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Cadres, Bureaucracy, and Political Power in Communist China

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gressed through three successive phases of international interactions. Initially an attempt was made to gain strength through political unification. When this failed, the countries attempted to achieve their ends through legal measures, often contrary to international law. This method also having proved unsuccessful, they have now chosen to achieve their goals through political and economic extranational organizations. He is persuaded that for the foreseeable future the United States will remain the dominant power in Latin America. This inference is based on several factors, including an evaluation of the Central American Common Market and the Latin American Free Trade Association; the interplay between the paramount, client, and floater relationship; and the conclusion that the United States does not believe that it may accept another political setback in Latin America, such as Cuba. Mr. Bailey states that his book may be used as a text; however, its utility in such a role would be doubtful. The book does contain an excellent background on the political interplay in Latin America, has an extensive bibliography, and includes excerpts from most of the significant Latin American treaties and agreements. To this end, it is a good source document for a general overview of Latin America.

I.L.T. RODGERS
Captain, U.S. Navy

Barnett, A. Doak, *Cadres, Bureaucracy, and Political Power in Communist China*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1967. 563 p.

Professor Barnett has provided a detailed analysis of the present political structure of China, with primary emphasis on the lower strata of the organization. The work is a series of three case studies based primarily on long and thorough interviews with three former members of the political hierarchy now residing in Hong Kong. Professor

Barnett acknowledges that the information so obtained is subject to personal bias. He has, however, substantiated these primary sources by reliance on a multitude of other sources of information. The three case studies describe a central ministry or first-level government in a major functional area; a county, as the most important level of regional administration between the central government and the village level; and the very lowest levels of rural administration within the commune and brigade. These descriptions are extremely detailed and lengthy. The author has seen fit to include, seemingly as an afterthought, many romanized Chinese phrases as descriptive of political terminology. These two techniques cause the work to be almost agonizing reading. In the final section, the author has drawn several enlightening and valuable conclusions regarding the present state and the probable future of the Chinese Communist bureaucracy. The average Chinophile will find this section both rewarding and valuable. The main body of the book has value only to the political science specialist with a requirement for the detailed organizational information of the Chinese political hierarchy.

I.L.E. LANG
Commander, U.S. Navy

Berzins, Alfreds. *The Two Faces of Co-existence*. New York: Speller, 1967. 335 p.

The author's thesis is that "there are really only two alternatives" in East-West relationships. "The first is an acceptance of Communist Terms and conditions . . . the other alternative is a determined resistance . . ." To reach this conclusion, Mr. Berzins presents a cursory historical survey of Soviet goals, tactics, and policies from Lenin to Kosygin. The events leading to the partition of Poland, the attack on Finland, the absorption of the Baltic States, and the takeover of Eastern Europe