

Lech Wałęsa

Poland President (1990-95)
Founded Solidarity in
1980, Soviet Bloc's first
Trade Union.

His presidency saw ~~Walesa~~
Poland through privatization and transition
to a free-market
economy under the
Balcerowicz Plan.

Walesa support NATO entry

Willy Brandt

Brandt was leader of
the SPD in Germany
from 1964 to 1967 and
served as Chancellor
from 1969 to 1974,
West Germany.

Helmut Schmidt

Schmidt was member
of SPD and served
as German Chancellor
(West Germany) from
1974 to 1982.

As Chancellor he sought
"political unification of
Europe in partnership with
the US".

Andrey Vyshinsky

Vyshinsky was a Soviet politician.

He is known as a State prosecutor of Stalin's Moscow trials and in the Nuremberg trials.

He served as Soviet foreign minister from 1949 - 1953.

Lucius Clay

Clay was an American officer and military governor of US Army.

Clay orchestrated the Berlin Airlift when the USSR blockaded West Berlin (1948 - 1949).

Hirohito (Emperor Showa)

Hirohito was the 124th Emperor of Japan. 'Showa' is a posthumous name, meaning the end of an era. 'Hirohito' means abundant benevolence. When Japan surrendered in WW2, he was not prosecuted & saw the country become 2nd largest ~~global~~ world economy.

General Matthew Ridgway

Ridgway was a senior US army officer, most famous for resurrecting the UN war effort during the Korean War. Many credit Ridgway with turning the war around in favour of the UN.

Ngo Dinh Diem

Diem was a Catholic South Vietnamese politician who led a hugely unpopular US-backed regime in the South until a military coup ended his tenure.

Imre Nagy

Nagy was a Hungarian Communist politician, appointed Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic on two occasions. His term ended when his government was brought down by Soviet invasion.

Mao Zedong

Chairman Mao was a Chinese Communist revolutionary and founder of the People's Republic of China which he governed until his death in 1976

Winston Churchill

Churchill was Prime Minister of the UK from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. As Prime Minister he led Britain to victory over Nazi Germany in WW2.

Ho Chi Minh

Ho Chi Minh was a Vietnamese Communist revolutionary who was Prime Minister of North Vietnam from 1945-55 and a key figure in the Vietnam during the Vietnam War.

Walter Ulbricht

German Communist politician
leader of German Democratic
Republic

Developed the New Economic
System, supposed to revolutionise
the GDR's economy, during the
Berlin Wall.

Curtis LeMay

A general in the United
States Air Force.

Initiated Berlin airlift
then reorganised Strategic
Air Command into instrument
of nuclear war

Deng Xiaping

Chinese Communist leader
from 1978 - 1989

Big focus on economic policies -
decentralized economic
management to achieve efficient,
controlled economic growth.

Strengthened China's trade &
cultural ties with the West

Heng Samrin

Cambodian politician,
president of People's Republic
of Kampuchea after Vietnamese
invasion & occupation of his
country in 1979

Decent leader until Hun
Sen became PM in 1985,
where he lost a lot of
power

James Earl (Jimmy) Carter Jr

US President 1977-1981
Reopened diplomatic
relations w/ China, signed

SALT II, kinda made
headway in attempts to
broker peace between Arab-
Israeli conflict

Defeated by Iran hostage
situation

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

Iranian religious & political
leader. When a group of Iranians
~~took American hostages at the~~
took American hostages at the
US Embassy in protest to the
US taking in the Shah Pahlavi,
he took it as chance to demonstrate
new Iranian defiance to the west

Headed the Iraq-Iran War in
1980

General Wojciech Jaruzelski

Polish military officer, PM
from 1981 - 1985
Imposed martial law in Poland
in 1981, trying to crush any
pro-democracy opposition and
Solidarity.
Persecuted, jailed & killed
any opposition without charge,
leading to socio-economic crisis

Agostinho Neto

Led MPLA in the war for
independence in Angola (1961-
1974) and the civil war (1975-
2002), becoming 1st President
of Angola in 1975
Established one-party state,
developed close alliances w/
Communist states.

Augusto Pinochet

Military ruler & president of
Chile between 1973-1981,
running a dictatorship after
a US-backed coup d'état.
Implemented harsh measures,
murdering/disappearing
thousands, but also made Chile
one of the best-performing
countries economy-wise in Latin
America

Eduard Shevardnadze

de facto leader of Soviet Georgia from 1972-1985, Minister of Foreign Affairs of USSR from 1985-1991. V. influential in Gorbachev's rule, helping him gain trust of the West - involved in withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, new arms treaties w/ US, glasnost & perestroika.

Václav Havel

last president of Czechoslovakia from 1989-1992, 1st president of Czech Republic from 1993-2003. Played role in fall of Communism in Czechoslovakia from Velvet Revolution in 1989, dismantling Warsaw Pact & expanding NATO membership eastward.

Violeta Chamorro

President of Nicaragua from 1990-1997. Established peace, ended hyperinflation & ruled during period of big economic & social decline in Nicaragua.

→ peace reforms - demobilised military, reduced size & power, ended national draft.

Joseph Morrell Dodge

- Economic advisor for post-war
stabilisation of Germany and Japan

- Made into Eisenhower's director of
Bureau of Budget in 1953
↳ Managed to cut projected
deficit of \$10bn in half
↳ Ultimately removed \$12bn
of government spending

Shigeru Yoshida

- Japanese diplomat and
Prime Minister 1946-7 and
1948-54

- Emphasised Japanese economic
recovery and reliance on US
protection at the expense of
independence in foreign
affairs - Known as Yoshida
Doctrine

John Foster Dulles

- Secretary of State under
Eisenhower 1953-59

↳ Aggressive stance against
Communism

- Supported France in Vietnam
and quelling Guatemalan Revolution
- Pioneer of massive retaliation
and brinkmanship

Syngman Rhee

- First president of South Korea

↳ Vehement anti-communist

↳ In favour of attacking north

- Chosen by the US due to his great English and conservatism

Zhou Enlai

- First 'Premier' of the People's Republic of China under Mao

↳ Instrumental in

- ~~Advised~~ Communist Party's rise, consolidation, foreign policy and economics

- Advocated peaceful coexistence with the West

↳ Helped in Nixon's visit to China

Joseph McCarthy

- Senator from Wisconsin from 1947-57

↳ From 1950, alleged that communists and Soviet spies were in the highest levels of government and the media

- Eventually censured by the Senate for attacking the Army

- Major figure in shift of Cold War focus to Asia

General Maxwell Taylor

- Fifth Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff - Appointed by Kennedy

- Crucially important to early stages of Vietnam War
- ↳ Recommended that 8,000 troops be sent
- ↳ Opposed 1963 coup against Diem

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

- Ambassador to South Vietnam 1963-64

- ↳ Determined that Diem was inept and corrupt

- ↳ Lodge supported 1963 coup

- Lodge soon realized the coup had been disastrous

- ↳ Recommended that S. Vietnam become a US protectorate

Anatas Mikoyan

- Powerful Soviet statesman from the late Lenin period to early Brezhnev

- Made several key trips to the USA and Cuba

- Helped to organize Secret Speech

- ↳ Gave first anti-Stalin speech at 20th Party Congress

- Opposed to nuclear war

- ↳ Major player in the withdrawal

General William Westmoreland

- Commanded US forces in Vietnam from 1964-68
- Given an almost impossible brief: Achieve outright victory with minimal US casualties whilst not provoking China into action
- Westmoreland tactically successful but politically unsuccessful
e.g. La Drang and Tet

Nguyen Van Thieu

- President of S. Vietnam from 1965-75
- ↳ Prior to this he was a general in the ARVN & the head of a military junta
- Established rule over S. Vietnam - Resigned and left nation before the fall of Saigon

Alexander Dubček

- Czechoslovak politician and leader between 1968-9
- ↳ Tried to reform communist regime to liberalise it
- ↳ Very popular among the people
- ↳ Unpopular with Moscow
- Warsaw Pact invaded to stop the 'Prague Spring'
- 1970 - Expelled from Communist Party

Erich Honecker

Honecker was a German politician, acted as the General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party, and led the GDR. Prime organiser of the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

Gerald Ford

38th President from 1974 to 1977 following the resignation of Richard Nixon. Helped a move towards détente, signing the Helsinki Accords. Visited China in December 1975.

Jimmy Carter

39th US President from 1977 to 1981. Lead through SALT II, which ended détente, led the boycott of the Moscow Summer Olympics in 1980. His Presidency ended with the Iran hostage crisis and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Francis Gary Powers

American ~~agent~~
plot whose CIA
U-2 spy plane
was shot down
whilst flying in
Soviet airspace
led to the
U-2 incident.

George F. Kennan

American diplomat and
historian → advocate
for containment.
Also played major
roles in Cold War
programs and initiatives
1. The Marshall
Plan. His writings
inspired the Truman doctrine.

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI Director → Robid
anti-Communist, anti-
subversive views
and used unconventional
tactics. Acted as
FBI Director
until his death in
02.5.72

Kim Il Sung

Fought the Japanese in the Red Army. Groomed as a leader for post-war Korea. Supreme leader from 1948. Took initiative in invading South Korea. Kim's persistence leading to China acquiescing.

Chiang Kai-shek

Chairman of the National Government of China from 1928 to 1931. Served as the leader of the Republic of China between 1928 and 1975.

Gamal Abdel Nasser

Former president of Egypt. Led the 1952 overthrow of the monarchy and led as the 2nd President from 1956 to 28.9. 1970.

Allen Dulles

Former director
of the Central
Intelligence Agency in
the USA. Part of
Eisenhower's 'New Look'
program. Also helped
create MK-Ultra,
the mind-control
experiments.

**Yuri
Andropov**

General Secretary
from 1982 - 1984.
Also led the
KGB from 1967
to 1982.
Died in 1984
aged ~~48~~ 69.

Boris Yeltsin

Boris Yeltsin
led as President of
Russia from 10.6.1991
to 31.12.1999
His actions led to
mass-privatisation in
Russia and the rise
of the oligarchs.

Vyacheslav Molotov

1890-1986. Loyal supporter of Stalin. Foreign Minister 1939-49 and again from 1953-57. Leading Soviet rep. at Yalta + Potsdam. Accused the USA of being an imperialistic power and was partly responsible for the USSR's decision to effectively abandon the Declaration on Liberated Europe, agreed at Yalta. Also influenced hard-line Soviet decision Against 1947 Marshall Plan including a walk out at the Paris Peace Conference.

Andrei Gromyko

1943-46 - Soviet ambassador to USA.
1957-85 - Minister of Foreign Affairs
1985-88 - Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.
Played a role in CMC and resulting arms limitation treaties, such as the ABM Treaty, Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, SALT I and II + more. Helped build Brezhnev's policy of détente & supported Gorbachev's ascendancy.

Nicolae Ceaușescu

1965-89 - General Sec. of Romanian Communist Party
1974-89 - 1st President of Romania
Started off moderate, but became ↑ repressive with some saying his rule was the most rigidly Stalinist in the Soviet Bloc. Marked by an excessive cult of personality
Overthrown & executed during the 1989 Romanian Revolution - the only violent removal of a communist government in the 1989 revolution

Edvard Beneš

President of the Czechoslovakian government in exile during WW2. His 2nd time as President came from 1945-1948. Although not a Communist, he was willing to work with Stalin, having decided there was more to gain from that than an alliance with Poland. He tried to resist a Communist-dominated government and showed a willingness to accept Marshall Aid. He resigned in 1948 alongside many other non-Communist government members leaving the pro-Moscow Communists in complete control.

Andrei Zhdanov

1946-47 - Chairman of the Soviet of the Union. A hard-line Stalinist who brought his extremism into his responsibility for Soviet culture. A meeting called in response to Marshall Plan in 1947 to prepare for the establishment of Cominform between European Communist representatives, was renowned for Zhdanov's speech outlining the 'Zhdanov Doctrine' that there were 2 world camps: Imperials led by USA and Democrats led by USSR.

Dean G. Acheson

1949-53 - US Secretary of State. One of the architects of Marshall Plan and the establishment of US policy towards Europe and attitudes of the Cold War. Committed to containment and valued Asia remaining Communist-free - shown by his influence for US action in the Korean War (he persuaded Truman to act). Also known for aiding the creation of NATO, the decision to send US aid to Vietnam and being asked to give counsel during the CMC.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

1933-45 - US President. Ended US isolationism. A committed democrat but was prepared to support USSR in the Grand Alliance and was optimistic that meaningful international cooperation could continue post-WW2. At Yalta in '45, Roosevelt backed post-war reconstruction which conflicted with Stalin's desire for security through a network of Eastern European allies. Roosevelt offered 'self-determination'. Criticised for naive view that Stalin's aims could be fulfilled through US-style democracies.

Anthony Eden

1940-45 - British Foreign Secretary. Central to allied planning & diplomatic negotiations throughout war. Also supported Churchill at Yalta i.e. agreed with controlling Soviet expansionism and establishing a firm US-British relationship. Opposed 'Appeasement'.
1955-57 - PM of UK. Criticised for his policies in the Middle East which led to the Suez Crisis.

Wladyslaw Gomulka

1943-48 - 1st Secretary of the Polish Workers' Party. 1956-70 - 1st Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party. Communist who believed in notion of different national versions of socialism. Post-WW2 he worked to crush any opposition to Communism in Poland and supported the 1947 rigged elections. Supported the 'hard' Polish communist faction against the Moscow faction. Accused of 'Nationalist deviation' and replaced by compliant pro-Stalinist, Bierut. In 1956 he returned to power as a national hero after the Polish Rising.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi

King of Iran 1941-79

Maintained a pro-Western foreign policy. He also fostered economic development in Iran.

US supported national development programs in Iran like the White Revolution. Later in the 1960s + 70s, the Shah sought to develop a more independent foreign policy & est. a working relationship w/ USSR + Eastern Europe. US tried to keep Iran away from moving towards USSR.

Clement Attlee

UK PM July 1945 - October 1951

Won 1945 general election ahead of Churchill. Had a deep mistrust of Stalin and wanted to maintain Britain's alliance with America in order to protect the Western Europe from the potential threat of Communism. At the Potsdam Conference Attlee wanted to come up with long-term plans for the future of Germany.

Alexei Kosygin

Chairman of Soviet State Planning Committee (Gosplan). Later became Premier and First Secretary alongside Brezhnev.

AKA the Kosygin reforms. Triggered the failed 1965 economic reform. Also well known for his openness on solving the 1968 Prague Spring. So he is known as one of the most liberal members of the top leadership.

Margaret Thatcher

- British PM between 1975 and 1990.
- Good ally of Reagan - shared views with him on Communism and defense
 - ↳ Allowed missiles to be placed in the UK
- Disagreed with his Panama attacks

Leonid Brezhnev

- Soviet leader between 1964 and 1982.
- Introduced the Brezhnev doctrine
- Second longest premiership, second only to Stalin
- His tenure marked an era of stagnation in USSR's political, economic and social development.

Josip Broz Tito

- Leader of Yugoslavia.
- Disagreed with Stalin over Communism in Europe

Robert McNamara

- Secretary of Defense 1961-1968 under JFK and Johnson
- Played a major role in escalation of the Vietnam war
- Longest serving defense secretary in US history

George W. Bush

- US president from 1989 to 1993
- Oversaw the end of the Cold War & the fall of the Soviet Union
- As VP, he had attended the 1989 summit between Rep. Reagan and Gorbachev
- 1989 discussed arms reduction with Gorb in Malta

Che Guevara

- Argentine Marxist revolutionary
- Landed in Cuba in 1956 with Castro, after meeting him in 1954
- Qualified as a doctor but wanted to bring about change in S. America to achieve the poor
- When Fidel became President in 1959, Guevara was made head of the Cuban Bank
- Helped other revolutions in Congo-Kinshasa and Bolivia - killed by Bolivian troops

Zbigniew Brzezinski

- Former National Security Advisor of the US

- Served as a counselor to Johnson from 1964-1968

- National Security Advisor to Carter from 1977 to 1981

Helmut Kohl

Chancellor of West Germany 1982-1990, then Chancellor of Germany until 1998

- Widely regarded as the main architect of German reunification
- "The Greatest ~~Many~~ European leader of the second half of the 20th Century" - Bill Clinton

Yuri Gagarin

- Russian pilot and cosmonaut.

- First human into outer space, when his spacecraft completed an orbit of the earth on 12th April 1961

- Highly decorated → huge celebrity in USSR

- Died in a ~~large~~ pilot training aircraft in 1968

Lyndon B. Johnson

- President between 1963 and 1969
- * Administration hampered by the Vietnam War, which he escalated massively
- * Faced lots of opposition at home - became an unpopular president
- * Decided not to run in 1969 due to unpopularity

Douglas MacArthur

- * Supreme Commander of US forces from 1942
- * Accepted Japan's surrender
- * In charge of the post war occupation & rebuilding of Japan

Konrad Adenauer

- First Chancellor of West Germany, from 1949-1963
- Threw the Berlin blockade and the Berlin crisis + subsequent Berlin wall
- * Pioneered the Hallstein Doctrine
- ↳ Did not recognise the GDR

Dwight D. Eisenhower

USA President

1953 - 1961

- ~ 'New look' Policy - change in USA foreign policy.
- ~ Escalation of nuclear arms race.

George Marshall

US Secretary of State

- ~ Created Marshall plan that meant Western Europe received Marshall Aid.

Henry Kissinger

US Secretary of State

1973 - 77

- ~ Realpolitik $\Rightarrow$ Détente
- ~ Orchestrated opening of ~~the~~ Sino - USA relations
- ~ Negotiated Paris Peace Accords - ending Vietnam War.

Pope John Paul II

Pope ~~John~~ 1978 - 2005

- Polish Pope

- Promoted cause of Polish independence in 1980s.

Fidel Castro

leader of Cuba

~~1953~~

1959 - 2017

- led revolutionary movement in Cuba.

- Alliance with Khrushchev caused CMC.

- Supported revolutionary movement in 1970/80s such as in Angola.

Richard Nixon

President of USA.
1969 - 74.

Nixon Doctrine - 'Vietnamization' of H. M.

- Pursued closer Sino-US relations.

- Further arms Detente -

SALT I + Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

- Watergate Scandal and Resigned.

Nikita Khrushchev

USSR Premier - ~~1953~~

1953 - 1964

- Policy of Peaceful Coexistence and The Thaw.
- Leader that helped bring an end to Cuban Missile Crisis.
- ~ Beginning of Détente.

Harry Truman

USA President
1945 - 1953

- Oversaw Potsdam Conference.
- Began arm race with Hiroshima/Nagasaki.
- Truman Doctrine - Policy of Containment.
- President causing UN intervention in Korea.

Joseph Stalin

USSR Premier

~~1929~~ - 1953

1922 - 1953

- Premier that caused Soviet expansionism into Eastern Europe.

Michael Gorbachev

1982 - became USSR Premier.

- Policies of Glasnost + Perestroika.

~~- Became~~

- Policy of non-intervention in the Eastern bloc

~
Important shifts for collapse of Communist Eastern bloc + end of USSR + end of CW

~
Summit diplomacy with Reagan.

JFK

US President, 1961 - 1963

- Determined to maintain Containment as basis of American f.p -

- Vienna Summit

~ Pursued to peaceful coexistence.

- Escalated intervention in Vietnam.

- Overcast & G. Comm during Cuban Missile Crisis - diplomacy with

Khrushchev - beginning of détente.

- Assassinated.

Ronald Reagan

~~1950 - 1989~~

1981 - 1989.

- Increased aggression towards Soviets 'evil empire'

- Acceleration of arms race - Pro Wars

- Engaged in Summit diplomacy with Gorbachev.

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* Cause of end of CW.