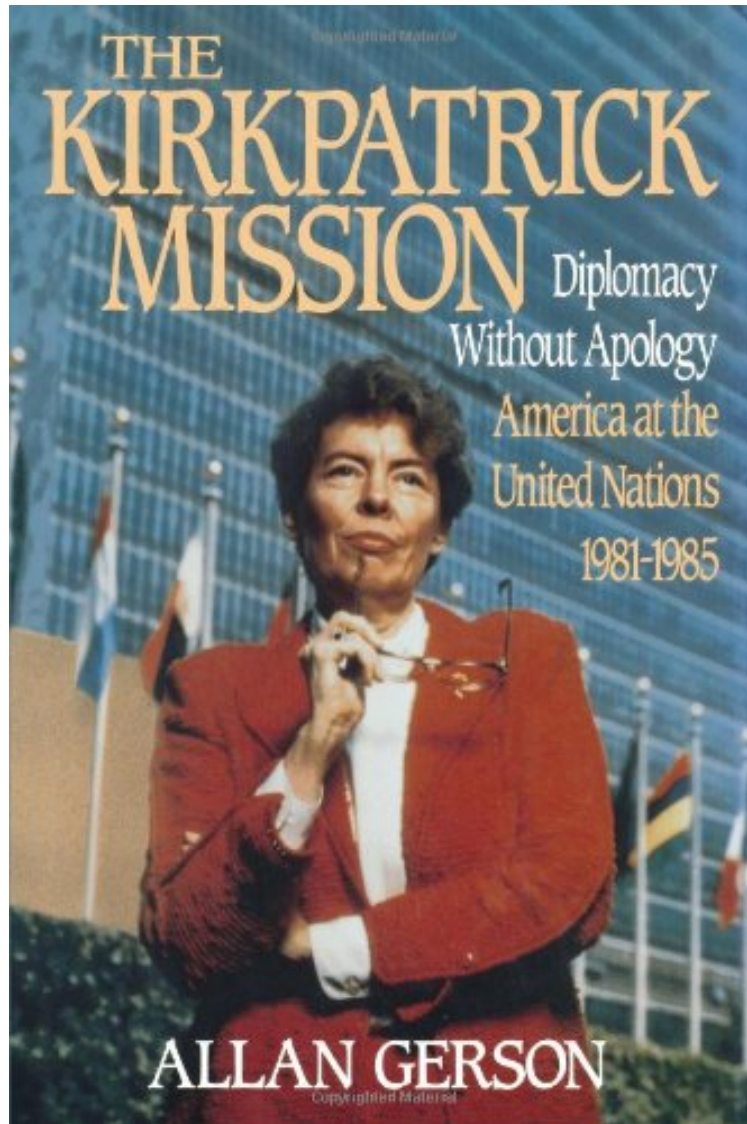


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## Kirkpatrick Mission (Diplomacy Wo Apology Ame at the United Nations 1981 to 85

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#2713578 in Books Allan Gerson 1991-07-29 1991-07-29 Original language: English PDF # 1 9.00 x 1.10 x 6.00l, 1.43 #File Name: 0029116112336 pages Kirkpatrick Mission Diplomacy Wo Apology Ame at the United Nations 1981 to 85 | File size: 64.Mb

**Gerson : Kirkpatrick Mission (Diplomacy Wo Apology Ame at the United Nations 1981 to 85** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Kirkpatrick Mission (Diplomacy Wo Apology Ame at the United Nations 1981 to 85:

5 of 5 people found the following review helpful. Shows how perverse the UN has become By Jill Malter This book

does an excellent job of exposing the UN's support for terror and antisemitism. And we discover how difficult it was for even Jeane Kirkpatrick to counter some of it. However, I think the main issue of the book is not Kirkpatrick, but the UN. I thought it was strange how difficult it was for our administration to counter requests to bring Arab terrorists into the country on the grounds of them being UN observers. Or refuse to accept wacky UN braying about the Fourth Geneva Convention applying to Israelis living in the West Bank. Still, the most moving part of the book is on Abu Eain, a flat-out terrorist and murderer who was made a hero by the UN. The General Assembly vote was 75 to 21 in favor of condemning the United States for being willing to extradite this killer so he could face murder charges. That convinced me how utterly the UN supported terrorism. Next, there is a section on an incident in which a loony Israeli killed two Arabs and wounded about 40 others at the Dome of the Rock. This impressed me. We're at the UN, which is supposed to deal with the entire world, and it is spending more than half of its time on Israel. And it's doing so not because Israel demands any attention, but just to avoid dealing with anything important. After an interlude on the Falkland Islands, we go back to Israel again, and the successful attempts to rescue Arafat by sea from Lebanon. The author is proud of this, pointing out that a failure to do this (or, say, letting Arafat be executed by the Israelis) would have jeopardized the peace between Israel and Egypt. I think it simply shows how difficult it was even for Kirkpatrick to obtain the political strength to stand up to a pure terrorist such as Arafat. Guess what we get next? More Israel, as it gets threatened with expulsion by the UN. And as members of the US team are accused of having contacts with Arab terrorists. Finally, there is something the UN gets to discuss besides Israel or the Falklands, namely the shooting down of a Korean airliner by the Soviets. And the US invasion of Grenada. But after that, we're back to terrorism, with the infamous 1977 Protocols to revise the 1949 Geneva Convention. These Protocols were basically what even the New York Times called them, namely a "pro-terrorist document." And the United States came close to endorsing them. Maybe the most important part of the book is at the end, where we discover how the International Court of Justice has started to treat UN General Assembly resolutions as international law. This depressed me a little, as I pondered the prospects of spending eternity as an international outlaw. Before I read this book, I felt that the conservatives in this country were a little too eager to demand special favors for ourselves at the expense of other nations. But whether that's a valid complaint or not, I now think that a bigger problem is a UN that demands special favors for terrorists.

The author, legal counsel to Jeane Kirkpatrick during her years at the UN, argues that she played a crucial part in re-establishing the USA's prestige in world affairs, and in frustrating Soviet expansionism, thereby contributing to the liberation of Eastern Europe.

From Publishers Weekly When Jeane Kirkpatrick made her ambassadorial debut as permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations in 1981, that organization was, in her words, doing its best to "ignore, deplore, despise and revile" the United States. Speaking out forcefully on behalf of U.S. interests during successive international crises, she became a controversial figure worldwide. At the same time, she had to struggle to maintain her independent authority outside the State Department chain of command. Gerson, who served as Kirkpatrick's legal counsel during her 1981-1985 tenure, describes how Kirkpatrick represented U.S. interests during Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the U.S. intervention in Grenada, and how she dealt with the effort of the radical Arab states to expel Israel from the United Nations. This study of the interplay between international law and domestic politics, and between personality and policy in shaping foreign relations is an important contribution to the literature of modern diplomacy. Copyright 1991 Reed Business Information, Inc. From Library Journal This is a fascinating memoir by the legal counsel to Jeane Kirkpatrick during the years she was the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. Aimed at general readers as well as those interested in international affairs, it offers an excellent insider's account of bloc politics at the United Nations and also describes the bureaucratic politics and infighting in the U.S. executive branch. Readers will ponder a difficult question: Was Kirkpatrick, a bright and provocative academic expert, really suited to fill an ambassadorial post that traditionally does not permit much individual initiative in shaping national policy? Recommended for international affairs collections. - Robert H. Puckett, Indiana State Univ., Terre Haute Copyright 1991 Reed Business Information, Inc. From Kirkus sA firsthand account of the perils of American diplomacy at the UN during Jeane Kirkpatrick's tenure, written from Gerson's position as her expert in international law. Gerson's first "unofficial" assignment--to find a legal pretext for preventing an increase in the number of PLO observers at the UN--proved a lesson in behind-the-scenes politics, revealing hostility and poor communication between Kirkpatrick and her own boss, Secretary of State Haig, and widely diverging views among Kirkpatrick's advisers. For Gerson, the dismal state of affairs at the UN overshadowed any dissension in the ranks, however, and he represents this period as the nadir of American influence, when the US and Israel alone faced the mob-mannered diplomacy of the General Assembly and Security Council. Individual disasters appear as a series of case studies--the Falklands/Malvinas conflict, KAL-007, Grenada, the loss to Nicaragua in the International Court--but the primary emphasis remains on the Middle East, from the first debates on PLO observers to terrorist acts by both Arabs and Israelis, leading to Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the ensuing crisis in 1982. Unfortunately, here these moments of crisis often have the trappings of tawdry melodrama, with

Kirkpatrick efficient and imperious, and Gerson either gravely analytical or boyishly breathless as the pair holds forth against un-American activity. Loosely joined, dulled by a siege mentality, and overstuffed with excerpts from UN meetings--but nevertheless an informed view of the neoconservative mind-set in American diplomatic circles during Reagan's first term. -- Copyright 1991, Kirkus Associates, LP. All rights reserved.