

## 新中國的沿海走私、非法市場與共生經濟（1950-1965）

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本演講考察五十年代至六十年代初（1950-1965）中國的沿海緝私與走私。為避免非法貿易引起的漏稅及對經濟的破壞，中共政府恢復並擴大了類似國民政府時期的緝私活動。有趣的是，雖然走私活動危害到稅收和經濟政策的運作，但卻緩解了計劃經濟所導致的物資匱乏。許多國有企業和所謂的「地下工廠」，都依靠黑市的原材料供給，以跳出生產瓶頸。因此走私不只是官方貪汙，也是一種面對社會和經濟變化所用的「變通辦法」。我的演講採用海關檔案、《內部參考》和報刊資料，來分析初期的計劃經濟與活潑的地下經濟是如何共榮互利，進而重新探討中國與資本主義國家的經濟關係如何助於和損害鞏固政權。

### **Coastal Smuggling, Illicit Markets, and Symbiotic Economies in New China, 1950-1965**

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This presentation explores the ambiguous role of coastal smuggling during the first decade and a half of Communist rule (1950-1965). Fearing that the illicit flow of commodities siphoned critical revenues and undermined foreign policy, Communist China repurposed and expanded Nationalist China's war on smuggling while employing novel tactics of mobilization. Yet smuggling was not just a threat; it was also a lifeline that alleviated widespread material shortages and supplied the everyday needs of individuals and firms during the tumultuous transition to central planning. Businesses from "underground factories" to state-owned enterprises relied on black markets to meet ambitious production targets and circumvent bottlenecks in official supply channels. Smuggling was thus more than just 'corruption' practiced by

officials—it was also a “creative accommodation” employed by broad swaths of social actors coping with the enormous changes. This presentation argues that the nascent command economy and the vibrant underground economy existed symbiotically rather than antagonistically. Exploration into this complex relationship reveals many cross-border connections between Communist China and the capitalist world that both complemented and undermined domestic state consolidation.

### 主講人簡介：

蔡駿治（Philip Thai），美國籍，現任美國東北大學（Northeastern University）歷史系副教授。蔡教授係加州大學柏克萊分校（University of California, Berkeley）學士，史丹佛大學（Stanford University）歷史博士。就讀博士班前曾擔任五年金融分析師以及顧問。著有《中國緝私之戰：法律、經濟生活及現代國家的形成，1842–1965》（China's War on Smuggling: Law, Economic Life, and the Making of the Modern State）。研究領域包括中國近代法律史、經濟史。曾獲得美國學術團體協會、富爾布萊特計劃及美國社會科學研究理事會之獎助。繼2014年後，蔡教授本年再度獲得漢學研究中心獎助，來臺灣研究主題為近代中國保險史，以及冷戰時期中國的地下經濟。