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Politics and Public Administration

W.J. White

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trast the old with the new in objective depth. While Mr. Hindus shuns sensationalism, he did obtain evidence of a brutal repression of a worker revolt in Rostov as late as 1964, indicating that the state continues to retain such action options in spite of a surface increase in personal liberty. The author concludes that the Communist Party will continue its absolute power over the Soviet citizens but predicts a near-future "palace revolution" within the Party, resulting in a shift toward Yugoslavia-type socialism with its closer marriage of ideology and reality. We live in an era where it is patently impossible to know too much about our major military adversary. *The Kremlin's Human Dilemma* fills a large void in a need-to-know area efficiently and interestingly. Accordingly, it is highly recommended to all.

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Commander, U.S. Navy

Nghiem-Dang. *Viet-Nam: Politics and Public Administration*. Honolulu:

East-West Center Press, 1966. 437 p.

Author Nghiem-Dang has endeavored to provide the American reader with a comprehensive and systematic study of public administration in Vietnam. In this political science treatise the opposing elements in the author's background as first, a practicing public official in what is now North Vietnam, and later an educator and scholar, are clearly evident. Unfortunately, the civil servant side of Mr. Dang's two careers is apparently the more dominant and seems to have compelled him to describe the inner workings of governmental institutions and bureaucratic procedures in needlessly minute detail. This descriptive maze required several evenings of disciplined concentration to traverse and digest and is considered generally unrewarding in terms of gaining additional insight

into the politico-military problems currently besetting South Vietnam. On the other hand, the author's years as a scholar occasionally shine through the pedestrian account and illuminate such important aspects as the contributions made by the Chinese, Indian, French, and American administrative traditions to the advancement of government in Vietnam. The passages regarding the flexibility and durability of the mandarin system of civil service and the differences between outright graft and corruption and ritualistic gift giving are particularly deserving of close attention. In all, it is doubted that *Viet-Nam: Politics and Public Administration* will ever become a classic in its field, but it can furnish the professional military officer with a useful guide to contemporary government in South Vietnam.

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Steinicke, Dietrich. *Das Navicertsystem*. University of Hamburg: Research Group for International Law and Foreign Civil Law. 1966. 2 vols. 368 p.

The "Navicert System" (abbreviation of "Navigation Certificate System") was created and developed by the British Government during World War I and World War II as a system of effecting contraband control over neutral merchant shipping. The study has been divided into two parts:

Part I contains a systematic presentation of the special measures of the navicert system and their historical development during World Wars I and II based on numerous unpublished documents.

Part II is devoted to the study of the navicert system as it relates to international law. In this research a differentiation has been made between the voluntary and the compulsory na-