

CONTENTS

• ARTICLES

The Microfoundations of Governance: Why Psychology rather than Economics Could Be the Key to Better Intergovernmental Relations

..... *Gerry Stoker* 1

Abstract Microfoundational assumptions about what drives human behaviour can have an influence on not only the construction of social science explanations but also the development of intergovernmental relations. A microfoundational base premised on economic rationality-in particular a principal-agency framework-tends to pervade the construction of intergovernmental relations. A case study of central-local relations in the UK from 1997 to 2005 is used to illustrate the costs involved in constructing intergovernmental relations on that basis. Alternative microfoundational premises-with greater psychological insight-are introduced to offer other ways of constructing the microfoundations of intergovernmental relations. One recognizes actors behave in a boundedly rational manner and another emphasizes the role of intrinsic or moral motivation to human actors. The paper argues that these microfoundational premises can explain why intergovernmental relations can go wrong and how they could be more effectively constructed. Again the study of central-local relations in Blair's first two terms provides an illustration of the argument but in the conclusion the broader implications of microfoundational premises for the construction of intergovernmental relations are explored.

Key Words Microfoundation, Intergovernmental Relation, Governance, Psychology Supply-side Strategies and Demand-side Strategies; Housing Policies Choice in Western Countries

..... *Qianwei Zhu* 25

Abstract The paper explores the two basic choices on housing policies in western countries and illustrates the policy shift from the supply-side strategies to demand-side strategies. The paper also points out in a brief conclusion what we can learn from the policies changes in western countries.

Key Words Supply-side Strategies, Demand-side Strategies, Security Policy

How to Choose Governance Policies in Urban Communities: A Normative Analysis Framework

..... *Jianguo Chen* 43

Abstract Urban community is an area in need of improving governance urgently and also an area affected by a number of facets. Elinor Ostrom and her colleagues developed a framework for institutional analysis and development study in the 1970s and 1980s. On the basis of that, this paper attempts to develop a framework for analyzing urban community governance in contemporary China. Property structure, attributes of goods and community are three main variables affecting the governance policy choice in urban communities. According to the situation of property structure, attributes of goods and community in the specific community, one option is to choose the governance mode from the mechanisms of market, self organizing, non-profit and government. Only in this way, can we avoid giving the panacea mode for all communities.

Key Words Property Structure, Attributes of Goods, Attributes of Community, Governance Policy Choice in Urban Community

• SYMPOSIUM: ANTI-CORRUPTION

Introduction

..... *Ting Gong & Xi Guo* 66

Auditing, Accountability, and Anticorruption in China: Prospects and Problems

..... *Ting Gong* 70

Abstract It has been argued that auditing has strong accountability and anticorruption functions as it can expose irregular and illegal financial activities. The underlying assumption is that since corruption (defined as the abuse of public power for private gain) is an accountability-depleting phenomenon, audits may curb it by stringent monitoring and supervision. This paper looks at China’s experience in employing auditing as an accountability regime and finds that the empowerment of audit institutions alone, or even coupled with an expanded auditing agenda and standardized audit procedures, is not enough. Structural and institutional constraints over audit institutions and procedures may hinder them from working effectively toward anticorruption objectives.

Key Words Corruption, Auditing, Accountability, Financial Management

The “Clean-up” Actions in Anti-corruption Strategies of Contemporary China: A Case from H-City’s Local DIC Institutions

..... *Hui Li* 86

Abstract This article focuses on the anti-corruption strategies in contemporary

China. It attempts to answer a question that has been perplexing scholars studying political corruption for a long time: while the Party and the state have put so much energy into corruption control, why are the outcomes still unsatisfactory? We consider the “clean-up” action in contemporary anti-corruption strategies as the key to answer this question. The clean-up action can be seen as a kind of campaign-style enforcement, rather than enforcement by law. Consequently, although the clean-up action has some effects in areas such as cadre control, self-purification and remedy, it can hardly fix the fundamental problems embedded in the re-distribution structure of contemporary China.

Key Words Anti-corruption Strategy, Clean-up Actions, Campaign-style Enforcement

Corruptive Networks in Southeast Europe: A Bulgarian Perspective

..... *Plamen K. Georgiev* 112

Abstract Based on the anti-corruption of Bulgaria, this paper analyzes four types of patraogage in southeast Europe-political patronage, nepotism, ethnic patronage, quasi-corporate patronage-and corresponding results, such as a large number of organized crime, high leve corruption, etc. How to fight against corruption? There are three major strategies: deterrence, economic incentives, and remodeling values. This paper argues that these strategies may work well in a democratic regime, but not the case in the society with lack of rule of law and malfunctional democracy. This paper suggests several ways to fight against corruption, including reconstructing rule of law, supervising entities apt to corrupt by relevant pulbic policies, coordinating EU policies, and establishing international joint anti-corruption associations.

Key Words Corruptive Networks, Political Capture, Legislation

• THEORETICAL REVIEWS

Characteristics, Limitations of Critical Theory and Its Practical Attempts in Public Administration

..... *Shu Dai* 139

Abstract As a particular paradigm of research, critical theory (CT) manifests a fairly weak relation with praxis, in comparison with other research paradigms. This paper attempts to explore the effective approaches to combine CT with praxis of public administration. Regarding CT’s characteristics as refusing determinism, denying dominant ideology and challenging reality, this paper analyses the basilica limitation of CT’s theory-praxis gap and its causations, and emphasizing and introducing the innovatory notions, such asparticipatory research, critical lawyering and so on, which

can make CT more suitable for public affairs.

Key Words Critical Theory, Participatory Research, Critical Lawyering

Citizen Participation in Public Administration in the Western Countries:
Rethinking of Experience and Theoretical Progress

..... *Wei Wang* 163

Abstract Citizen participation takes an important role in the process of public administration in Western countries as well as becoming a hot topic in public administration research. It is well known that orderly citizen participation has not only rested in administrative reforms but also determined by the level of maturity of civil society. This Article attempts to introduce and observe citizen participation from multi-angle such as the theoretical conscious, the functions and dysfunctions of citizen participation, strategies for overcoming the obstacles in citizen participation. The purpose of this study is to present representative models of citizen participation and to illustrate the production of knowledge and methods in citizen participation research.

Key Words Public Administration, Citizen Participation, Collaborative Governance, Public Interest

• **BOOK REVIEW**

Metaphor of Progress: A Review of U. S. Government Reform in the Progressive Era and It's Implication for China

..... *Nan Lu* 192

• **SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATION**

The Politics of Unfunded Mandates: The Intergovernmental Fiscal Relationships and Political Structure in China

..... *Yongmao Fan* 200