

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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> While

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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.

this volume, like all its predecessors covering the period since 1950, is based on public documents, not the private and confidential materials embodied in the *Foreign Relations* series, and covers all aspects of American policy, it devotes many pages to specific problems in the Eastern Mediterranean area, the Balkan region etc. A large section, for example, is devoted to the Cyprus problem (pp. 55-603). While it includes, among other things the communiques following President Johnson's meetings with Prime Ministers İnönü and Papandreou in June 1964, for some strange reason the now famous Johnson-Inönü exchange of June 5-13, 1964 is not printed, although it had been published in *Middle East Journal* 3 (Summer 1966), 386-393. There are a few significant materials relative to Rumania and Yugoslavia (pp. 627-630), and to the Near and Middle East as a whole (pp. 631-674), while North Africa is covered in two pages (pp. 745-746). The great value of the volume lies in its general convenience as a ready documentary reference.

Similarly, the Council on Foreign Relations, in its annual volume of *Documents on American Foreign Relations* 1966,<sup>3</sup> makes brief and cursory documentary reference to current issues in the general area, although it contains only one document on the Cyprus issue, embodying a statement of Ambassador Goldberg in the Security Council on June 16, 1966, while two documents deal with CENTO, three with the Middle East generally, and two with the perennial Palestine problem.

Of more current interest, perhaps, is the instant documentation provided for study of American policy in the period of the June 1967 *blitzkrieg*. One of these is a brief publication of the Department of State dealing with the immediate situation, containing a number of public statements, including those of President Johnson on May 23 and June 19, 1967.<sup>4</sup> The other is a documentary volume published by the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which also includes a 26-page chronology covering developments from April 4, 1946 to June 5, 1967.<sup>5</sup> The documents begin with President Truman's statement of March 12, 1947 on assistance to Greece and Turkey and conclude with statements bearing on the Middle East crisis and conflict of May 1967. There may well be later convenient publications of this nature dealing

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3. Richard P. Stebbins, *Documents on American Foreign Relations* 1966. New York, Harper and Row [For The Council on Foreign Relations], 1967. 530 pp.

4. Department of State Publication 8269, Near and Middle East Series 75, *United States Policy in the Near East Crisis*. Washington, D. C., U. S. G. P. O., 1967. 24 pp.

5. *A Select Chronology and Background Documents Relating to the Middle East*. Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate. Committee Print. 90th Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D. C., U. S. G. P. O., 1967. 151 pp.

with the Cyprus crisis in the fall of 1967, but these are yet to come, if at all.

Of more general interest to students interested in the longer-range association of the United States and the American people with the peoples of the Eastern Mediterranean is the recent work of David Finnie, *Pioneers East*,<sup>6</sup> which traces the early American experience in the area. Here is the story, beginning essentially in the late Eighteenth Century and running down to ca. 1850, of American travelers, traders, missionaries, diplomats and other officials, who went out to Constantinople, Smyrna, and Beirut, in particular. Of special interest, perhaps, to readers of *Balkan Studies*, is the account of the negotiation of the American-Ottoman Treaty of May 7, 1830, and especially of the reconstruction of the Ottoman Navy (after Navarino), by two American shipbuilders, Henry Eckford and Foster Rhodes. But the book has a basic, general interest, as well. The American interest in the Mediterranean is not an ephemeral proposition. A Mediterranean squadron, predecessor of the Sixth Fleet, came into being as early as 1816.

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### L'ACTIVITÉ DE L'AIESEE

Cet automne, la ville de Bucarest hébergea de nouveau une réunion de travail du Comité international de l'AIESEE. Il s'agit de la V<sup>e</sup> réunion annuelle du Comité de l'Association internationale d'études du Sud-Est européen, convoquée les 15-16 septembre dans la capitale roumaine.

Convoquée au terme de quatre ans de travail, cette cinquième réunion était appelée à marquer un tournant important dans le développement de notre Association. Dans l'intervalle, L'AIESEE s'est organisée; le nombre des pays affiliés s'est élevé de treize à dix-sept; son programme scientifique commence à se dessiner nettement grâce aux commissions d'études créées à cette fin; déjà un premier congrès international (celui de Sofia, en 1966) a marqué par un succès cette première étape. Aussi, tous les pays membres ont tenu à participer à la session du Comité international de cette année, d'autant plus qu'elle s'annonçait, par son ordre du jour, hautement intéressante. En effet, l'on devait, d'une part, faire, le point de l'étape franchie, et

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6. David H. Finnie, *Pioneers East: The Early American Experience in the Middle East*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard, 1967. 333 pp.