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## Facing The Red World

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BOOKS

Van Deusen, John G. *Facing the Red World*. Philadelphia: Dorrance, 1963. 150p.

This relatively small volume rapidly covers the historical development of the current relations between the United States and Soviet Russia. The author very effectively gives a brief résumé of the significant events, with cause and effect, from the rise of the Soviet dictatorship to the foreign policy actions of the United States in the Cuban crisis of 1962. Included in the discussion are the development of the World War II association of Allied Powers, the various wartime conferences of the foreign ministers and heads of state, the ultimate breakdown of the alliances, the development of the policy of containment, the loss of China, Korea, Indo-China, Vietnam, the disappointment of the United Nations, United States problems in Latin America, Russian problems with polycentrism, and some considerations in the nuclear stalemate and arms control. A short analysis of United States foreign policy is offered, together with some suggestions of things that the United States can do. The author asks: In view of the current danger, does the United States have a consistent foreign policy? Do the best interests of the United States lie in holding the Russians back from Berlin and giving them free reign in Cuba, in siding against our allies and voting censure for England and France in Suez, in failing to protest India's action against Goa, in the pressure against Holland in New Guinea? Do Yugoslavia and Poland need our tax dollars when they have dollars of their own to give to Castro? The author disclaims any ability to draft in detail a foreign policy for the United States. But, he says, the United States should keep herself and her allies armed; her foreign policy should be bipartisan; she should be loyal to her allies; she should realize that the United Nations is no magic formula for peace; she should dispense foreign aid to nations who show by their actions that they are on her side; she should stop advertising that her institutions are superior to all others; and she should keep the door open for a possible arrangement with the Soviet Union. This book is well written, factual, and interesting. It is intended as a critical review of United States foreign policy, highlighting what the author considers to be the less-than-effective aspects of this policy. It is considered that the book suffers, to a degree, from the lack of a cause and effect analysis of the many readily apparent positive aspects of United States foreign policy.

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