

<<公共行政导论>>

图书基本信息

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## 前言

In the original preface to this text we explained that we sought to create a text that would bridge two worlds: one that would be informal enough to be accessible to undergraduates yet comprehensive enough for beginning graduate students. We are pleased to now be able to report that we have succeeded at least to the extent that the publisher, after scrupulously studying the adoption statistics, has asked us to prepare this fifth edition. As we have said since the first edition of this text, public administration is an exciting and fascinating field of study, full of the stuff of fiction, only true. We try to capture this sense of drama and excitement by beginning each chapter with a good story—what we call a keynote—that highlights a major aspect of the subject. These accounts deal with a rich variety of topics including the attack on the World Trade Center in New York, the financing of sports stadiums, the famous mutiny on the *Bounty*, and the organization development techniques of Hollywood films. All of these keynotes have significant public policy and public management implications that are developed further in the chapter. We trust they will lead to many stimulating class discussions. The material in each chapter is then presented in an order that should not surprise anyone familiar with public administration. We have made every effort to keep the tone lively so that students, as well as their professors, might take some pleasure in reviewing the material. When a word appears in boldface in the text, it is defined at the bottom of its page. The key concepts at the end of each chapter supplement rather than duplicate these boldfaced definitions. Readers will also find a list of recommended books and a separate list of related Web sites at the end of each chapter. These have been included as guides to further information on chapter topics for any interested reader—student or instructor. Every effort has been made to keep the material as current as possible. Thus there is extensive coverage of the reinventing government movement, privatization, and contracting out. Because American public administration is being increasingly influenced by practices in other countries, such as managerialism in Britain, a comparative perspective has been added wherever appropriate.

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### 内容概要

本书是由当代美国著名公共行政学者沙夫里茨领衔著述的并在全球公共行政领域特别是在美国公共行政学界产生较大影响的著作，十四章内容共同构成一个完整的公共行政理论框架。

与美国同类书籍相比，本书内容更为丰富和全面，并且吸收了当代新公共管理运动的理论成果，像文化对行政的影响、荣誉与伦理的关系、管理主义、绩效审计等内容是美国同类书籍不曾探讨或者较少探讨的。

与中国内地同类书籍相比，本书代表着先进的公共行政理论体系的建构，如四个视角的公共行政定义、公共过程的政治与文化环境、公共管理者的荣誉、府际关系、社会公平、后现代公共行政、项目审计和评估等诸多主题是中国内地同类书籍不涉及或者较少涉及的。

故事引导、理论分析、实践改革等教材编写模式增强了本书的可读性，这种模式也是值得中国内地公共行政研究者借鉴的。

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### 作者简介

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曾任教于科罗拉多大学丹佛分校、休斯敦大学明湖分校等多所大学，由他撰写的有关公共事务、组织理论和管理学等方面的专业性和学术性著作达30多本。

E.W.拉塞尔（E.W. Russell），澳大利亚墨尔本大学城市治理与管理中心教授，兼任政府政策顾问。

曾任公共政策和公共行政国际百科全书顾问编辑，代表作《公共行政导论：文献选读》。

克里斯托弗·P·伯里克（Christopher P. Borick），美国穆伦堡学院政治学系副教授。

曾参与撰写《公共政策导论》、《公共政策经典》和《公共政策和公共行政案例》等书。

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## 书籍目录

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## 章节摘录

插图：Any policy is a decision. A public policy is whatever a government decides to do or not to do. It is what a government does in response to a political issue. A public program consists of all those activities designed to implement the public policy: Often this calls for the creation of organizations, public agencies, and bureaus, which in turn need to create more policies that give guidance to the organization's employees on how to put into practice the overall public policy. Policy is hierarchical. The broadest, most overarching policy is made at the top. Then increasingly more focused policies must be made at every level on down. For example, the president of the United States sits at the top of the foreign policymaking pyramid. Dozens of layers below him sit thousands of clerks in the visa sections of hundreds of embassies and consulates making policy—that is, making decisions on who may legally enter the United States. To be sure, policy at the bottom is heavily impacted by laws and regulations. But to the extent that these low-level officials—what Michael Lipsky calls street-level bureaucrats—have any discretion at all, they are making policy. And if you are on the receiving end of that policy, whether as a visa applicant or a motorist receiving a traffic citation from a police officer, the policy is as real to you as if it were coming from higher levels in the policymaking hierarchy. It is the sovereign who makes legitimate policy in a political community. In a traditional society, the sovereign (meaning the monarch) is the sovereign (meaning the boss). In the United States, the people are sovereign and government is considered their agent. In a 1916 speech, President Woodrow Wilson rhetorically asked, Just what is it that America stands for? If she stands for one thing more than another, it is for the sovereignty of self-governing people. This kind of sovereignty is generally referred to as a democracy.

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### 编辑推荐

《公共行政导论(第5版)》：畅销多年的公共行政学经典教材，学生的优秀启蒙者，老师的得力助手，有趣的故事，妙趣横生的文摘，寓深刻的道理，于浅显的表述之中。

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