

the application of the Truman Doctrine to Greece contributed to a basic shift in Soviet policy, internal as well as external, so the application of that doctrine in Vietnam has begun to produce a basic change in Chinese policy.

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We were interested in Professor Edson's interpretation of the relationship between ELAS and the Soviet Union but would like to raise the question of the exact nature of that relationship. In our estimation the problem needs clarification as does that of factionalism in the "national liberation movement." Only through re-evaluation of these complex factors and re-interpretation of Soviet-Greek relations during World War II and the months antedating the formal formulation of the Truman Doctrine will our understanding of Greek politics be strengthened.

Professor Xydis' paper brings out certain essential differences between American and British attitude toward Greece. Indeed, the Truman Doctrine differs conceptually from the traditional British policy of containment of Russia in Southeast Europe in that it reflects a specific American national interest, different from the British. It would be erroneous to assume that that interest coincided with England's any more than the American policies in Southeast Asia after 1954 corresponded in scope and purpose with those of France which Secretary Dulles allegedly assumed. It is also interesting to note President Truman's insistence on the "democratic" nature of the Greek struggle against communism and of the Greek government per se. For those who wish to compare the Truman with the Johnson Doctrine that insistence by itself shows the long road which we have travelled since 1947 in the doctrine of containment. The Truman Doctrine is only superficially comparable to the Johnson Doctrine to the extent of both seeking the containment of international communism. Still, the Truman Doctrine bears as much comparison with the Johnson Doctrine as with the Monroe Doctrine to which Professor Xydis has so eloquently referred.

Our views regarding the essentially American nature of the Truman Doctrine have fortunately been supported by Professor Howard. America's awareness of the purpose of the Soviet Union and her allies and Truman's decision to prevent a communist take-over of Greece long before 1947 are most significant factors in assessing the character of American policies toward Greece in 1946 and 1947.

We wish to take exception with Professor Burks' comments with respect to comparing the Greek situation of 1946-1947 with the Vietnamese of our days. We are not certain that the Cominform Resolution of 1948 and the ensuing expulsion of Yugoslavia from the Soviet Bloc were caused by the events in Greece and the Truman Doctrine anymore than we would agree with the contention that the current turmoil in China and the exacerbation of the Sino-Soviet conflict are intimately connected with events in Vietnam and the Johnson Doctrine. There are indeed similarities between the two situations but we should beware of drawing conclusions on what we believe to be inadequate bases for comparison. After all, "comparison n' est pas raison."

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SOME RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS ON THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Among recent American publications bearing on the Eastern Mediterranean area is a series of documentary volumes which should prove of interest, despite their obvious lacunae, to all students of the area, and to those who are particularly concerned with the development of American policy relative thereto. One of these is Volume I of *Foreign Relations of the United States 1945*, which deals with the San Francisco Conference (UNCIO) and the establishment of the United Nations.¹ In the volume, primarily, are papers, memoranda, and minutes of the United States Delegation, but there is ample notation for example, of the positions of other states represented at the Conference, including Greece and the Balkan States, Turkey and the Arab States, and reference to certain substantive problems of the area (Palestine, for example), with which the Conference, as such, was not to deal. The volume as a whole, of course, is required reading for all those interested in the founding of the United Nations, and it should be noted in this connection for that reason.

Another volume officially published is the annual *American Foreign Policy: Current Documents 1964*, which appeared in August 1967.² While

1. Department of State Publication 8294, Historical Office, Bureau of Public Affairs, *Foreign Relations of the United States. Diplomatic Papers. 1945. Volume I. General: The United Nations*. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1967. 1611 pp.

2. Department of State Publication 8253, Historical Office, Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, *American Foreign Policy: Current Documents 1964*. Washington, D.C., U.S.G.P.O., 1967. 1406 pp.