

HISTORY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES (1945-1990)

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ABSTRACT

This article scientifically analyzes the history of diplomatic relations between the United States of America and the countries of Western Europe after world war II.

Keywords: USA, Great Britain, Western Europe, Cold War, World War II, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, European Recovery Program, NATO, protectionism, diplomacy.

The second world war, which began in 1939-1945, brought many losses to all nations of the world. It has made many countries economically dependent on each other. During this time, disagreements broke out between the anti-German antigovernment coalition countries that began the war, which became increasingly serious over time. The sharpening of this confrontation led to the collapse of the coalition in practice first, and then the beginning of the "cold war." Under the influence of this war, the world was divided into two poles. As part of the Cold War policy, the head of the United States of America, Truman, took dangerous steps in foreign policy and took a number of initiatives. It was in his day that there were such things as the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan[1].

J. Marshall, who served as U.S. secretary of state after the war, said his "plan" would help his allies in Europe revive the economy that was out of work during the war if it was necessary. Following this plan, from 1948 to 1952, the United States spent \$12.5 billion (U.S.) on the economy of European countries, but it was economically self-sufficient [2]. According to the Marshall Plan, the United States wanted to implement the following goals for European countries:

1 prevention of social and political changes that may take place in European countries;

2- Keep the situation in Europe stable as he pleases;

Goals such as reducing the risk of 3rd European countries turning to the sockpup were targeted.

The Marshall Plan is essentially a program called the European Recovery Program, which was prepared by U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall in 1947 and came into force in 1948. According to him, 17 of the European countries are designated to be economically supported by this program[3].

According to the economic assistance program adopted on June 5, 1947, known as the Marshall Plan, 16 European states had to have their economies restored within this program [4]. After World War II, the United States continued its policy of alliance with European countries and merged the North Atlantic Treaty, the NATO organization. The alliance was formed in Washington, U.S.A., on April 4, 1949, with the participation of 12 countries. These countries include United Kingdom, France, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal [5]. The NATO military-political organization is an organization formed to protect Europe from external influences[6].

It is worth noting that the structure of the NATO organization had a significant impact on strengthening diplomatic relations between the United States and European countries. In 1983, U.S. President R. Reagan announced a plan for a "strategic mudofa initiative", which included partially deploying an anti-missile weapon into space. The resulting rise in soaring in the simply left's roots and then inserted into her womb, where it turned out to be an embalming undertaking. Since 1983, the United States has begun deploying its missiles to European countries. Thanks to this alliance between the United States and Western YEuropean countries, the United States began to take its initiative in the Middle East since 1979[7].

As a result of relations and economic assistance between the United States and Western European countries, by the early 1950s, the economy of these countries developed with high pictures. Several factors have also influenced this. These are:

In the post-World War II and post-war era, the United States and Western European countries took measures to prevent financial and monetary uncertainty, especially the International Monetary Fund and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Between 1948 and 1952, the United States provided western countries with \$13 billion in assistance under the Marshal Plan.

During this period 3, favorable conditions were created for international trade, eliminating the barriers of protecsionism[8] and duty.

Protectionism at that time was evident in the high duty for imported industrial products and export prizes for its industrial products belbowing. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19 , 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to support more than the modern-day New World Translation of the Holy Scriptures. At the initial stage, this process served to industrialize countries between the United States and Western European countries and played a positive role. The average annual increase in international trade in the 1948-1960s was 6% and 9% in the 1960s and 1973s. Interstate trade in European countries reached from \$18 billion to \$129 billion between the 1950s and 1970s. The fact that the United States alone reduces the duty paid for the Goods to be brought in by 50% can be seen to have served the interests of European countries in economic development.

In a nutshell, the diplomatic relations of Western European countries with the United States after World War II were positive, most of which were with the capital invested by America has restored its economy. However, the influence of the Soviet State of Eastern European countries fell, and as socialist states, the development of their economy compared to the capitalist countries did not yield the expected results.

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