

英文政治學綱要
OUTLINES IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE
FOR CHINESE STUDENTS

A SYLLABUS WITH ANSWERS TO TWENTY-EIGHT
REPRESENTATIVE QUESTIONS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

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FOREWORD

Although insisting that political philosophy has long figured in Chinese literature, Professor Hsu has organized his syllabus on the model of Western texts and his references are to Western materials. He thus recognizes that modern political science is essentially Western. Its principles were formulated by men who had observed the state in Europe and America. Its data are familiar to students of Occidental history.

In view of the extraordinary differences of Oriental institutions, is the subject worth presenting to Chinese undergraduates? And if so, how should it be presented? Mr. Hsu believes the subject one of great importance for China for reasons set forth in the answers to the second and twenty-seventh questions proposed in the appendix. The whole book is a guide to the method which he has found effective in his own teaching in China.

The outline follows the usual organization of the subject in Western textbooks, but suggestions are repeatedly made for the introduction of Chinese material and the questions at the end of each section frequently point the way in which political science may contribute to the solution of current Chinese problems.

In the present age of communications Western ideas will penetrate the East, and Eastern ideas the West, and in their trail will come many changes in the

processes of life. These changes will be effected more pleasantly if the ideas are received rather than imposed, and such a reception requires that the initiative be taken by thinkers before it is too late. Mr. Hsu has taken such an initiative in one field. He has attempted to show Chinese teachers and students how to fit Western political science to Chinese needs. Whatever may be the success of his attempt—and the only test is the experience of Chinese teachers and students in using the book—his pioneering effort is one which educators in China may consider with profit.

QUINCY WRIGHT.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 1929.

PREFACE

This outline is intended primarily for college students in China. Our colleges, as a rule, provide a course in "Introduction to Political Science" for the first- and second-year students; and, in most cases, English textbooks are used. The usual difficulty of using foreign texts is the negligence of Chinese conditions and Chinese problems. Throughout the present treatise, the author embodies political problems in China as a part of the general study; thereby the instructor is obliged to supply information concerning problems at home as he goes along. A number of "questions for discussion" are devoted to Chinese government and politics; and every week the instructor and the students may discuss these problems together. In as much as these discussion topics require preparation and study, students who are assigned a topic ought to be given sufficient time for preparation; and the topics ought to be assigned only after the lecture for the chapter has been completed. The answers to the twenty-eight representative questions in the Appendix may be of help to both the instructor and the students as to how each discussion topic should be presented. These answers contain also valuable information concerning various political problems and the ways of studying political science.

This outline was originally used in 1925-1926 when the author taught the first course in political science

in Yen-ching University. Several improvements have since been made in accordance with the changing political conditions in China and as a result of the appearance of new books on political science. The author is indebted to Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh for permission to quote from the University of Iowa Bulletin on "Political Science, the Study of Government"; to the National Institute of Public Administration, Washington, D. C., for the program on "Public Administration"; to Professor Quincy Wright for writing a Foreword; and to Miss Dora Bent for compiling the Index.

LEONARD S. HSU.

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OUTLINES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR CHINESE STUDENTS.

PART I. INTRODUCTORY

CHAPTER I

THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE COURSE, AND METHODS OF STUDY

A. REQUIREMENTS OF THE COURSE

I. *Time.* The suitable schedule for the present outline is three class hours each week throughout the year (thirty-six weeks). At least two of these should be devoted to lectures and the discussion of questions arising therein. The third hour may be devoted to the discussion of questions arising during the week either in direct connection with the substance of the course or current political movements and events. It is highly advisable that written papers covering the material assigned for reading, the lectures of the past week, and especially current political events, be called for at least once in two weeks.

II. *Text.* In case the instructor desires to adopt English texts for the course, R. G. Gettell's "Introduction to Political Science," latest edition, and M. J.

Bau's "Modern Democracy in China," may be considered. These two books are brief, systematic treatments of the subjects concerned and are very suitable to the average students in the colleges in China. Many other books, each of which has its peculiar advantages, may also be considered for adaptability in the classroom; for example:

J. W. Garner: "Introduction to Political Science"

W. Wilson: "The State"

Stephen Leacock: "Elements of Political Science"

J. Q. Dealey: "The Development of the State"

W. F. Willoughby: "The Nature of the State"

F. J. Goodnow: "Principles of Constitutional Government"

W. F. Willoughby: "The Government of Modern States"

Willoughby & Rogers: "An Introduction to the Problems of Government"

James Bryce: "Modern Democracies"

H. J. Laski: "The Grammar of Politics"

III. *References.* The limitation of time precludes the settlement of all discussions which might arise concerning points in lectures or reading. The instructor and the assistants should discuss any obscure points; they should be found in their offices during certain established hours. In many cases further reading and study is desirable, and so a selected number of books should be reserved on the reference shelves in the college library. Other books on special subjects will be noticed at certain points in the lectures, and it is urged

that the students familiarize themselves with the author and the general contents of each book mentioned.

IV. *Current Topics.* The reading of current papers and magazines is most strongly urged. It is impossible to understand modern political thought and action without studying the changing current of everyday affairs as reflected in the newspapers and magazines. Each student must adopt at least one weekly magazine and make it a point to keep up with the news and the discussions of each issue. It is always desirable in democracy, for one who would be well informed, to select two or even three periodicals holding different views on political and social questions and follow them as faithfully as possible.

V. *Term Papers.* The lack of careful scholarship in China shows defective discipline in methods in university studies. It is urged, therefore, that the instructor require the students of his class to write four papers of different character. One should be a bibliographical report in political science. One paper should relate to the historical survey of a political institution; e. g., "The History of the Kuomintang in China." One paper should be an analytical study of one particular political institution, e. g., "The Organization and Functions of the Mixed Court in Shanghai." The fourth should be a discussion paper; e. g., a paper on "How May the Unequal Treaties Be Abolished?" The method of preparing a bibliographical report is discussed here. For other papers, the instructor should advise students on such matters as organization of the paper, footnotes, references, quotations, etc.

B. POLITICAL SCIENCE AS A SUBJECT OF UNIVERSITY STUDY¹

I. *For Whom.* Political science as a university study is not addressed to any one special group of professional, semiprofessional, or junior college students. On the contrary, the study of government is universal in its appeal, touching vitally the interests of all university students as citizens, as voters or prospective voters, and as future leaders in public affairs. This very general appeal is seen in the following designation of students for whom courses in political science are usually intended:

- Freshman students
- Sophomore students
- Women students
- General students
- Pre-Law students
- Pre-Commerce and Commerce students
- Students majoring in Political Science
- Students majoring in Sociology
- Students majoring in Economics
- Students majoring in History
- Students majoring in Education
- Students majoring in Journalism
- Students preparing to teach Government
- Students preparing to teach Civics
- Students preparing to direct Forensic Work
- Graduate students in Political Science

II. *For What Purpose.* The purposes for which university students now study political science and for which courses are offered at the college or university

¹ This section is largely based upon the *Bulletin of the State University of Iowa*, New Series No. 370, pp. 5-8. The author is indebted to Professor Benjamin F. Shambaugh for his permission to quote from this Bulletin.

are quite distinct. Definitely stated, the study of government aims to train and prepare men and women for

- Responsible citizenship
- Intelligent voting
- Efficient public service
- Leadership in public affairs
- The holding of public office
- The organization of public opinion
- The study of law
- The study of social sciences
- The teaching of the social sciences

This statement of the purposes of instruction in political science suggests very definitely that the study of government not only aims to furnish information and inculcate an intelligent appreciation of the legislative and regulative functions of government, but seeks also to inspire ideals of political action. The successful outcome of democracy as a political experiment depends upon knowledge and character. Unless there is a wide diffusion of political knowledge accompanied by a program of character building, the democratic experiment will certainly fail. It is the appreciation of this simple truth more than anything else that has led to the recent great advancement in the teaching of government in colleges and universities.

III. *What Does It Mean?* That there are those who do not know what political science means is not surprising; for relatively few people have studied government as they have studied geography, mathematics, botany, language, or history. Everybody knows that there is government; but not every one understands that the

study of government is political science. In fact, it is only recently that political science has come to be one of the leading branches of instruction in colleges and universities. In the secondary and elementary schools it is still much neglected. Inadequately presented under such titles as "Civics" and "Community Civics," it is sometimes confused with history and social problems.

What, then, is this political science, this study of government? Let us see. The peoples of the world are grouped into nations, most of which are organized politically. There are between sixty and seventy of these politically organized nations in the world to-day. The politically organized nation we call the state; and the organization of the state — that is, the organized machinery of the state, its offices, departments, and institutions — we call government. And so we come to know political science as the study of the state and government. The distinctive contribution of political science as the study of government has recently been formulated in these words:

Political science is the study of the state, a term which includes all forms of political organization. It deals with the life of men as organized under government and law. As its distinctive contribution to the social studies, it gives an understanding of social control by means of law and of the promotion of general welfare by means of governmental action.

Political science includes a study of the organization and the activities of states, and of the principles

and ideals which underlie political organization and activities. It deals with the relations among men which are controlled by the state, with the relations of men to the state itself, and with those aspects of international life that come under political control. It considers the problems of adjusting political authority to individual liberty, and of determining the distribution of governing power among the agencies through which the state's will is formed, expressed, and executed.

Political science seeks to develop in individuals a sense of their rights and responsibilities as members of the state, and a realization of the significance of law. It substitutes accurate information and intelligent opinion for emotions and prejudices as a basis for forming judgments in politics and world affairs.

If this statement is too general and abstract, political science may be viewed more simply in the light of the language of the courses through which it is presented in a university. A careful reading of the titles of such courses will reveal the nature and extent of the subject matter of political science. The following are the titles of courses offered by a typical department of political science:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Introduction to Political Science | Local Government |
| Chinese Government | Provincial Administration |
| Modern Governments | Political Parties |
| Comparative Governments | National Administration |
| Municipal Government | Contemporary Legislation |
| Municipal Administration | Diplomatic and Consular Service |
| | Constitutional Law |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| International Law | World Politics |
| Parliamentary Law | Jurisprudence |
| Statute Lawmaking | Civil Law of Rome |
| Oriental Political Ideas | Common Law of England |
| Political Geography | Teaching of Government |
| Modern Political Scientists | Content of Civics Courses |
| Colonial Government | Political Philosophy |
| World Government | |

C. HOW TO PREPARE A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

I. *Definition.* A bibliography is a list of books relating to a given subject.

II. *Value: The Tool for Scholarship*

1. Absolute essentiality to scientific research.
2. Systematic manner of collecting materials.
3. Accuracy.

III. *Instructions on Preparing the Report*

1. Choose a definite subject.
2. Purchase at first 200 or more "3 × 5" white cards (the size of library cards) at about 10 to 15 cents per hundred cards.
3. Purchase, if possible, a box large enough to contain these cards.
4. Find out sources of new publications.
5. Put the name of only one book or magazine article on each card. For each publication, five things must be indicated:
 - a. The name of the author on the top line left, family name before other names.
 - b. The title of the publication on the second line, underlined.