

吴小安英文专著 2

《华人商业与马来属邦的形成1882—1941》

资料的浩瀚，必将令该书成为必读参考书目……”

（“Too often, the history of state formation and decolonisation on the one hand, and the history of specific societal groups on the other hand, have been treated as two separate fields of analysis. The work under review makes an important contribution to the filling of the void between these two approaches, and proves the rich rewards to be reaped from a cross-fertilisation... Throughout the ten chapters these three levels, and their connected processes, are interwoven in a masterly fashion that brings out the richness and complexity of what the author calls the ‘Southeast Asian transformation.’ ...

The quality and depth of the source material supporting the cases and arguments is perhaps the most impressive feature of the book and sets a high standard. The richness of both the thematic approaches as well as the breadth of the source materials used will surely make this book compelling reading.”）

《皇家亚洲学会马来西亚分会学刊》（1877年创刊，Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 2003年第2期，第126--127页。）

“[作者]从事研究的广度与深度极其令人称赞。……华人家族从吉打到槟城的流动，家族关系与纽带的成长发育和其名下的商业与利益的幅度等等，全都极其精细地一一娓娓道来。”

（“The breadth and depth of research undertaken is very creditable... The movements of the families from Kedah to Penang, the growth of familial relationships and ties and the range of businesses and interests under their auspices, all are meticulously laid out.”）

《商业史评论》（英国，1958年创刊，Business History, 2004年第1期，第135--136页。）

“该研究采用结构与工具并用的研究方法，复杂而细致地分析了位于宏观层面上的国家和地区经济背景下的活跃于微观层面各个角色的互动关系。……吴[小安]的著作令我关注到其中阐述的五大主题。……总之，对理解华人商业网络的性质与运作的历史，该书作出了宝贵的贡献。……实际上，该书为研究当代华人商业网络的学者提供了发人深思的借鉴参考。通过阐述与非华人族群的网络纽带，商业与政治的关联，对变化环境的

适应生存，以及华人商业网络本身内部的不稳定性，实际上是冲突性，吴[小安]挑战了华人商业‘文化决定论’的学派，他们研究华人商业时，往往强调华人价值观念以及该套共同不变的价值观如何应用到商业和导致他们的成功。”

（“The study which adopts a structure-and-agency approach, is a complex yet careful analysis of the interactions of various actors at the micro-level located within the context of the state and the regional economy at the macro-level. ... Wu’s volume draws my attention to five major themes. ... Overall, Wu’s volume makes a valuable contribution to one’s understanding of the history of the nature and workings of Chinese business networks. Indeed, the book provides thought-provoking lessons for those studying such business networks today. By highlighting the networks’ ties with non-Chinese, the linkage of business to politics, the accommodation to changing circumstances in order to survive, and the unstable nature, indeed conflicts, within such Chinese business networks, Wu, in fact, challenges those who have studied Chinese business by focusing on Chinese values and how a

common set of such values have linked Chinese businesses together and led to success.”）

《海外华人研究学刊》（“世界海外华人学会”属下专业学刊，新加坡大学出版社出版；Journal of Chinese Overseas, 2005第2期，第296-298页）。

“通过聚焦于二战前英属马来亚华人移民之实例和一批华商家族，吴小安的研究论述了地区、商业网络、国家与种族之间的相互关系。……吴[小安]抱负不凡的研究用文件记录证明了多种族互动关系的复杂性，强调了现代国家形成中华人移民族群的作用。”

（“Wu Xiao An’s study addresses the relationship between region, business networks, the state, and ethnicity in pre-WW II British Malaya focusing on Chinese immigration and Chinese business families. ... Wu’s ambitious study documents the complexity of multi-ethnic encounters through the analysis of British-Malay-Chinese legal disputes and stresses the role of Chinese immigrant communities in modern state formation.”）

《选择：学术图书当代评论》（1964年创刊，美国图书馆

协会属下的高校与研究类图书馆分会学刊；Choice: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries, 2004年第8期，第1523页。）

“吴小安的《华人家族商业与马来国家形成，1882—1941》一书出类拔萃。它是迄今为止研究十九世纪马来西亚华人商业网络的最佳著作。……Carl Trocki在评论该书时注意到，该研究[学术关怀]比‘吉打州华人商业的一般故事要广阔得多，’因为作者真正关注的是‘东南亚变迁’。”

（“Wu Xiao An’s Chinese Business in the Making of a Malay State, 1882-1941, is unique in its genre. It is by far the best treatment of the Chinese business networks in late 19th century Malaya... Carl Trocki, in reviewing the book, noticed that the study is “much broader than simple story of Chinese business in Kedah,” as the author is really concerned about the “Southeast Asian transformation.”

在2006年1月12-14日，由新加坡国立大学东亚研究所和新加坡东南亚研究院主办的《中国东南亚研究：挑战与展望》国际研讨会上，新加坡东南亚研究院高级研究员HO Khai Leong提交的论文，第8--10页）；后