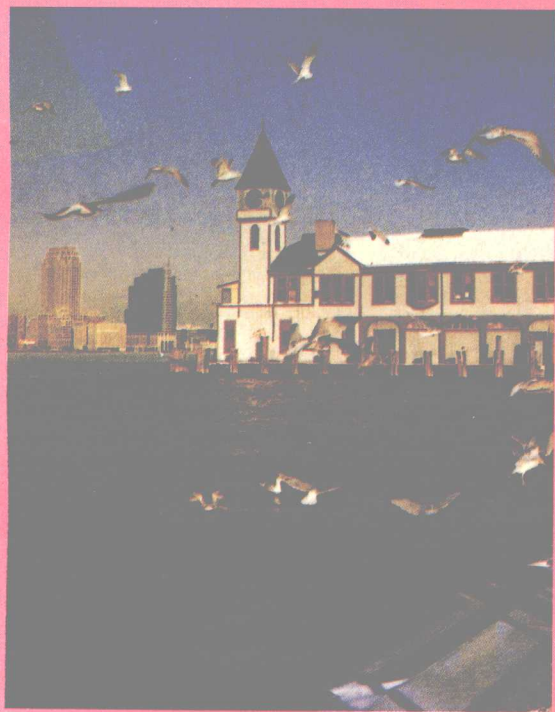


Researches on Ethnic Chinese of Guangxi Origin

广西籍 华侨华人研究

赵和曼 著



中国华侨出版社

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广西籍华侨华人研究

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by

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序

张文学

广西是我国的主要侨乡。据 1995 年统计,广西籍华侨华人有 300 万人,他们散居在世界上五大洲近百个国家和地区,其中大部分分布在东南亚诸国,近年来以印支华裔难民身份迁居美国、加拿大、法国、英国、澳大利亚等国的也有不少。广西人移居海外,不但历史悠久,而且素以刻苦耐劳、团结互助、艰苦创业、努力进取著称。他们为了谋生或避难而远走异国他乡,在居住国遵守法律、辛勤劳动,与当地人民以诚相待、和睦共处,为居住国山河面貌的改变,经济建设的发展,文化教育的进步付出了心血,做出了贡献,受到当地政府和人民的称赞。他们虽然移居国外,但仍关心祖国,热爱家乡,就是在成为居住国的公民、变成外籍华人之后,他们仍然以各种方式支援家乡的建设事业,为居住国与祖籍国的经济合作与文化交流、为两国友好关系的发展做出了贡献。

改革开放以来,桂籍海外乡亲回广西探亲、旅游、洽谈贸易的人数日益增多,他们看到了家乡一派欣欣向荣的景象,目睹了祖籍地面貌的巨大变化,心中感到无比的高兴。中共十一届三中全会以来,广西的经济发展迅速,综合实力明显增长。80 年代的 10 年,广西的国民生产总值平均每年递增 7.2%,实现了第一个翻番的目标。进入

90年代之后,经济发展速度加快,效益与质量进一步提高。“八五”时期(1991—1995),广西的国民生产总值年均增长16.9%,比“七五”时期增长10.8个百分点,提前5年实现国民生产总值比1980年翻两番的目标,人均国民生产总值从1990年的在全国排名第29位上升到1995年的第19位,向前移动了整整10个位置,与全国的差距逐渐缩小。“八五”期间,广西进一步发挥了地处“三沿”的区位优势,不断改善投资环境,形成了沿海、沿边、沿江和沿交通干线向全区拓展的全方位、多领域、多层次的对外开放的新格局。我们认真贯彻落实1992年中央提出的要“充分发挥广西作为西南地区出海通道的作用”的重大决策,把加强以交通、通信、能源为重点的基础设施和基础产业建设作为振兴广西的战略措施来抓。5年共投入700个亿,即占社会固定资产投资总额的一半以上用于改善交通、能源、通讯等设施。目前,西江航运整治一期工程,南宁至梧州、平果至百色等高等级公路,钦州至北海铁路,沿海港口5个万吨级泊位,柳州、梧州机场,岩滩水电站,柳州火电厂,一批大容量长途光缆和微波干线工程等29个重点项目已建成并投入使用。此外,我们在对外开放中还加强了立法工作,简化了办事程序,提高了服务质量。随着硬软环境的改善,“八五”期间,广西的对外开放取得重大突破,5年外贸总额达102.5亿美元,其中出口71.1亿美元,分别比“七五”增长1.7倍和1.5倍,边贸成交额124亿元,5年实际利用外资累计达33.3亿美元,占

改革开放以来累计总额的 84.5%。

我们已制定了广西的“九五”计划和 2010 年远景规划：“九五”时期，全区国民生产总值年均增速达 10% 以上，力争到本世纪末实现国民生产总值比 1980 年翻 3 番，人均国民生产总值达到全国平均水平。2010 年国民生产总值比 2000 年翻一番以上，综合经济实力达到全国中上水平。上述计划表明，今后五年是广西更大发展的阶段，比“八五”期间的开放程度和水平要求更高，需要各部门的密切配合和大家的努力奋斗。拿侨务部门来说，过去的工作成绩是巨大的，效果是良好的，今后要继续坚持以经济建设为中心，扩大对外联系，加大“三引进”工作的力度，使我区的侨乡优势得到充分发挥。我们扩大对外联系，就需要重视对华侨历史的学习和研究，增加对海外乡亲及侨情的了解。由广西华侨历史学会副会长、广西社科院东南亚研究所所长赵和曼研究员撰写的《广西籍华侨华人研究》一书，在第二届世界广西同乡恳亲会于南宁召开的前夕出版并公开发行，是我区侨史研究的一项新成果，它对增进广西与海外乡亲的相互了解、密切合作与友好往来，将产生良好的作用。

一九九六年七月十五日

Prelude

Zhang Wenxue

Guangxi is a major home town of ethnic Chinese in our country. According to the statistics in 1995, there are 3,000,000 ethnic Chinese of Guangxi origin who scatter in nearly 100 countries and regions in five continents of the world, and most of them are distributed in Southeast Asian nations. In recent years, there are quite a lots who moved away to America, Canada, France, England and Australia in the name of ethnic Chinese refuge of Indochina. Guangxi people's moving their residence abroad has a long history, besides, the emigration is well — knowm for their being assidupous, united, cooperative and enterprising. They went a long way to foreign countries to seek a livelihood or refuge, and in the countries of residence they abided by the law, worked assiduously, treated the local people honestly and lived with them in harmony. They were acclaimed by the local government and people for having done painstaking labour and made a contribution to the change of the looks of the local land, to the progress of the cultural and educational cause. Although they have emigrated, they still show their concern for the motherland and love the home town, and even after becoming the citizens of the countries of residence hence turning into ethnic Chinese, they continue to help and support in different ways the economic counstruction of home town, and contribute to the e-

conomic cooperation and cultural exchange between the countries of residence and the country of origin, and to the development of friendly relations among them.

Since the implementation of reform and opening to the outside world, the overseas fellow countrymen of Guangxi origin, who come back to Guangxi to visit relatives, to do sightseeing and to hold trade talks, have been increasingly growing in number. They saw scenes of flourishing life in home town, witnessed the dramatic changes in the land of origin, and so were very delighted. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party, Guangxi's economy has been developing rapidly and the comprehensive strength has increased obviously. During the decade in 1980s, Guangxi's gross national product increased by an average of 7.2 per cent annually, achieving the target of doubling the gross national product for the first time. As time went into 1990s, economic development speeded up, and the benefit and quality were further raised. In the period of "the Eighth Five—Year Plan" (1991—1995), Guangxi's gross domestic product increased by an average annual rate of 16.9 per cent, an increase of 10.8 per cent compared with "the Seventh Five—Year Plan" period, having advanced five years to reach the goal of re—doubling the gross domestic product of 1980, and the average personal gross domestic product had raised to the nineteenth place in 1995 from the twenty—ninth place in 1990 in the whole country, moving exact ten places forward. Guangxi is narrowing its gap to the country. And during "the Eighth Five—Year Plan" period, Guangxi fur-

ther brought its "three alongs" geographical superiority into full play, continued to improve the investment environment, and formed a new omnibearing, multi-field and multi-level layout for opening to the outside world, which is along the sea, along the border, along the river and along the main line of communication and is for expansion into the whole autonomous region. We earnestly implemented the vital decision, "give full play to Guangxi's function as the passageway of the Southwest China region to the sea" put forward by the central committee in 1992, and strengthened infrastructure construction with communication, telecommunication and energy as the major projects, and basical industrial construction, and we took them for strategical measures of rejuvenating Guangxi. In the five years we had put in RMB 70 billion, which was over half of the total investment value of the social fixed assets, to improve communication, energy, telecommunication and other facilities. At present, there are twenty-nine major projects which have been built and put into use, such as the first stage project of dredging waterways of Xijiang River, the high-class highways from Nanning to Wuzhou and from Pingguo to Baise, the railway from Qinzhou to Beihai, the five ten-thousand-ton-berth coastal ports, Liuzhou airport and Wuzhou airport, Yantan Hydropower station, Liuzhou thermal power station, a batch of long-distance light cables and microwave main line, and so on. Moreover, in the course of opening to the outside world, we strengthened the legislative work, simplified the procedure of handling affairs, and improved service quality. With the improvement of hard and soft environment,

Guangxi obtained a great breakthrough in its opening to the outside world during "the Eighth Five—Year Plan" period, and its foreign trade of the five years totalled US \$ 7. 11 billions, 1. 7 times and 1. 5 times over the period of "the Seventh Five—Year Plan" respectively, and the business volume of border trade was RMB 12. 4 billions. The actually—used foreign capital in the five years added up to US \$ 3. 33 billions, taking up 84. 5 per cent of the accumulative total since reform and opening to the outside world.

We have worked out "the Ninth Five—Year Plan" and a long—range plan towards 2010 for Guangxi; in the period of "the Ninth Five—Year Plan", the gross domestic product of the whole autonomous region increase by over 10 per cent annually, Guangxi is to strive for realization of tri—doubling the gross domestic product of 1980 by the end of this century, and the personal gross domestic product reach the average level of the country. The gross domestic product in 2010 should reach that of 2000 and the comprehensive economic strength reach a middle—upper level of the country. The above plans show that the future five—year period will be a time of Guangxi's great development and it requires higher opening degree and higher growth rate than those in the period of "the Eighth Five—Year Plan", which demands close coordination of all departments and our painstaking efforts. Take the department of ethnic Chinese affairs as an example, their achievements established in the past are remarkable and their work is fruitful, but they should continue to stick to economic construction as the central task, enlarge external connec-

tions and strengthen the work of "three introduces" so that our region's superiority of being home town of ethnic Chinese could be brought into full play. To enlarge external connections, we need to attach importance to the learning and study of ethnic Chinese history, and to get more understanding of fellow countrymen overseas and the information about ethnic Chinese. That the book, RESEARCHES ON ETHNIC CHINESE OF GUANGXI ORIGIN, written by Zhao Heman, research fellow, vice-president of Guangxi Society For Studies Of Ethnic Chinese History and director of the Institute For Southeast Asian Studies, Guangxi Academy Of Social Sciences, is published and issued to the public on the eve of the Second Meeting Relatives Conference of Guangxi Fellow Countrymen in the World to be held in Nanning, is a new achievement in the research of ethnic Chinese history in Guangxi, which will play a good role in promoting mutual understanding between Guangxi and the fellow Countrymen overseas and in maintaining close cooperation and friendly exchange of visits.

July 15, 1996

前 言

邱国华

广西人移居国外成为华侨，始于宋朝。鸦片战争以后，中国沦为半殖民地半封建社会，地处边陲、贫穷落后的广西人民出国谋生或避难的大增。新中国成立以后，华侨大量出国的社会根源已不复存在，广西和我国其他省市一样，人民因经济与政治原因大量移居外国的现象已经停止，移民走上了正常的轨道。经过历史上长期的、批量的移居，广西籍华侨华人已散居在世界上五大洲近百个国家和地区，据 1995 年的统计，共有 300 万人，其中大部分分布在东南亚地区，近年来以印支华裔难民身份迁居美欧澳等洲的不少，同时少数民族华人众多。由于历史等方面的原因，广西籍华侨华人在居住国从事的职业，以务工务农为多。他们的先辈到达东南亚以后，多集中在矿场、胶园从事体力劳动，过着辛勤节俭的生活。经过数十年的艰苦奋斗之后，广西籍华侨华人的职业构成发生了巨大的变化，从事工商的人数大增，文化水平不断提高，涌现出一批经济上有实力，科技上有造诣，政治上有地位，社会上有影响的人物，他们已成为居住国的精英，成为发展居住国与祖籍国经济合作和文化交流的一支不可缺少的力量。为了联络乡亲情谊，谋求同乡福利，维护华社权益，弘扬中华文化，促进经济发展，增进友好往来，广

西籍华侨华人在居住国建立了会馆或同乡会，至1995年，共有53个，散布在世界上8个国家。广西籍华侨华人社团110多年的历史，是一部由“落叶归根”到“落地生根”，既为同乡谋利益，又与当地政府和人民携手合作，共同建设一个多民族、多元文化的繁荣国家的历史，是一部先由一国之内的一个州的联合，后走向一国的联合，进而实现世界性的联合的历史。广西籍的华侨华人自移居之日起，就和居住国的人民和睦相处，并和他们一道辛勤开发，艰苦创业，改变了当地的山河面貌，促进了居住国经济与文化的发展，同时积极参加当地的反帝反殖斗争，为居住国的国家独立与民族解放立下了不朽的功勋；对于祖籍国的民族民主革命和经济建设，广西籍华侨华人同样给予了热情的帮助，巨大的支援。特别是我国改革开放以来，广西海外乡亲以各种方式关心和支持家乡建设的事例之多大大超过以往，他们中的不少人多次来过广西，为居住国与祖籍地的经济合作与文化交流做出了贡献。

新中国成立以后，特别是改革开放以来，广西的侨务工作在国务院侨办的指导和自治区党委、人民政府的领导下，在各有关部门的大力支持下，取得了一定的成绩，收到了良好的效果。全区各级侨务部门认真抓好各项侨务政策的贯彻落实，在海内外产生了积极的影响，赢得了侨心；通过各种渠道和多种方式，加强了与世界各地的广西籍华侨华人及其社团的联系，促进了他们与我区的相互了解及合作交流；注意发挥侨务部门现有的各种宣传媒介的作用，

向海外宣传广西的改革开放以及所取得的各项成就,包括投资环境的改善,侨乡的巨大变化,侨务政策的贯彻落实等,从而促进了广西在海外的知名度的提高;积极探索侨务工作为广西经济建设服务的新路子,为繁荣地方经济做出了贡献;改革广西国营华侨企业的经济体制,调动了广大干部职工的积极性,提高了经济效益,促进了生产的发展;认真贯彻《归侨侨眷权益保护法》,既加大宣传力度,又注重护侨办实事,推动了侨务工作走向法治化;做好难侨安置工作,积极争取国际组织的援助,和当地政府的其他有关部门一道,帮助难侨发展了生产,改善了生活;抓好侨办机关的思想、组织和作风建设,不断提高侨务干部的素质。在上述各项工作中,坚持为经济建设服务的宗旨,是侨务工作的主题。拿1995年来说,全区各级侨务部门继续注重做好“三引进”的工作,积极发动归侨、侨眷和港澳属开展写一封家信,提供一条信息,拉来一位客商,推荐一个人才,介绍一个项目的“五个一”活动,与国外和港澳地区的乡亲建立了广泛的联系,为引进工作打下了基础。据不完全统计,去年全区侨务系统参与或直接引进签订合同50多个,合同外资额27244.81万美元,实际利用外资13205.96万美元。此外,还对全区华侨农林场的发展加强了宏观指导和具体帮助,对全区侨属企业的发展给予了积极指导和扶持等等。侨务工作的成绩应当肯定,但存在的问题不容忽视。拿当前来说,各级侨务部门开展“三引进”工作的力度还不够,引进后续服务工作也欠缺;华侨农林场的亏损

面仍大,宏观调控和指导工作也有待加强等。我们决心在总结过去工作的经验教训的基础上,认真贯彻落实自治区第七次党代会的决议和广西“九五”计划提出的总任务,继续坚持以经济建设为中心,加强“三引进”工作,使侨务优势得到充分发挥。

为了利于完成上述任务,我区的各级侨务干部,要结合自己的工作实际,重视对华侨历史的学习和研究,加强对海外侨情的收集和调研,并将此作为提高自身素质的一个重要方面,把它们列入自己的工作范围。我们既要懂得华侨是怎样产生的,他们在居住国是如何生存和发展的,他们对居住国与祖籍国做出了哪些重大贡献,他们为何要组织社团以及这些社团发挥了什么作用等一般性、规律性的知识,又要了解第二次世界大战以来华侨华人社会所发生的重大变化。如国籍的变化:绝大多数华侨已加入居住国的国籍,成为当地公民。昔日的华侨社会已变成今日的华人社会。分布的变化:华人移民的重点不再是东南亚,而是由东往西转移到美洲、澳洲和欧洲部分地区,从动乱的地区转到安定的地区,从经济较为落后的国家转到生活较为富裕的国家。观念的变化:从过去以中国为依归,即“叶落归根”变为现在以当地社会为依归,即“落地生根”。经济地位的变化:华侨华人已从过去传统的经济部门向多元化的经济事业发展,特别是经营现代企业增多。教育水平的变化:华侨华人受教育的程度提高,知识分子特别是高级专门人才增加。参政方面的变化:从

过去不问政治,或是只关心祖国政治,变为以公民的身份参与居住国的政治活动等新情况与新问题。还要探讨广西籍华侨华人历史与现状中的一系列问题,其中哪些问题是与其他省籍的华侨华人所共有的,哪些问题是与其他省籍的华侨华人所不同的,其原因何在,有何影响,等等。广西的华侨华人研究,虽然起步较晚,但近年来取得了不少成绩。据不完全统计,从1980年至1995年,由广西作者撰写的华侨华人专著或含有华侨华人章节的专著有13本,约230万字,在报刊上发表由广西作者撰写的有关华侨华人的文章与资料约300万字,总计500多万字。其中,1990年出版了50万字的《广西籍华侨华人资料选编》一书,1993年出版了50万字的《广西侨务侨史文集》第一、二辑,1994年出版了52万字的《广西通志·侨务志》。现在,由广西华侨历史学会副会长、广西社科院东南亚研究所所长赵和曼研究员撰写的20多万字的《广西籍华侨华人研究》,适逢第二届世界广西同乡恳亲会在南宁召开的前夕出版发行,使我区的侨史研究步伐又向前迈进了一步。该书既概括了广西籍华侨华人的历史与现状的主要内容,又对这一领域中的不少问题进行了深入浅出的剖析和认真细致的探讨,这对于我们正确认识广西的侨情,充分发挥侨乡优势,对于加强我区与海外乡亲的联系,进一步密切合作交流,均有较大的参考价值。

一九九六年七月八日

Preface

Qiu Guohua

That people in Guangxi moved their residence abroad becoming ethnic Chinese started from Song dynasty. Since the Opium War, China was reduced to semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. Living on the border area and being poor and backward, those people in Guangxi who went abroad for a living or sought for refuge increased in a large number. Since the founding of new China, the social factor once resulting large emigration has no longer existed. In Guangxi, as in other provinces of China, the phenomenon that numerous people emigrated out of economic and political reasons has stopped, and emigrating steps into a normal track. After the emigration group by group in the long history, the ethnic Chinese of Guangxi origin have scattered in almost 100 countries and regions in five continents. According to the statistics in 1995, they amounted to 3,000,000, and most of them were distributed in the region of Southeast Asia. In recent years, those who moved away to America, Europe, and Oceania were not few in number, and there were also lots of ethnic Chinese of minority nationality. For historical and others reasons, the professions that ethnic Chinese of Guangxi origin take in the country of residence are mainly workers and farmers. After their ancestors came to Southeast Asia, they mostly concentrated on mine fields and rubber plantations, carrying on physical labour,