

## 抗戰後廣東南海縣的鄉鎮保甲與權勢格局(1945-1949)

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摘要：

抗戰勝利後，淪陷多年的南海縣恢復國民黨統治，重建鄉村行政，延續戰前和戰時已經施行的保甲制。然而保甲制的重新整頓遇到了許多問題：縮併鄉鎮、重編保甲招致地方爭端，多個鄉的鄉長選舉任命引起控告糾紛，鄉保經費徵收和徵兵征糧都遭到了基層的抵制，煙賭氾濫也難以根除。關於保甲制的弊病，學界已有許多研究。本文的研究目的不在於重新證明它們存在，而是要從保甲制的實踐中探尋其運行邏輯和秩序，爭端與矛盾提供了一個極佳的觀察切入點。通過研究鄉、保的區域劃分和人事任命糾葛，本文發現南海縣的鄉、保多源自歷史上形成的地域控制團體，鄉保人員的權力來源也多來自於舊的鄉族秩序，而非保甲制本身。通過敘述縣、鄉、保之間的資源爭奪以及民間武力分散、各自為政的狀況，本文認為種種鄉族的自發性秩序在抗戰後的南海縣依然占主導地位，保甲制如同此前實行過的制度，只是自發性秩序藉以維持運轉的制度載體。分散的地域控制團體依託於保甲制，運轉著淵源有自的舊秩序，構成了抗戰後南海縣的權勢格局。

關鍵字：保甲制 南海縣 地域控制 權勢格局

ABSTRACT

After eight-years control by the enemy, KMT' regime made its comeback in Nanhai county of Guangdong with the victory of the Anti-Japanese War. Baojia System was adopted again as the basic institution at the grass-root level. Nevertheless, Nanhai's government were faced with difficulties when they tried to adjust the system: the adjusted boundaries of *xiang* (village) and *bao* incurred lots of disputes; serious accusations towards several heads of *xiang* caused battles between factions inside *xiangs*. Almost every regulation imposed to grass-root society were resisted, including the Baojia System's fees collection, the tax levy and the conscription. My research purpose is to examine those processes and tell the stories of how people lived and fought for interests under the institutional frame of Baojia System. This thesis proves that the function of Nanhai's *xiangs* and *baos* were derived from territorial communities which hold public property, controlled arm force and keep village's order. In the case of the postwar running of Nanhai's Baojia, the old order determined resource distribution, personnel appointment and decentralization of political power and armed forces.

Keywords: Baojia System, Nanhai county, territorial community, power structure