

## 法律、國家建設與中國沿海緝私之戰

蔡駿治 (Philip Thai)

美國東北大學歷史系助理教授

漢學研究中心獎助訪問學人

我的演講考察南京十年（1927-37）的沿海緝私活動與國家權力變化的關係。自 1928 年起，國民政府恢復了關稅自主、提高了進口稅（自十九世紀中葉以來首次），同時實施對外貿易的新規。提高關稅和實施新法規有助於國民政府鞏固財政基礎和管理經濟。但是此項新財政政策也產生了大量走私問題，例如，鼓勵商界和消費者偷漏關稅及逃避法規。為了保障國家財政和治安起見，國民政府展開了廣泛的緝私活動，頒佈執行了新外貿法規。我將採用法律案例、海關檔案和報刊資料來分析打擊非法外貿如何有助於提高國家管治能力。同時從比較歷史角度分析國民政府的緝私活動，再思考近代國家的發展軌道，並重新評估緝私規定如何影響日常貿易。

### **Law, State-Building, and the War on Smuggling in Coastal China**

This presentation examines the relationship between the suppression of coastal smuggling and the transformation of state authority in China during the Nanjing Decade (1927-37). Starting from 1928, the Nationalists recovered China's tariff autonomy, raised import duties for the first time since the mid-nineteenth century, and implemented new regulations on foreign trade. Higher tariffs helped the Nationalist government underwrite an ambitious state-building agenda and exercise greater control over the economy. Yet new fiscal policies also sparked a widespread smuggling problem. With revenue and security under threat, the state fought back with an extensive campaign to stamp out smuggling by creating and enforcing new definitions of "legal" trade. Using legal cases and codes, customs records, and popular press reports, this project traces ways fighting illicit trade ultimately enhanced state capacity. Situating Nationalist China's experience in fighting smuggling within a historical comparative context, this project also reconsiders the developmental trajectory of the modern state and reassesses the impact of regulations on everyday commerce.

### 主講人簡介：

蔡駿治 (Philip Thai)，美國籍，2013 年獲得史丹佛大學 (Stanford University) 歷史博士學位，現任東北大學 (Northeastern University) 歷史系助理教授。蔡教授本年獲得漢學研究中心獎助，來臺灣研究主題為「走私與緝私：法律、國權及沿海中國經濟，1900-1960」。