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# **China's Rise and Its Influence on the Governance of Migrants-compared to the US**

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## Summary

After the end of the Cold War, the world was in the US-led unipolar world. With the development of economic globalization and the advancement of industrial transfer, many emerging countries began their process of rising, and the economic interdependence of countries further strengthened. China is the second largest economy in the world which has maintained high economic growth rates for a long time and has created great appeal to the talents and workers in other countries. With the development of our society, the level of population and labor mobility on a global scale is rising greatly. As the world's most populous country, the number of migrants in China is also increasing. Since the reform and opening up policy, many Chinese people started to work abroad. According to the data from China's 2006 Public Security Exit-Entry Management Yearbook, more than 35 million people have been approved to leave the country since the reform and opening up. (Ran 2007)

In the theory of realism international relations, countries are in a state of competition for their interests. The impact of migration on national interests is mainly reflected in the aspects of the quantity, quality of the domestic labor force and impact on the social order. Under the premise that the number of talents and the number of laborers are relatively stable within a certain period of time, the degree of development of the state will affect the flowing tendency of different types of migrants, thus affecting the degree of realization of the benefits of labor introduction.

On the one hand, this kind of attraction promotes the introduction of the talents in China. On the other hand, as China's level in internationalization continues to increase, the pressure in the governance of Chinese citizens entering or leaving China and foreigners staying in China for long time is also greatly increasing. As a typical migrant country, the United States has a lot of experience in governing migrants and a relatively complete institutional system. This paper argues that the pressure in migration governance brought by China's rise is similar to the source of migration in American history, which is the gap derived from economic development with other countries. In China, the "rise" is reflected mainly by the change from the one-way population outflow in history to the large increase

in population inflows, the migration governance of China should be transferred from focusing on the original single prevention of smuggling to the combination of residence management and migration governance, with the help of international experience and preventive measures.

Keywords: Migrants, Governance, Labor, Realism

# 1. Introduction

*Two thousand years ago,  
the proudest boast was "civis Romanus sum."  
Today, in the world of freedom,  
the proudest boast is "Ich bin ein Berliner."*

President John F. Kennedy,  
*Ich bin ein Berliner*, June 26, 1963

At the beginning of the 21st century, global population migration has become an irresistible trend. For individuals, people from various countries can go out of their own country, to find more job opportunities through the international migration of population, trying to change their economic situation. At the same time, different countries can increase or decrease their attraction to foreigners through their policies to balance the country's different demands for labor. The vast majority of countries in the world are either migrant exporting countries or importing countries or transit countries. Some countries are even both. While the country who is completely independent of migration is almost non-existent. According to the latest research data of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), there are currently 244 million international migrants worldwide, accounting for 3.3% of the global population, (IOM 2018) but with the clarification of national sovereignty and border concepts, the problem of illegal migrants is also becoming increasingly prominent. Countries around the world must face the problem of managing illegal migrants when encouraging legal migration and attracting the talents.

Among them, more than 800,000 were directly approved by the public security organs to settle down abroad from 1979 to 2005. The amount of people studying, visiting relatives or employed temporarily in other countries reached 8.52 million. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Consular Affairs estimates that by 2005, there would be more than 2 million new migrants from the mainland who get the right of residence in other countries. According to the Ministry of Education, from 1987 to the end of 2006, the total number of overseas students reached 1607000. (Ran 2007) Up to 2013, China's overseas migration has reached 9.343 million, making it the fourth largest exporter of migrants in the world with an increase of 128.6% compared with 1990, when it was the seventh largest migrant exporting country. (Liu 2014) According to the British HSBC's survey of 7000 settlers

in nearly 100 countries around the world, with the fast development of economy, China became the most popular place of migration in the world with its high economic income and life experience in 2013. (Liu 2014) Therefore, the management of migrants has become an important issue which deserve to be noticed by the Chinese government.

As the difficulty of laborers' global mobility continues to decrease, the difficulty in governing migration behavior is also increasing. As an important labor exporting country, China has a large number of workers going to other countries to carry out engineering project construction every year, including engineers, translators and other professionals, as well as basic construction workers. In order to reduce labor costs, companies or individuals may try to use visa which exceeds time limit or without extension, some may use tourist visa to work in other countries rather than labor visa which they should have got first. These employees are actually illegally staying in other countries after their visa expires, thus forming illegal migrants outside China. In April 2014, Malaysia forced the repatriation of more than 180 Chinese workers, because they entered Malaysia through an intermediary organization with a 14-day tourist visa, while they stayed in Malaysia for several months or even more than one year, working without a labor visa. (Yao 2014) Meanwhile, with China's rise in recent years, the attractiveness of the Chinese market to foreign workers is also intensified, in some cities we could find the camps of foreign workers gradually forming. Since China has not experienced similar situation since the reform and opening up, it is necessary to consider how we could improve the management of migrants, especially in preventing reducing illegal migration.

Therefore, this paper attempts to analyze China's importance to better govern migrants by analyzing the national interest of China and the US in the historical process of economic development, and try to provide ideas for China's migration management. And this paper aims to answer the question:

**“How would China’s Rise influence its governance of migrants?”**

To answer this question, we need to define “migrants” first. Then we must illustrate some key interests

when we mention the governance of migrants in China with the United States, including the demand of high-tech researchers caused by the transformation of economic mode, the demand for ordinary labors, and the need to keep the society in order. We also need to mention the international environment, particularly that of China. But a population mobility related to plenty of countries in an economic community. As it is necessary to illustrate the international environment, to explain our methods, theoretical background and the structure of this paper, we do so in the chapter of methodology.

## 2. Methodology

As the research question suggests, this paper aims to examine the how China's Rise influence governance of migrants; more specifically, it is primarily about the international population mobility. While we admit that the freedom of movement and the equality of human rights should be respected and we should encourage different countries to reduce the restriction in visa concerning introducing labor to balance their needs, we must focus on the situation that the concept of border and territory is still strong and the nationalists like Political right-wing populism are getting more and more popular. They focus on opposing migrants and strengthening local identity and ethnic identity and often blame the problems on migrants to stimulate the social exclusion mentality. Typical representatives include the National Front in France, the Northern Alliance in Italy, the Austrian Liberal Party, the Progressive Party of Denmark and Norway, and the Swiss People's Party. These political parties have won the votes and obtained the opportunity to govern by means of the social exclusion mentality they have inspired. Taking this trend into consideration, it is getting more important than ever before to discuss the method in governing migrants, and this is also the reason why this thesis focus on analyzing the root cause of migration in China.

The added value of this paper lies in its forward-looking perspective to analyze the reason of migration and to relieve the problem in governing migrants. It is not only the problem in a certain city which centralize migrants, but the problem troubling the relations among the countries where the migrants come from and the countries they are living in. As the opinion varies in different areas, this paper arrives to its conclusion by applying the history of migration in China to illustrate the geographical distribution and the data showing the development of China to better suit the realism and pull-push theory. It contributes to an updated understanding of the importance in looking for effective measures and institutions from other countries.

This project is document based. We mainly use qualitative data, such as academic books,



journals and official sources like the report from IOM and different countries, as well as newspaper articles, to illustrate the gap in economy. We also use international treaties to clarify the meaning of migrants in order to get a well-accepted definition in the world. And we cited academic articles in the field of migrant research in China to explain the phenomenon and the reason of it. These articles also helped in structuring this paper. However, we may come across some difficulties as the number of migrants in different countries could only be estimated due to the lack in the statistic of illegal migrants. So we have to use second hand data to prove our opinion.

We structure it as follows. In the next part we provide a presentation of theory including realism as a point of departure to the understanding of different countries, as well as pull-push theory. We choose realism as the international background because we believe it is the one which gets the closest in the description of the situation among different countries when coming to the problem of migrants. When we look at the classical assumption of states, we could find it closely suits the problem we are going to discuss, such as the State as the main actor in the international relations, and a rational actor that makes decisions based on national interests, explaining the contradiction that some nations refuse to loosen, or even to strengthen the restriction to migrants, legal or not, though they claim to be a diverse society. In China, we could also see conflicts among the nations within our republic.

Pull-push theory explains the impact of economic disparity on population movements. For the purpose of our paper, this theory serves as a tool which combines different countries together, making us possible to find a reason behind the phenomenon in the background of realism. The paper mainly use pull-push theory to illustrate the trend of migration that migrant move to the places with higher income under their rational thinking. This part will also illustrate the changes of institutions set up by the U.S. to show the preference of national interest.

Then we would come to the analysis chapter, which is the core of this paper. We aim to answer the question through the presentation of the migrants in China in this chapter. First we need to mention the definition of migration in China, particularly in the south-east coast. This will help us better understand the attitude towards migrants and migration in different areas. The paper will go to the main national interests related to the problem of migrants in modern world, trying to analyze them with push-pull theory. Then we could infer the reason of increasing number of migrants nowadays from the angle of economic development and the attractiveness to migrants. We chose this method not only because China has become another new hot place for migrants, but also to mention those Chinese emigrating in other countries, which has a strong effect on the international image of China, influencing the international relations and cooperation as well.

## 3. Theory

### 3.1 Realism

The paper will use realism and the pull-push theory. According to E. H. Carr and Hans Morgenthau, human is a product of nature, with its innate and unalterable nature. The pursuit of interests is the instinct of human being, and the pursuit of interests and power by a country is the expression of personal desire of survival. There are several important assumptions in realism. For example, the international system is based on the state, which may be the most important actor in the international system. When in anarchy, the national state inevitably relies on strength to protect its own survival and interests and it is a rational actor who makes decisions based on the national interests.

On the issue of migration, we can see that these assumptions could be reflected. First of all, migration issues are strongly connected to the state and its policy. Although population movements usually happen due to the will of the migrants themselves, while with the territorial sovereignty and borders of the nation states clarified, the difficulty and legitimacy of migrants' entrance depend greatly on the policy adopted by the government of the state. This kind of migration policy mainly serves the needs of the state and the government. We could take the United States as an example. At the beginning of the United States, the American government took open policies to solve the lack in labor force. While with the development of economy, the United States started to set limits to the number of migrants, from 350000 in total in 1921 to 150000 in 1924. With the national demand for high-tech and modern talents, a series of policies were carried out, in order to attract the researchers all over the world to the United States. According to reports, 33% of senior engineers working in Silicon Valley are foreigners, more than half of the PHDs in the information field in the United States are foreigners.(Han 2001) These all reflected the selection of migrants in the U.S. for the interest of State. Although the United States was a migrant country from the early days of its foundation, and it usually claims itself as the defender of multiculturalism the order of the world, the US migration policy still changes with the

country's demand for labor.

Second, the policy in governing migrants is related to the power of the state, as well as the benefit. As scholars mentioned: "The main signpost of political realism is the concept of interest defined in terms of power". (Wikipedia 2019). When facing the problem of migrants, Politicians and governments need to properly handle these issues in order to maintain their ruling status, and the final result will affect the public's satisfaction with the government. This result could be reflected by the change of the votes to the existing government in the election, thus affecting the government's power over the state. In the perspective of interest, migrants could increase the state's labor force and augment taxes for the country; but the resettlement and governance of migrants will also increase the pressure on domestic employment, decentralize the state's fiscal expenditure, and make the people's original Social welfare be cut down.

In this article, we take realism as the international background and consider this idea to be reasonable. As mentioned in the last paragraph, the basic assumptions of realism can be well reflected in the migration issue. Moreover, in today's world where the concept of territory and sovereignty is becoming more and more important and sensitive, migration issues could directly affect the interests of the state. The state will also make policies about foreign immigrations based on its own interests. On the one hand, immigration flowing into a country can increase the number of labor, which is of help in alleviating labor shortage and decreasing labor costs for some countries with small population or aging society. And if there are skilled or famous scholars as immigrants, the state could also benefit from scientific or human studies for a long period of time. For the country with population outflow, migrant workers can relieve the employment pressure within the country, so that the surplus of labor can be fully utilized. Migrant workers can obtain higher incomes abroad and send them back, which can raise the income level of their family, stimulating the consumption and reproduction. Therefore, in the era of globalization, countries are usually attracting immigrants with their policies or promoting population movements with other countries. At the same time, we must also note that it is the needs of the state, rather than the interests of the immigrants themselves that is the priority to be considered

in the acceptance of immigration by the state. For those who are not so needed by the state or the industry, the state often rejects and selects part of them through certain standards. There are three major categories of people who are usually refused in the history of the United States: the first is patients and those who lacks the ability to live due to psychological or physical defects; the second is the poor, the prostitutes, the prostitutes, and those who are incapable of reading English. The third category is criminals, anarchists, and communists. From the 1930s to the 1960s, the United States mainly used quota systems to control immigration. After 1952, the immigration priority system was added to the quota system. Among the first four priorities published, the first priority is also the technology and experience required by the US economy (Wang 2016a) rather than the welfare or willing of immigrants. After Trump took the power, his measures for immigration from other countries did not meet the wishes of immigrant groups and even some Americans, either.

### **3.2 Pull-push theory**

Western classical push-pull theory believes that labor migration, like flow of population, is driven by the difference in wages between the place where they move into and out from. However, in this paper, we believe that the difference of wage is not the only factor which should be considered in the push-pull theory. If we assume that all people can think rationally and that everyone is an individual who draws on benefits and avoids the loss, then we cannot ignore the influence of migration policy declared by the state on their will of migration. According to modern push-pull theory, in addition to higher income, the push-pull factors of migration also include the quality of occupations, living conditions, education opportunities for themselves and their children, as well as the social environment. As this theory does not object to the assumption in macroeconomic models that people are rational individuals with self-interested tendencies, either, we believe it would be more comprehensive and reasonable if we take both national policies and economic factors into consideration, and it is more suitable for the analysis of the state as the main subject in the context of realism.

The first scholar to study population migration was E. Ravenstien in the United Kingdom. He

published a paper in 1880 entitled "The Law of Population Migration." In this paper, he proposed seven rules about the mobility of population. And Bagne summed up these laws into a macro theory, that is, "push-pull theory." He believes that the purpose of population movement is to make their lives better. The factors that help to improve living situation into the land become tension, and the unfavorable living conditions of the outflow become the thrust. The population movement is determined by these two forces. After Bagne, G. Myrdal, Sovani, Base, and Trewartha made some corrections. E.S. Lee believes that on the basis of Bagne's theory, both the outflow and the inflowing area have both tension and thrust, and he added a third factor: intermediate obstacles at the same time. The intermediate obstacles mainly include the distance, the material barrier, the difference in their language and culture, and the value of the migrants on these factors. Population mobility is the result of a combination of all these factors.

In the issue of international migration, we believe that economic reasons are the fundamental factors affecting the will of migrants. In the context of realism, this economic factor is manifested in the level of economic development of a country, and on the other hand in the degree of its demand for labor. As people naturally pursue a better life, if a country could provide a higher the level of development and a better social security system, it would have an advantage in attracting migrants. When the same country is in a war or natural disaster, the level of social life will decline and the attractiveness to migrants will be reduced accordingly. We believe that this fully reflects the interpretation of the tension and thrust of both the outflow and the inflow in Bagne's push-pull theory. Pulling and thrust are targeting at different migration issues. Except for the richest and poorest countries in the world, other countries can find countries that are more or less attractive than themselves by replacing the objects of comparison. Whether a country's economic level has formed a pull or thrust, we must first compare the country's economic level with the original country of migrants, and explain the flow of migrants through the economic gap and income gap.

In addition, the level of demand for labor can be estimated through an analysis of the country's policies. Since the quantity and quality of labor must be adapted to the scale and level of industrial development

in the country, when a country has a large population and restricts foreign labor from entering the country, we may infer that the country's demand for labor is relatively weak. And if a country's policy only limits the employment of specific industries, it is more likely that the country will protect the labor of specific industries by reducing the competition caused by the entry of foreign labor. On the contrary, if the country's requirements for immigration and residence are getting more simplified, then the country is more likely to take an attitude of attraction and acceptance to immigrants, and it might be easier for immigrants to work in this country.

International migration is an inevitable result of endogenous and structural demand for labor in modern industrialized economy. After the Second World War, the migrants are also strongly influenced by the level of economy development. According to the statistic the international Monetary Fund (IMF) published in April 2010, the main recipient countries of migrants in 2009 are mostly in the world's top 20 countries in the income per capita: the United States (\$37610) in the fourth, Japan (\$34510) in the fifth, ninth position in the UK (\$28840), Germany (\$25250), 16, Italy ranked 20th (\$21560), Spain (\$21230) in 22. And the United States becomes the most popular country for Chinese migrants. (Wang & Miao 2015) For those migrants in Europe, the income could be 500-2000 euros per month, almost 10 times higher than their hometown, which is a gap high enough to drive labor into transnational move, and that the resistance and strikes of workers in developed industrial countries to low-income jobs provides more employment opportunities for foreign workers, leading to a larger need to migrant labors. As the strongest state in the world, the U.S. also attracts the most migration in the world, it is the most popular destination of Mexican migrants as well as Chinese. In August 1942, due to the shortage of labor in the United States during the Second World War, the US and Mexican governments signed the "Mexican Immigration Agreement for Agricultural Workers", which cheaply hired Mexican workers short-term job in the United States. In 1942-1950, more than 400,000 Mexican workers entered the United States through the program, mainly engaged in agricultural work, and some also entered the railway and mining industries. In the 1980s, Mexico's GDP per capita fell by 9%, the actual minimum wage fell by 47%, and the proportion of poor family rose from 45% to 60% (Massey et al. 2002), and the hardship of life prompted more Mexicans to travel to the United States. Mexico urban

areas are most affected by high inflation, unemployment and declining living standards, so migration to the United States has gradually become a survival strategy for Mexican families. (Fan 2017)

China's dramatic development in these years strongly attracted migrants, legal or illegal, to work or reside in China for their personal interest. This paper would take the U.S. into comparison, try to analyze China's national interest and its relation with the governance of migrants.

Besides, China is getting more attractive with its fast development in economy in the world. It is facing the illegal migrants from North Korea, Vietnam and Africa and those trying to go to Europe and America illegally. We believe in this paper we could explain the reason of China becoming attractive and try to learn the experience and institution of the U.S. in solving the problem.



## 4. Analysis

At present, the national interests are mainly reflected in the competition for scientific and technological talents. Before the war, the United States tried to use temporary workers to solve the labor shortage. Temporary workers made great contributions to the development of the US economy and the western region. At this stage, the employment market does not have a large demand for the level of education or technic. Instead, it requires a large number of workers to engage in physical and unskilled work with low technical content. But the international environment changed a lot afterwards. On the one hand, the rise and escalation of the Cold War has irritated and accelerated the arms race between two super powers. The competition in military technology has stimulated the demand for technical talents. At the same time, the development of the domestic economy in the United States has also promoted its manufacturing-oriented economic system to a service-based economy, so the demand for high-level skilled labor is increasing. As a super power in science and technology in this world, the United States pays great attention to the study of science and technology, and China is also constantly introducing technical talents from all over the world with the guidance of the reform and opening up policy and the strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education. At the same time, with the development of the economic level of the two countries and the increase in labor prices, the two countries are also facing the problem of insufficient labor in some industries. So in the first part we would discuss the national interest in the view of technical talents and manual workers.

In addition, as the inflow or outflow of migrants will affect the social structure and the composition of local residents, it may have a certain impact on social order. The state needs to maintain the stability of social order and prevent the conflict between immigrants and local residents from intensifying the impact on social stability. Therefore, in the last part of this chapter, we will mention the impact of social order and social attitudes on immigration.

## 4.1 Definition of migrants

First, we need to distinguish migrants to refugees. The term of “refugee” comes from French, and is clarified in the “Convention relating to the Status of Refugees”: the term "refugee" shall apply to any person who:

“Has been considered... well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.” (League of the Nations 1933)

In 1967 the time limit was cancelled, but we could still see that the term of refugee is usually related to the problem of politic opinion, although sometimes extended to environmental problem and war in the practice. Refugee maybe a resource of migrants, but we should focus on the activity of travelling, arriving, residing or working in a State, taking it as the symbolic action of migrants.

In China, there exist some disagreement about the definition of migrants. They are usually interpreted as specific groups or individuals moving from one area to another, and living in newly relocated areas. This concept focus on the subjectivity of migration activities. But on the other hand, in addition to the meaning as a human being, "Yi Min" could also refer to a kind of behavior in Chinese. In this way, it focuses on the migration activities. This is also the mainstream of view of current Chinese scholars.

While there is no formal legal definition of an international migrant, most experts agree that an international migrant is someone who changes his or her country of usual residence, irrespective of the reason for migration or legal status. Generally, a distinction is made between short-term or temporary migration, covering movements with a duration from 3 to 12 months, and long-term or permanent migration, referring to a change of country of residence for a duration of one year or more

(United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2019). In this paper we accept the definition from International Organization for Migration (IOM): “The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State.”(IOM 2019) Besides, IOM also provided us the definition of migration management as “A term used to encompass numerous governmental functions within a national system for the orderly and humane management for cross-border migration...It refers to a planned approach to the development of policy, legislative and administrative responses to key migration issues.”(IOM 2019)

## **4.2. The National Interest of China’s Rise related to Migrants**

The rise of China is mainly manifested in the development of the economy, which leads to income growth and improved living standards. From 2004 to 2007, according to the data from World Bank, China's GDP grew at a rate of 10.11%, 11.40%, 12.72%, and 14.23%, with the average growth rate of 12.12%. (Yang 2019a) This shows that China’s development in economy is accelerating, making its attraction stronger than before. As of 2007, China’s GDP has reached 246600 trillion yuan, which increased by 65.5% compared to 2002. The disposable income of urban residents per capita increased from 7703 yuan in 2002 to 13786 yuan in 2007. The net income per capita of rural residents increased to 4140 yuan from 2476 yuan. (Yang 2019b) This means that China’s economic growth has boosted people’s income, not just the overall strength of the country. In 2013, China’s GDP increased by 7.7% compared with 2012. The disposable income per capita of urban residents and rural residents increased by 7% and 9.3% respectively. In 2017, China's GDP has increased to 80 trillion yuan, 3.3 times that of Germany, 4.6 times that of Britain, 4.7 times for France, 2.47 times for Japan, and 4.35 times for India. (Yang 2019c) According to the 2018 World Immigration Report issued by the International Migration Organization, as of 2015, the number of international migrants in China is close to 10 million, ranking the fourth in the world. (The overseas Chinese history society of China 2018) Corresponding to the number of migrants, China has become the world's second largest remittance collection country after India with its large scale of remittance income. (Lin 2018)

Immigrants attracted by the level of economy need to work in China to improve their living standards. Due

to the gradual increase in China's aging, the Chinese government is facing a structural labor shortage. In the past, the cheap labor force required by the manufacturing industry could be provided by China's huge population base and high fertility rate, which is China's so-called "demographic dividend". China relied on the advantages of cheap labor, and rapidly developed a large number of processing industries. It laid the industrial foundation for the rapid development of China's economy. With the decline in fertility willingness due to family planning and rising prices, China is gradually entering an aging society, and the demand for young and middle-aged labor is gradually difficult to meet. This structural shortage of labor brings an increase in labor prices, stimulates the entry of foreign labor to supplement, and on the other hand limits the stable development of the manufacturing industry. It is more difficult than before to gain competitive advantage through the price brought by the "demographic dividend". Therefore, it must be transformed through technological upgrading. Therefore, the demand for immigration in China's national interests is mainly reflected in two aspects. On the one hand, immigrants are required as the labor force who supplements the structural gap. On the other hand, China requires the high-tech brought by the immigrant talents to improve the production efficiency of the Chinese industry and enhance the competitive advantage in the international market.

#### **4.2.1 Quantity: Dramatically increase in attraction**

In the process of China's rise, China once relied on abundant human resources and utilized its advantages in the cost of labor to undertake a large amount of labor-intensive tasks in global production, which not only effectively promoted the development of China's labor-intensive industries, but also increased the level of skills in technology intensive industries. The proficiency of the labor-intensive industry thus has pushed China to become a veritable "the factory of the world". However, China's wage for labors has risen sharply in recent years. According to data released by the National Bureau of Statistics, the average wage of employees in 1995 was 5,500 yuan, and by 2015 it had risen to 61,240 yuan. (Wang & Li 2018a) The rapid rise in wages has led to a gradual weakening of China's advantage in labor cost. The labor-intensive parts in the international division of labor have gradually shifted to countries such as Vietnam, Indonesia, and Laos. At the same time, some advanced

manufacturing industries have begun to move to emerging economies such as Mexico and India, and even return to developed countries, which will have a certain impact on the long-term stable development of the Chinese economy. In addition, with the gradual disappearance of China's demographic dividend and the aging of the population, the labor supply and demand relationship will change and labor costs will rise further. (Wang & Li 2018b) The rise of China in economy can enhance the pull to foreign workers and encourage more foreign workers to consider coming to work in China. In this way, some enterprises can employ foreign workers with relatively low wages as a supplement to the local labor force, thereby alleviating the problem of labor shortage, thereby maintaining China's unique advantages in manufacturing and using it as the basis for economic transformation. The 2018 Hays Payment Guide in Asia shows that the proportion of foreign employees in Asia is 13%, which increased by 1% higher than last year. In mainland China, 10% of employees are from foreign countries, which increased by 4% from last year. In the area where talent shortage exists, 60% of mainland Chinese companies will consider recruiting qualified foreign employees as a solution. (Xu 2018) The attraction to the external labor force has alleviated the structural shortage labor force in China to some extent. This problem is difficult to be effectively solved in the short term, and it is also one of the main factors restricting the development of the manufacturing industry. It is also foreseeable that in the future, the labor cost of China may continue to rise, and the advantage in the cost of local labors may be further weakened. In addition to stimulating fertility, stimulating the inflow of foreign labor into China through economic development is also a method of benefits to the development of China's manufacturing industry.

Second, with the rise of China, the improvement of living standards brought by economic development has led more and more overseas Chinese to move from settled overseas to settle back in the country. Before China's rise, the level of China's economy is still relatively low, and there is also a big gap compared to the world's average level. A large number of returned overseas Chinese or overseas Chinese families settled overseas after 1978 for family's reunion and living together. (Wu 1994a) In the 12 years of reform and opening up in Jiangmen City, Guangdong Province alone, 210,000 returned overseas Chinese and overseas Chinese settled overseas through legitimate legal channels. (Wu 1994b)

With the implementation and deepening of the reform and opening up policy, it has also become easier for returned overseas Chinese and their family to settle overseas. With the improvement of domestic living standards, a large number of overseas Chinese and their family began to flow back to China. Lin Zhaoshu, chairman of the overseas Chinese federation of China, pointed out that according to statistics, there are currently 34 million Chinese overseas and their family living in China, and 1.06 million returned overseas Chinese. Among them, 160000 new overseas Chinese returned after the reform and opening up. (Wang 2006) This flow back from abroad is not only reflected in the number of people returning to China, but also in the growth of overseas Chinese investment in domestic cities and towns. With the reform and opening up policy, a large number of overseas Chinese return to China, or invest in their hometown, which greatly accelerated domestic economic development. Jiangmen City could still be taken as an example. From 1979 to the end of 1992, Jiangmen received a total of 2.38 billion Hong Kong dollars from migrants' donation, which was used to build more than 1200 new schools, about 190 hospitals, more than 1,800 kilometers of cement roads and around 300 bridges. There are also more than 400 waterworks projects, and a large number of sports and cultural facilities have been built. The city has 678 overseas-invested enterprises, foreign-funded enterprises and foreign-invested enterprises and signed 5156 enterprises of "Three Import and Compensation Trade". The actual use of foreign capital has reached more than 400 million US dollars. (Wu 1994c) In 1992, the capital of three kinds of foreign-funded enterprise had reached 1.1 billion yuan and the total export reached more than 30 million US dollars. The families of the migrants managed to set up more than 2,200 family businesses and invested more than 100 million yuan with the remittance from abroad. (Wu 1994d) The economic growth brought about by China's rise not only directly attracts foreign workers to fill the gap, lowering labor cost, but also promotes the return of overseas Chinese to invest in infrastructure construction. The way to improve living standards has increased the attractiveness of Chinese cities to international migrants.

In 1985, China's GDP has reached 265.53 billion US dollars, equaling 1.5 times of India's, ranking ninth in the world. In 1986, China's total social output value reached 1896.1 billion yuan, and its

industrial output value doubled compared to 1978. The average annual growth rate of agricultural production per capita was 12 times that of the world average, 4.5 times that of the former Soviet Union and more than 160 times that of India. In 1987, China's cotton and rapeseed production rose to the highest in the world, and the output of pork, beef and mutton was 23.25 million tons, ranking the first in the world. In 1988, China's gross national product jumped from 358.88 billion yuan in 1978 to 1835.3 billion yuan, an average annual increase of 9.6%, and the growth rate was 2 to 7 times higher than that of the world's advanced capitalist countries. (Liu 1991) With the acceleration of economic development, the number of people in China who are able to work in foreign countries is also increasing, and China's attractiveness to labor from other countries is also increasing. Out of the management needs of migration, the judicial interpretation of the "Provisions on the Application of Laws against Smuggling Crimes" was made as the earliest formal law containing the content of fighting against illegal migrants by the Supreme People's Court in 1993 and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in 1994, as well as the "Additional Provisions on Severely Punishing the Crimes of Organizing and Delivering people illegally crossing the Country (Border)" (Lin 2009). According to the statistics of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the end of 2006, "the number of Chinese citizens leaving the country reached 32 million in the same year. By 2020, the number of citizens entering and leaving the country will reach 100 million. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs got involved in 29000 overseas security incidents of Chinese people in 2005, and in 2006 the number exceeded 30000." (Qu 2007)

Between 1991 and 1992, the number of Chinese who entered Romania each year was as high as 100000. The number of Chinese who entered Czechoslovakia during the same period also rose rapidly to nearly 2000 from a few dozen a year." (Li 2002) It can be seen that after 1992, with the rapid economic growth, the number of foreign students in China has risen rapidly. In addition, a large number of Chinese have gone out for business or other jobs. We could take Singapore as an example. As a developed country, Singapore has a high level of economic and perfect social security system. The tropical marine climate is not much different from the southeast coast of China either. The degree of greening and urbanization are also higher than those of China at that time. Therefore, many Chinese

migrants are attracted to Singapore as laborers in various types of work. In addition, about 75% of Singapore's population is Chinese, and Chinese is basically popular in Singapore, so there is no language barrier for Chinese migrants to Singapore, intensifying the pull of it. China's labor resources are abundant and geographically not far from Singapore, making it an important exporter of labor workers in Singapore. In addition to the laborers, teaching and research work was also an important way for Chinese people in Singapore at the time. "In 2001, 2513 full-time teaching and research personnel at the National University of Singapore reached 439 Chinese, accounting for 17.5%."(Liu 2009)

In addition, with the continuous development of Chinese enterprises, the number of employees dispatched by Chinese companies is also increasing. The number of Chinese employees outside a large central enterprise is 7207, and by the end of 2017, the number of Chinese employees outside China has reached 10151 people. (Fang 2018) According to the statistics of the Ministry of Commerce, from January to July 2018, Chinese investors conducted non-financial direct investment in 3999 overseas companies in 152 countries and regions, with an accumulated investment of 65.27 billion dollars, increased by 14.1% year-on-year. The number of laborers dispatched overseas was 266000. There were 996,000 laborers of various types outside by the end of July, with an increase of 40000 over the same period last year. (Sohu 2018) It can be seen that after 1992, the categories of international migrants in China has increased substantially, including studying abroad, working and tourism etc., which greatly increased the workload and complexity of migration management. But at the same time, we can see that economic growth in the rise of China has a huge attraction to immigrants in other countries. They either come to work in China, filling the gap of China's labor force, and balancing the wages that grow with the economy; or to invest after coming to China in infrastructure construction and industrial development, which could effectively improve the living standards of residents. The improvement in living standards and the relative increase in the level of income have further enhanced the influence on immigrants and formed a circle which fits the interest of China in its demand of labor.



## **4.2.2 Quality: Attracting the talents in science and technology**

With China's rise manifested in the rapid growth of the economy, which will enhance China's attractiveness in the labor market, reducing China's risk on the labor shortage. According to push-pull theory, the flow of labor is mainly affected by economic factors and development opportunities. Countries with fast economic development and more development opportunities are more likely to attract foreign labors. As the population of China is much larger than that of the United States, so there was not the same labor shortage as there was in the United States when developing the west. However, China also has its unique difficulties. In his famous speech on July 8, 1983, "Using Foreign Intelligence and deepening Opening to the Outside World", Deng Xiaoping once again explained the meaning of introducing talents:

“We should use foreign intelligence, and invite some foreigners to participate in our key construction and in other aspects. We didn't know well enough about this issue and we are not determined enough either. We lack both experience and knowledge in modernization. Don't be afraid to spend a little money for inviting foreigners. They could stay for a long time, or in the short term, even especially for a project. After their coming, we should take advantage of their knowledge and skills. In the past, we offered more of banquets and respect, while rarely consulting them or let them help with our work. We believe that they are willing to help us”. (Deng 1983) It reflects the actual needs of China's introduction of foreign talents and technology to meet its national interest.

In 1978, only two years after the end of the Cultural Revolution, the long-term education disruption caused by political storm seriously affected the quality of China's labor force and the number of educated people, which dramatically hindered the development of China in science and technology. It can be seen that China's national demand during this period is to introduce the technology of the western countries and to improve the quality of the population. Therefore, in the early days of reform and opening up, the mainstream of migrants was basically students sent abroad. After the end of the

Cultural Revolution, China gradually resumed the work of sending students abroad. Deng Xiaoping proposed in 1978, "I am in favor of increasing the number of international students dispatched... This is one of the important ways to improve the level of our science education, and also for technology. (Literature research office of the CPC, 2004) China's economic development provided people with the fundamental material conditions for studying abroad. In addition, the economy and income of countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States are still better than domestic market, and migration policies tend to be less strict, which led to a large number of Chinese studying abroad or immigrating overseas. The total number has increased from 230000 in 1960 to 430000 in 1970 and reached 810000 in 1980. As of 1990, this figure has reached 1.64 million. (Cheng 2011) With the development of China's economy, the attractiveness of China to migrants gradually increased.

In addition to sending students abroad, China also adopts the method of encouraging self-financed study abroad to meet its own needs for talents in science, technology and the humanities. In 1993, the State Education Commission issued the "Notice on Issues Concerning Self-financed Studying Abroad", marking the official opening of China's path for studying abroad at its own expense. With the confirmation of policies and the improvement of economic condition, China's self-funded study abroad has begun to grow rapidly. "In 1994, about 900 students applied to study in Canada, and in 1954, the number rose to 1323, and in 1997, about 2368. In 1999, it was as high as 9319. In 2000, the total number of overseas students studying abroad at their own expense has reached 30,000 to 50,000. (Xu 2002) According to a report published by Statistics Canada in February, 2008, the number of international students from China continued to grow. "In the semester of 2005-2006, more than half of the international students in Canada came from Asia, and 46% of Asian students came from China. Chinese students accounted for 28% of all the students from foreign countries. Chinese college students studying in Canada increased by 7%, and the total number rose to 19,200, reaching a new highest point in history. (Cheng 2011) In addition, the United States, as the world's largest economic power, also has great appeal to Chinese students. "In 1992, Bush signed the "Chinese Student Protection Law" passed by the Congress, giving students, visiting scholars studying in the United States and their relatives a permanent resident status which influenced a total number of more than

70000, making them new immigrants. According to statistics, in the past 20 years, 460000 mainland students have studied abroad, most of them going to the United States. (Cheng 2011) According to the Ming Pao, "In 2007, the US Embassy in China issued visa for a total of 37000 Chinese students studying in the United States, which created the record of approving the most Chinese student visas over the years. Chinese students became the third largest group in the United States. According to the statistics of the US international students and visiting scholars, the number of international students, visiting scholars, and family members currently studying in the United States totals 1.12 million." (Cheng 2011) The United States became the largest destination country for Chinese students studying abroad, "In the 2007-2008 school year, the total number of Chinese students taking higher education in the US was 81127, with an increase of 19.8% from the previous year, far higher than the growth rate of 8.2% in the previous year (Cheng 2011).

After 1992, with the development of China's economy, the attractiveness to foreign workers has greatly increased. In addition to taking advantage of its economic rise to improve the treatment of scientific researchers and invest more in scientific research projects to attract talents, China is also simplifying the procedures for the entry of talents, thereby reducing the cost of the talent's migration to China. As China adheres to the strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education, the demand for talented overseas scholars always exists. Therefore, in recent years, China has continuously simplified the visa procedures for foreign talents in order to develop research in science and technology, as well as humanities, making it easier and more convenient for these scholars to come to China, thus strengthening the pull of talent beyond the economic attraction. Article 10 of the Temporary Measures for the Introduction of Overseas High-level Talents stipulates: "The introduced talents shall obtain a doctoral degree overseas, not exceeding 55 years of age. After the introduction, they shall work in the country for no less than 6 months each year and shall meet one of the following conditions: 1. Professional and academic equivalents of professors in famous universities and research institutes abroad; 2. Professional and technical personnel with management talents who hold senior positions in internationally renowned enterprises and financial institutions; 3. Having independent intellectual property rights or mastering core technologies, or with overseas self-employment experience, familiar

with relevant industry fields and international rules; 4. Other high-level innovation and entrepreneurial talents urgently needed by the country. (Wang 2016)

On November 28, 2017, the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Public Security jointly issued the Measures for the Implementation of the Foreign Talent Visa System to further expand the scope and duration of the issuance of talent visas. On January 1, 2018, the Chinese embassies and consulates abroad further simplify the visa procedures for foreign talents identified by the domestic talent authorities. The specific measures involve the following four aspects: First, about the longest validity period, the visa can be issued for a validity period of 10 years. Second, the longest duration of stay, the embassy can now issue a visa with a duration of 180 days. Third, the time for review is shorten. The visa could be issued the next day after the application. Fourth, the most favored treatment, mainly refers to the fee. Foreign talents and their families are exempt from certificate fees and urgent express fee. (Liu 2018)

With the policies simplified in the reform, China's attraction to foreign talents has had a significant effect. On the one hand, more foreign talents come to China to works. On the other hand, the demand for foreign employees by Chinese companies is also increasing. The source of this demand includes many aspects such as foreign employees' management experience and technology.

### **4.2.3 Social problems related to migrants**

With the substantial improvement of China's living standards, China's attraction to international migrants is also growing. China and the Global Think Tank released the China International Immigration Report (2015), stating that China is the world's third most attractive destination for immigrants. (Song 2018) Unlike the migration of Chinese migrants to foreign countries in the past, the migration to China has increased in contemporary society, thus aggravating the problem of illegal immigration China is facing. In the past decade or so, with the development of China's economy and the expansion of opening up to the outside world, the number of foreigners employed in China has

been increasing, and the phenomenon of illegal employment of foreigners has also increased. According to incomplete statistics, from 1995 to the end of 2000, the Chinese police found and punished more than 85,000 foreigners who illegally entered, stayed or illegally get employed in China. (Wang 2004a)

At present, the illegal employment of foreigners in China has grown from scattered and small batches to organized illegal labor imports. Nearly 800 people were found and deported in 1993. Shenzhen found 223 illegal workers from Thailand in just one inspection in December 1993. There were more than 36000 foreigners deported for illegal entry, residence, or employment, etc., and more than 50000 illegal immigrants detained in the Mainland. (Wang 2004b) According to the Voice of Russia, mainland China repatriated 200000 foreign illegal immigrants in 2012 alone, and foreigners wishing to stay in China are increasing at a rate of one-third each year, most of them are illegal immigrants from Africa and northern Southeast Asia. (Zhao 2017) From the first half of 2009 to the first half of 2011, the Guangdong public security organs investigated and punished 7940 illegal residents, 13943 people illegally employed and 5554 who illegally entered. (Wang 2018a) At present, China is becoming one of the important destination countries for immigrants. How to effectively manage inward immigration has become an urgent problem for China.

Affected by geographical environment and migration routes, foreign migrants are gradually forming settlements in some cities, such as “the village of Vietnamese Brides” in Yunnan, African-inhabited areas in Guangzhou and Yiwu, etc., The flow of migrants not only occupied part of the resource in the society, but also augmented the risk of confliction due to the difference in living habits. For example, in Jinlushanzhuang Community, where Africans gather in Guangzhou. African tenants are criticized for being noisy in the midnight, affecting the normal rest of local residents. This caused various protests, such as posting notifications in both Chinese and English on the door of African tenants. There were even some households who called the police for help in the midnight. In addition, with the rapid increase in the number of Africans in the Xiaobei area, the community resources of local people have been squeezed, resulting in inconvenient local life, which is more likely to cause friction and

conflict between Chinese and foreign residents. (Wang 2018b) The Guangzhou police website once referred to the area of the Kuang Quan street where African migrants lived as “the drug-using and drug-trafficking characterized by specific regions are still frequently found.” (Wang 2018c) With the numbers growing, they have emerged as a sign of open gangs against Chinese law and law enforcement agencies. On July 15, 2009, two illegal African immigrants were injured while evading the security check of Guangzhou police. Hundreds of African blacks surrounded and attacked the police station for several hours. On June 18, 2012, an African fought a fight against local residents in Guangzhou due to a fare dispute. The police went to the scene and brought the two back for further investigation. While the African suddenly fell into a coma and died after emergency treatment. Hundreds of black people once again surrounded the police station, blocked the traffic, hit the windows of the police cars and the passing vehicles with stones and bricks. (Wang 2018d) As China's attractiveness to foreign immigrants continues to strengthen, the management of social security is gradually becoming the focus of management of immigrants.

## **4.3 The national interest from migrants in U.S.**

### **4.3.1 Attracting labors from other countries**

In the whole process of developing migration law before 1882, when the United States needed a large number of immigrants to develop and build the country during the first 100 years of the founding of the country, there was basically no restriction on immigration except for those who were harmful to the public and the society. Immigrants are almost always coming. In a sense, the United States also relied on this fruitful migration policy to enable the United States to rapidly expand from east to west in a short period of one hundred years, and to make the central and western regions increasingly industrialized.

In this period, the United States was in the midst of a wave of western development, and was extremely short of labor force in the west, further promoting the migrants to the United States. The railway

construction industry, catering industry, laundry industry and other industries were all developing fast in the west of America, which requires a large amount of labor. Besides, the western part of the United States is sparsely populated. After 1848, the United States obtained the gold-rich California from Mexico, leading to the appearance of California Gold Rush. Affected by the gold rush, a large number of migrants joined the gold rush team and went to the United States for gold. The Chinese also joined the army of gold rush. According to statistics, in 1849, the total number of Chinese in the United States increased from more than 40 people before 1848 to 791, and in 1850 the number increased to 4025. (Zhang 2018a)

With the gold rush attracting a large number of Americans into gold rushing, the demand for labor was further expanded, making the gap between the need and demand for labor larger than ever. If people tried to transport the labor force from the east, they would find that the land is rugged and full of obstacles. And the sea route bypasses Cape Horn, the southernmost tip of South America, with a high risk of the navigation. By crossing the Pacific Ocean from Asia, it costs less and the time could be much shorter. At that time, it took a two-month navigation from Hong Kong to San Francisco, which was much shorter compared to the six months required to take the land and the 150 days around the Cape Horn. Therefore, the employers from the US began to introduce Chinese workers into America in various ways. In order to encourage more Chinese workers to move to the United States, on February 25, 1868, the Chinese diplomatic mission headed by former US Ambassador to China Anson Burlingame departed from Shanghai to the United States. In July, they signed the "China-US Burlingame Treaty" with US Secretary of State William.H. Seward. The Article 5 and 6 have a direct interest in the issue of Chinese workers who are going to the United States. Article 5 of the Treaty stipulates that Chinese people are free to come to the United States, and Article 6 stipulates that Chinese who come to the United States can enjoy MFN status. We could say that this treaty opened a green light for Chinese migrants to the United States, eliminating the worries of Chinese migrants to the United States.

In the year of the signing of the treaty, there were more than 5000 overseas Chinese who entered the

United States. In 1869, it surged to more than 12,000, and in 1875 the number reached 15000. By 1880, the number of overseas Chinese in the United States reached more than 100,000 (Zhang 2018b). In this period, the United States was in a state of labor shortage. In order to develop the western part of the country and maximize its national interests, the United States adopted a series of policy of introducing labor from the outside. Driven by these policy, there were plenty of benefits to the migrants to the US, and the conditions of entering and residence are very easy to meet. The representative law at this stage is the Homestead Act of 1862, which aims to distribute the state-owned land in the west of United States to the majority of migrants without compensation. The Encouragement of Immigrants Act of 1864 encourages immigration through diplomatic and economic means (Song & Cui 2017). On the one hand, these policies provide opportunities for migrants from other countries to flow into the United States. On the other hand, they have enhanced the attractiveness of the US while developing the US economy, As a result of the limited restrictions on immigration during this period, the number of immigrants in the United States significantly increased. There were 600000 immigrants who entered the United States in the 1930s, and this number reached 1.7 million in the 1940s, and 2.6 million in the 1950s, and the number of immigrants increased fourfold in 20 years. To a certain extent, it affected the employment of local people. Therefore, the ideological tendency to boycott immigrants around 1882 began to have a substantial impact on the United States in the form of legal policies.

In contrast, countries with relatively poor economies are more likely to experience labor outflows or export their labor as commodities. The exodus of Chinese workers during the First World War was also due to economic reasons. In June 1918, the article "Chinese workers going to Europe" (translated by Luo Luo in the "far-east times") published in volume 15, no.6, of Oriental magazine, which comprehensively described the British government's recruitment and training of Chinese workers in Wei Haiwei. Since the British government recruited Chinese workers, there were thousands of Shandong workers recruited to French. It's a miracle we have rarely seen in the First World War", "Since the east-west communication, many Chinese workers have been introduced overseas", "Their purpose is just to make a living ". At that time, Chinese labor get their wage based on the level of their skill and their daily wage in Europe varies from 1 to 2.5 francs, and the domestic family can get 10 to



30 silver. This wage is much higher than the Chinese farmers' income, which could attract a large number of Chinese labor to Europe. (Cong 2008)As a result, many Chinese workers throughout the country are willing to go abroad. Excluding the organized labor output in World War I, there are still a large number of people who have not been recorded by history and fled the war. Although we cannot obtain historical data, it is not difficult to infer that in the Second World War and the Kuomintang Civil War, a large number of people also moved to relatively safe and developed countries and regions. In 1957, the GDP of the United States and the United Kingdom was 11.9 times and 16.6 times than that of China. During the “Great Leap Forward”, China’s GDP even experienced negative growth. In 1960, China’s GDP was reduced by about one third. In 1961 and 1962, GDP growth rates were -27.27% and -5.58%. (Yang 2018) Due to the gap in economy, this kind of migration is manifested as migration within mainland China, on the other hand, it is manifested by the migration from mainland China to the United States, Japan, South Korea and other countries and Taiwan. After the reform and opening up, a large number of Chinese laborers worked abroad, offering a large amount of labor for foreign countries. However, due to the long-term implementation of family planning in China, the proportion of young labor force has been decreasing, while the proportion of the elderly population still increasing. At present, China has entered the aging society, but the labor-intensive industries that rely on the rise of cheap labor have not yet been upgraded. On the one hand, it has made it difficult for a large number of college graduates to find a suitable job, and on the other hand, it has aggravated the problem of employment of some enterprises. Therefore, China is also facing the shortage of human resources in the history of the United States.

### **4.3.2 Contending the talents in science and technology**

The United States pays great attention to the talents in its development. After the mid-20th century, the US immigration policy switched to the stage of selecting immigrants. In order to introduce the talents, the United States was selectively more open to part of immigration, attracting a large number of skilled immigrants. According to statistics, more than half of Silicon Valley's entrepreneurial firms are founded by immigrants. (Liu 2011) Starting from the first half of the 20th century, the United

States has always attached great importance to the introduction of the talents. Beginning with the period of President Roosevelt, the United States have vigorously introduced outstanding talents in science and technology. In 1990, the US New Immigration Reform Act increased the quota for skilled immigrants from 50000 to 140000 per year, and more H-1B work visa were issued to fill the gaps in certain areas of the United States.(Xu 2015) On the one hand, high-skilled immigrants have a huge impetus to the US economy and continue to promote the US's attractiveness to immigrants; on the other hand, the combined effect of the economic status of the United States and immigration policies has given the United States a great advantage in the global battle for the talents. Scientific and technological talents often represent the world's most cutting-edge technology and ideas, and can give countries who masters them a great advantage over the others. Talents with a cutting-edge technology are often a few people or teams in specific areas of the world. Therefore, countries have to compete among cutting-edge talents.

### **4.3.3 The selection of migrants to control the order of society**

Since the end of the cold war, the international flow of migration experienced unprecedented development under the impact of the economic globalization. And with the need coming from the development of the international economic structure, the international politics and public opinion, migrants are also permeating into all aspects of the international community beyond the boundaries of sovereign states. This trend contributes to the problem of illegal migration in different countries. In the United States and European countries, migrants is becoming a hot issue related to the safety of society and citizens. In terms of China, smuggling and other illegal migration is not a new phenomenon which occurred in recent years either. So the order of the society is also becoming one of the key interest in modern world influencing the attitude to migrants.

As the economy develops, the attraction of a country to migrants will continue to increase. According to the push-pull theory, residents of countries with poor economic conditions are more likely to move to economically developed countries. Before the mid-19th century, the number of Chinese to the

United States was still small. "From 1820 to 1848, the number of Chinese coming to the United States was only about 40."(Zhang 2018c) Since the 1950s, the number of Chinese people living in the United States have begun to increase dramatically. The fundamental reason is that the Qing Dynasty was so weak at that time, that it could not protect its people's life and property from being harmed by internal and external troubles. The Chinese were living in a very poor state of life, especially in the Guangdong Pearl River Delta, where the two Opium Wars first broke out, productivity was seriously damaged. According to the records, in 1847, after the disaster of flood in South China, the plague broke out and the agriculture in this area was severely destroyed. This forced a large number of coastal residents to go overseas to seek another kind of living. While at this time, the United States has great appeal to Chinese.

However, in the context of realism, once migration affects the social environment or the job opportunities of local residents, it may trigger anti-migration ideas and affect social stability, so that the state may be more selective or restrictive to migration behavior from the overall interests. In 1873, the economic crisis broke out in the United States. A large number of workers were unemployed, and the surge in employment pressure made some Americans think that migrants offered employers with more options and reduced their job opportunities. Therefore, they began to boycott migrants from China and the other countries. (Zhang 2018d) Anti-immigration operations also started to rise in the gold mining area of California. The state council in California has continuously enacted a series of rules against migrants, which has particularly imposed strict restrictions on Chinese workers' employment, and children's enrollment. Chinese migrants have been subjected to various forms of discrimination in their social life. As Chinese continue to flow into big cities, the Anti-immigration Movement also gradually expanded to other regions and industries, from California to the central region, eventually became a national issue.

In 1882, the US Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, the core of which was to ban Chinese workers from entering America within 10 years. Subsequently, the US government promulgated the 1892 Amendment to the Chinese Labor Law, which stipulated that Chinese workers in the United

States must register with the local government. Those who fail to provide their registration certificates after one year may be deported. And the Immigration Act of 1907 expanded the content of non-importable categories, including illiterates over the age of 16 and restrictions on the entry of Orientals into the United States in the future. In 1921, the US Congress officially enacted the migration quota regulations for the first time, setting a precedent for the quota system, stipulating that each country's annual entry into the United States must not exceed 3% of the total number of citizens of the country in 1910. And the total number of foreign immigrants allowed to enter the United States must not exceed 350000 per year, but citizens of the Western Hemisphere countries are not subject to quota restrictions. (Liu 2016a) In the Race Act of 1924, for the first time, the US established a permanent quota, stipulating that except for the Western Hemisphere countries, the total number of immigrants entering the United States each year in the rest of the world must not exceed 150000. The quota is allocated to each country according to the racial structure of the United States in 1920. It is also stipulated that all the foreigners must first apply for a visa to a consulate outside the United States in order to enter the United States. The entry into the United States without a visa will be deported at any time, besides, it also added some restrictions on Asian immigration. (Liu 2016b) The Foreigners Registration Act of 1940 requires all foreigners in the United States to register and submit fingerprint records, as well as increasing the types of deportation criminals and subversive elements. It can be seen that with the easing of the labor shortage in the United States during this period, the demand for the introduction of immigrant labor is no longer as urgent as it was before. To balance the status and to deal with the conflict between domestic re-sidents and immigrants have become one of the more important issues, leading to a significantly stronger control in the number, source and immigration procedures for immigrants. The immigration law of this period generally achieved the expected effect of the revision of the immigration law, which not only controlled the influx of immigrants, but also eased the racial contradictions in the United States to a certain extent, but with serious racism.

In the case of Yi He vs. Hopkins, between 1873 and 1884, the local government in San Francisco passed 14 laws with the name of "Laundry Ordinances". Regulations 1569 and 1587 published in 1880 stipulate that anyone who opens, maintains and operates a laundry in a wooden building in the city

must apply for a business license from the city hall and obtain approval before operating, otherwise they will face a fine of 1000 dollars or an imprisonment up to 6 months. These two punishments can also be combined together according to the severity of the situation. However, the regulation did not specify the standards about whether the government should agree or refuse the application for business licenses, thus leaving the government with arbitrary discretion. Among about 320 laundry stores in San Francisco at that time, 310 were located in wooden structures. Among these 310, 240 are opened by Chinese, and only 70 belong to local whites. However, the administration refused to issue any business license for all Chinese laundry owners who were identified as being in a wooden structure, and approved all applications for whites. After the failure to seek help from the California Supreme Court, Wu Yi, the operator of Yi He laundry, appealed to the US Supreme Court. The Supreme Court sentenced that the law in San Francisco violated "Equal Protection of the laws Clause" in the Article 14 of the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 9:0. The Supreme Court announced that in the third paragraph of the "Treaty of Angel", the US government has promised that Chinese workers or other Chinese in the United States, whether long-term or temporary, if they are bullied by others, the US government should try to protect the legal interests of Chinese. In this case, the San Francisco administration clearly targeted specific Chinese people when implementing the regulations. Under the same laundry conditions, the white laundry business licenses were all approved, while the Chinese were all refused, indicating that the municipal authorities really want to legally squeeze the Chinese out of the local laundry industry. However, although the Federal Supreme Court confirmed the equal rights of immigrants and local residents in the form of precedents, it was not fully accepted. In California and other parts of the United States, violence against immigrants still occurs from time to time. It was until 1943, which is almost the end of World War II, that the United States passed the Abolition of the Prohibition of Importation of Chinese Labor Act, stipulating that Chinese residents can immigrate to the United States, marking a new stage in the attitude to immigrants from the United States, especially to Chinese immigrants.

After the 9.11 terrorist attack in 2001, American society paid more attention to immigration issues than ever before, and the relevant immigration laws and regulations in the United States became more

severe. However, since the United States is still the world's largest economic power, it has great economic advantages compared with other countries, and its income level is also higher than that of other countries. In this stage, the number of refugees entering the United States due to the war and people from third-world countries immigrating to the United States to obtain better living conditions are still increasing dramatically. And the basic principles of the US screening of immigrants have not changed.

At the same time, the United States is constantly strengthening the implementation of immigration regulations and the management of immigrants. In 2002, the US Congress passed the Internal Security Law, which included the Immigration Department and other departments in the Department of Homeland Security. In 2005, the US Real ID Act was passed to unify the identity identification system in the United States. At the same time, the states have also adopted legislation to prevent illegal immigrants from entering the country in order to ensure national and state security. Although the immigration law is more severe and has been further rigorous in recent years, it is not difficult to see that in the early stages, especially when the US was facing labor shortage, the government not only implemented a free immigration policy, but also vigorously encourage immigrants to work in America. While after the middle and late 20th century, the lack of labor in the United States was greatly alleviated, but a large number of immigrants was still spontaneously invading and occupied part of the employment opportunities which once belonged to the US residents. Under this circumstance, the US government turned to the policy of restricting immigration. After the Second World War, it selected immigrants in the case of the objective advantage in economy of the United States, attracting foreign immigrants in areas such as transportation and computers. And in other areas, some efforts are also made to protect the employment opportunities of US citizens, thereby serving the national economic and security interests. Since Trump took the power, he issued a more severe migration restriction order, suspended all refugees from entering the US within 120 days; suspended citizens from Iran, Sudan, Syria, Libya, Somalia Yemen and Iraqi from entering the country within 90 days, and indefinitely prohibited Syrian refugees from entering the United States. At the same time, Trump planned to expel all the illegal migrants who have committed criminal offences. The core of this policy is the massive

arrest and repatriation of illegal migrants and the acceleration of their departure. It is estimated that there are 11 million people affected by this policy. (Wu 2017)

Through the observation of the evolution of US immigration policy, it is not difficult to find that the US's attraction to immigrants comes from the opportunities of self-development offered to immigrants as an emerging immigrant country in the early days of the founding of the country, and also from the increase in the level of income and the quality of social life brought by its rapid economic development. Even so, the migrants to the United States is also subject to the needs of the United States. At present, the US economy is relatively stable, and the pull and thrust brought by the national interest play a major role in the entry and management of immigrants.

## 5. Conclusion

At the beginning of the thesis, we observed the number of Chinese migrants today. It is not difficult to find that with China's rise, China's economy is developing at a high speed and the number of migrants is also constantly increasing. Especially after China entered the socialist market economic system in 1992, the migration situation has become more complicated. On the one hand, China's migrant to foreign countries has increased in numbers and categories. On the other hand, China itself has objectively attracted a considerable number of immigrants to work. These involve the national interests of the country of the origin and destination of migrants. Border management is an act that can be carried out only by the state as the subject. Therefore, we use realism as a theoretical background and push-pull theory as an analytical tool. We believe that the rise of China is mainly manifested in the rapid development of the economy and the improvement of social living standards, which will encourage more immigrants to flow into China, but there is no obvious performance in preventing the inflow of migrants. Therefore, our analysis focuses on the attraction to migrants by the objective economic conditions of the country. Firstly, we analyze the interests and influences of the state's acceptance of immigrants, which could be specifically divided into the attraction and supplement of the labor force, the competition for high-end talents, and the impact on social order. We argue that these three aspects are the core interests of a country's acceptance of immigration. The policies and attitudes to migrants mainly depends on whether the inflow of immigrants can meet the requirements of the three areas.

After that, we shift our focus to the state of immigration brought by China's rise, and explain the attractiveness of China's immigrants and the ability of China's immigrants to improve with China's development status, number of arrivals, and types. It also explains some of the social problems brought about by the migration of new immigrants to China. Then we take the attitude and policy of the United States at different stages of immigration as a comparison to analyze the policy changes that China needs to adopt as an emerging economy.

We have found that due to the rapid economic development in the process of China's rise, the income



and living standards of residents have been greatly improved. Therefore, the pulling force for overseas immigrants has been continuously enhanced, and more opportunities have been provided for expatriates. In the course of the development of the United States, it experienced the introduction of immigrant labor from the outside due to the shortage of local labor, and then the developed local economy continuously attracts the immigrants, which affected the employment opportunities of American residents and triggered a wave of anti-immigration, resulting in the process of restricting immigration by law in 1882 in the United States. Although the United States has now used the quota system to replace the immigration policy which strictly restricted the inflow of population, we can find that the selective immigration policy is more inclined to serve the needs of the country, mainly to introduce advanced scientific and technological personnel, while for ordinary manual workers as a supplement only.

In the governance of migrants, the United States has prevented the illegal immigrants from changing their entry place to enter the country through the national networked information system. At the same time, the employers of illegal immigrants are held responsible, which limits the employment of illegal immigrants to a certain extent. By increasing the cost, the demand for illegal immigrants is weakened, and then the thrust of illegal immigration is formed from the perspective of demand to balance the pulling effect brought about by economic development. As China enters an aging society, the demand for labor will be more difficult to meet, and the demand for advanced science and technology talents in China's science and education rejuvenation strategy will not fade in the short term.

Taking American experience and methods into consideration, we can try to answer the questions we asked earlier. We hold the point that the rise of China will stimulate more immigrants to move further to China, and the Chinese government may tend to promote immigration to China by relaxing immigration policies, thereby alleviating the demand for low-cost labor in an aging society, and at the same time enhancing China by introducing foreign scientific and technological talents. Competitive in the field of cutting-edge technology. At the same time, China will strengthen the legal system for immigration management, and switch to selective approval of immigrants through multi-angle

management of borders, visas, and employers. China's entry and residence restrictions on scientific and technological talents or skilled workers will be further relaxed. For ordinary manual workers, they may tend to strengthen the governance and restrictions, taking the prevention of conflicts between immigrants and local residents as the priority, as well as keeping the public security in control.

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