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# 厦 门 大 学

## 博 士 学 位 论 文

### 环境、资源和渔业社会： 以 20 世纪 50 年代的胶东沿海为中心

#### Environment, Resources and Fisheries Society: A Case Study of Jiaodong's Coastal Region in the 1950s

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## 内容摘要

本文以 20 世纪 50 年代的胶东渔场为中心，考察与之相关的渔权争端、产业开发、自然灾害、资源保护、政治改革以及妇女角色的演变，揭示环境、资源与社会的相互依赖与内在关系，进而就某些问题提出新的观点与思考。

在西方学者笔下，“海上公地”的核心问题是短期和局部的生态恶化。而黄海的渔业争端却经历了漫长的演变史：从宗藩时代的越海捕鱼活动，到殖民体系下的实业救国与政府谈判，再到当代的军事护渔和技术竞争。受到资源波动、国力博弈与技术发展的影响，公地的位置、范围和性质在不断改变着，这种变化本身带有长时段和跨区域的历史延续性。

渔业转型离不开成功的资源开发活动，荣成地区的捕鲨计划就是其中之一。政府在资源禀赋的基础上，对资本和流通环节进行引导和干预，鼓励渔民广泛地投入捕鲨业；从社会效应上评价，捕鲨活动并没有陷入“开发—破坏”的怪圈，其发展深刻地改变着渔村的生产方式和职业结构。

胶东渔民在迈出传统生产模式的同时，也开启了搏击海洋风暴的新历史。随着远海渔场的拓展和生产期的延长，渔民更容易遭受风灾的威胁。幸运的是，现代科学和知识宣教改变了公众的观念，政府培训的基层人员成为救援活动的领导者。这一现象印证了熊彼得的“创造性破坏”理论：风灾是开发者的步履同传统生产模式之外的环境因素相碰撞的结果，搏击风暴的历程也成为人类社会重塑其观念与行为的契机。

早期环境史学家对资源保护的认识带有“衰败论”色彩，然而由权力主导保护的案例却比比皆是。1950 年代，胶东渔场的资源保护政策伴随着高度规范性的政府权力。例如，渔业机构采取禁捕期、限制规格和设置保护区等政策来保护海参，这些政策的实质并非应对资源危机，而是维持官方对捕参业利益的垄断。

学者们往往将合作化描述为一场政治运动，却忽略了其在应对环境与资源挑战方面的意义。初级合作化时代，分散的集资模式造成近海渔具的膨胀，渔业纠纷日渐增加；股份制的分配原则与集体化的经营目标之间存在冲突，致使合作社在水产品抢购中落败。在这种困境下，高级合作社部分地满足了合理支配渔场与

资源的需要。

建国初期的土地改革往往被视为妇女解放的拐点，但是女性的境遇和发展并非由纯粹的政治力量所决定。19世纪晚期以来，伴随着资源变动、技术发展与政策演进，胶东渔村的妇女摆脱了男性主导的渔业分工体系。在建国初期的合作化浪潮中，妇女广泛地参与劳动，迈向经济独立与政治平等。与暴风骤雨般的农业土地改革相比，渔村里的“性别革命”表现为自然与社会影响下的渐变过程。

关键词：环境； 资源； 社会； 渔业； 胶东



## Abstract

The paper is focusing on the fishery transformation in Jiaodong during the 1950s, including fishing disputes, development activities, natural disasters, resources protection, political reform and gender relations. Our objective is to emphasize the contingent interdependence between environment, resources and human society.

At the heart of this study Garrett Hardin's "tragedy of the commons" is the metaphor of the fisherman's problem, a conceptual framework that refines Garrett Hardin's "tragedy of the commons" to suggest the conundrum of a regulatory system that was far better at finding and exploiting resources than at protecting nature.

Scholars in the west often regard "tragedy of the commons" as short-term and local ecological deterioration. But the fishery disputes on the Yellow Sea has experienced a long history- from the cross-border fishing in the suzerain-vassal system, the national salvation and political negotiation during the colonial period, to the technological competition in contemporary times. Under the influence of resources fluctuation, technology development and national strength competition, the common's the position, scope and character was constantly changing.

Rongcheng County has developed a shark-fishing plan. In the process of development, the resource endowments directly affected the policy orientation. When fishermen joined the plan, the government made some guidance and used some intervention on the capital link or the circulation, which were based on the environment and industry characteristics. On the social effects, the shark-fishing plan itself has not fallen into a duplicate trap of "development-damage", whose development was associated with the changes of the fishing villages' production mode and professional structure.

The fishermen broke the bonds of traditional fisheries, and then fought with the ocean storms. On the one hand, because of the innovation of technology and tools, fishing boats could reach the open sea, what increased the risk of encountering the bad weather. On the other hand, the modern scientific and education activities

changed the social response to the disaster, and the grass-roots political elites became the leaders in disaster relief activities. This history shows an interaction of environment and society. First, as a historical fact, Facing the ocean storms was a result of the collision of human progress and environmental factors. Second, people have changed their conception and behavior when fighting against the ocean storms, which promoted the reconstruction of human society.

In the 1950s, fishery resources protection policies for the Jiaodong Area were issued. Many of these policies were issued not to resolve any actual or potential crisis, but to maintain a development order and economic system where officials could profit. For example, the trepang protection policies were largely enacted for maintaining order and monopolizing the market for the government's benefit.

Taking the villages off the Jiaodong coastline as an example, We explain the fishery cooperation movement in the mid 1950's from the resource dimensions climax. The primary fisheries agency's own production and business model is flawed: first of all, the similar industrial structure and dispersion of the fund-raising mode caused by the fishery disputes; second, the conflict between the shareholding distribution principle and collective management goal, resulting in cooperative in the grab the fish war defeat. The combination of resources and ideological factors promoted the fishing villages and fishermen to the high-level cooperation.

Since the late 19th century, with the decline of traditional fisheries resources, the development of technology and the political reform, the women in Jiaodong fishing villages broke away from the male-dominated fisheries division of labor. In early years of the PRC, women turned into the cooperative members and then moved towards the economic independence and political equality. This process challenges the "oppression-liberation" model centered on agriculture in the women's history. Investigating the relationship between nature, society and gender, and combining western theory and Chinese history, we will take a furtive glance on the development of modern women.

**Key Words:** Environment; Resources; Society; Fishery; Jiaodong

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