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得獎專書：

《美國人未竟的中國夢：企業、技術與關係網》，臺北：聯經出版公司

得獎簡評：

《美國人未竟的中國夢》探討 1870 年代以後，美國人在中國的企業經營、技術轉移與國際合作等課題。中美兩國之間的商務往來為作者一向關心之重點，鑽研經年。本書部分內容雖曾發表，但成書時業經深入改寫，架構完整。本要內容分為九章，主題多元而複雜，研究回顧完整，能充分掌握學術脈絡。選題深具意義，史料開發與運用之廣泛度及完整性皆佳。雖然都是個案研究，但共同聚焦於討論美國在中國的企業經營、非官方與半官方組織，國際交涉等議題，所得成果相當豐富而紮實。不僅在相關領域有承先啟後的貢獻，其所嘗試的新研究視野對其他鄰近領域研究者亦有啟發。

得獎人簡歷：

吳翎君，現任國立臺灣師範大學歷史系教授，主要研究專業為十九世紀到冷戰時代的中美關係史，特別是跨國企業、技術轉讓，以及中美政治和經濟互動中的關係網絡。國立政治大學歷史學博士（1995），曾任國立臺灣東華大學歷史系教授、哥倫比亞大學東亞系訪問學者、美國傅爾布萊特（Fulbright）學者於哈佛大學費正清中國研究中心。著有：《美國人未竟的中國夢：企業、技術與關係網》（聯經，2020）、《美國大企業與近代中國的國際化》（聯經，2012）、《美孚石油公司在中國（1870-1933）》

(稻鄉出版社，2001；2017 簡體修訂版)、《歷史教學理論與實務》(五南，2003)、《美國與中國政治：以南北分裂政局為中心的探討，1917-1928》(東大，1996) 等學術專書。最新發表學術論文有：“China and United States: Business, Technology and Networks, 1914-1941”, *Journal of American-East Asian Relations*, 27 (2020)、〈近代中國標準化的推動：英美工程師組織與中國本土的跨國網絡，1901-1941〉《師大歷史學報》(2021：12)。

WU Lin-chun is currently a professor of history at Taiwan Normal University. Her primary interest is Sino–American relations from the nineteenth century to the Cold War era, especially multinational corporations, technology transfer, and the network of relations in Sino–American interactions, both political and economic. She has been a visiting scholar in Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University and a Fulbright Scholar at the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies, Harvard University. Her published books include *America's Unfinished China Dream: Business, Technology and Networks* (Lian Jing, 2020); *American Big Business and China's Internationalization* (Lian Jing, 2012); *Standard Oil Company in China, 1870-1933* (Dao Xiang, 2001, revised simplified version, 2017); *Theory and Practice of Teaching History* (Wu Nan, 2003) and *America and Chinese Politics: A Study Centered on the North-South Division, 1917-1928* (Dong Da, 1996). Her newly publish paper “China and United States: Business, Technology and Networks, 1914-1941”, appeared in *Journal of American-East Asian Relations*, 27(2020); another article “Promoting Standardisation in Modern China: British and American Engineer Organisations, Local Chinese Engineers, and Their Transnational Networks, 1901–1941”, *Bulletin of Historical Research*, National Taiwan Normal University, Dec. 2021.

得獎著作簡介：

中美關係是當前維持國際秩序中最重要兩個砝碼，但過去的研究大多著重於政治外交層面，鮮少從企業、技術及其關係網絡來探討長時段的中美關係。本書探討的時間上限，在美國一方為南北戰爭之後，美國開展國家大重建計劃(Reconstruction)，並探索美國在國際秩序中的初定位；中國一方則為清末以來的自強運動，在「以夷制夷」的國家治理概念下，開展的對待「米夷」(美國) 關係。下限則為太平洋戰爭結束後，美國崛起為世界經濟和政治霸主，有意在戰後新條約和美國主導的新國際秩序架構下，貫徹其對自由市場的主張和理念。簡而言之，本書探討 1870 年代以來美國人打開中國市場，並歷經第一次和第二次世界大戰，美國大企業及其關係網在中國的遭逢、美國人如何改變中國的夢想，以及中國人如何通過中美兩國的合作和交往案例，走向近代中國的國際化之夢。

近年來，隨著中國改革開放後的經濟奇蹟，「中國崛起」成為全球話題，論者多從衝突著眼，特別是針對中美兩大強權勢必走向「修昔底德斯陷阱」(The Thucydides's Trap) 一決勝負的憂懼。從事國際關係的學者擅於分析自由主義和現實主義在權力政治上的邏輯行為而提出一套見解或知識理論，而歷史學者的責任則是從歷史進程中找尋對當下有意義的對話。本書側重企業、技術及群體組織等非政府力量在中美關係間扮演極其重要的角色，並且在很大程度上和兩國政府的國家治理的內外因素聯繫一起；不論如何，非政府網絡在中美雙邊關係中尤其是平和互惠的力量居多。作者從非政府與政府的關係探討百年來中美關係的多元面向，乃至於美國與戰後臺灣發展的淵源，通過歷史實證探討一些迄今仍具有現實意義的重要事件。

全書主要旨趣有以下：一、清末到一戰前美國大企業與中國的國家治理問題，通過重大商業交涉案例，審視兩國間如何開展一段頗不尋常的交往旅程。例如：清法戰爭時期輪船招商局自知無法抵擋法軍，而將船艦「託孤」美國。此外，迄今我們常常提到的中美智慧財產權的歷史淵源，以及一戰期間北洋政府為美國打造萬噸巨輪的合

作業；這些現象不僅是雙邊國家關係，本書更將這些個案置入一個較大的國際互動背景。二、一次大戰後中美企業、技術及其關係網絡：探討「美國中國商會」、「中美工程師協會」、「美國大學俱樂部」等組織及其作用。例如：標準化概念、科學化管理、以及帶動這些新式觀念的企業家和工程師群體的專業化。三、1920年代以後具有現代企業經營形態的美國跨國公司在中國的活動。探討美國在華商人團體如何以非官方身分指導美國政府對華政策的形成，其結果影響以後美國在華投資公司的商業利益和經營型態，直到1949年以前。四、抗日戰爭時期美國大企業在華的遭逢。探討戰爭時期極其重要的石油問題以及美國跨國大企業在戰爭中扮演的角色；此外重新評述過去被詬病的戰後中美商約，儘管未能實踐美國人想改變中國的夢想，但它仍對戰後臺灣如何走向以美國為主導的國際體系具有重大意義。

The U.S.-China relationship is the most important bilateral relations in the world. We need to examine it from many different perspectives including historical studies. However, most of the past studies have focused on the political and diplomatic aspects, and few have explored the long-term U.S.-China relationship in terms of business, technology, and their relationship networks from perspectives of both sides. On the U.S. side, this book examines the period after the Civil War, when the U.S. embarked on a national reconstruction program and explored the initial position of the U.S. in the international order; on the Chinese side, the self-improvement movement since the end of the Qing Dynasty, and the relationship with the "Miyi" (米夷, The U.S. Barbarians) under the concept of national governance of "play off one power against another". After the end of the Pacific War, the United States emerged as the world's economic and political hegemon, intending to carry out its advocacy and philosophy of free market under the new post-war treaties and the new international order framework led by the United States. In short, this book examines the opening of the Chinese market by the Americans since the 1870s, the encounters of

American corporations and their networks in China through the First and Second World Wars, how the Americans dreamed of changing China, and how the Chinese dreamed of internationalizing modern China through the case of Sino-American cooperation and interaction.

In recent years, with the economic miracle of China's reform and opening up, the "rise of China" has become a global topic of discussion, with many commentators focusing on the conflict, especially on the fear that the two major powers, China and the United States, are headed for a "Thucydides' Trap". While scholars of international relations specialize in analyzing the logical behavior of liberalism and realism in the politics of power and propose a set of insights or intellectual theories, it is the responsibility of historians to find a meaningful dialogue in the historical process for the present. This book focuses on the important role that non-governmental forces such as corporations, technology, and group organizations play in the U.S.-China relationship, and to a large extent in connection with the internal and external factors of state governance of both governments. In any case, the non-governmental network remains a particularly pacific and mutually beneficial force in the bilateral relationship between the United States and China. The author explores the multifaceted aspects of U.S.-China relations over the past century, and even the origins of U.S. development with postwar Taiwan, in terms of the relationship between government and nongovernment, and examines some important events that are still relevant today through empirical historical research.

The main contributions of the book are as follows: I. The issue of American big business and national governance in China from the end of the Qing Dynasty to the pre-World War I period is examined through the case of major business dealings and how the two countries embarked on a special journey of engagement. For example, during the war between

France and Qing Dynasty, the China Merchants Bureau knew that it could not resist the French army, so it "entrusted" its ships to the United States. In addition, we have so far often referred to the historical origins of intellectual property rights between the United States and China, as well as the cooperation of the Beiyang government in building a 10,000-ton steamer for the United States during the First World War. These phenomena are not only about bilateral national relations, but this book places these cases in the context of a larger international interaction. II. The post-World War I network of Chinese and American enterprises, technologies, and their relationships: The role of organizations such as the American Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese American Engineers Association, and the American University Club of China. For example, the concept of standardization, scientific management, and the professionalization of the group of entrepreneurs and engineers who brought about these new concepts. III. The activities of American multinational corporations in China after the 1920s, which took the form of modern business operations. The author examines how the U.S. business community in China, in an unofficial capacity, guided the formation of the U.S. government's policy toward China, the results of which influenced the business interests and operating patterns of subsequent U.S. investment companies in China until 1949. IV. The encounters of U.S. corporations in China during the Sino-Japanese War. The book also reviews the much-criticized Sino-American Commercial Treaty of 1946, which, although it failed to fulfill the American dream of changing China, was still of great significance to the post-war Taiwan's move toward a U.S.-dominated international system.

得獎感言：

從 1996 年出版博士論文迄今，轉瞬之間已超過四分之一世紀，研究工作是一件非常自我的追尋和信心試煉的過程，能獲得獎項是莫大的鼓勵，感謝評審委員們對本書的青睞。這一路走來，受到許多師長的提攜，迄今自己也在教學崗位多年，深知要始終如一維持對教學的熱忱是件極其難得的美德；我受恩於師長們的照拂，同時也感謝碩博班學生帶給我教學研究上的激勵、喜悅，並時時得以照見青春活力，以及對學術傳承的盼望。我曾任教的國立東華大學提供一個開闊自在、秀麗清幽的書院生活，並由此種下生命中難得的好友情誼。目前任教的國立臺灣師範大學歷史系同仁間相處和樂，營造良好安適的學術環境，在此深致謝忱。對出生於花東縱谷的孩子，我的美國夢始於小學六年級美軍協防臺灣，那是我第一次看見飛機——其實它不過是一架巨大聲響的螺旋槳運輸機降落在壽豐國小的操場上，不久美國大兵帶著牛肉罐頭和家父商借學校教室，由此展開了我對太平洋彼端美國的好奇。這個最初的好奇心也驅動著我不停向前窺探，而樂此不疲。人文學科的探索，除非早具聰穎慧根，普遍來說是相當晚熟的學科，甚至要理解人世憂患，始略知其骨幹精髓，而我則是屬於起跑較晚的人。感謝家人們的體諒和扶持，讓我不致有太多的後顧之憂。這些年來，大哥、二位姐姐和弟弟分擔了照顧父母的責任，而本書撰寫的最後階段，家父因病辭世，成為無可彌補的天裂遺憾。父親的疼愛、包容和樂觀開朗，始終是我人生之路的最大支柱。謹以此獎獻給畢生奉獻於花蓮縣壽豐國小的吳福隆老師，父親開啟了我的美國夢。