

Chapter 1 : Hard Choices Quotes by Hillary Rodham Clinton

Hard Choices is a memoir of former United States Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, published by Simon & Schuster in , giving her account of her tenure in that position from

Share via Email Steely determination â€¦ Hillary Clinton. Unlike in Britain, where foreign secretaries and chancellors of the exchequer routinely go on to the top job, senior US cabinet positions are not seen as stepping stones to the White House. No secretary of the treasury has ever become president. Cabinet officers are meant to be functionaries: Presidents are meant to be politicians: In this long, exhausting, faintly robotic but ultimately impressive book, Hillary makes her pitch to be both. When she lost to Obama following their titanic struggle for the Democratic nomination in , she had no intention of serving in his cabinet. She expected to go back to the Senate and plot her next move from there. So, she tells us, it came as a bolt from the blue when Obama offered her the chance to become the US "diplomat-in-chief". She also says she was tickled by parallels with the fictional world of *The West Wing* , where the president-elect offers his defeated rival the job of secretary of state and refuses to take no for an answer. Hillary leaves out any mention of political calculation, saying only that "When your President asks you to serve, you should say yes. It might not have looked like the most promising route back. But Hillary had been horribly scarred during the campaign by her vote as a senator to authorise the Iraq war. She comes across as consistently hawkish, pushing Obama to take stronger action in Afghanistan, Libya and Syria, though more cautious than some of the excitable young people around him when it came to the Arab Spring his aides, she says, "were swept up in the drama and idealism"; not her. She is able to explain her thinking in detail, making clear that military action always has to be accompanied by a commitment to social and economic reconstruction â€” not hard power or soft power but "smart power". For most of her tenure this political strategy worked brilliantly. The attack on the US consulate on 11 September , which claimed the lives of the US ambassador to Libya and three of his countrymen, is the stick that her opponents now use to beat her with. She has been accused of complicity in the disaster the inadequate security at the consulate is said to rest at her door and of trying to cover it up afterwards. Conspiracy theories about what really happened abound, though the likeliest explanation for any gaps in the official narrative is cock-up rather than conspiracy: She stands on her dignity, insists she acted at all times on the best information she had, profoundly regrets what happened, takes full responsibility but refuses to get drawn into the naked politicisation of a human tragedy. Will it silence the critics? They will see it as more evidence that she has something to hide. It gives a glimpse of what any future Hillary campaign for the presidency will be like: For those reasons, this is a pretty buttoned-up book. But it is not unrevealing. Clinton gives some clear indications of her likes and dislikes. Her silences often speak volumes. She says next to nothing about Samantha Power , the leading Obama foreign policy adviser who once called her a "monster"; she makes no mention at all of Anthony Weiner, the husband of her top aide, Huma Abedin, who humiliated them all with the tawdriest of sex scandals he was the guy who tweeted his penis, then did it again. She recounts the moment when she tried to lighten US-Russia relations by giving her Soviet counterpart a literal "reset button", though unfortunately the Russian word for "reset" was misspelt to mean "overcharged". She tells us she was tempted to send the official responsible to Siberia. This is how she does politics, by keeping going and totting up the small victories so that they outweigh the defeats. Unlike Obama, who still appears to believe that politics is about rational argument, and unlike George Bush, who thought it was about vision, Hillary believes it is about breaking things down. Sometimes it comes out of the temporary ceasefire that holds just long enough to make a difference. Part of why this book is so exhausting is its thoroughness: Early on she quotes approvingly a maxim from Deng Xiaoping:

Chapter 2 : Hard Choices by Hillary Rodham Clinton (, Hardcover) | eBay

Hard Choices is a richly detailed and compelling chronicle of Clinton's role in the foreign initiatives and crises that defined the first term of the Obama.

Is her book a sign of a second presidential campaign to come? Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton headed back out on the trail today, not for a political campaign, but to support her new memoir. With a hopscotch schedule of media appearances, political observers are scanning the book, and her interviews, for tea leaves. But the buildup started weeks ago. In New York today, book buyers lined up to meet the former first lady, senator and secretary of state. The carefully-orchestrated rollout only stokes speculation that she is launching a presidential practice run. When are you going to decide whether you are running for president? Still by the end of this year? Well, certainly not before then. I just kind of want to get through this year, travel around the country, sign books, help in the midterm elections in the fall, and then take a deep breath, and kind of go through my pluses and minuses about what I will and will not be thinking about as I make the decision. In that same interview, Clinton said she made millions in paid speeches because she and former President Bill Clinton were dead broke when they left the White House in . After Republicans said this proves Clinton is now out of touch with average Americans, she returned to ABC this morning to defend herself. I fully appreciate how hard life is for so many Americans today. Bill and I were obviously blessed. We worked hard for everything we got in our lives, and we have continued to work hard and we have been blessed in the last 14 years. But I want to use the talents and resources I have to make sure other people get the same chances. Early reviews have been decidedly mixed. For more on the rollout of Mrs. Amy Chozick, words that come to mind are orchestrated, calibrated, structured, this rollout. How organized is it? What was that like? There were 1, people outside. A lot of people had slept out front ready for Hillary. The outside group had a giant bus that looked like a campaign bus signing people up. I talked to a woman who pulled her year-old daughter out of school to attend. So it definitely had the sort of feel and enthusiasm of a campaign. That said, of course, this was the middle of downtown Manhattan, so not exactly a proxy for a nationwide presidential campaign. Ann Lewis, you have been involved in Ready for Hillary since it kicked off. Ready for what, exactly? Whatever Hillary Clinton decides to do. And anybody who reads the book is going to see how much Hillary Clinton cares and policy, about doing the right thing, how proud she is of our country. We want her to go as far as she would like to go. And we want her to know that, if she wants to go further, we will be there. Is it just me, or does this seem to be much more carefully rolled out, structured, not “ if not in collaboration with Ready for Hillary, but certainly much more “ done with more of an eye of the political future than the last book rollout in ? Well, the last book, after all, was in a very different climate. And if you go back and look “ and, by the way, a different media landscape. Chris Lehane, you have a candidate here, presumably, or potentially a candidate, with percent name recognition. How do you handle “ if this is indeed a political rollout as well as a literary one, how do you handle that differently from any other candidate? And even the timing of this, right “ typically, presidential aspirant books, if that is indeed what this may or may not be, typically those happen a year out. This is happening several years out, goes to the fact “ I think Ann was alluding to this “ that we live in a perpetual campaign world. Amy Chozick, but the execution also includes getting in front of interviewers and answering questions in ways that might kind of take you off topic. Like, she was asked last night about Monica Lewinsky. I kind of found the gaffe sort of refreshing in a way, at least as a political reporter. So, Ann Lewis, you have been through a lot of this with the Clintons. Let me say, I think the first part of it is Hillary Clinton talking about the last four years. She wants people to know why that is so important. We need to be leaders. Here are all these countries and comments. And she wants to do it in her own voice. This is something she cares about very deeply. And people who read the book are going to get that sense from her, both the policy, the substance, but also the personality she brings to it. She can do that better for herself than anybody else can talking about her. And particularly if you end up being a presidential candidate “ and she obviously has been one before and has a lot of experience “ that sort of breaks into two categories. By the way, it would fit very nicely on a bumper sticker. And I think, again, it is a smart way to package all of

this, and at the end of the day, she is talking about the fact that when you are a president or you are secretary of state or you are in the U. Senate, that you do have to make hard choices. That is part of being a leader. And again I think this goes to both elements, the character, personality, who she is, but also that vision for the country. And, you know, based on what I have seen from the book, she is talking retrospectively about her four years, but extrapolating from that in terms of what she cares about and how potentially she would look at issues prospectively. So I think it does a very good job of both. Chris, I want to ask you this, and Amy as well. You have both talked to enough people inside Hillary-land to know, to answer this. First, Chris, then Amy. Obviously, I defer to her. A source yesterday told me that it now looks like 99 percent sure “ that this person was sure that she was running. So read into that what you will. But I do think that there is thinking that the book was cautious, so that she could leave her options open. Does it freeze the field for other Democrats who might be considering it, Amy? But I definitely do think that the party is anxious for her to make up her mind, and so that they can get behind someone else if for any reason it is not her. Can I stop for a moment and disagree? I almost never disagree with Amy. I just want to get that on the record. Oh, I think it is going to be thrilling. But going beyond that, the hardest choice “ and Hillary Clinton has said this “ she is right now in, for her, a very unusual place. That is, she can take her time when she gets up in the morning. She can go out and walk. She can spend that time with her husband. She really, at the same time, has this opportunity to step forward, to be a leader again for the United States. She has to decide that. And, again, nobody should underestimate. That is a very tough choice. Well, and a lot of people are weighing pro and con to see what she does with that choice. Thanks for having me. You May Also Like:

Chapter 3 : Clinton's chapter on Benghazi - POLITICO

Hillary Rodham Clinton's inside account of the crises, choices, and challenges she faced during her four years as America's 67th Secretary of State, and how those experiences drive her view of the future. "All of us face hard choices in our lives," Hillary Rodham Clinton writes at the start.

In addition to being an experienced combat veteran, he also earned distinction as a registered nurse and certified paramedic. He and his wife, Dorothy, had three sons, including one born just a few months before he died. He too had deployed to some of the most dangerous places on earth, including Iraq and Afghanistan, always putting his life on the line to safeguard other Americans. Ambassador Chris Stevens, the only one of the four I had the privilege of knowing personally, was a talented diplomat and an engaging and extraordinarily warm human being. When I asked him in the spring of to undertake the dangerous mission to make contact with the Libyan rebel leadership in Benghazi during the revolution, and later to return to Libya as Ambassador after the fall of Qaddafi, he quickly accepted. Chris understood the risks and recognized how challenging it would be to help pull together a shattered country, but he knew that America had vital national security interests at stake. His long experience in the region and talent for delicate diplomacy made him a natural choice. Losing these fearless public servants in the line of duty was a crushing blow. Far and away my greatest regret from those years is that not all of them returned home safely. I often think about the families who lost loved ones serving our country. The gravity of the mission and the gratitude of our nation may provide some solace, but in the end there is nothing any of us can say or do to fill the holes left behind. The truest way to honor them is to improve our ability to protect those who carry on their work and prevent future losses. From my first day leading the State Department, I was aware that terrorists could strike any of our more than diplomatic posts around the world. It had happened too many times before, and those hell-bent on attacking America would never stop trying. In , fifty-two American diplomats were taken hostage in Iran and held captive for days. The Hezbollah attacks on our embassy and Marine barracks in Beirut in killed Americans and more than a hundred others. In , al Qaeda bombed our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killing more than two hundred people, including twelve Americans. I vividly remember standing next to Bill at Andrews Air Force Base when the remains of those who had fallen returned home. All told, terrorists have killed sixty-six American diplomatic personnel since the s and more than a hundred contractors and locally employed staff. Ambassadors were murdered in terrorist attacks between and alone. Since there have been more than one hundred assaults on U. In , gunmen killed nine people, including five locally employed staff in an attack on our consulate in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. In March , Lesley Enriquez, a pregnant twenty-five-year-old consular officer in Juarez, Mexico, was shot to death, along with her husband. We have to weigh the imperatives of our national security against the sacrifices required to safeguard it. As Secretary of State I was responsible for nearly seventy thousand employees, and I deeply admired those who volunteered to accept the risks that come with carrying our flag where it is needed most. Every day as they walk into work the men and women of the State Department pass the names of those fallen diplomats inscribed in marble in the lobby of the Harry S Truman Building. I was heartenedâ€”though not surprisedâ€”to learn from the Department that after major attacks against the United States, applications to the Foreign Service went up. Nothing speaks more to the character and dedication of those who represent our country around the world. The events of September , and the choices made in the days and weeks before and since, throw into sharp relief some of the toughest dilemmas of American foreign policyâ€”and the heartbreaking human stakes of every decision we make. Our diplomats must balance the necessity of engaging in difficult and dangerous settings with the need to stay safe and secure. As a country, we have to do more to protect them, without preventing them from doing their important jobs. We need to stay open to the world in a time when any provocation can spark anti-American riots across the globe and far-flung terrorist groups continue to plot new attacks. Ultimately these challenges boil down to this: Are we willing to shoulder the burdens of American leadership in a perilous age? When America is absent, extremism takes root, our interests suffer, and our security at home is threatened. There are some who believe that is the better choice; I am not one of them. When faced with

setbacks and tragedies, Americans have always worked harder and smarter. We strive to learn from our mistakes and avoid repeating them. And we do not shrink from the challenges ahead. That is what we must continue to do. To a frustrating degree, that fog persisted so long, in part because of continuing turmoil in Libya. And despite the best efforts of officials from across our government—including the White House, the State Department, the military, the intelligence community, the FBI, an independent Accountability Review Board, and eight Congressional committees—there will never be perfect clarity on everything that happened. It is unlikely that there will ever be anything close to full agreement on exactly what happened that night, how it happened, or why it happened. But that should not be confused with a lack of effort to discover the truth or to share it with the American people. I am grateful to the many dedicated professionals who have worked tirelessly to answer all the questions they could to the best of their abilities. What follows is based on a combination of my own personal experience and information learned over the following days, weeks, and months thanks to several exhaustive investigations, especially the work of the independent review board charged with determining the facts and pulling no punches. While there has been a regrettable amount of misinformation, speculation, and flat-out deceit by some in politics and the media, more than a year later in-depth reporting from a number of reputable sources continues to expand our understanding of these events. While the morning of September 11, , began like many others, there are few dates as meaningful to our country. I was not even a year into representing New York in the Senate when it was devastated by the attacks on the Twin Towers. With those memories flooding back, I left home for the State Department. After the short drive to the office, the first order of business, as always, was to receive the daily briefing on intelligence and national security developments, including the latest reports of terrorist threats around the world. This briefing is given every day to senior officials across our government. It is prepared by a team of dedicated career intelligence analysts who work overnight before fanning out across Washington before dawn every morning to hand-deliver and orally present their reports. The past few months had been a tumultuous time across the Middle East and North Africa. The civil war in Syria was escalating, sending refugees streaming into Jordan and Turkey. In Egypt the ascension of the Muslim Brotherhood and tensions with the military raised questions about the future of the Arab Spring. On September 8, an inflammatory fourteen-minute video that purported to be a trailer for a full-length movie called Innocence of Muslims was aired on an Egyptian satellite TV network widely available across the Middle East. Later that morning I walked from my office down the hall to the Treaty Room to officially swear in Gene Cretz, who had recently returned from service in Libya, as our new Ambassador to Ghana. Around the same time, half a world away in Cairo, young men began gathering in the street outside the U. Embassy as part of a protest organized by hardline Islamist leaders against the insulting video. The crowd swelled to more than two thousand people shouting anti-American slogans and waving black jihadi banners. Some demonstrators climbed the walls and ripped apart a large American flag, replacing it with a black flag. Egyptian riot police eventually arrived, but the protest continued. Thankfully none of our people were injured in the melee. Journalists and others in the crowd using social media recorded angry comments about the video. His threats were picked up and amplified by extremists setting off widespread protests. At that time I was surprised that one firebrand in Gainesville, Florida, with a tiny church could cause so much trouble. But the consequences of his threat were all too real. Secretary of Defense Bob Gates personally called Jones and told him that his actions endangered the lives of American and Coalition soldiers and civilians in Iraq and Afghanistan. Jones agreed to hold off, and the anniversary came and went. Then in March , he went back on his word and burned a Quran. Deadly protests erupted again in February after U. Now Jones was helping promote this new video insulting the Prophet Muhammad and there was a real danger of history repeating itself. When I returned to my office, I huddled with senior State Department leaders throughout the afternoon, closely monitoring reports from our embassy. Our Ambassador to Egypt, Anne Patterson, happened to be back in Washington for consultations, and she stayed in constant contact with her Deputy Chief of Mission and worked the phones to pressure the Egyptian authorities to get control of the situation. We were all relieved when further violence was avoided. A lot had happened in Libya since my visit to Tripoli in October . The first Parliamentary elections were held in early July , and the transitional government handed over power to a new General National Congress in August in a ceremony that Chris cited

as the highlight of his time in the country. Militia fighters, like those who had greeted me at the airport and guarded my motorcade a year earlier, would have to be brought under the authority of the central government. There were loose weapons to collect, elections to organize, and democratic institutions and processes to establish. Law and order remained a real problem. We offered to help the government secure its borders, disarm and demobilize the militias, and reintegrate former fighters into the security services or civilian life. I stayed in touch with leaders in the Libyan government by phone, including an August call with Libyan General National Congress President Mohammed Magariaf, and received regular updates from our teams in Washington and Tripoli on efforts across the U. There was preliminary progress on demobilization, demilitarization, and reintegration, as well as efforts to secure and disable loose weapons throughout Libya, but so much remained to be done. Specialists from the Defense Department and State Department border security experts worked closely with their Libyan counterparts. On September 4, , we designated Libya eligible for the Global Security Contingency Fund, a joint Defense and State initiative pooling resources and expertise to address the wide variety of challenges the Libyan government faced. Chris was at the center of all this activity, and he knew better than anyone how many challenges remained for Libya. On Monday, September 10, he left the U. Embassy in Tripoli and flew four hundred miles east to Benghazi, where we maintained a temporary diplomatic post with rotating staff. Benghazi is a port city on the Mediterranean Sea with a population of more than 1 million people, mostly Sunni Muslims, and large African and Egyptian minorities. Its varied architecture, a mix of age-weathered buildings and construction projects abandoned half-completed, reflects a history of conquest and conflict by competing Arab, Ottoman, and Italian rulers, as well as the quixotic ambitions and long, slow decay of the Qaddafi regime. Benghazi had been a hotbed of dissidents, and both the revolution that brought Qaddafi to power and the revolution that unseated him began in the city. Chris knew Benghazi well from his time as our representative to the rebel Transitional National Council, which was based there during the uprising, and he was widely liked and admired. Ambassadors are not required to consult or seek approval from Washington when traveling within their countries, and rarely do. Like all Chiefs of Mission, Chris made decisions about his movements based on the security assessments of his team on the ground, as well as his own judgment. After all, no one had more knowledge or experience in Libya than he did. He was well aware of the lawlessness in Benghazi, including a series of incidents earlier in the year against Western interests. He brought along two security officers, so there were five Diplomatic Security DS agents at the compound in Benghazi at the time of the attack. We would subsequently learn that upon arriving in Benghazi, Chris received a briefing from local CIA personnel, who were based at a second, larger compound less than a mile away.

Chapter 4 : Hard Choices | Book by Hillary Rodham Clinton | Official Publisher Page | Simon & Schuster

"Hard Choices is a richly detailed and compelling chronicle of Clinton's role in the foreign initiatives and crises that defined the first term of the Obama administration it teems with small, entertaining details about her interactions with foreign leaders (Los Angeles Times).

Jun 11, Lynne Spreen rated it liked it This is a long review. I read one hundred pages the first night. It was more interesting than I expected. I enjoyed reading about her travels, the difficult and complex situations that arose in the world and the challenges to resolve those issues when the Obama White House said fix it. I also enjoyed the occasional stories with more of a personal touch - her love for her mother; her walks with Bill to puzzle out tough answers; the kindness shown to her by the other Secretaries of State, most notably the warmth of Condoleeza Rice; and the affection she and Aung San Suu Kyi of Burma felt for each other. A hundred pages in, she acknowledges her mistake in voting for the war in Iraq, and she uses that word several times. She expresses deep regret which I appreciated. But this one was essential. Pakistan was interesting because of its involvement with the Taliban and Al Qaeda, and its corrupt military. Russia is interesting and scary because of Putin. Very informative and educational although I wonder how objective it is, considering her plans. Her book has been out a few days now, and pundits, even friendly ones, are criticizing her careful descriptions and rationalizations of her actions while on the world stage. This is like a textbook, only a shade more chatty. Clinton uses it exhaustively. On page , I began counting, but by page , she had used the phrase thirteen more times, and I figured I made my point, so I stopped. Where was the editor? Of course we know "what is going to happen" on one level, but I mean behind the scenes. If you really want to know where she stands, wait until the campaign heats up. Personal relationships with world leaders seems critically important, and Mrs. Clinton probably knows more of them than anyone on the planet. And even if you discounted half of everything she says, the woman is a skilled negotiator who succeeded in bringing about solutions between unwilling parties.

Chapter 5 : Hard Choices by Hillary Rodham Clinton

Hillary Rodham Clinton's inside account of the crises, choices, and challenges she faced during her four years as America's 67th Secretary of State, and how those experiences drive her view of the future.

Chapter 6 : Hard Choices (Audiobook) by Hillary Rodham Clinton | blog.quintoapp.com

Learn more about WHAT HAPPENED, Hillary Clinton's account of her historic presidential campaign. Read and listen to book excerpts, and get the latest information on book tour appearances.

Chapter 7 : Hard Choices by Hillary Clinton review – buttoned-up but still revealing | Books | The Guardian

63 quotes from Hard Choices: 'Along the way, I've tried not to make the same mistake twice, to learn, to adapt, and to pray for the wisdom to make better.'

Chapter 8 : Hard Choices, by Senator Hillary Clinton

Find great deals on eBay for hillary clinton signed hard choices. Shop with confidence.

Chapter 9 : Hard Choices - Wikipedia

Hard Choices is a prosaic book, but still, it is an amazing story. Think back to the first time Hillary entered the world's

consciousness, in early , sitting on a sofa for a joint TV interview.