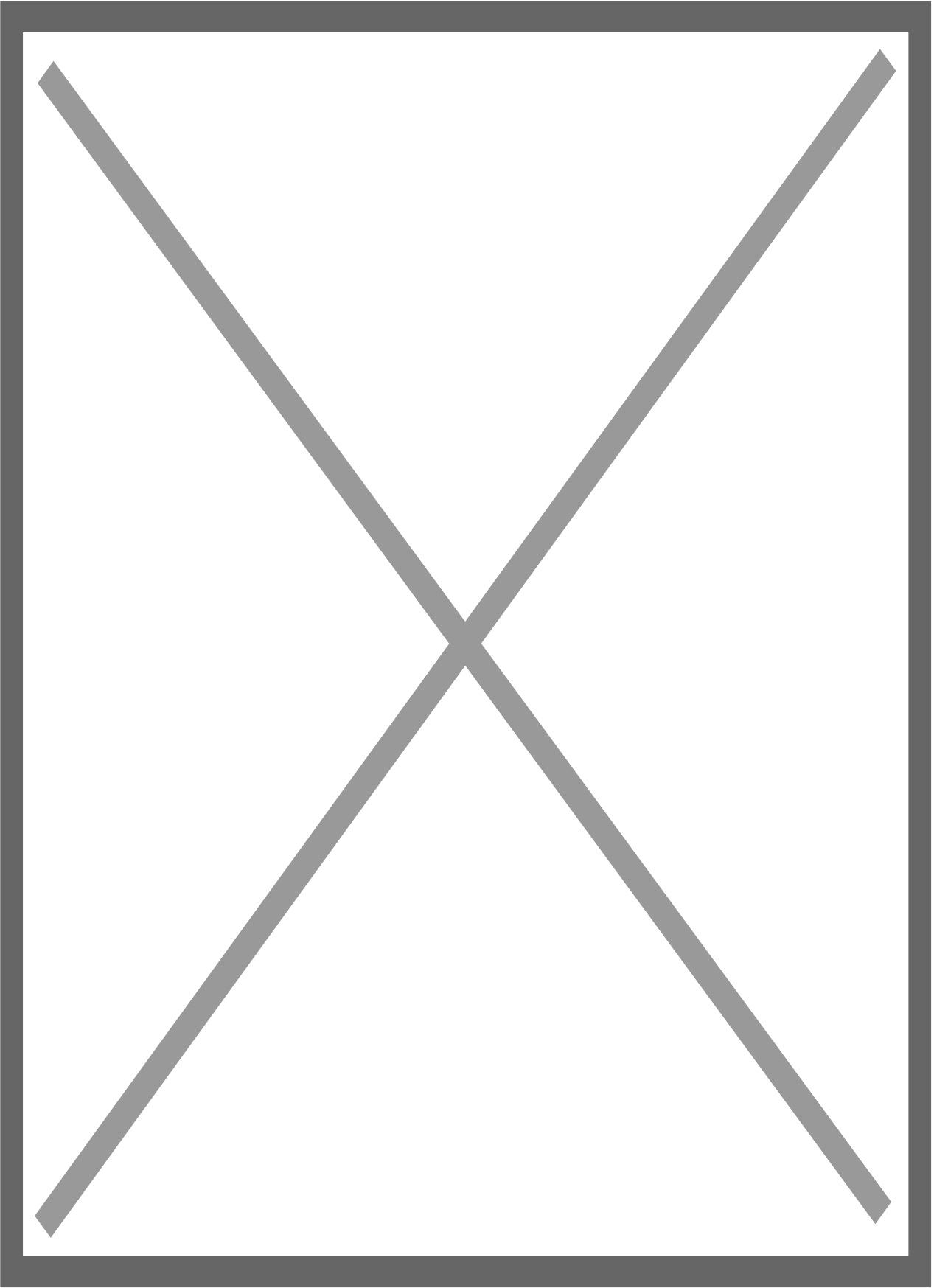


War criminal Henry Kissinger dead at 100

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Washington, November 30 (RHC)-- Henry Kissinger, war criminal and the Nobel Prize-winning U.S. diplomat, died at the age of 100 on Wednesday at this home in Connecticut.

Henry Kissinger was the architect of a highly militarized U.S. foreign policy under U.S. Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. In the late 1960s and '70s, Kissinger oversaw a massive expansion of the war in Vietnam and the secret bombings of Laos and Cambodia, where as many as 150,000 civilians were killed.

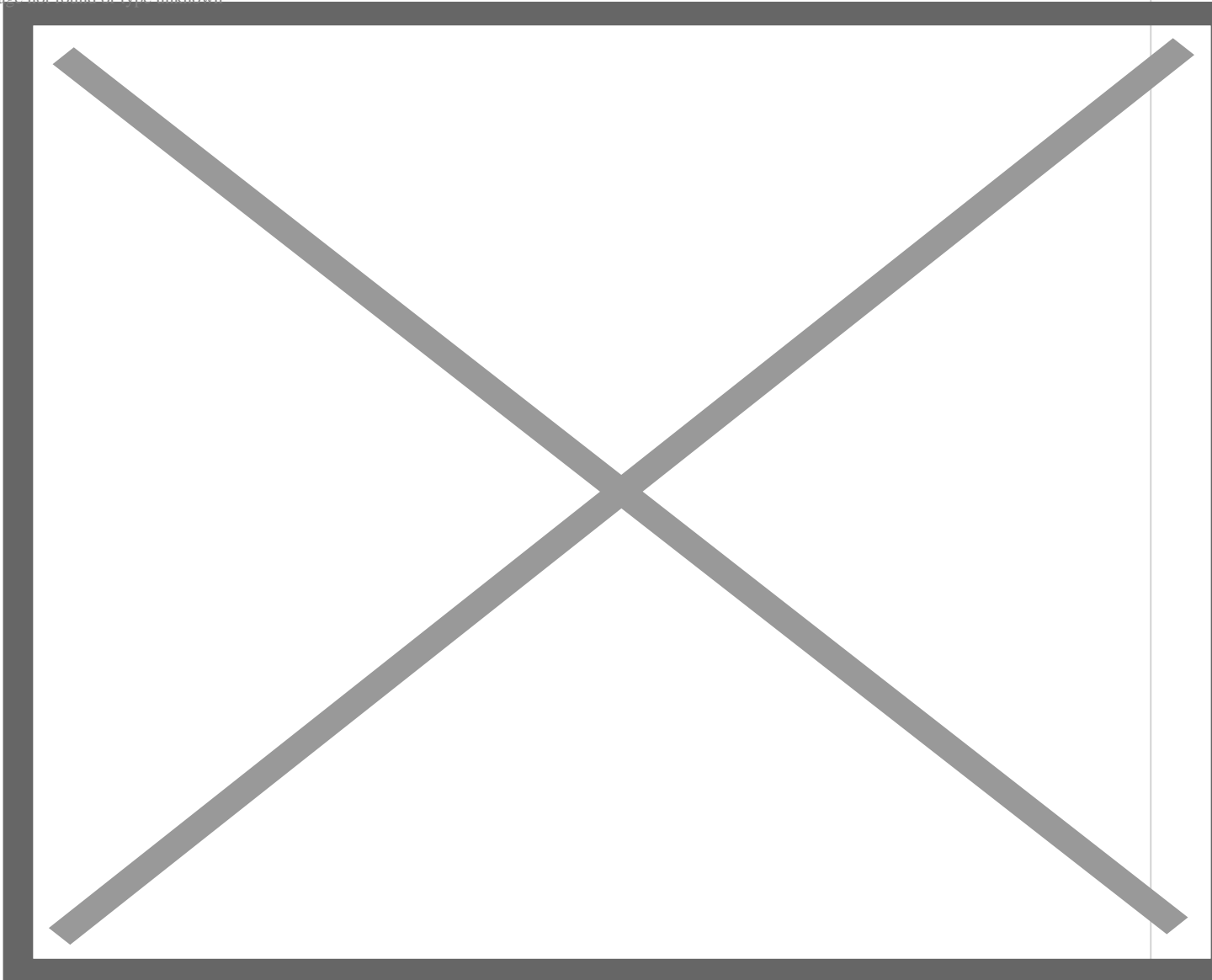
In Latin America, Kissinger supported dictatorships that used torture and murder as tools of political repression, from Bolivia to Uruguay to Argentina. In Chile, Kissinger helped topple the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende in 1973, ushering in 17 years of a brutal dictatorship under General Augusto Pinochet.

In 1975, Kissinger and President Ford met with the Indonesian dictator General Suharto to give him the go-ahead to invade East Timor, which led to the killing of a third of the Timorese population.

The Pulitzer Prize-winning author and historian Greg Grandin once estimated that Kissinger's actions may have led to the deaths of up to 4 million people.

News of Kissinger's death provoked a headline from Rolling Stone magazine> "Henry Kissinger, War Criminal Beloved by America's Ruling Class, Finally Dies."

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Kissinger, left, supported Chilean General Augusto Pinochet, center, whose dictatorship was marked by human rights violations, torture and genocide [File: Reuters]

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