

美国的政策产出：
经济政策

关于政府经济
角色的争论

Balanced budget
Amendment (平衡预算
修正案)

Orin Hatch : "Our national debt has gone from roughly \$5 trillion in 1997 to over \$14 trillion today. That's more than \$45,000 for every man, woman, and child in America. And that debt keeps growing ... Our national debt is our biggest national security threat ... Some ask, why do we need a constitutional amendment — why can't Congress and the White House come together and cut our debt? The answer is simple: This is the only way to force Washington to act. In fact, every grand compromise over the past three decades to tackle our debt has been undone almost immediately after being enacted by Congress, with massive spending increases almost as soon as the ink is dry." — 正方

John Cassidy : "As I and many others have noted, there is no crisis that justifies immediate action to balance the budget. The deficit is falling relative to the size of the economy, and the U.S. Treasury is having no trouble selling bonds — interest yields on these bonds are at historic lows. Even if drastic action were needed, a balanced-budget amendment wouldn't be the answer. It would encourage "creative" bookkeeping on the part of Congress, restrict the government from making much-needed investments, and risk plunging the economy back into a deep slump." — 反方

"Wealth over Work" "Most people realize that today's G.O.P. favors the interests of the rich over those of ordinary families It's generally understood that George W. Bush did all he could to cut taxes on the very affluent True, the top tax bracket on earned income fell from 39.6 to 35 percent. But the top rate on dividends fell from 39.6 percent (because they were taxed as ordinary income) to 15 percent — and the estate tax was completely eliminated" — Paul R. Krugman

"Not Class Warfare, Optimal Taxation." "The issue is the reduction in capital taxes during the George W. Bush administration. Paul says that the goal here was defending the oligarchy's interests. Really? As Paul well knows, there is a large literature in economics suggesting that an optimal tax system imposes much lower taxes on capital income than on wage income (or consumption)." — N. Gregory Mankiw

Capital Gains Tax (资本
利得税)

"A minimum tax for the wealthy." "2012. "we need Congress, right now, to enact a minimum tax on high incomes. I would suggest 30 percent of taxable income between \$1 million and \$10 million, and 35 percent on amounts above that. A plain and simple rule like that will block the efforts of lobbyists, lawyers and contribution-hungry legislators to keep the ultrarich paying rates well below those incurred by people with income just a tiny fraction of ours." — Buffett

"So let's forget about the rich and ultrarich going on strike and stuffing their ample funds under their mattresses if -gasp- capital gains rates and ordinary income rates are increased. The ultrarich, including me, will forever pursue investment opportunities." — Buffett

"Much of what the government spends money on does more harm than good; this is particularly true over the past several years with the massive uncontrolled increase in government spending. I believe my business and non-profit investments are much more beneficial to societal well-being than sending more money to Washington." — Koch

福利国家政策会无限扩大

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悲观

要求政府作为

越底层的人、越少数主义的人更支持福利国家和管制性国家，而未来五十年内，原本少数的西班牙裔白人和黑人将占据美国的主要人口

民众的学习能力和民主的纠错能力

福利国家政策未必无限扩大

美国政治中的充分制衡因素：vetocracy

政治文化传统的粘性