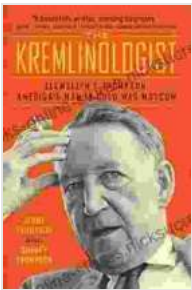


Llewellyn Thompson: America's Man in Cold War Moscow

Llewellyn Thompson was a career diplomat who served as the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1957 to 1962. He was a key figure in the Cold War, and his insights into Soviet leadership and policy were highly valued by President John F. Kennedy.



The Kremlinologist: Llewellyn E Thompson, America's Man in Cold War Moscow (Johns Hopkins Nuclear History and Contemporary Affairs) by Jenny Thompson

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 6441 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 600 pages



Thompson was born in 1904 in Red Wing, Minnesota. He graduated from Harvard University in 1926 and joined the Foreign Service in 1928. He served in a variety of posts in Europe and Asia before being appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1957.

Thompson's tenure in Moscow was a challenging one. The Cold War was at its height, and relations between the United States and the Soviet Union were strained. However, Thompson was able to establish a good

relationship with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. He was also able to negotiate a number of agreements with the Soviets, including the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

Thompson's insights into Soviet leadership and policy were highly valued by President Kennedy. In 1961, Kennedy appointed Thompson to be his Special Assistant for National Security Affairs. In this role, Thompson played a key role in the Cuban Missile Crisis. He helped to persuade Kennedy to accept a Soviet proposal to remove the missiles from Cuba in exchange for a US pledge not to invade the island.

Thompson retired from the Foreign Service in 1965. He died in 1988.

Thompson's Legacy

Llewellyn Thompson was a skilled diplomat who played a key role in the Cold War. His insights into Soviet leadership and policy were highly valued by President Kennedy. Thompson's legacy is one of diplomacy and peacemaking.

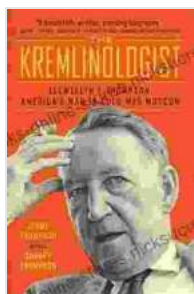
Thompson was a strong believer in the importance of dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union. He believed that the two countries could coexist peacefully if they could find common ground. Thompson's work helped to lay the foundation for the détente of the 1970s.

Thompson was also a strong advocate for arms control. He believed that the nuclear arms race was a threat to world peace. Thompson's work helped to lead to the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

Llewellyn Thompson was a dedicated public servant who made a significant contribution to the Cold War. His legacy is one of diplomacy, peacemaking, and arms control.

Further Reading

- Llewellyn Thompson - Johns Hopkins University Nuclear History Project
- Llewellyn E. Thompson: Diplomat Extraordinaire - The American Historical Review
- Llewellyn E. Thompson Papers - Library of Congress



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