

請將下列各題之大意寫出，並加以評論。共四題，請注意每題之配分。

1. Reinventing government was the label attached to a broad set of reforms. Reinvention's fundamental ideas were contained in the first report of the National Performance Review (NPR) which President Clinton created immediately following his election in 1992. The NTR report contained 384 major recommendations which covered twenty-seven different agencies and one federal system (including procurement, human resources management, and financial management). In line with its objectives of simplifying and streamlining government, the NPR report emphasized the need to cut rules and regulations wherever possible, to decentralize and/or delegate both authority and program delivery, to empower employees and customers and to eliminate any services and programs that were no longer necessary. The NTR report also recommended cutting the federal workforce by 12 percent (equivalent to 252,000 positions) over a five-year period and it estimated that \$108 billion could be saved by implementing its recommendations. Much of the emphasis at this initial stage was on creating new expectations of, and mechanisms for, accountability: the "new" accountability would be to employees, to customers and to performance. (25%)
2. American federalism is complicated and unstable. The design calls for functions to be divided between the national government and the states, but just how is left open to political and judicial dispute. Although the US Constitution grants the national government specific powers, and reserves all other powers that are not prohibited to the states or to the people, the fact that many of the specific powers are imprecisely defined while the reserved powers are indescribable except in the broadest of terms has engendered endless debate and conflict about which level of government has, or should have, particular powers. Some have argued that the Constitution establishes a system of "dual federalism" in which each level of government is regarded as competent within a particular sphere of activity. The remit of the national government is normally deemed to encompass defense, foreign policy, and the maintenance of economic markets. Others have contended that the Constitution establishes a system of "cooperative federalism" in which the various levels of government in the United States can cooperate in providing goods and services. (25%)

試科目	政治學	系別	公行學	考試時間	7:00-8:00 日(上) 午第1節 星期 五 下 11:30
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國立政治大學圖書館

3. US politics is not only a matter of expediency and compromise: it is also a contest of ideas. Until recently their quality was generally enhanced by "think-tanks": nonprofit institutions distinct from the academic world and unattached to party or government. Their role was to conduct independent research into policy issues and to disseminate the findings to politicians, administrators, and the media. Think-tanks such as the Hoover institution or the Brookings Institute had discernible leanings, to the right and the liberal left respectively. In recent years that model has been all but destroyed. Think-tanks have become more ideological and partisan, tied by one hand to the corporations and foundations which fund them and by the other to the political parties for which they provide intellectual weight and a veneer of disinterested legitimacy. (20%)
4. Governments have a number of instruments at their disposal to promote economic growth and development. As the international economy has become more important for the American economy, government can, and must, utilize its power to intervene in that economy in a variety of ways. These powers include acting as an advocate in a number of international fora such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and supporting international trade directly through the Export-Import Bank. At the national level there are a variety of programs to support business through loans, subsidies, insurance, and a variety of other policy instruments. Moreover, we should remember that in the United States the federal government is not the only public actor of importance for economic policy. The states have a great deal of autonomy to make their own budgetary decisions, so that even if the federal government attempts to manage the economy through its budget those efforts may be thwarted by subnational governments. State governments also play a major role in promoting economic growth within their own borders and in regulating industries that have an impact on their citizens. Even local governments have substantial autonomy in budgeting, regulation and economic promotion, including having trade representatives in foreign countries. The tax incentives offered by subnational governments often help businesses, but the multiple and often competing regulations can be harmful to those same industries. (30%)

考試科目	管理概論	系別	公共行政系	考試時間	7月8日 星期五 下午第3節 3:10-4:30
國立政治大學圖書館					
壹.	管理學是否科學？優秀的管理人才要具備那些管理能力？ (25%)				
貳.	管理思想的演進，大致可分成幾個階段？請簡單說明每一階段的代表人物及其觀點？(25%)				
參.	非營利組織之特色？非營利組織有那些管理問題？如何解決？(25%)				
肆.	面臨全球化的衝擊，組織任務變成複雜又艱鉅，未來所需要的管理者，將具備那些特色和能力？(25%)				