

註 釋

- [註 一] *Who's Who in America* (1978-1979), Volume 2 (Chicago: Marquis Who's Who, Inc.), p. 2989.
- [註 二] 參閱 Herbert A. Simon, *Administrative Behavior: A Study of Decision-Making Process in Administrative Organization*, 3rd. ed. (New York: The Free Press, 1976), pp. XXXVII-XXXIX.
- [註 三] Lee Cameron McDonald, *Western Political Theory: The Modern Age* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1962), pp. 481-482.
- [註 四] David Easton, "Introduction: the Current Meaning of Behavioralism in Political Science", in James C. Charlesworth (ed.), *The Limit of Behavioralism in Political Science* (Philadelphia: The American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1962), p. 22.
- [註 五] 邏輯實證論 (logical positivism) 和邏輯經驗論 (logical empiricism) 略有不同。後者是前者和美國的實效主義論 (pragmatism) 的合流。參閱: Philipp Frank, *Modern Science and Its Philosophy* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1949), pp. 37-39.
- [註 六] *Idem.*
- [註 七] *Ibid.*, p. 48.
- [註 八] Morton White, *The Age of Analysis—The 20th Century Philosophers* (New York: The New American Library of World Literature, 1955), pp. 203-205.
- [註 九] 徐道鄰, 行為科學概論, 台北友聯出版社 60 年初版, 頁 4 ~ 6。
- [註 十] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, op. cit., pp. 45-46.
- [註 十一] David B. Truman, "The Inspect on Political Science of The Revolution in the Behavioral Sciences", in *Research Frontiers in Politics & Governmental* (Washington: The Broakings Institution, 1955), pp. 202-203.
- [註 十二] H. D. Lasswell, *Politics: Who Gets What, When, How* (New York: The World Publishing Company, 1958).
- [註 十三] David B. Truman, *The Government Process—Political Interests and Public Opinion* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1951).
- [註 十四] David Easton, *The Political System* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1953).
- [註 十五] Robert A. Dahl. "The Behavioral Approach in Political Science: Epitaph for Monument to a Successful Protest", *American Political Science Review* 55 (1961), pp. 763-772.
- [註 十六] 雷飛龍, "行政行為簡介" 手稿, 頁 6。
- [註 十七] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 16.
- [註 十八] *Ibid.*, XLVII-XLVIII.

- [註十九] *Ibid.*, p. 42.
- [註二十] 賽蒙對於傳統之行政學的批評，主要是針對古立克（L. Gulick）和烏偉克（L. Urwick）等人的著作而言的。他所提的兩本書是指 Gulick 和 Urwick 二人合編的「行政學論文集」*Papers on the Science of Administration* (New York: Institute of Public Administration, 1937). 和烏偉克的「行政學要義」*The Elements of Administration* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1945).
- [註二十一] L. Gulick, "Notes on the Theory of Organization," in Gulick & Urwick (eds), *op. cit.*, pp. 15-30.
- [註二十二] 雷飛龍，「行政行為簡介」手稿，頁 9~10。
- [註二十三] M. H. Marx, "The General Nature of Theory Construction", in M. H. Marx (ed.), *Theory in Contemporary Psychology* (New York: Macmillan, 1963), Chap. 2.
- [註二十四] Simon, *op. cit.*, p. 37.
- [註二十五] 華力進，「賽蒙氏行政學研究方法」，東方雜誌，復刊第三卷第二期，頁 57。
- [註二十六] Herbert A. Simon, "Administrative Decision-Making", *Public Administration Review*, Vol. 25 (March 1965), p. 36.
- [註二十七] Herbert A. Simon, "Notes on the Observation and Measurement of Political Power," in Herbert A. Simon (ed.), *Models of Man* (New York: John Wiley, 1957), pp. 74-76.
- [註二十八] 楊國樞等著，社會及行為科學研究法，上冊，東華書局印行，67年7月再版，頁 19~21。
- [註二十九] H. A. Simon, and James G. March, *Organizations* (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1958), pp. 4-6.
- [註三十] Herbert A. Simon, Donald W. Smithburg, and Victor A. Thompson, *Public Administration* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1956), pp. 180-181.
- [註三十一] *Ibid.*, p. 182.
- [註三十二] Simon, *Models of Man*, pp. 184-185.
- [註三十三] Herbert J. Storing, "The Science of Administration: Herbert A. Simon," in Herbert J. Storing (ed.), *Essays on The Scientific Study of Politics* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1962), p. 123.
- [註三十四] H. A. Simon, et. al, "Discussion on Charmer Perry's The Semantics of Political Science," *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. 44 (June 1950), pp. 407-411.
- [註三十五] Simon, *models of Man*, pp. 88-89.
- [註三十六] *Ibid.*, p. viii.
- [註三十七] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 46-47.
- [註三十八] *Ibid.*, pp. 62-63.
- [註三十九] *Ibid.*, pp. 63-66.
- [註四十] *Ibid.*, p. 73.

- [註四十一] *Ibid.*, p. 184.
- [註四十二] *Ibid.*, p. 67.
- [註四十三] H. A. Simon and J. G. March, *op. cit.*, p. 137.
- [註四十四] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 69.
- [註四十五] 鄭金倉，賽蒙學說述評，政大公共行政研究所 65 年碩士論文，頁 111 ~ 112。
- [註四十六] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, 1947, p. 23; 1957, p. 202; 1976, p. xxvii; and *Models of Man*, p. 1.
- [註四十七] Simon & March, *op. cit.*, p. 138; see also Simon, *Models of Man*, pp. 197-198.
- [註四十八] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 40-41, and 80-84.
- [註四十九] *Ibid.*, p. xxviii; see also John C. Harsanyi, "Rational Choice Models of Political Behavior VS. Functionist and Conformist Theories," *World Politics*, 1969, Vol. 21, pp. 513-538.
- [註五十] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. xxviii-xxxi, 38-41, 80-81, 240-244, and 272.
- [註五十一] Dennis J. Palumbo, "Organization Theory and Political Science," in Fred I. Greenstein and Nelson W. Polsby (eds.), *Handbook of Political Science*, Vol. 2 (California: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1975), p. 332.
- [註五十二] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 76-77.
- [註五十三] D. J. Palumbo, *op. cit.*, pp. 332-333.
- [註五十四] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 68-70.
- [註五十五] Simon and March, *op. cit.*, p. 140.
- [註五十六] *Ibid.*, pp. 140-141, 169.
- [註五十七] 組織之所以能夠擴大個人的理性，根據賽蒙氏的分析，主要是由於下列的四種原因：
1. 組織可以透過分工的手段，劃分組織中各個成員的工作，指派並責成每人所應完成的特殊任務。此外，它更能透過組織內的“集體的主觀”，提出“接近客觀”的理性決策，以指導並限制個人對某些任務的偏差。
 2. 基於個人對組織的認同心理和效率觀念，組織可以運用權力、溝通、以及訓練等方式，使組織中的個人在決策時，能夠知道更多的行為選項和行為結果，藉此得以維持一定的目標，並選擇最能達成目標的途徑。
 3. 組織可以透過標準作業程序的建立，幫助個人確定作業的方向，以減少個人的理性限制，並縮短個人的考慮時間。
 4. 組織可以透過權威和影響系統的建立，以利組織中各項決策的傳達。
- 參閱 Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 102-103.
- [註五十八] Simon, *Models of Man*, p. 253.
- [註五十九] Herbert A. Simon, "Rationality As Process and As Product of Thought," *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 68, No. 2 (May 1978), p. 9-10.
- [註六十] _____, "Applying Information Technology to Organization Design", *Public Administration Review* (May/June 1973), p. 277.

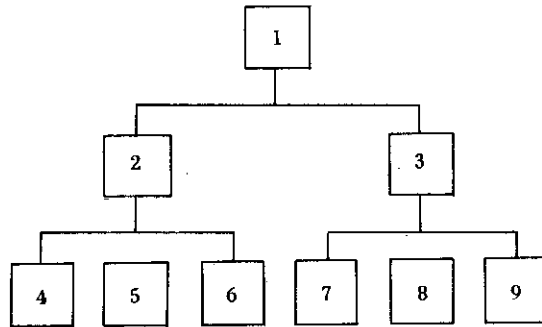
- [註六十一] Anthony Downs, *An Economic Theory of Democracy* (New York: Harper and Row, 1957), p. 25.
- [註六十二] Charles E. Lindbloom, "The Science of Muddling Through." *Public Administration*, Vol. 19 (1959); pp. 79-88.
- [註六十三] Anthony Downs, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-36.
- [註六十四] Simon and March, *op. cit.*, pp. 169-171.
- [註六十五] *Ibid.*, p. 11.
- [註六十六] *Ibid.*, pp. 166-167.
- [註六十七] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 335-340.
- [註六十八] Simon and March, *op. cit.*, pp. 166-167.
- [註六十九] Talcott Parsons, *Structure and Process in Modern Societies* (New York: The Free Press, 1960), pp. 60-96; Thomas A. Pettit, "A Behavioral Theory of Management," *Academy of Management Journal* (December, 1967), pp. 341-350.
- [註七十] Herbert A. Simon, *The Shape of Automation* (New York: Harper and Row, 1965), p. 98.
- [註七十一] *Ibid.*, pp. 99-102.
- [註七十二] Simon, Smithburg, and Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 211.
- [註七十三] *Ibid.*, p. 201.
- [註七十四] Luther Gulick, "Notes on the Theory of Organization," in L. Gulick and Lyndall Urwick (eds.), *Papers on the Science of Administration* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1937), p. 15.
- [註七十五] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 32-35.
- [註七十六] Herbert A. Simon, *The New Science of Management Decision* (New York: Harper and Row, 1960), pp. 37-38.
- [註七十七] L. Burns and G. M. Stalker, *The Management of Innovation* (London: Tavistock Publication, 1964), p. 104; James Thompson, *Organization in Action* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1967); and Peter Blau, "Decentralization in Bureaucracies," in Mayer Zald (ed.), *Power in Organizations* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1970), p. 169.
- [註七十八] "實質理性" (substantive rationality) 與"功能理性" (functional rationality), 乃是兩個相對的名詞, 前者涉及目標的選擇, 後者則涉及程序的運用。參閱: Fred I. Greenstein and Nelson W. Polsby, *op. cit.*, pp. 347 ff. and p. 356.
- [註七十九] *Ibid.*, p. 357.
- [註八十] *Ibid.*, p. 358.
- [註八十一] Simon, "Rationality as Process and as Production of Thought", *op. cit.*, pp. 7-8.
- [註八十二] Simon, *The Shape of Automation*, pp. 109-110; and *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 296-298.

- [註八十三] E. S. Brightman and R. N. Beck, *An Introduction to Philosophy*, 3rd. ed. (Massachusetts: Newton Center, 1963), p. 186.
- [註八十四] 目的與手段之間只是一種相對的意義，而且，彼此間的關係也不是完全像鎖鏈般一環一環地相互緊扣著；二者之間的關係，也無法加以截然的劃分，通常一手段可以達成多種目的，同時，階層愈高，二者的關係愈不清楚。詳見 Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, Chap. 3.
- [註八十五] John F. Due and Robert W. Clower, *Intermediate Economic Analysis* 5th. ed. (New York: Richard D. Irwin, 1933), pp. 437-438.
- [註八十六] P. Breton and Dale A. Henning, *Planning Theory* (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1931), pp. 119-129.
- [註八十七] “內在社會環境”與“外在社會環境”為政治系統論著，David. Easton 所常用。般說來，前者是指國內之環境；後者則指國際之環境。
- [註八十八] 易君博，政治學論文集：理論與方法，台灣省教育會出版，69年8月三版，頁91。
- [註八十九] Greenstein and Polsby, *op. cit.*, p. 353.
- [註九十] Rue Bucher, “Social Process and Power in a Medical School.” in Mayer Zald (ed.), *Power in Organizations* (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1970).
- [註九十一] Robert Dubin, “Power, Function, and Organization.” *Pacific Sociological Review*, No. 6, (1963), pp. 16-24.
- [註九十二] James Thompson, *Organizations in Action* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967), p. 15.
- [註九十三] Michel Crozier, *The Bureaucratic Phenomenon* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964), p. 168.
- [註九十四] Herbert A. Simon, “Notes on the Observation and Measurement of Power,” *Journal of Politics*, Vol. 15 (1957), pp. 500-516.
- [註九十五] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 128.
- [註九十六] *Ibid.*, p. 125.
- [註九十七] *Ibid.*, p. 130.
- [註九十八] Max Weber, *The Theory of Social and Economic Organization*, Translated and edited by A. M. Henderson and Talcott Parsons (New York: Oxford University Press, 1947), p. 152.
- [註九十九] Harold Lasswell and Abraham Kaplan, *Power and Society: A Framework for Political Inquiry* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1950), p. 47.
- [註一〇〇] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 131-133.
- [註一〇一] Greenstein and Polsby, *op. cit.*, p. 354.
- [註一〇二] Ted Sorenson, “You Get to Walk to Work.” *New York Times Magazine*, (March 1967), p. 19.
- [註一〇三] J. G. March and H. A. Simon, *op. cit.*, pp. 166-167.
- [註一〇四] 雷飛龍譯，H. A. Simon, D. Smithburg and V. Thompson 原著，行政學，台灣正

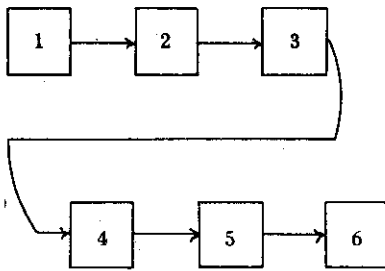
中書局出版，53年2月初版，頁229。

- [註一〇五] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 134.
- [註一〇六] *Ibid.*, p. 135.
- [註一〇七] *Ibid.*, pp. 141-147.
- [註一〇八] Chester I. Barnard, *The Functions of the Executive*, 19th ed. (New York: The Free Press, 1970), p. 82.
- [註一〇九] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 154.
- [註一一〇] Barnard, *op. cit.*, p. 175-181.
- [註一一一] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 163.
- [註一一二] William G. Scott, "Communication and Centralization of Organization." *The Journal of Communication* (March 1963), pp. 3-11.
- [註一一三] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 165.
- [註一一四] Herbert A. Simon, "Theories of Decision Making in Economics and Behavioral Science." *American Economic Review* (June 1959), pp. 269-270.
- [註一一五] *Ibid.*, pp. 272-274.
- [註一一六] Amati Etzioni, *Modern Organizations* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1965), p. 8.
- [註一一七] March and Simon, *op. cit.*, pp. 52 ff.
- [註一一八] Chester I. Barnard, *op. cit.*, pp. 56-59, and Chaps. xi, xvi.
- [註一一九] H. Simon, D. Smithburg, and V. Thompson, *op. cit.*, pp. 381-382. 以及雷飛龍譯，前書，頁411~412。
- [註一二〇] H. A. Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 111-112. See also William G. Scott and Terence R. Mitchell, *Organization Theory: A Structural and Behavioral Analysis* (New York: Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1976), pp. 221-223.
- [註一二一] *Ibid.*, p. 117.
- [註一二二] *Ibid.*, pp. 113-122. 參閱雷飛龍，“行政行為簡介”手稿，頁16~17。
- [註一二三] Simon, Smithburg, and Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 381.
- [註一二四] March and Simon, *op. cit.*, p. 166.
- [註一二五] Francis E. Rourke, *Bureaucracy, Politics, and Public Policy*, 2nd ed. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1976), p. 136.
- [註一二六] 此三種互動型態乃是 James Thompson 所提出。所謂“波及性互動”(pooled interaction)，乃指每一部門都對整體提供其個別的貢獻，並從整體中得到支持。惟在各個部門之間，並不必然的保有直接的互動行為存在。“連續性的互動”(sequential interaction)，是指各個部門間的直接性互賴行為得以確定，而且其間的互動次序又得以確定，便稱為一種“連續性的互動”。至於“互惠式的互動”，是指：當每一個單位的輸出，變為其他單位的輸入，而且在互惠的條件下，每一個參與的單位，都會自然而然的被滲入其他單位的特質成份時，即稱為“互惠或互動”。可用下列圖形表示之。

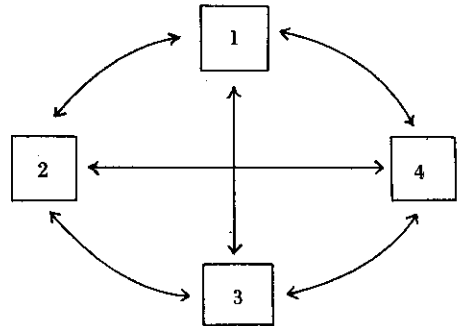
A. 波及式互動



B. 連續式互動



C. 互惠式互動



參閱：James D. Thompson, *Organizations in Action* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1967), pp. 54-55.

〔註一二七〕 Simon, Smithburg, and Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 402.

〔註一二八〕 *Ibid.*, pp. 404.

〔註一二九〕 Randall B. Ripley, *Congress: Process and Policy* (New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1975), p. 257.

〔註一三〇〕 *Idem.*

〔註一三一〕 G. Russell Ripe, "Congressional Liaison: The Executive Branch Consolidates Its Relations with Congress," *Public Administration Review*, Vol. 26 (March 1966), p. 22.

〔註一三二〕 林鐘沂，美國官僚制度在政策形成過程中如何爭取政治支持，政大碩士論文，68年6月，頁192~194。

〔註一三三〕 V. O. Key, *Politics, Parties, and Pressure Groups* (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1947), p. 711.

〔註一三四〕 Simon, Smithburg, and Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 410. 雷飛龍譯，前書，頁444~445。

- [註一三五] ◆九七九年一月十日，CBS晚間新聞評論。
- [註一三六] Simon, Smithburg, and Thompson, *op cit.*, p. 411. 雷飛龍譯，前書，頁 446。
- [註一三七] *Idem.*
- [註一三八] Micheal P. Smith, "Pluralism Revisited" in (ed.), *Politics in America: Studies in Policy Analysis* (New York: Random House, 1974), pp. 13-25.
- [註一三九] Philip Selznick, *TVA and the Grass Roots* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1949), p. 13.
- [註一四〇] 林鍾沂，前書，頁 171。
- [註一四一] Louis W. Koenig, *Toward a Democracy: A Brief Introduction to American Government* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1973), p. 250.
- [註一四二] William L. Morrow, *Public Administration: Politics and the Political System* (New York: Random House, 1975), p. 84.
- [註一四三] 林鍾沂，前書，頁 180 ~ 181。
- [註一四四] 金耀基編譯，Fred W. Riggs 著，*行政生態學*，3 版，台北商務書局 62 年版，頁 15 ~ 18。
- [註一四五] Ira Sharkansky, *Public Administration: Policy-Making in Governmental Agencies*, 3rd ed. (Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Company, 1975), p. 229.
- [註一四六] Francis E. Rourke (ed.), *Bureaucratic Power in National Politics* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1965), p. xiv.
- [註一四七] *Ibid.*, p. 188.
- [註一四八] Charles O. Jones, "The Limits of Public Support: Air Pollution Agency Development," *Public Administration Review*, Vol. 32 (September/October 1974), pp. 502-508, 並參閱林鍾沂，前書，頁 158 ~ 164。
- [註一四九] 按適應 (adaptation) 一詞有廣狹二義：狹義的適應，乃指生物體為了使其本身緩慢的適合其環境，而改變其內在 (internal) 的性質而言；廣義的適應，除了上述的順應之外，還進一步去改變環境，以適合其本身的需求。前一種消極性的順應，稱為“調整” (adjustment)，而後一種積極性的順應，稱之為“適應” (adaptation)。
- [註一五〇] William Morris (ed.), *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (Taipei, Taiwan: Mei Ya Publications, Inc., 1969), p. 14.
- [註一五一] 金耀基編譯，前書，頁 163。
- [註一五二] Simon, Smithburg, and Thompson, *op cit.*, pp. 392-393. 雷飛龍譯，前書，頁 423。
- [註一五三] E. Greiner, "Evolution and Revolution as Organizations Grow," *Harvard Business Review* (July-August 1972), p. 38.
- [註一五四] March and Simon, *op. cit.*, pp. 139-140.
- [註一五五] *Ibid.*, p. 170.
- [註一五六] 許士軍，"企業整體規劃之觀念、模型哲學及工具"，經濟部國營事業管理委員會企業管理叢刊第二輯，頁 83。

- [註一五七] Chester I. Barnard, *op. cit.*, p. 19.
- [註一五八] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 180.
- [註一五九] *Ibid.*, pp. 182-183.
- [註一六〇] *Ibid.*, p. 14.
- [註一六一] *Ibid.*, p. 39.
- [註一六二] Simon, Smithburg, and Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 493.
- [註一六三] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. xxiii-xxiv.
- [註一六四] Dwight Waldo (ed.), *Ideas and Issues in Public Administration* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1953), p. 406.
- [註一六五] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. xxix.
- [註一六六] 雖然，個體經濟理論 (micro-economic theory) 告訴我們：當邊際成本等於邊際收入時，即可獲得最大的利潤；但就需要與價格的情形來看，此種看法，似又無法立足。
- [註一六七] Herbert A. Simon, "Theories of Decision-Making in Economics," *American Economic Review* (June 1959), p. 263. See also, Robert N. Anthony, "The Trouble with Profit Maximization," *Harvard Business Review*, Vol. 38 (November-December 1960), p. 133.
- [註一六八] Chester I. Barnard, *op. cit.*, pp. 167-170.
- [註一六九] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. 172-197.
- [註一七〇] Simon, Smithburg, and Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 511.
- [註一七一] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 184.
- [註一七二] Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon, *Measuring Municipal Activities*, 2d ed. (Chicago: International City Managers' Association, 1943), Chap. 1.
- [註一七三] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 189.
- [註一七四] *Idem.*
- [註一七五] Dwight Waldo, *The Study of Public Administration* (New York: Random House, 1961), pp. 41-44.
- [註一七六] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, pp. xiv-xvi.
- [註一七七] *Idem.*
- [註一七八] 易君博，前書，頁 86 ~ 87。
- [註一七九] Simon, *The New Science of Management Decision*, pp. 3-4. See Also, *The Shape of Automation*, p. 56.
- [註一八〇] Luther Gulick, "Politics, Administration, and the New Deal," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 169 (September 1933), pp. 55-60.
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- [註一八三] Herbert A. Simon and Allen Newell, *Human Problem Solving* (Englewood Cliff, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1972), p. 1.
- [註一八四] J. G. March and H. A. Simon, *op. cit.*, p. 2.
- [註一八五] Simon, *Administrative Behavior*, p. 46.
- [註一八六] Cf. *Ibid.*; Roland McKean, *Efficiency in Government Through Systems Analysis* (New York: Wiley, 1958); and, Charles J. Hitch and Roland McKean, *The Economics of Defense in a Nuclear Age* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1961).
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