

<<公共行政学经典>>

图书基本信息

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作者：(美)杰伊·M·沙夫里茨//艾伯特·C·海德//桑德拉·J·帕克斯

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## 前言

Be assured——the editors are not so bold as to assert that these are the classics of public administration. The field is so diverse that there can be no such list. However, we do contend that it is possible to make a list of many of the discipline's most significant writers and provide representative samples of their work. That is what we have attempted here. It is readily admitted that writers of equal stature have not found their way into this collection and that equally important works of some of the authors included here are missing. Considerations of space and balance necessarily prevailed. The primary characteristic of a classic in any field is its enduring value. We have classic automobiles, classic works of literature, classic techniques for dealing with legal, medical, or military problems, and so on. Classics emerge and endure through the years because of their continuing ability to be useful. The Three Musketeers is as good an adventure story today as it was in 1844 when Alexandre Dumas wrote it. But how many other nineteenth-century novels can you name?

Few have general utility for a twenty-first-century audience. It has been no different with the professional literature of public administration. Much has been written, but what is still worth reading today or will be tomorrow?

The intent of this collection is to make readily available some of the worthwhile material from the past that will be equally valuable for tomorrow. We had three criteria for including a selection. First the selection had to be relevant to a main theme of public administration. It had to be a basic statement that was consistently echoed or attacked in subsequent years. It also had to be important——of continuing relevance. This leads to our second criterion——significance. The selection had to be generally recognized as a significant contribution to the realm and discipline of public administration. An unrecognized classic seems to us to be a contradiction: As a rule of thumb, we asked ourselves, "Should the serious student of public administration be expected to be able to identify this author and his or her basic themes?" If the answer was yes, then it was so because such a contribution has long been recognized by the discipline as an important theme by a significant writer. Whereas the editors can and expect to be criticized for excluding this or that particular article or writer, it would be difficult to honestly criticize us for our inclusions. The writers chosen are among the most widely quoted and reprinted practitioners and academics in public administration. The basic idea of this book was simply to bring them together. The final criterion for inclusion was readability. We sought selections that would be read and appreciated by people with or without a substantial background in public administration.

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### 内容概要

本书是一部贯通西方公共行政百年发展历程的经典论著选集，以1880年伊顿的《英国文官制度改革》为开端，以1997年斯通的《政策悖论：政治决策的艺术》为结尾，精心选录了公共行政学百年发展历程中54篇具有代表性和影响力的经典论著，分别涉及公共行政学科典范、公共行政的政治背景、官僚制、组织理论、人力资源管理、预算过程、公共管理、公共政策及其分析、政策执行、项目评估、府际关系和行政伦理12个重要方面。

这些论著不仅反映了西方公共行政发展的历史脉络，也代表了当时西方公共行政最前沿的理论思想。本书第六版配有中文翻译版。

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### 作者简介

编者：（美国）杰伊·M·沙夫里茨（Jay M.Shafritz）（美国）艾伯特·C·海德（Albert C.Hyde）（美国）桑德拉·J·帕克斯（Sandra J.Parkes）杰伊·M·沙夫里茨（Jay M.Shafritz），美国匹兹堡大学公共与国际事务教授。

曾执教于科罗拉多大学丹佛分校、休斯顿大学明湖分校、纽约州立大学奥尔巴尼分校、伦斯勒理工学院等多所大学。

在公共事务、组织理论、管理学等领域撰写专业性和学术性著作达30多部。

艾伯特·C·海德（Albert C.Hyde），美国布鲁金斯研究所公共政策教育中心高级顾问。

曾在匹兹堡大学、旧金山州立大学、休斯顿大学、印第安纳大学等校执教，还曾供职于美国国务院和纽约州立法委员会。

撰写有《政府预算：理论、过程和政治》、《政府人事管理》等著作。

桑德拉·J·帕克斯（Sandra J.Parkes），美国犹他大学政治学系公共行政专业教师，主要教学和研究领域是组织行为、组织领导和变革、人力资源管理。

在企业、非营利组织和政府部门有十年的管理咨询经历。

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## 章节摘录

插图：This subject of orders has led us into the heart of the whole question of authority and consent. When we conceive of authority and consent as parts of an inclusive situation, does that not throw a flood of light on this question ?

The point of view here presented gets rid of several dilemmas which have seemed to puzzle people in dealing with consent. The feeling of being "under" someone, of "subordination," of "servility," of being "at the will of another," comes out again and again in the shop stewards' movement and in the testimony before the Coal Commission. One man said before the Coal Commission, "It is all right to work with anyone; what is disagreeable is to feel too distinctly that you are working under anyone." With is a pretty good preposition, not because it connotes democracy, but because it connotes functional unity, a much more profound conception than that of democracy as usually held. The study of the situation involves the with preposition. Then Sadie is not left alone by the head of the cloak department, nor does she have to obey her. The head of the department says, "Let's see how such cases had better be handled, then we'll abide by that." Sadie is not under the head of the department, but both are under the situation. Twice I have had a servant applying for a place ask me if she would be treated as a menial. When the first woman asked me that, I had no idea what she meant, I thought perhaps she did not want to do the roughest work, but later I came to the conclusion that to be treated as a menial meant to be obliged to be under someone, to follow orders without using one's own judgment. If we believe that what heightens self-respect increases efficiency, we shall be on our guard here.

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### 编辑推荐

《公共行政学经典(第5版)》：透过西方公共行政百年发展历程中数十位代表人物的代表作品，读者可以管窥公共行政学科的发展脉络，拓宽自身公共行政理论视野。

以下为《公共行政学经典(第5版)》涉及的54篇经典论著中的一部分：伍德罗·威尔逊：《行政学研究》（1887）弗兰克·J·古德诺：《政治与行政》（1912）马克斯·韦伯：《官僚制》（1922）伦纳德·D·怀特：《公共行政学研究导论》（1926）切斯特·I·巴纳德：《非正式组织及其同正式组织的关系》（1958）赫伯特·A·西蒙：《行政谚语》（1946）德怀特·沃尔多：《行政国家：结论》（1948）安东尼·唐斯：《官僚组织的生命周期》（1967）H·乔治·弗雷德里克森：《论新公共行政学》（1971）戴维·H·罗森布罗姆：《公共行政学理论与分权》（1985）

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