

To the question oh Huaqiao Phenomenon (Chinese Migrants)

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Abstract: This article reflects on Chinese migrants, the huaqiao phenomenon which is widespread nowadays. The aim of the article to provide a reader with some data on activity of ethnic Chinese with the help of whom People's Republic of China managed to succeed in economic and social modernization.

Keywords: Actual information about huaqiao, upcoming breaks in the mobilization of investment in China, the problem of practical experience usage for Russia due to the fact that Chinese model of collaboration with immigrants is quite reasonable and prosperous.

One of the most interesting phenomena of migrational situation in the world is the presence of huaqiao. Chinese people, who were called huaqiao, have migrated abroad for temporary or permanent dwelling. According to the Chinese tradition citizenship turns out not so significant as far as more importance ancestor origin plays: you will be apprehended for a native inhabitant of the country even if one of your forefathers was born in China. Therefore Chinese apprehends huaqiao as fellow citizens by tradition, dwelling far from native places by fate will. This point explains the phenomenon of chinatown – inhabited quarter with Chinese in non-chinese cities: there, where Chinese - China is exist. 30 million of huaqiao lives in the world generally in south-east Asia, America and Europe. Huaqiao homecoming, even in several generations, is apprehend as glad news – family reunion. [1]

The total number of huaqiao, i.e. chinese migrants in different generations in fact, is comparable with a large –scale european city, for example, Spain or France. However, in its political and economic influence on global processes as France so as Spain are obviously conceded huaqiao. According to VII Global Chinese businessmen Meeting data, in 2006 just bellow 41 million huaqiao was counted; including almost 33 million (79% of the total number) were in the ten Southeastern countries and more than 3,5 million (7%) resided in the USA. Moreover, among four million new Chinese immigrants who had left China after 2000, half is scientific and technical personnel. [2]

Since the early 1980's, the rise of Chinese economy has become a fact and the role of foreign diaspora in this process is evident. Currency of comprehensive studying the huaqiao phenomenon in modern conditions leded to creation of International Society for the Study of Chinese Overseas (ISSCO) under the University of California (Berkley, the USA) in 1992. [3] People's Republic of China government always understands the importance of connections with huaqiao also.

Today in China there are seven official government organizations for huaqiao:

- The Office of the National People's Congress for Huaqiao;
- Committee of the CPPCC National Committee for Relations with Hongkong, Macao and Huaqiao;
- Department of Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan
- Office of the State Council for Huaqiao;
- Zhongguo Chzhigundan Party;
- Chine Re-emigrants Association;
- China Assosiation of Foreign Relations. [4]

In addition, issues of interaction with compatriots engaged public organizations: China Association of Industry and Commerce, the Society of Classmates, who had studied in Europe and the U.S. On the other hand, to maintain ties with their homeland of overseas Chinese created their own social organizations in about 100 countries and regions worldwide.

At the time, referring to the huaqiao economic relations with China, Deng Xiaoping stressed that “China had few opportunities for rapid development, but differed from the rest of the world the presence of ten million of patriotic countrymen.” Huaqiao and Chinese diaspora has many valuable qualities. Former chairman of the CPPCC Li Ruihuan outlined basic huaqiao features: the ability to work hard with the hope of long-term results; compliance with the laws of resident country; cohesion and mutual support, the memory of their roots; promotion of the prosperity of China. [5]

For mobilization of foreign investment, especially huaqiao investment, and advanced management methods and personnel from abroad, Deng Xiaoping put forward the idea of creating special economic zones and the strategic plan for the phased expansion of external openness.

At the beginning of the 1990's on the background of deep policy of external opening of China and as internal so as outward changes, Jiang Zemin put forward new requirements for upgrading a simple policy of extensive huaqiao investment. Based on Deng Xiaoping ideas, the Chinese government adopted a number of laws to attract foreign capital. Just at the same period the first enterprise with huaqiao investment was created. The mobilization of investment passed two stages. In the first stage huaqiao investment was attracted, also from Hong Kong compatriots, Macao and Taiwan as well. [6] In the second, the principal investment entity became transnational corporations. During this period, on the basis of deepening reform, accelerating the pace of economic development, improvement of infrastructure and legislation succeeded in creation of a competitive environment for investors, resulting in the ability to adjust the industrial structure and regional investment. Economic links, based on the factor of “One blood”, grows into mutually beneficial symbiotic relationship, where economic interests plays a leading role.

On the one hand, right after economic reform and the openness policy start, huaqiao and foreign diaspora did quite a lot for China economic modernization. On the other hand, impetuous rise and business prosperity create incentives huaqiao for expanding collaboration. According to China's Register Statistics, the number of companies with huaqiao capital exceeds 300,000 or 70% of all enterprises with three funds, that is a net foreign capital, the joint capital and compatriots' from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

Thereby China chose the road of reform, the main partners and investors were just huaqiao. They've invested in the ancestor country more than the U.S., Western Europe and Japan taken out with another. When China began to enter the international markets, the role of huaqiao and Chinese diaspora in the development of the Chinese economy wasn't diminished. Using collected benefits in the financial sector, mentality and cultural proximity to homeland, huaqiao could get double benefit for former homeland and for business. Huge potential of Chinese diaspora isn't exhausted: compiling a few percent of the “continent” population, it controls the goods and services dimension which is equivalent to half of China's GDP, as for its liquidity (cash, gold, stocks) is estimated at 2,5 trillion dollars. At least 12 Chinese families own state over \$ 5 billion, 16 out of the 200 richest people in the world – the Chinese diaspora in Southeast Asia. [7]

The advantages and benefits that give growing overseas Chinese diaspora, filled with familial ethnic, economic, informative and other links not only within, but also with native land, contains the signs of network benefits, those goods which are found primarily in relation to the value of the actors network. [8]

During the last twenty years the flow of Chinese immigration to the USSR has been increasing. It's especially touched upon the Far east and Eastern Siberia, where now a large Chinese community formed. In countries of living - the Southeast Asia, the USA, Australia, now in Russia, huaqiao managed to form such phenomenon as "overseas Chinese business networks" with complex structure, traditional Chinese cultural elements, unique way of interacting with the formal structures of the host countries. [9] Gradually increasing "hidden" expansion, which can then be open and irrevocable nature, suggesting how to develop an effective strategy for Russia migration policy, in order not to be trapped in own mistakes. [10] Russia must develop a plan of cooperation, so as not to be exposed the pressure from the large and long-term partner as China.

A question inevitably comes to mind: can Russia collaborate with immigrants effectively as huaqiao does? Historically, the Russian diaspora abroad lasted a relatively short period – 1920 - 1950's. It set not so economic as political and spiritual problems – withstand the communist regime and continue life lost homeland apart from Russia. With the aging of the post – revolutionary generation of emigration and changing realities and realities of life lost changes Russian community has lost features of diaspora, retaining only the external manifestations of it's former existence. [11] Now Russian immigrants for the first time in our history don't feel isolated from their homeland. Many of them focus on direct cooperation with Russia and support constant business and personal contacts. However, the Russians outside the Russian Federation don't follow any of the common behaviours corresponding with ethnic minorities – Chinese, Arabic, Greek, Armenian, etc. For the first time in the history of our country, they don't experience feelings of hostility to the political regime of their ethnic homeland. Moreover, they are bearers of public diplomacy, suggestive bridges over the trenches, breaking by the national elites in their aspiration for independence and self-determination. In the interests of Russia to develop those human contacts, creating for them most favourable regime.

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