

<<公共行政学经典文选>>

图书基本信息

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前言

本书辑录的是西方公共行政研究中的一些经典的、有影响的文章。

编辑这样一本书出于以下的考虑：首先是这些文章所产生的持久影响，这当中许多是进行行政学研究的必读文章。

其次，让我们的学生有机会直接阅读英文原著，以弥补对这些文章片断了解的缺憾。

再者，也希望借此提高学生阅读专业英语资料的能力。

本书适宜于作为MPA(公共管理硕士)的专业教材，也可以作为大学本科高年级学生以及研究生的专业英语或行政思想理论方面的教材。

编辑此类著作可以说是我国行政学研究的第一次尝试，尽管我们曾给学生开设过有关这方面的课程。

我们选择这些文章的标准是：(1)公认的、经典性的或者其在某个时期具有代表性的文章。

(2)反映尤其是20世纪80年代以来西方行政最新发展的文章，这一部分主要集中在本书的第三章，其中的一些文章或许在目前还谈不上经典，但可以帮助我们了解这一时期西方行政理论的主要观点。

我们在本书中选录这些文章并不表明我们都赞成这些文章的观点，我们只是希望向读者展示整个行政学研究的各种有影响的观点。

在此，我们要向这些文章的作者表示敬意。

作为初步尝试，本书肯定有不尽人意之处，希望广大读者给予批评和指教。

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内容概要

本书选录的多为西方公共行政学研究的经典、有影响的重要文章，共30篇，分别出自伍德罗·威尔逊、弗兰克·古德诺、道格拉斯·麦克格雷戈、格拉汉姆·爱里森以及威廉·葛姆勒等西方著名学者之手。

阅读这些原汁原味的英文原著，有助于国内读者比较全面、准确地理解西方学者的主要观点，了解其各种流派的主要理论。

本书各章前均有编者撰写的中文背景分析，每篇文章前附有该文的中文内容摘要。

对于行政管理类专业学生来说，阅读本书可以提高其阅读专业英文资料的能力。

本书适宜于作为MPA（公共管理硕士）的专业教材，亦可作为大学本科高年级学生的专业英语及行政学理论教材。

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作者简介

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主要讲授公共行政理论、比较行政等课程。

在《公共行政与人力资源》和美国出版的《国际公共行政》等有影响的杂志上发表过学术论文，主编的著作有：《当代中国公共政策》、《公共行政学》、《行政学导论》等，专著有《官僚政治》等。

马国泉，美国加利福尼亚州立大学教授，加州大学洛杉矶分校行政领导研究中心主任。

讲授公共行政、比较政治、美国政府等课程。

在《太平洋事务》、《亚洲考察》、《国际公共行政》以及《中国行政管理》等杂志上发表过论文。中文著作主要有《美国公务员制和道德规范》（清华大学出版社出版）。

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It cannot possibly be denied that such things are true, but their generality can be denied. Emergency conditions are, almost by definition, rare in the normally functioning peaceful society. That this truism can be forgotten is due mainly to two reasons. First, rats have few motivations other than physiological ones, and since so much of the research upon motivation has been made with these animals, it is easy to carry the rat-picture over to the human being. Secondly, it is too often not realized that culture itself is an adaptive tool, one of whose main functions is to make the physiological emergencies come less and less often. In most of the known societies, chronic extreme hunger of the emergency type is rare, rather than common. In any case, this is still true in the United States. The average American citizen is experiencing appetite rather than hunger when he says "I am hungry." He is apt to experience sheer life-and-death hunger only by accident and then only a few times through his entire life. Obviously a good way to obscure the "higher" motivations, and to get a lopsided view of human capacities and human nature, is to make the organism extremely and chronically hungry or thirsty. Anyone who attempts to make an emergency picture into a typical one, and who will measure all of man's goals and desires by his behavior during extreme physiological deprivation is certainly being blind to many things. It is quite true that man lives by bread alone——when there is no bread. But what happens to man's desires when there is plenty of bread and when his belly is chronically filled ?

At once other (and " higher") needs emerge and these, rather than physiological hungers, dominate the organism. And when these in turn are satisfied, again new (and still" higher")

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媒体关注与评论

复旦版MPA系列教材引入了国外先进的公共管理理念，同时反映中国改革开放的实践与趋势。

--中国行政管理学会副会长、原MPA教育指导委员会顾问 夏书章复旦版MPA系列是面向实践、面向世界的探索性教材。

--复旦大学首席教授 曹沛霖

编辑推荐

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