Labor in the US foreign policy during early cold war: the Marshall Plan and American-Turkish labor relations, 1945-1955

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Early in the war the Foreign Office had to deal with two initiatives which separately contributed to the establishment of not only a global security organisation, but a Western European group dedicated to the protection of the continent, both predicated on the engagement of the United States. It is the intention of this chapter to outline the process by which the British Foreign Office engaged in both initiatives and secured the participation of the United States in the former. 3. Marshall Plan: The US funded the Marshall Plan to effectuate (put into force or operation) a more rapid post-War recovery of Europe, while the Soviet Union would not let most Eastern Bloc members participate. Elsewhere, in Latin America and Southeast Asia, the USSR assisted and helped foster communist revolutions, opposed by several Western countries and their regional allies; some they attempted to roll back, with mixed results. Among the countries that the USSR supported in pro-communist revolt was Cuba, led by Fidel Castro. The proximity of communist Cuba to the United States proved to b