創刊號
一九九三年春季

專題：社會不平等
- 公共援助與社會安全的討論
- 中國城鄉居民收入差距的空間時效分析
- 廣東中國婦女地位的改變與影響
- 比較社會研究的發展

香港

社會科學學報

中國研究
- 吳社主義過渡時期的環境保護
- 中國開放政策與區域發展
- 對中國發展股份制和股票市場的思考

重視研究
- 諾恩、市場：還是經濟管制？

理論特稿
- 新的古典經濟學學思維

書評
- Unthinking Social Sciences
- The Socialist System
- 西方大華傳播學・版權寶內・論師手記
- 社會學新論：Communist Neo-Traditionalism
- Asia’s Next Giant • Economics & Sociology
  Redefining their Boundaries
- Welfare & the State
- Nietzsche & Political Thought
創刊辭

有千百種刊物的今天，我們還欠甚麼？

自戰後以來，伴隨著急速的經濟增長，中、港以至於亞太地區無論在社會結構、政治制度，以及在文化層面都醞釀著巨變。無論是出自學術上的旨趣，抑或是本於國家民族的關懷，不少曾受西方社會科學訓練的學者，都試圖努力從個別領域的理論基礎中，汲取可資應用的學說，從而對本土問題作不同角度的詮釋，解答以至建議應走的路向。亦有本土知識分子致力於建立以本土化學理去回應本土的問題。跨際的社會科學研究取向也是目前趨勢的課題。

總言之，社會科學學界中人無論在意念或是衝勁，都欣欣向榮。然而，香港作為中國對外溝通的窗口，在涉入回歸祖國過渡後期的歷史階段，卻偏欠缺一份能以當代社會科學理論為經，以全球視野為緯，以中、港及亞太地區的研究所為基礎，並促進海外華人學界與國內作實質學術交流的刊物。

隨着香港的發展漸受國際社會關注，與國內的接觸日趨密切之際，我們希望創辦一份能溝通中國（包括大陸、台灣及香港）、亞太地區以至其他華人社會科學學界及知識分子的學報。它以我們自己的語言作溝通工具，不再受外文的限制。它設有嚴格、正規的審稿制度，力臻媲美當世水平的學術期刊。它關心的不單是應用的社會科學研究，也着重概念、理論上的創新。

香港不再是「借來的時間，借來的地方」了。我們希望掌握這個歷史契機，在這裏開闢一塊園地，為願意克盡知識分子天職的同仁們提供一個自由學術廣場。願各位有志之士齊來參與。
Post-Socialist Transition and Environmental Protection

Wen Fang Tang

Abstract

This article examines the institutional characteristics of market and centrally planned economies and their impact on the environment. It argues that while the formerly planned economies are utilizing market mechanisms in environmental protection, their market counterparts are facing more and more environmental problems that require governmental intervention. Using the latest statistical information, the records of sulphur dioxide emission under market and planning over the past twenty years are compared. The findings show that while planned economies generated more pollution due to energy inefficiency, they were nevertheless quite effective in reducing pollution under centralized coordination. Although the market economies were more capable of diverting resources into pollution control, they were equally capable of causing environmental destruction. Finally, it is argued that environmental protection in post-socialist societies is likely to experience a downturn in the near future. This is due to the decreasing role of government coordination, the lack of a legal system, and the difficulty of developing a well-functioning market.

Post-socialist Transition and Environmental Protection

Wen Fang Tang

Abstract

This article examines the institutional characteristics of market and centrally planned economies and their impact on the environment. It argues that while the formerly planned economies are utilizing market mechanisms in environmental protection, their market counterparts are facing more and more environmental problems that require governmental intervention. Using the latest statistical information, the records of sulphur dioxide emission under market and planning over the past twenty years are compared. The findings show that while planned economies generated more pollution due to energy inefficiency, they were nevertheless quite effective in reducing pollution under centralized coordination. Although the market economies were more capable of diverting resources into pollution control, they were equally capable of causing environmental destruction. Finally, it is argued that environmental protection in post-socialist societies is likely to experience a downturn in the near future. This is due to the decreasing role of government coordination, the lack of a legal system, and the difficulty of developing a well-functioning market.

Abstract

This article examines the institutional characteristics of market and centrally planned economies and their impact on the environment. It argues that while the formerly planned economies are utilizing market mechanisms in environmental protection, their market counterparts are facing more and more environmental problems that require governmental intervention. Using the latest statistical information, the records of sulphur dioxide emission under market and planning over the past twenty years are compared. The findings show that while planned economies generated more pollution due to energy inefficiency, they were nevertheless quite effective in reducing pollution under centralized coordination. Although the market economies were more capable of diverting resources into pollution control, they were equally capable of causing environmental destruction. Finally, it is argued that environmental protection in post-socialist societies is likely to experience a downturn in the near future. This is due to the decreasing role of government coordination, the lack of a legal system, and the difficulty of developing a well-functioning market.

Abstract

This article examines the institutional characteristics of market and centrally planned economies and their impact on the environment. It argues that while the formerly planned economies are utilizing market mechanisms in environmental protection, their market counterparts are facing more and more environmental problems that require governmental intervention. Using the latest statistical information, the records of sulphur dioxide emission under market and planning over the past twenty years are compared. The findings show that while planned economies generated more pollution due to energy inefficiency, they were nevertheless quite effective in reducing pollution under centralized coordination. Although the market economies were more capable of diverting resources into pollution control, they were equally capable of causing environmental destruction. Finally, it is argued that environmental protection in post-socialist societies is likely to experience a downturn in the near future. This is due to the decreasing role of government coordination, the lack of a legal system, and the difficulty of developing a well-functioning market.

Abstract

This article examines the institutional characteristics of market and centrally planned economies and their impact on the environment. It argues that while the formerly planned economies are utilizing market mechanisms in environmental protection, their market counterparts are facing more and more environmental problems that require governmental intervention. Using the latest statistical information, the records of sulphur dioxide emission under market and planning over the past twenty years are compared. The findings show that while planned economies generated more pollution due to energy inefficiency, they were nevertheless quite effective in reducing pollution under centralized coordination. Although the market economies were more capable of diverting resources into pollution control, they were equally capable of causing environmental destruction. Finally, it is argued that environmental protection in post-socialist societies is likely to experience a downturn in the near future. This is due to the decreasing role of government coordination, the lack of a legal system, and the difficulty of developing a well-functioning market.

Abstract

This article examines the institutional characteristics of market and centrally planned economies and their impact on the environment. It argues that while the formerly planned economies are utilizing market mechanisms in environmental protection, their market counterparts are facing more and more environmental problems that require governmental intervention. Using the latest statistical information, the records of sulphur dioxide emission under market and planning over the past twenty years are compared. The findings show that while planned economies generated more pollution due to energy inefficiency, they were nevertheless quite effective in reducing pollution under centralized coordination. Although the market economies were more capable of diverting resources into pollution control, they were equally capable of causing environmental destruction. Finally, it is argued that environmental protection in post-socialist societies is likely to experience a downturn in the near future. This is due to the decreasing role of government coordination, the lack of a legal system, and the difficulty of developing a well-functioning market.