

Kissinger Über Kissinger Kluge Satze Zur Weltpoli

It is absurd to have a hard and fast rule about what one should read and what one shouldn't. Moren than half of modern culture depends on what one shouldn't read.

How have the great states and empires of world history evolved their distinct identities and attitudes? And how do these shape global relations today? World Orderis the summation of Henry Kissinger's thinking about statecraft, strategy, the fates of nations and tectonic plates of history. 'Exquisitely timed, deserves to be read . . . World order depends on it.' Lionel Barber, Financial Times 'Magisterial.' Jonathan Powell, Daily Telegraph 'A sage in the age of disorder.' Christopher Meyer, The Times 'Compelling, vintage Kissinger.' Hillary Rodham Clinton, Washington Post 'Kissinger is unique . . . this book is his summa diplomatica.' Paul Johnson, Spectator, Books of the Year Per hoofdstuk volgt uitvoerig een terugblik op de volgende periodes: 1918-'48, 1949-'53, 1953-'59, 1959-'65, 1965-'69, 1969-'83 en de periode vanaf 1983

The Definitive Account Many other authors have written about what they thought happened -- or thought should have happened -- in Vietnam, but it was Henry Kissinger who was there at the epicenter, involved in every decision from the long, frustrating negotiations with the North Vietnamese delegation to America's eventual extrication from the war. Now, for the first time, Kissinger gives us in a single volume an in-depth, inside view of the Vietnam War, personally collected, annotated, revised, and updated from his bestselling memoirs and his book Diplomacy. Here, Kissinger writes with firm, precise knowledge, supported by meticulous documentation that includes his own memoranda to and replies from President Nixon. He tells about the tragedy of Cambodia, the collateral negotiations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, the disagreements within the Nixon and Ford administrations, the details of all negotiations in which he was involved, the domestic unrest and protest in the States, and the day-to-day military to diplomatic realities of the war as it reached the White House. As compelling and exciting as Barbara Tuchman's The Guns of August, Ending the Vietnam War also reveals insights about the bigger-than-life personalities -- Johnson, Nixon, de Gaulle, Ho Chi Minh, Brezhnev -- who were caught up in a war that forever changed international relations. This is history on a grand scale, and a book of overwhelming importance to the public record.

Germania

Jorge Ishizawa

Leviathan

Memoirs

Helmut Schmidt and the Reshaping of the International Order

Zeitung für das deutsche Volk

Argues that as China, India, Brazil and other emerging powers rise, the founding ideals of the West will not continue to spread, and that in the near future, Europe and the United States will need to fashion a new consensus with these powers on issues of legitimacy, sovereignty and governance.

This e-book box set includes the complete memoirs of Henry Kissinger, detailing his life and work. White House Years: One of the most important books to come out of the Nixon Administration. White House Years covers Henry Kissinger 's first four years (1969–1973) as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. Years of Upheaval: This second volume of Henry Kissinger 's monumental memoirs covers his years as President Richard Nixon 's Secretary of State (1972–1974), including the ending of the Vietnam War, the 1973 Middle East War and oil embargo, Watergate, and Nixon 's resignation. Years of Upheaval opens with Dr. Kissinger being appointed Secretary of State. Years of Renewal: This third and final volume of memoirs contains a major work of contemporary history. The third & final volume begins with the resignation of Nixon and takes the reader through the years of Ford's administration, in which Kissinger continued to play a decisive role. Years of Renewal is the triumphant conclusion of a major achievement and a book that will stand the test of time as a historical document of the first rank.

Currently, scholars and political leaders are facing various global challenges: failing states, conflicts over distribution, terrorism and the refugee crisis represent only some of them. In this book, acclaimed experts from Germany and abroad offer a panorama of the international security of the 21st century. With a particular focus on the role of Germany, these experts present strategic approaches through which these challenges can be tackled in the most effective and sensible way, thus providing new impulses for the security policy debate in Germany.

In July 1971, US National Security Advisor, Henry Kissinger, made a secret visit to China to meet top Chinese leaders. This inaugurated a new phase not just in US-China relations but in contemporary history. That visit and the subsequent US-China relationship, including the US decision to invest in China's economic rise and admit it into the WTO, combined to firm up the foundations of China's rise as a world power. For more than four decades, the leadership of the two countries had a secretive pact, which worked well to each other's benefit. The US helped power China's economic growth in the hope that Beijing would turn a new political leaf and adopt Western practices (e.g. democracy). China grew economically and militarily, used its financial prowess to spread its influence across continents, as four generations of Chinese leaders built their nation at the expense of the US. Half a century after Kissinger's historic visit, the US and China are today engaged in a trade war bordering on a new Cold War. Washington is not openly talking about 'de-coupling' from China, which has begun to challenge its global dominance, but it might very well be. China has already established itself as a dominant power across Eurasia. More worryingly, China is militarily and economically threatening its neighbours, including Japan, Korea, Vietnam, Taiwan, Australia, Philippines, Indonesia and India. This collection of critical essays examines the impact, consequences and legacy of Kissinger's first, door-opening visit to China and how it has shaped world order.

Henry Kissinger and American Power

International Security in the 21st Century

A Comparison of Reporting, Representation, and Rhetoric in National Media Systems in Europe

A History of America's Involvement in and Extrication from the Vietnam War

Theory and Typology of Proper Names

Germany 's International Responsibility

Europe in the Media draws together the results of several research projects that examined media coverage of European political and cultural affairs and media representations of Europe. The book attempts to outline some of the important debates regarding European integration and to describe the media landscape in which these debates are informed, reflected, and facilitated. The research presented sought to answer several questions, namely the role of the media in the democratic process at the European level and the extent to which the media contributes to and reflects the process of European integration. The book provides a wide scope of comparative analysis, allowing for an extremely interesting overview of the way that national media systems in France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom approach the issue of European integration. Based on the news output of over 50 media outlets in eight countries, this book contains the original data gathered by experts during two 1-week monitoring periods, as well as data that was collected and coded by experts with reference to the programming of more than 12 major broadcasters in six countries. This volume addresses debates and analysis from the fields of political science in relation to the process of European integration, EU policymaking and public participation and opinion-formation. It also outlines relevant media theory regarding the relationships between the media and democracy, and the media and identity formation. In this way, the book provides a valuable link between these two separate fields of investigation in an area that is of increasing interest to academics, students, politicians, and journalists.

This book offers a major new analysis of how peace and security can be maintained in Europe and provides a radical vision of a technology-enabling future European defence. It weaves history, strategy, policy, and technology into a compelling analytical narrative and lays out the scale of the challenge Europeans and their allies face.

Wie hält man die Atlantische Allianz gegen den Druck der Öffentlichkeit zusammen? Wie funktioniert staatliche Sympathiewerbung in der Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik? Wie gelangt man durch kurzfristige militärische Aufrüstung zu langfristiger Abrüstung? Auf Grundlage bisher unveröffentlichter Quellen beschäftigt sich der Band erstmals mit der Kultur-, Bildungs- und Informationspolitik, mit der die Vereinigten Staaten während der Kontroverse um die Mittelstreckenraketen in den 1980er Jahren Einfluss auf die öffentliche und veröffentlichte Meinung in der Bundesrepublik nahmen. Die Neue Diplomatie-, Medien- und Strategiegeschichte untersucht komplementär harte und weiche Machtfaktoren der Internationalen Beziehungen und beleuchtet das Zusammenspiel von öffentlichkeitswirksamer Verhandlungsführung einerseits und arkanpolitischer Geheimhaltung andererseits. Im Zentrum steht Präsident Ronald Reagan - Realist und Visionär zugleich. In einem Jahrzehnt technisch beschleunigter Kommunikation behielt er mithilfe der Information Agency die amerikanische Deutungshoheit in Westdeutschland. In Michail Gorbatschow fand der Atomwaffengegner seinen wichtigsten Partner und größten Rivalen, als es darum ging, das Image eines Friedensstifters zu gewinnen.

Das Buch schlägt eine tiefgreifende Reform der EU vor. Defekte der EU werden identifiziert. Die Vorschläge basieren auf den Konzepten begrenzter Supranationalität und einer ausgewogenen Sicht des Nationalstaats. Die EU wird vor allem gebraucht für Frieden, Wohlstand, Kompensation der relativ geringen Größe und begrenzten Macht ihrer Mitgliedstaaten und zur Bewahrung grundlegender Prinzipien der westlichen Zivilisation. Eine ausgewogene Sicht des Nationalstaats bedeutet Erhaltung der Vorteile des gut gestalteten Nationalstaats im Vergleich zur EU sowie Vermeidung von Nationalismus und Krieg. Das Buch schlägt u.a. eine Neugestaltung der EU-Rechtsetzung und der EU-Verträge, eine untergeordnete Rolle der Europäischen Kommission, einen Court of Appeal und eine geänderte Zusammensetzung der Europäischen Zentralbank vor. Möglichkeiten des Überlebens der Eurozone werden diskutiert. Bei praktischer Realisierung dieser Vorschläge könnte sich die EU zukünftig in einem besseren Zustand befinden.

Henry Kissinger: The Complete Memoirs E-book Boxed Set

The Global Chancellor

Crisis

Ending the Vietnam War

Das Parlament

Images of Europe

Written by one of the founders of modern political philosophy, Thomas Hobbes, during the English civil war, Leviathan is an influential work of nonfiction. Regarded as one of the earliest examples of the social contract theory, Leviathan has both historical and philosophical importance. Social contract theory prioritizes the state over the individual, claiming that individuals have consented to the surrender of some of their freedoms by participating in society. These surrendered freedoms help ensure that the government can be run easily. In exchange for their safety, citizens consent to this theory, Hobbes argues for a strong, undivided government ruled by an absolute sovereign. To support his argument, Hobbes includes topics of religion, human nature and taxation. Separated into four sections, Hobbes claims his theory to be the resolution of the civil war that raged on as he wrote, creating chaos and taking casualties. The first section, Of Man discusses the role human nature and instinct plays in the formation of government. The second section, Of Commonwealth explains the definite implications, types of government. Of a Christian Commonwealth imagines the religion's role government and societal moral standards. Finally, Hobbes closes his argument with Of the Kingdom of Darkness. Through the use of philosophical theory and historical study, Thomas Hobbes attempts to convince citizens to consider the cost and reward of being governed. Without an understanding of the sociopolitical theories that keep government bodies in power, subjects can easily become complicit or allow society to slip into anarchy. Created during a brutal civil war, Hobbes hoped to was a work of controversy in its time, Hobbes' theories and prose has survived centuries, shaping the ideas of modern philosophy. This edition of Leviathan by Thomas Hobbes is now presented with a stunning new cover design and is printed in an easy-to-read font. With these accommodations, Leviathan is accessible and applicable to contemporary readers.

The former Soviet leader who dismantled his country's empire recounts his rise within the Communist Party, his disenchantment with communism, his relations with the U.S., and his attempt to create a peaceful revolution

Nero's personality and crimes have always intrigued historians and writers of fiction. However, his reign also illuminates the nature of the Julio-Claudian Principate. Nero's suicide brought to an end the dynasty Augustus had founded, and placed in jeopardy the political system he had devised. Miriam T. Griffin's authoritative survey of Nero's reign incorporates both a chronological account, as well as an analysis of the reasons for Nero's collapse under the pressure of his role as emperor.

Was macht einen guten Politiker und Staatsmann aus? Welches Wissen und welche Talente braucht ein Präsident, um die Geschichte einer Nation zu lenken? Welchen Richtlinien sollte die Außenpolitik eines Staates folgen? Der 96-jährige Henry Kissinger ist befugt wie wenige andere Zeitgenossen, solche Fragen zu beantworten. Als Berater und Außenminister der USA befand er sich an den Brennpunkten der Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts – und gelegentlich auch im Fadenkreuz internationaler Konflikte. Seine daraus gewonnenen Einsichten zu Taktik, Strategie und Staatsführung sind unverzichtbar. Henry Kissinger erinnert sich an seine Zeit in der Nixon-Regierung - Insiderwissen zur Annäherung der USA an China, zum Ende des Vietnamkriegs, zum Beginn der Entspannung im Kalten Krieg und zum Nahost-Konflikt - Henry Kissinger verbindet den analytischen Blick des Politikwissenschaftlers mit den Erfahrungen des Realpolitikers - Ein authentischer Einblick in Staatsführung, Verhandlungsstrategien und die Gestaltung von Außenpolitik - Oral History: das Buch basiert auf einem exklusiven mehrstündigen Interview mit Henry Kissinger Weltgeschichte Erinnerung an die Nixon-Ara 1968 wurde Henry Kissinger von US-Präsident Nixon zum Berater für Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik ernannt. 1973 wurde er Außenminister. Für ein Waffenstillstands- und Abzugsabkommen mit Nordvietnam erhielt er im gleichen Jahr gemeinsam mit Lê ʻ? Th? den Friedensnobelpreis. In jenen Jahrzehnten hat Henry Kissinger fast jede wichtige US-amerikanische und internationale Führungspersonlichkeit getroffen. Seine diplomatischen Gespräche und politischen Entscheidungen betrafen die größten außenpolitischen Themen der Zeit und Erinnerungsvermögen blickt Henry Kissinger zurück und erzählt Weltgeschichte so, dass auch die nachfolgenden Generationen das Gefühl bekommen, direkt dabei gewesen zu sein. Der Leser profitiert dabei persönlich von den einzigartigen Einsichten des großen Mannes der Diplomatie!

A New Cold War

Reflections on the Character of Nations and the Course of History

Reading Clausowitz

Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte

Vierzig Jahre Agrarpolitik in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Nero

'Kissinger's absorbing book tackles head-on some of the toughest questions of our time . . . Its pages sparkle with insight' Simon Schama in the NEW YORKER Spanning more than three centuries, from Cardinal Richelieu to the fragility of the 'New World Order', DIPLOMACY is the now-classic history of international relations by the former Secretary of State and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Kissinger's intimate portraits of world leaders, many from personal experience, provide the reader with a unique insight into what really goes on – and why -- behind the closed doors of the corridors of power. 'Budding diplomats and politicians should read it as avidly as their predecessors read Machiavelli' Douglas Hurd in the DAILY TELEGRAPH 'If you want to pay someone a compliment, give them Henry Kissinger's DIPLOMACY ... It is certainly one of the best, and most enjoyable [books] on international relations past and present' ... DIPLOMACY should be read for the sheer historical sweep, the characterisations, the story-telling, the ability to look at large parts of the world as a whole' Malcolm Rutherford in the FINANCIAL TIMES

Also reflects with acuity and depth on industrial society, communism, the future of democracy, peace and war, the nuclear age, and also Charles de Gaulle, Jean-Paul Sartre, Andre Malraux, Henry Kissinger and others. Clauswitz's On War, first published in 1832, remains the most famous study of the nature and conditions of warfare. Contemporaries found him 'endearing' or 'totally unpalatable', while later generations called him 'the father of modern strategic study', whose tenets have 'eternal relevance', or dismissed him as outdated. Was it really he who made the discovery that warfare is a continuation of politics? Was he the 'Mahdi of mass and mutual massacre', in part responsible for the mass slaughter of the First World War, as Liddell Hart contended? Can the idea of total war be traced back to him? Complex and often misunderstood, Clausewitz has fascinated and influenced generations of politicians and strategic thinkers. Beatrice Heuser's study is the first book, not only on how to read Clausewitz, but also on how others have read him - from the Prussian and German masters of warfare of the late nineteenth century through to the military commanders of the First World War, through Lenin and Mao Zedong to strategists in the nuclear age and of guerrilla warfare. The result is an accessible and comprehensive introduction to the work and influence of the greatest classic on the art of war.

This book provides an overview of passive and interactive analytical techniques for nuclear materials. The book aims to update readers on new techniques available and provide an introduction for those who are new to the topic or are looking to move into actinides and nuclear materials science. The characterization of actinide species and radioactive materials is vital for understanding how these elements and radioactive isotopes are formed and behave and how these materials can be improved. The analysis of the actinides or radioactive materials goes beyond spent fuel science to the applicable complete fuel cycle and including analysis of reactor materials.

The Age of AI

White House Years, Years of Upheaval, Years of Renewal

Crisis, Does America Need a Foreign Policy?, and Diplomacy

No One's World

Reflections on Diplomacy, Grand Strategy, and Leadership

Teaching Common Sense

Max Frisch's candid story of his affair with a young woman illuminates a lifetime of relationships.

This e-book box set includes the following books by Henry Kissinger, detailing America's approach to foreign policy. Crisis: By drawing upon hitherto unpublished transcripts of his telephone conversations during the Yom Kippur War (1973) and the last days of the Vietnam War (1975), Henry Kissinger reveals what goes on behind the scenes at the highest levels in a diplomatic crisis. Does America Need A Foreign Policy?: With a new afterword by the author that addresses the situation in the aftermath of September 11, this thoughtful and important book, written by America's most famous diplomat, explains why we urgently need a new and coherent foreign policy and what our foreign policy goals should be in this new millennium. In seven accessible chapters, Kissinger provides a crystalline assessment of how the United States' ascendancy as the world's dominant presence in the twentieth century may be effectively reconciled with the urgent need in the twenty-first century to achieve a bold new world order. Diplomacy: Moving from a sweeping overview of history to blow-by-blow accounts of his negotiations with world leaders, Henry Kissinger describes how the art of diplomacy has created the world in which we live, and how America's approach to foreign affairs has always differed vastly from that of other nations. This is vital reading for anyone concerned with the forces that have shaped our world today and will impact upon it tomorrow.

Helmut Schmidt led West Germany from 1974 to 1982 amid a world economic crisis and one of the frostiest phases of the Cold War. Yet his chancellorship has been neglected in the main by Cold War scholars. This volume, researched in Schmidt's private papers and numerous archives in Europe and America, reveals him as an intellectual statesman on a par with Henry Kissinger and a leader who reshaped the international order. Equally at home in security and economics,Schmidt became the supreme 'strategist of balance' and earned himself the nickname of 'world economist'. His achievements included the G7 forum for global economic governance, the European MonetarySystem, and NATO's 'dual-track' response to the massive Soviet arms buildup of Euromissiles. Schmidt's creative leadership brought his country to the top table of world politics as an equal of the wartime victor powers. It was through his chancellorship that West Germany came of age on the global stage.

This book proposes a new synthesis of the functions of proper names, from a semantic, pragmatic and syntactic perspective. Proper names are approached constructionally, distinguishing prototypical uses from more marked ones such as those in which names are used as common nouns. Since what is traditionally regarded as 'the' class of names turns out to be only one possible function of name-forms (though a prototypical one), the notion of 'propral lemma' is introduced as the concept behind both propral and appellative uses of such categories as place names and personal names. New formal arguments are adduced to distinguish proper name function from common noun or pronoun function. The special status of proper names is captured in a unified pragmatic-semantic-syntactic theory: a proper name denotes a unique entity at the level of langue to make it psychosocially salient within a given basic level category. The meaning of the name, if any, does not determine its denotation. An important formal reflection of this characterization of names is their ability to appear in such close appositional constructions as the poet Burns or Fido the dog. The neurolinguistic finding that proper names constitute a separate category is introduced and interpreted within a general linguistic frame of reference. The different kinds of meanings associated with names (categorical, associative, emotive, and grammatical) are shown to be presuppositional in nature. In addition, the book proposes an entirely new classification of proper names as forming a continuum ranging from prototypical (personal and place names) to nonprototypical categories (brand and language names) to citations and autonyms, and a new diachronic classification of family names and nicknames. This book fills an important gap in the current literature, because the most recent linguistic book in English on name theory dates back to 1973. It is explicitly interdisciplinary, taking into account linguistic, philosophical, neurolinguistic, sociolinguistic and dialect geographical aspects of proper names.

Ronald Reagan und die Deutschlandpolitik der U.S. Information Agency 1981-1987

The Analysis of Nuclear Materials and Their Environments

The West, the Rising Rest, and the Coming Global Turn

Profil

Europe in the Media

The Bush Toads

How is critical thinking taught? How will the next generation cope with an ever-changing and increasingly complex world? These are questions that the Grand Strategy program at Yale seeks to address. The Brady-Johnson Program in Grand Strategy seeks to review the study and practice of grand strategy by devising methods to teach that subject at the graduate and undergraduate levels, by training future leaders to think about and implement grand strategies in imaginative and effective ways, and by organizing public events that emphasize the importance of grand strategy. The program defines "grand strategy" as a comprehensive plan of action, based on the calculated relationship of means to large ends. Never an exact science, grand strategy requires constant reassessment and adjustment. Flexibility is key. Traditionally believed to belong to and best-developed in the politico-military and governmental realms, the concept of grand strategy applies—and ISS believes is essential—to a broad spectrum of human activities, not least those of international institutions, non-governmental organizations, and private businesses and corporations. For fifteen years, the Grand Strategy program has been cultivating leadership skills of undergraduates and graduate students of Yale University. In Linda Kulman's compelling book, we learn about this remarkable program from the inside, sharing the stress of the "murder boards," the revelation of applying the classics to current geopolitical situations, and the crucial importance of fast decision-making under duress. Teaching Common Sense weaves together on-site reporting, archival research, and original survey data into an intellectual history of the Grand Strategy program.

Three of our most accomplished and deep thinkers come together to explore Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the way it is transforming human society—and what it means for us all. An AI learned to win chess by making moves human grand masters had never conceived. Another AI discovered a new antibiotic by analyzing molecular properties human scientists did not understand. Now, AI-powered jets are defeating experienced human pilots in simulated dogfights. AI is coming online in searching, streaming, medicine, education, and many other fields and, in so doing, transforming how humans are experiencing reality. In The Age of AI, three leading thinkers have come together to consider how AI will change our relationships with knowledge, politics, and the societies in which we live. The Age of AI is an essential roadmap to our present and our future, an era unlike any that has come before.

Numerology is the belief that numbers have power over events. It is a descendent of number mysticism, the belief the contemplation of numbers can give mystical and non-rational insights into life, the universe, and everything. Twenty-five hundred years ago, Pythagoras originated number mysticism, crediting certain numbers with characteristics, though numerology is a more recent invention that allots numbers, hence, characteristics to individuals. Underwood Dudley outlines here the history of number mysticism and numerology and gives many examples, including biorhythms, Bible-numberists, pyram.

In a series of riveting interviews, America's senior statesman discusses the challenges of directing foreign policy during times of great global tension. As National Security Advisor to Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger transformed America's approach to diplomacy with China, the USSR, Vietnam, and the Middle East, laying the foundations for geopolitics as we know them today. Nearly fifty years later, escalating tensions between the US, China, and Russia are threatening a swift return to the same diplomatic game of tug-of-war that Kissinger played so masterfully. Kissinger on Kissinger is a series of faithfully transcribed interviews conducted by the elder statesman's longtime associate, Winston Lord, which captures Kissinger's thoughts on the specific challenges that he faced during his tenure as NSA, his general advice on leadership and international relations, and stunning portraits of the larger-than-life world leaders of the era. The result is a frank and well-informed overview of US foreign policy in the first half of the 70s—essential reading for anyone hoping to understand tomorrow's global challenges.

Reshaping the European Union

Henry Kissinger and the Rise of China

A Political Biography

Fifty Years of Political Reflection

Kissinger über Kissinger

Kluge Sätze zur Weltpolitik

By drawing upon hitherto unpublished transcripts of his telephone conversations during the Yom Kippur War (1973) and the last days of the Vietnam War (1975), Henry Kissinger reveals what goes on behind the scenes at the highest levels in a diplomatic crisis. The two major foreign policy crises in this book, one successfully negotiated, one that ended tragically, were unique in that they moved so fast that much of the work on them had to be handled by telephone. The longer of the two sections deals in detail with the Yom Kippur War and is full of revelations, as well as great relevancy: In Kissinger's conversations with Golda Meir, Israeli Prime Minister; Simcha Dinitz, Israeli ambassador to the U.S.; Mohamed el-Zayyat, the Egyptian Foreign Minister; Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador to the U.S.; Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the U.N.; and a host of others, as well as with President Nixon, many of the main elements of the current problems in the Middle East can be seen. The section on the end of the Vietnam War is a tragic drama, as Kissinger tries to help his president and a divided nation through the final moments of a lost war. It is full of astonishing material, such as Kissinger's trying to secure the evacuation of a Marine company which, at the very last minute, is discovered to still be in Saigon as the city is about to fall, and his exchanges with Ambassador Martin in Saigon, who is reluctant to leave his embassy. This is a book that presents perhaps the best record of the inner workings of diplomacy at the superheated pace and tension of real crisis.

[Henry Kissinger and American Power] effectively separates the man from the myths.* -The Christian Science Monitor | Best books of August 2020 The definitive biography of Henry Kissinger—at least for those who neither revere nor revile him Over the past six decades, Henry Kissinger has been America's most consistently praised—and reviled—public figure. He was hailed as a “miracle worker” for his peacemaking in the Middle East, pursuit of détente with the Soviet Union, negotiation of an end to the Vietnam War, and secret plan to open the United States to China. He was assailed from the left and from the right for his indifference to human rights, complicity in the pointless sacrifice of American and Vietnamese lives, and reliance on deception and intrigue. Was he a brilliant master strategist—“the 20th century’s greatest 19th century statesman”—or a cold-blooded monster who eroded America’s moral standing for the sake of self-promotion? In this masterfully researched biography, the renowned diplomatic historian Thomas Schwartz offers an authoritative, and fair-minded, answer to this question. While other biographers have engaged in hagiography or demology, Schwartz takes a measured view of his subject. He recognizes Kissinger’s successes and acknowledges that Kissinger thought seriously and with great insight about the foreign policy issues of his time, while also recognizing his failures, his penchant for backbiting, and his reliance on ingratiating and fawning praise of the president as a source of power. Throughout, Schwartz stresses Kissinger’s artful invention of himself as a celebrity diplomat and his domination of the medium of television news. He also notes Kissinger’s sensitivity to domestic and partisan politics, complicating—and undermining—the image of the far-seeing statesman who stands above the squabbles of popular strife. Rounded and textured, and rich with new insights into key dilemmas of American power, Henry Kissinger and American Power stands as an essential guide to a man whose legacy is as complex as the last sixty years of US history itself.

Foreword by Henry Kissinger In this groundbreaking, definitive guide to the art of negotiation, three Harvard professors—all experienced negotiators—offer a comprehensive examination of one of the most successful dealmakers of all time. Politicians, world leaders, and business executives around the world—including every President from John F. Kennedy to Donald J. Trump—have sought the counsel of Henry Kissinger, a brilliant diplomat and historian whose unprecedented achievements as a negotiator have been universally acknowledged. Now, for the first time, Kissinger the Negotiator provides a clear analysis of Kissinger’s overall approach to making deals and resolving conflicts—expertise that holds powerful and enduring lessons. James K. Sebenius (Harvard Business School), R. Nicholas Burns (Harvard Kennedy School of Government), and Robert H. Mookin (Harvard Law School) crystallize the key elements of Kissinger’s approach, based on in-depth interviews with the former secretary of state himself about some of his most difficult negotiations, an extensive study of his record, and many independent sources. Taut and instructive, Kissinger the Negotiator mines the long and fruitful career of this elder statesman and shows how his strategies apply not only to contemporary diplomatic challenges but also to other realms of negotiation, including business, public policy, and law. Essential reading for current and future leaders, Kissinger the Negotiator is an invaluable guide to reaching agreements in challenging situations.

The End of a Dynasty

Geistige Nachrüstung

Future War and the Defence of Europe

Numerology or What Pythagoras Wrought

World Order

Montauk