

# 美國政治與政府

英漢對照

斯蒂芬·K·貝利編 江炳倫譯



AMERICAN POLITICS  
AND GOVERNMENT

英漢  
美國政治與政府

斯蒂芬·貝利編

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**AMERICAN POLITICS AND  
GOVERNMENT**

AMERICAN POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

美國政治與政府

## PREFACE TO BILINGUAL EDITION

The essays on American politics and government in this volume were originally Voice of America Forum Lectures. As was the case with the original broadcasts, the central purpose of this volume is to provide our readers with information on the American political process and explain the intricate system of American government. The complex relationships of shared and balanced power are described with great care. To the extent that it is possible to keep up with changes since the original lectures, facts and figures have been checked and updated.

The lecturers for this series, all eminent American political scientists, well-respected for their knowledge and expertise, are mostly from universities with large political science departments. Most are specialists in American Government, which is usually only one of the five or six fields within the Political Science departments at these universities. Other fields such as Political Theory, International Relations, Political Parties, Political Behavior, Constitutional Law, and Public Administration are also taught.

Most of the American Government specialists lecturing in this series used scientific research methods to acquire information and draw conclusions. But others, as the reader will note, were more subjective, basing their conclusions on value judgments. In some instances, such judgments may vary from lecturer to lecturer and thus may leave a mixed

## 英漢對照版序

本版所收討論美國政治與政府的論文，原本都是「美國之音論壇」的講演稿。一如原來的演講，本書的主旨，在給讀者提供一點關於美國政治程序的知識，解釋一下美國政府複雜的體制。政府分權和相互制衡的複雜關係在這裡敘述得比較仔細。關於美國政府在原講演廣播以後發生的變化，已盡力之所能一一補充校正。

發表演說的人，都是美國政治學上有名的學者專家，以學識淵博見解獨到受人敬重。他們大多在擁有龐大政治系的大學裡教書。這些人以講解美國政府見長，不過美國政府只是各大學政治系講授的五六門學科之一，其他尚有政治理論、國際關係、政黨、政治行為、憲法學和公共行政等科。

這些講解美國政府政治的學者專家，大部分都運用科學方法搜集資料，獲得結論。可是讀者可以看到，有些專家就比較主觀，所得結論，根據的是他們對於價值的判斷。有的時候，這些結論，可能篇篇不同，因之可能給人一種

impression. However, no attempt has been made to maintain consistency, for to do so would have been incompatible with the wide diversity of opinion on political matters that exists and is encouraged in the United States.

We hope that publication of this volume will, as far as may be possible, contribute to better understanding between the peoples of China and the United States.



混亂的印象。但是我們並沒有設法保持觀點一致，因為在政治事務上兼容并包、雜說紛陳，正是在美國已經存在、并為美國所鼓勵的現象。

我們希望這本書的出版，在可能範圍內，能有助於促進美中兩國人民的了解。

**Stephen K. Bailey**

Original editor and coordinator of this series  
which was first broadcast in 1964 and 1965.

斯蒂芬·K·貝利

本書主編·原講演稿於

1964—65年由美國之音廣播

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*Stephen K. Bailey, Vice President of the American Council on Education, was dean of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at the Ayracuse University when he edited this series of essays. A graduate of Hiram College, Dean Bailey received a Rhodes Scholarship that led to both the A.B. and M.A. degrees at Oxford (1939 and 1946 respectively). He has another M.A. from Harvard (1943) and was granted Harvard's Ph.D. (1948). With this armamentarium of academic studies, he has proceeded to a career brilliant academically and politically. From an associate professorship at Wesleyan University, Dr. Bailey took over the Osborn chair in Public Affairs at Princeton University (directing the Graduate Program of the Woodrow Wilson School there), before going to the Maxwell School. His political positions have included work with the Hoover Commission and the Mayorship of Middletown, Connecticut. Books on the Congress and politics as a profession have gained him numerous honors. Dean Bailey is the co-ordinator of this series.*



斯蒂芬·K·貝利現任美國教育學會副會長，編此書時任賽拉丘薩大學馬克斯威爾公民及公共事務研究院院長。

貝氏在海蘭學院畢業後，以羅德斯獎學金就讀於牛津大學，分別於一九三九及一九七四年在該大學獲得學士及碩士學位。他又在一九四三年獲得哈佛大學碩士學位，一九四八年獲哈佛大學授予哲學博士學位。由於上述學術修養，貝氏已成為一位在學術上和政治上都有輝煌成就的專才。

貝利博士先在威斯萊揚大學任副教授，其後接管普林斯頓大學公共事務奧斯本講座，負責主持該大學的胡德勞·威爾遜研究計劃，後轉任馬克斯威爾研究院院長。貝氏的政治職務包括任職於胡佛委員會及康涅狄格州米德城市長。貝氏著有若干關於國會及政治的專書，享譽甚隆。貝氏為本書主編人。

Stanley Kelley, Jr.

斯坦利·凱利

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*Stanley Kelley, Jr., Professor of Political Science at Princeton University, concerns himself with the relationship of partisan politics to governmental action. His A.B. and M.A. were awarded by the University of Kansas, his Ph.D. by Johns Hopkins University, where he became an instructor. Research took him to Rome on a Fulbright grant to study Italian party politics, and subsequently brought him to the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C. Such research has borne fruit in two books, Professional Public Relations and Political Power, and Political Campaigning; contributions to a third one, Presidential Election and Transition; and numerous scholarly articles, including "Politics and Pedagogy," which appeared in The Journal of Politics for 1954. A member of the editorial board of Public Opinion Quarterly, he has rendered practical service to the McClellan Committee of the U.S. Senate and to the Maryland School and Finance Commission.*

# 1 THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Stanley Kelley, Jr.

In this chapter I shall discuss some basic features of the American constitutional system and some of its founders' purposes.

I shall devote time to the second item because I am convinced that it helps one to understand the first. I believe, and I think I can show, that a knowledge of the outlook and objectives of the men who wrote the federal Constitution is a good introduction to understanding American governmental institutions and practices as they exist now, even though modern American government is vastly more complex and more extensive in its exercise of powers than anything envisioned in 1787. A knowledge of its origins contributes a great deal to understanding the government of the United States, because, like the governments of many of today's new nations but unlike those of many older states, it was a deliberate creation at a point in time. Its principal institutions were set up all at once, by particular men, with particular purposes in mind. It was a government that came into being by design. To appreciate a painting, it is helpful to know what the painter had in mind; so to understand the American constitutional system, it is useful to know something of the purposes of those who planned it.

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斯坦利·凱利是普林斯頓大學政治學教授，他對政黨政治和政府活動的關係甚感興趣。他的學士和碩士學位都是在堪薩斯大學獲得，博士學位由約翰霍普金斯大學頒給，其後即在該校擔任助教。他在富布賴特獎金資助之下到羅馬研究意大利政黨政治，隨後到華盛頓的布魯金斯研究所研究。這方面的研究成果，使他寫了兩本著作：「專業的公共關係和政治權力」及「政治競選」同時他對第三本書「總統選舉與轉變」下了不少工夫。此外他還寫了很多學術論文，包括一九五四年出版的政治學雜誌中刊載的「政治學和教育學」。他是「民意季刊」編輯部的成員。他對美國參議院的麥克萊倫委員會，馬里蘭州學校和財務委員會都有切實的貢獻。

B. Kelly



# 第一章 美國的憲政體系

斯坦利·凱利

本章討論美國憲政體系的若干基本特點，以及美國制憲者的一些目標。

我深信多討論後者有助於了解前者，因為即使近代美國政府，在執行權力時，較諸一七八七年所能想像的要複雜和廣泛得多，然而說明制憲諸先賢的見解與目標，對於了解美國現行政府的制度與實踐，是一個很好的指引。能追本溯源，有助於我們對美國政府有深入的認識，因為美國并非如許多古老的國家，而是如許多新興國家一樣，其政府是某一個時代存心創造出來的東西。美國政府的主要機構，係由若干特定人士依照他們的心中特殊目標，同時成立的。這是一個經過設計而建立的政府。了解畫家的構思，有助於我們欣賞他的畫；同樣，知道開國制憲人士的目標，有助於我們了解美國的憲政體系。