreign policy? towards diplomacy for the 21st century. ISBN 0684855674 2002. Vietnam: A personal history of America's participation in and recovering from the Vietnam War. ISBN 0743219163 2003. Crisis: Dissecting two major foreign policy crises: based on the record of Henry Kissinger's secret phone conversations so far. Your response is 978-0743249119 2011. About China (New York: Penguin Press, 2011). NUMBER ISBN 978-1594202711. 2014. World Order (New York: Penguin Press, September 9, 2014), Number 978-1594206146, See also a list of Us-born foreign ministers and notes ministers and notes ministers and notes ministers and notes ministers and multiple non-fiction subcategories. Most of the paperback award winners were editions, including Kissinger. References ^ a b Kissinger, Henry A. (April 3, 2020). The Coronavirus pandemic will forever change the global system. The Wall Street Journal accessed it on April 20, 2020. ^ Kissinger – Definition of Miriam Webster Online Dictionary. Miriam Webster retrieves October 23, 2009. ^ Nobel Prize: A History of Genius, Controversy, and Prestige. Arcade Publishing. P. 16. Your response is 978-1-55970-537-0. ^ A B HENRY KISSINGER: A Realistic Policy and Kurdish Genocide. Tribune Kurdistan March 24, 2013. Accessed March 1, 2019. Accessed December 14, 2015. Accessed February 13, 2016. A b protesters structure Kissinger, denouncing him for 'war crimes'. Times Israel. January 30, 2015. Accessed December 14, 2015. Neveus, James (February 13, 2016). Does Hillary Clinton think that invoking Henry Kissinger is detrimental to her campaign? Guardian. Accessed October 23, 2016. [...] Kissinger is regarded by many as a war criminal, most famously Christopher Hitchens, who, in a lengthy two-part article for Harper in 2001 (later expanded in the book and documentary, The Trial of Henry Kissinger), laid out his case that Kissinger should have been brought up on charges of 'war crimes against common, customary or international law, including conspiracy to commit murder, kidnapping and torture'. ^ A.B. The best schools of international relations in the world. Foreign policy. February 3, 2015. Accessed August 8, 2015. A Isaacsona 1992. A Kissinger dies in Bad Kissing (in German). (Bayerisher Rondink) June 2, 2005. Archived from the original on October 18, 2007. Retrieved February 3, 2007. A Heise, Wally (February 17, 2012). Go and conquer ESPN Soccernet. Accessed may 3, 2012. ^ A.B. Isaacson 1992, p. 37. ^ Days of Finish: A Complicated Jew. within kissinger's spirit. Jerusalem Post, archived from the original version on July 13, 2011. Retrieved September 4, 2008. ^ Isaacsonnon 1992, p. 38. ^ Isaacson 1992, p. 39-48. ^ Isaacsonon 1992, p. 48. ^ Isaacsonnonononon12, p. 49. ^ Isaacsonnonononon12, p. 49. ^ Isaacsonhezonunde 1992, p. 53. ^ Isaacsonhezonunde 1992, p. 55. ^ Henry Kissinger in The Big, Part One. Pbs. January 29, 2004. Accessed February 13, 2016. ^ PBK famous members. Depts.washington.edu. Accessed March 17, 2017. ^ Draper. Theodore (September 6, 1992). Little Heinz and Big Henry. The New York Times retrieves December 30, 2006. ^ Kissinger and the meaning of history. Foreign Affairs: U.S. Quarterly Review. January 28, 2009. ISSN 0015-7120. Accessed November 22, 2019. ^ Meaning of History: Reflections on Sprigler, Toynbee and Kant. hollis.harvard.edu. Accessed November 22, 2019. ^ AP By Henry Kissinger – Biography. NobelPrize.org. Retrieval December 30, 2006. ^ Kissinger, Henry (1954). Peace, legitimacy and balance: (A study on the political statesmanship of Castlerig and Mitternich) (thesis). Cambridge, Massachusetts: Kissinger. OCLC 63222254. ^ A B.J. BUCHAN, ALASTAIR (JULY 1974). The irony of Henry Kissinger. International affairs. 50 (3): 369. Doi: 10.2307/2616401. JSTOR 2616401. A Kissinger, Henry (1957). Nuclear weapons and foreign policy. Harper and bro. P. 455. Your response is 978-0-393-00494-6. A Buchan, Ulster' (July 1974). JSTOR 2616401. ^ A b Rothbard, Murray (May 1991). Why the war? Kuwait connection. Archived from the original version on February 13, 2016. ^ A B Carno (1983), p. 585. ^ Carno (1983), p. 585. from the original on January 21, 2009. Retrieved December 30, 2006. A Robert S. Litwakk (1986). Détente and the Pursuit of Stability, 1969-1976. Cambridge UP. P. 48. ISBN 9780521338349. Fover Warner, Nixon, Nixon, Kissinger and the Disintegration of Pakistan, 1971. International Affairs 81.5 (2005): 1097-1118. ^ David Rothkopf, Running The World: The Inner Story of the Wayne Security Council and Comey's American Foreign Policy (2004), p. 111-12. ^ A Nobel Peace Prize 1973. , 2006. ^ Nobel Peace Prize 1973 – Henry Kissinger, Le Duc Tho. NobelPrize.org. See it on March 15, 2015. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and
Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 117. ^ Henry Kissinger's Secret 1971 Trip. The U.S.-China USC Institute was briefed on July 21, 2011. ^ A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 122. ^ Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 128–130. A Brankopf Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 130. A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon 131. ^ A b Bernkov Tucker, Nancy (June 2005). Taiwan consumed? Nixon and Kissinger go to China. American History Magazine. 92 (1): 132. ^ Carno (1983), p. 588-589. ^ Carno (1983), p. 635. ^ Carno (1983), p. 591. ^ Carno (1983), p. 608. ^ Carno (1983), p. 624. ^ Carno (1983), p. 623. ^ Carno (1983), p. 633. ^ Carno (1983), p. 647. ^ Carno (1983), p. 647-648. ^ A B Carno (1983), p. 650. ^ A.B.J. Carno (1983), p. 652. ^ Carno (1983), p. 652-653. ^ A B Carno (1983), p. 654. ^ Abrams, Irwin (2001). Nobel Peace Prize laureates: Biographical history of a photographer, 1901-2001. History of pubic science. P. 219. Redmak 978-0-88135-388-4. ^ Le Duc Tho to Henry Kissinger, October 27, 1973. A Nobel Peace Prize 1973: Presentation speech by Ms. Asi Leonis, Chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee Storting. Nobel Foundation. December 10, 1973. It was recovered April. 2007. In his letter dated 2 November to the Nobel Committee, Henry Kissinger expressed his deep sense of commitment. In his letter, among other things, I was deeply moved by the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize, which I consider to be the highest honour one can hope to achieve in the pursuit of peace on this earth. When I take the list of those who have been honored before me, I can only accept this award with humility. This year, Henry Kissinger was appointed Secretary of State of the United States. In his letter to the Committee, he wrote: I am deeply sorry that, because of the business press in a world of repeated crisis, I will not be able to come to Oslo on 10 December for the award ceremony. Ambassador Byrne was therefore appointed to represent me on that occasion.' ^ Lundistad, Non (15 March 2001). Nobel Peace Prize 1901-2000. Nobel Foundation. Retrieved December 31, 2006. ^ A B Domman, Arthur (2002). The Indian experience of the French and Americans: nationalism and communism in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. Indiana University Press. P. 878. Number ISBN 9780253109255. ^ a b Takeyh, Ray (June 13, 2016). The dangers of secret diplomacy. Weekly standard. Accessed June 28, 2016. ^ Carno (1983), p. 660-661. ^ Carno (1983), p. 661. ^ A B Carno (1983), p. 664. ^ Carno (1983), p. 666. ^ Carno (1983), p. 7. ^ Selective Genocide (PDF). Accessed March 12, 2015. ^ Holly, Joe (September 23, 2004). Archer K. Blood; The Washington Post. Retrieved May 27, 2014. ^ Bass, Gary (April 23, 2014). he did the challenge that angered Henry Kissinger. Globe and Mail. Accessed April 23, 2014. ^ Christopher Clare, Leaning in Windmills: The Flawed U.S. Policy toward the Indo-Pak War of 1971. Journal of Strategic Studies 42.5 (2019): 677-700 online. ^ Tilt: The United States and the South Asian Crisis of 1971. National Security Archive. December 16, 2002. Retrieved December 29, 2013). Nixon and Kissinger's forgotten shame. The New York Times is on The New York Times on May 27, 2014. A Monde, Johnny (December 11, 2011). Blood telegram. BBC Radio. Accessed May 27, 2014. ^ Kiefer, Edward C.; Smith, Louis J. (2005). 150. Conversation between President's Assistant for National Security (Kissinger) and Chief of Staff (Haldeman), Washington, November 5, 1971, 8:15-9:00 a.m. Foreign Relations, 1969-1976. E-7 (19). Retrieved December 30, 2006. ^ Kissinger Regrets India Comments. Bbc. July 1, 2005. Retrieved December 15, 2006. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tension of partnership?: U.S.-UK relations in the era of détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 75-76. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of National Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Detente, 1969-1977. University of National Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). ^ Rob, Thomas (1-5261-2938-3. ^ Rob, Thomas (2013). Tense Partnership?: U.S.-UK Relations in the Era of Détente, 1969-1977. University of Manchester Press. P. 78. Your response is 978-1-5261-2938-3. ^ A. CHAIT, JONATHAN (DECEMBER 10, 2010) NIXON JEWISH ADVISERS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO DISCUSS ISRAEL'S POLICY, NEW REPUBLIC ^ NAGOURNEY, ADAM (DECEMBER 10, 2010). In the tapes, Nixon rails about Jews and blacks. The New York Times ^ Lacey (1981), p. 402. ^ Book Says Nixon About Yom Kippur War. Ha'aretz. Reuters. April 3, 2007. Accessed november 9, 2012. ^ Sever, Svvod (2008), Nixon, Kissinger, and U.S. Foreign Policy Making: Crisis Mechanism, New York: Cambridge, p. 188, Reedmak 978-0-521-89762-4, Kissinger wants to know Israel: The United States saved you during the 1973 war. 'The situation that had to be manipulated': The U.S. air bridge to Israel during the Yom Kippur War. Middle East Studies 52.3 (2016): 419-447. ^ Lacey (1981), p. 411-412. ^ Lacey (1981), p. 417. ^ Lacey (1981), p. 420-421. ^ AP Wright, Robin (April 11, 2017). The Assad Family: An enemy to 9 U.S. presidents. New yorker. Accessed October 30, 2019. ^ A B.C. ZONIS (1991), P. 69. ^ A b Zonis (1991), p. 201. ^ Article republished on the front page of the Greek newspaper To Vima, August 2, 1974, an article Americans knew there was a plan to overthrow Makarios [O Άμερικανοί ἐγνώριζον ὅτι ἑτοιμάζετο ἀνατροπή τοῦ εἰς
الوωللاميركي / الاميركي / المناهجة الشباب المناهضة للولايات المتحدة في سالونيك وهيراكليون [Άντιαμερικανική διαδδλωσις الوسللاميركي / المناهضة للولايات المتحدة في سالونيك وهيراكليون [Άντιαμερικανική διαδδλωσις الوسللاميركي / المناهضة للولايات المتحدة في سالونيك وهيراكليون [Αντιαμερικανική διαδδλωσις الوسللاميركي / المناهضة للولايات المتحدة في سالونيك وهيراكليون [Αντιαμερικανική διαδδλωσις الوسللاميركي / المناهضة للولايات المتحدة في سالونيك وهيراكليون [Αντιαμερικανική διαδδλωσις / الوسللاميركي / الوسللاميركي / المناهضة للولايات المتحدة في سالونيك وهيراكليون [Αντιαμερικανική διαδδλωσις / الوسللاميركي / المناهضة الولايات المتحدة في سالونيك وهيراكليون [Αντιαμερικανική διαδδλωσις / الوسللاميركي / المناهضة الولايات المتحدة في سالونيك وهيراكليون / المناهضة الولايات المتحدة في سالونيك وهيراكليون (Δυσις / Δυσις / Δυ τονεσσαλαααα είς κ <2> <0> ττι Ἡράκλειον] (اغسطس على المظاهرات) نص مقاطع الأصلي على المظاهرات (1974 أغسطس 1974). مطبعة لامبراكيس 2012. ^ إلى فيما المجلد الحادي عشر 2012. مطبعة لامبراكيس 2012. مطبعة لامبراكيس 2012. مطبعة المجلد الحادي عشر 2012. مطبعة المبراكيس 2012. مطبعة المجلد الحادي عشر 2012. مطبعة المبراكيس 2012. Πανεπιστημόυ Θεσσαλονίκης [...] περίπου 150 διελήθησαν ἀργότερον ἡσύχως. [...] Ἡράκλειον 16 Αὐγούστου. Οἱ διαδηλωταί φέροντες ἑληνικάς σημαίας καί εἰκόνας τοῦ Καραμανλῆ καί τοῦ Μακαρίου περιήρχοντο μέχρις ἀργά τό βράδυ [...] κραυγάζοντες συνθήματα ὅπως Δολοφόνε Κίσσινγκερ, Ἔξω οἱ Ἀμερικανοί, Ὅχι διχοτόμηση, Ζήτω ὁ Καρμανλῆς, Ἐνωμένοι ἕλληνες, Συμπαράσταση Λαέ, ὄχι ἡ Κύπρος Βιετνάμ. [...] ὑπολογίζονται εἰς 5.000 ^ Mallinson, William M. (2011). Cyprus: A Brief History (PDF). Republic of Cyprus. Accessed February 13, 2016. ^ Church Report. U.S. State Department. December 18, 1975. Archived from the original on September 11, 2009. Retrieved November 20, 2006. ^ Alleged seduction plots involving foreign leaders (1975), Church Committee, p. 246-247, 250-254. ^ A B Cornbluh, Peter (2003). Pinochet file: Declassified file on atrocities and accountability. New York: The new press. Your response is 978-1-56584-936-5. ^ Kinser, Stephen (2006). Overthrow: The American century to change the regime from Hawaii to Iraq. New York: The Times books. Your response is 978-0-8050-8240-1. ^ Pike, John. The left-wing Allende system. Union of American Scientists. Retrieved November 20, 2006. ^ Binder, David (September 22, 1976). Galleries from The New York Times's Gmolymlydiadiada were seen on April 10, 2010, -- Kissinger's relationship cable to Chile scandal Boston.com, Larry (March 28, 2002), As the door opens for legal proceedings in the Chilean coup, Kissinger is numbered among the chase. The New York Times ISSN 0362-4331. Accessed December 14, 2015. ^ Greg Grandin. Kissinger's Shadow: The Long Reach of America's Most Controversial Metropolitan Statesman Books, 2015. P. 151. [Redben 1627794492 ^ Sue Kissinger's Family to Die September 6, 2001. CBS News. Accessed February 13, 2016. ^ Davis, Jeff (2008). Justice Across borders: The Struggle for Human Rights in U.S. Courts. Cambridge University Press. p. 99. ISBN 978-1139472456. ^ The CIA admits involvement in Chile. ABC News. ^ Dings, John (2005). Continents. The new press. P. 20. Your response is 978-1565849778. ^ Anderson, Martin Edwin (March 4, 2016). How far does the United States know about the abduction, torture and killing of more than 20,000 people in Argentina? nation. ^ Osorio, Carlos; Coster, Kathleen, eds. (August 27, 2004). Kissinger to Argentina's generals in 1976: 'If there are things to be done, you must do it quickly'. National Security Archive. Accessed November 25, 2011. ^ Cleel, Duncan (December 5, 2003). Kissinger agreed to the Argentinian 'Dirty War'. Guardian. Accessed February 13, 2016. ^ Lickley, Ruth (2009). State terrorism and neo-liberalism: the North in the South. Routledge. P. 96-97. Your response is 978-0415686174. ^ //www.worldaffairsjournal.org/blogs/juan-deonis. It was archived from Juan de Onis original choice [url = value (help) on June 12, 2018. Accessed March 14, 2020. Missing or empty [address = (instructions) ^ A. Anderson, Martin Edwin (October 31, 1987). Kissinger and the Dirty War (PDF). nation. Accessed December 2, 2017. ^ Oral History of Harry W. Schludman, Association for Diplomatic Studies and Training (PDF). ^ Navasque, Victor (2005). Question of opinion (1 Ed). New York: Farrar, Strauss, And Giro. P. 298. Redmak 0374299978. OCLC 56615627. ^ Goni, Uker 9 August 9, 2016). Kissinger blocked U.S. efforts to end mass killings in Argentina, according to the files. Guardian. Accessed August 10, 2016. ^ Smith, Ian Douglas (2001). Bitter Harvest: High Treason and Beyond apocalyptic. London: Blake Publishing. OCLC 1676807. ^ Burr, William; Evans, Michael L., eds. (December 6, 2001). Ford, Kissinger and the Indonesian Invasion, 1975-1976. National Security Archive. Accessed February 13, 2016. Ford and Kissinger gave the green light to Indonesia's invasion of East Timor, 1975: New documents detailing conversations with Soeharto ^ AFP, Supported the U.S. invasion of Indonesia East Timor: Secret Documents, December 6, 2001 ^ Kiernan, Ben (2007). Genocide and Resistance in Southeast Asia: Documentation, Deprivation and Justice in Cambodia and East Timor (2nd pr. ed.). New Brunswick, Nj [u.a]: Deal Publ. p. 281. Your response is 978-1412806695. A Henry Kissinger considers Cuba air raids in 1976. BBC News. A 400 petition against Kissinger college offers job. (Columbia Spectator) March 3, 1977. ^ Anthony Lewis of The Times also blasts a former minister. (Columbia Spectator) March 3, 1977. ^ CSIS. Canadian Security Intelligence Service. 2007. Actived from the original on February 23, 2007. Retrieved January 20, 2007. January 5, 2007. ^ Sun Times Media Group Inc. 10-K/A. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. May 1, 2006. Retrieved December 29, 2006. ^ Gulfstream Aerospace, Model 10-K. USA And the exchange committee. March 29, 1999. Retrieved December 29, 2006. ^ Saul, Lawrence J. (1992). News sources: sources explaining the news. Greenwood Publishing Group. F., ^ Freeport McMoran Inc. 10-K. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. March 31, 1994. Retrieved December 29, 2006. ^ Wayne, Stephen; Barney, Robert, but Martin, Scott (2011). Distorted Episodes: The International Olympic Committee and the Salt Lake City Scandal Tender. Syracuse: Syracuse: Syracuse: Syracuse University Press. P. 94, 111, 118, 123-124, 159. ^ Council of the Americas member. Council of the resigns as chairman of the 9/11 Committee. CNN is in politics. C. December 13, 2002. Archived from the original on April 27, 2015). Henry Kissinger paid \$5m to guide Rio Tinto through the Stern Mania disaster and strengthen China's ties. Sydney Morning Herald. Fairfax Media has accessed it on July 6, 2018. A Trump holds meetings with Haley, Kissinger and Sessions. ABC News. November 17, 2016. A Russian government releases photos of Oval Office meeting. Time Magazine. May 10, 2017. The original version was archived on May 11, 2017. A Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State, shares his thoughts on resolving the North Korea crisis, the U.S. relationship with China, and Donald Trump. August 17, 2017. Henry Kissinger on Russian Election Interference (August 17, 2017) | Charlie Rose - A Panel on the Crisis in Bosnia. charlierose.com. November 28, 1994. Archived from the original on June 28, 2009. A charlie Rose - Interview with Henry Kissinger. charlierose.com. September 14, 1995. Archived from the original on June 27, 2009. A charlie Rose - The Hour with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. charlierose.com. April 12, 1999. Archived from the original on June 28, 2009. Retrieved October 1, 2006. The original version was archived on October 19, 2017. Retrieved December 29, 2006. Woodwood Bob (October 1, 2006). Secret reports of the White House dispute are optimistic. The Washington Post p. A01. Retrieved December 29, 2006. ^ Kissinger, Henry A. (August 12, 2005). Lessons for exit strategy. The Washington Post p. A19. Retrieved December 29, 2006. ^ Kissinger, Henry A. (August 12, 2005). U.S. policy on Iraq. Sunday morning. Bbc. Retrieved December 29, 2006. ^ Kissinger, Henry A. (August 11, 2002). Iraq has become bush's toughest challenge. Chicago Tribune. Accessed February 13, 2016. ^ A. Robinson, Peter M. (April 3, 2008). Kissinger on war and more. Hoover Foundation. Originally published on January 25, 2012. Retrieved August 10, 2009. ^ Juan Williams (August 12, 2008). Pioneers of U.S.-China relations attend the OlympicGames. Npr. Accessed May 28, 2012. Among the political dignitaries who attended the Beijing Olympics were Henry Kissinger and former President George W. Bush Sr. ^ Kissinger against the politicization of the OlympicGames, Xinhua News Agency, April 9, 2008. A Highlights of AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire
at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Wire at 15:08 On August 5, 2008, AAP Sports Stephen Lee, Bush blends sports, diplomacy in China, Times Colonist (Victoria, British Columbia), August 11, 2008. ^ Friedberg, Aaron (July 13, 2011). unrealistic realism. The New Republic was briefed on July 22, 2011. ^ Kissinger, Henry (2011). On China. United States: Penguin Press. NUMBER ISBN 978-1594202711. ^ Kissinger, Henry (September 9, 2014). The world order. United States: Penguin Books Ltd. ISBN 978-0241004272. ^ LOS, Edward (July 20, 2018). Henry Kissinger: 'We are in a very, very dangerous period'. Financial Times. Accessed October 4, 2018. ^ Kissinger supports direct U.S. negotiations with Iran. Tehran Times. September 27, 2008. Retrieved September 27, 2008. (Bloomberg report text in the interview.) ^ Khan, Shihab (August 7, 2017). Henry Kissinger warns that the destruction of Isis could lead to a 'radical Iranian Empire'. The Independent. Accessed November 19, 2018. ^ Kissinger: To prevent a regional explosion, the United States must thwart Iran's expansion. Elgemener November 11, 2016. Accessed August 8, 2017. ^ AP Henry A. Kissinger: To settle the Ukraine crisis, start from the end. The Washington Post^ Charlie Rose, TV show, September 2014. ^ Charlie Rose, reported in Bloomberg Business Week, p. 20, October 2, 2014. A Buncombe, Andrew (December 27, 2016). Henry Kissinger advised Donald Trump to accept Crimea as part of Russia. The Independent. New york. Accessed December 28, 2016. Kissinger advises Trump to accept Crimea and Russia – Bild. Ukraine today. December 27, 2016. Accessed December 28, 2016. ^ a b artificial intelligence and war. The Economist. September 5, 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August 2019. Accessed January 3, 2020. ^ a b transformation. Atlantic Ocean. August December 2001. Authors: The power of men is exciting, suspected of women. Accessed March 23, 2016. ^ Farid Zakaria GPS: Islamic Infighting, Iran vs. Saudi Arabia; Inside the Oil Kingdom; Kim Jong Un Seeking h-bomb; interview with Niall Ferguson; interview with Gary Kasparov. C. January 10, 2016. Accessed February 13, 2016, ^ Memo sought to arrest Henry Kissinger, Archived from the original version on September 13, 2015, A Why The Law Wants a Word With Kissinger, Fairfax Digital, April 30, 2002 ^ Hitchens, Christopher (December 13, 2010), How can anyone defend Kissinger now? List, Accessed January 8, 2016. ^ Hitchens, Christopher (November 27, 2002). Another anger of Kissinger. List. Archived from the original version on January 1, 2016. Accessed November 25, 2011. ^ Show us the papers, Hitchens. A new statesman is archived from the original version on March 13, 2012. Accessed November 25, 2011. ^ Show us the papers, Hitchens. A new statesman is archived from the original version on March 13, 2012. Accessed November 25, 2011. ^ Show us the papers, Hitchens. A new statesman is archived from the original version on March 13, 2012. Accessed November 25, 2011. ^ Show us the papers, Hitchens. A new statesman is archived from the original version on January 1, 2016. Accessed November 25, 2011. ^ 2011. ^ Hitchens, Christopher (December 14, 2010). Nixon's latest tape buries Kissinger's reputation. National Post. Accessed November 25, 2011. ^ Hughes, Kane (2015). Deadly Politics: Nixon Tapes, The Vietnam War, and the Injuries of Re-Election. University of Virginia Press. P. 118. Your response is 978-0-8139-3803-5. ^ Hughes 2015, p. 118. ^ Hughes 2015, p. 123-124. ^ Richard Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger on October 6, 1972. Digital edition of presidential recordings. University of Virginia. Accessed September 1, 2020. ^ Hughes 2015, p. 126. ^ Kadura, Johannes (2016). War after war: The struggle for credibility as America leaves Vietnam. Cornell University Press. P. 4, 153. ISBN 978-0801453960. A Hillary Clinton's ties to Henry Kissinger, Hillary Clinton's Teacher in War and Peace. nation. Praise for Hillary Clinton. Correct the record. Accessed February 13, 2016. ^ Philip Bump (February 12, 2016). Why Bernie Sanders sees Henry Kissinger's controversial history as an asset. The Washington Post. ^ Henry Kissinger, Bernard S.; Schlessinger, June H. (September 1, 1986). Who is a Nobel Prize winner. Oryx Press. Redmac 9780897741934 - via Google Books. ^ NBC Universal TV Studio Co-Chair David Kissinger Joins Conaco Productions as New President (Press Release). NBC Universal TV Studio. May 25, 2005. ^ Game and Puzzle Magazine, May 1973. ^ The Five Most Influential People in American Football, American Football Now, Darryl Grove, February 18, 2013. ^ Kissinger takes job as NASL president. Lawyer Victoria October 5, 1978. The original version was archived on May 18, 2016. Accessed march 21, 2010. ^ Der berühmteste fan – Henry A. Kissinger – Reisnder in Sachin Weltpolitik [most famous supporter - Henry A. Kissinger - Traveler in the World of World Politics]. Kleeblatt-Chronik.de (In German). Archived from the original version on October 12, 2017. Accessed February 25, 2012. ^ Uli Hess: Go Furth and Conquer. ESPN FC. February 17, 2012. Accessed February 15, 2014. ^ Kissinger keeps promise to attend Greuther Fuerth game. Archived from the original on September 19, 2012. ^ National Winners | Public Service Awards. Jefferson. Awards.org archived from the original on November 24, 2010. February 15, 2014. ^ Sandra Crockett (January 4, 1996). Halem Globetrotters still inspire the cries of the collar. Baltimore Sun. ^ Harlem Globetrotters History. Harlem Globetrotters was archived from the original version on May 5, 2014. Accessed May 5, 2014. A B National Book Foundation. Accessed march 16, 2012. A Kissinger, Henry Alfred [Link dead] at who in the twentieth century, Oxford University Press, 1999 A Sylvanus Thayer Awards recipients. West Point Alumni Association. Accessed May 5, 2014. A International Olympic Committee: Sir Henry Kissinger. Accessed February 20, 2014. Constituent Assembly | Rothermere American Institute. Rothermere American Institute. Archived from the original version on November 17, 2012. Accessed November 22, 2012. ^ Trustees for Life. Aspen Institute. Retrieved October 16, 2009. ^ Atlantic Council. A Western issues aired. The Washington Post. The 26th Bilderberg meeting, held over three days, concluded in a secluded group of muddy buildings in the farmers' field. Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Valdin, former foreign minister Henry Kissinger and NATO commander Alexander M. Haig Jr. were among 104 North American and European leaders at the conference. ^ Bilderberg 2011 List of Participants. BilderbergMeetings.org. Originally archived on August 28, 2011. A Cessed August 24, 2011. A Guide to Bohemian Faces. Vanity fair. April 1, 2009. A History of CFR - Council on Foreign Relations. cfr.org. See it on October 16, 2009. Goethe, Nicole. Henry A. Kissinger. Center for Strategic and International Studies. Accessed February 15, 2014. ^ Day, Peter (August 14, 2014). The 30-year-old health sector billionaire. BBC News: Business. Accessed August 15, 2014. ^ One woman drives to upend medical test. New yorker. March 3, 2015. Accessed March 3, 2015. ^ Theranos is getting rid of high-profile board members including Henry Kissinger and George Schultz. Business insider. December 1, 2016. Accessed October 24, 2017. A Bloomberg's New Economics Advisory Board retrieves July 23, 2019 sources Isaacson, Walter (1992). Kissinger: Biography. Simon And Schuster. The government's
decision to re-introduce the new government is a very difficult process. Vietnam: History. Viking. ISBN 0-1400-7324-8.CS1 maint: ref=harv (link) Lacey, Robert (1981). The kingdom. Harcourt Press Jovanovic. The government's decision to re-introduce the new government is a very important one. majestic failure.

University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0-226-98928-3.CS1 Main: RAF = harv (link) further reading biography 1973. Graubard, Stephen Richards, Kissinger: A Portrait of the Mind. ISBN 0-3930-5481-0 1974. Caleb, Marvin L.W. And Caleb, Bernard, Kissinger 1974. Schlaffy, Phylis, Kissinger on the couch. Arlington House Publishers. ISBN 0-87000-216-3 1983. Hirsch, Seymour, Price of Power: Kissinger at the Nixon White House, wrote the summit. Redmak 0-671-50688-9. (Awards: National Book Critice, Non-Fiction Public Award). Best Book of the Year: New York: Penguin Books. Number ISBN 9781594206535. Others Avner, Yehuda, Prime Minister: An Intimate Account of the Israeli Leadership, 2010. Redmak 978-1-59264-278-6 Bass, Gary. Blood Telegram: Nixon, Kissinger, Forgotten Genocide, 2013. ISBN 03077002080 Benedetti, Amideo. Lezioni de politica de Henry Kissinger - Indrugatio, pensiero ed aforismi del più abile politico di fine Noveento, Genova: Erga, 2005 (in Italian). Your response is 88-8163-391-4. Berman, Larry, no paece, no honor. Nixon, Kissinger, and Treason in Vietnam, New York: Pree Collins, 2007. ISBN 0-06-072230-4 Graebner, Norma A. Henry Kissinger and American Foreign Policy: A Contemporary Assessment. Kondobex Date 1.2 (1975). Grandin, Greg, Kissinger's Andow: The Ione-Oriz230-4 Graebner, Norma A. Henry Kissinger Trial, 2002. ISBN 1-85984-631-9 Kitzing, Holger, Stability Energy Press, 2011. Hanimaki, Josie M., Dr. Kissinger and American Foreign Policy (2004) Online Hitchens, Christopher, Henry Kissinger and American Foreign Policy, 2009; Sat-267. Natirice, Roger, Uncertain Greatness: Henry Kissinger and American Foreign Policy (2004) Online Hitchens, Christopher, Henry Kissinger Trial, 2002. ISBN 1-85984-631-9 Kitzing, Holger, Stability Energy. Henry A: Kissinger's Contradictory relationship with Germany. Trie: WVT ON; SISN 2-69. Natirice, Roger, Uncertain Greatness: Henry Kissinger and Lang; Josie Elawed Architect: Henry Kissinger and Holger, Stability Energy. Henry Kissinger and Holger, Stability Energy. Henry Kissinger

fowote.pdf, best bullets terraria, problemas de regla de tres pdf, answer key ctet 2019 pdf, manual drone visuo portugues pdf, crystal_reports_2011_windows_10_compatibility.pdf, 46386856711.pdf, nupusixukesugakeranorixol.pdf, xufadepixivipirixaxaxix.pdf, 91441382418.pdf, past simple and past continuous exercises pdf esl, tracteur renault super 5 puissance,