

Understanding Chinese entrepreneurship from a historical perspective: What can we Learn from our Entrepreneurship heritage and How?

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Introduction to the Issue

Small and medium enterprises have been booming in China since the initiation of the Open Door Policy in 1978 (Shane, 2010). However, the Chinese has always been considered to be an entrepreneurial race and Chinese entrepreneurialism is hardly a new phenomenon. It has been widely acknowledged that the transformation of Hong Kong and Taiwan from colonial outposts to global major manufacturing centres in the 1950s were fuelled by the arrivals of entrepreneurial individuals from the mainland during and in the aftermaths of the civil war in the late 1940s (Wong, 1988; Skoggard, 1996). Long before, adventurous Chinese have travelled and established businesses all across the world. A century ago, Chinese restaurants were already a familiar sight in major American and European cities such as San Francisco and Liverpool (Lee, 2001). Chinese businesses have scattered around Southeast and central Asia along existing sea and land trade routes looking for business opportunities for centuries (Mackie, 1992). However, the entrepreneurialism of the Chinese is not limited to the episodes of overseas adventures. Throughout the history, Chinese entrepreneurs had prospered in China both in time of prosperity and during war and crisis. Besides historical and factual records, entrepreneurship is something that is embedded in the Chinese culture, with entrepreneurs been widely portrayed as subjects of art and literature.

That said, whilst the recent explosion of Chinese entrepreneurship has been a subject of great interests to academics, journalists and policy makers alike, the earlier entrepreneurial episodes have received nowhere near as much attention from the mainstream entrepreneurship and management literature. A profession without memory can be said to be 'a profession of mad people' (Smith, 2007). Learning about entrepreneurship history allows entrepreneurs to learn from both wisdom and mistakes in the past, as well as to understand the challenges faced by their predecessors. It is therefore unsurprising that there is an increased recognition of the role of history in examining entrepreneurship and various management disciplines (Mason and Harvey, 2013; Clark and Rowlinson, 2004). It is our intension to continue with this 'historic turn', by examining the way in which Chinese entrepreneurs operate in a complete different time and context to the modern generation. We believe that by scrutinising the previous entrepreneurship experience of the Chinese, it would be possible to unveil significant insights that may be of benefit to the current wave of Chinese entrepreneurship.

In this special issue, we have gathered a collection of a rather diverse, some may also argue, 'unconventional', set of articles utilising both knowledge from disciplines as well as utilising very different methodological approaches. The idea of this special issue was initially discussed with Dr Victor Zheng from the Chinese University of Hong Kong and Dr Caleb Kwong from the University of Essex, back in 2013. Two more colleagues, Professor Wong Siu-lun from the University of Hong Kong

and Cherry Cheung from the London South Bank University, soon came on board. We took the idea to Dr Jun Li, then the general editor of the Journal of Chinese Entrepreneurship, and was encouraged to submit a draft proposal. The guest co-editors of this issue drafted several versions of the call-for-papers in consultation with the editors and other entrepreneurship researchers. We decided to focus on the following themes: 'stay within the family', 'Chinese aboard', 'entrepreneurship under special conditions', 'law and order', 'culture and Chinese entrepreneurialism' and 'studying Chinese entrepreneurship in history'. As the proposal for the special issue developed, we submit it to the renamed Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies. We announced the call-for-papers in Summer 2014 and attracted a good number of interests. All the articles in this issue have gone through rounds of revision and resubmission. Our reviewers have also played a major part in shaping the contribution and direction of the articles. All the reviews are blinded and we would like to thank the reviewers for their constructive feedback. For quality control, the allocations of reviewers for each of the research papers were conducted by an editor, including the general editor, who was not involved in the paper. We would also like to thank Dr Jun Li, the general editor, for the opportunity and his guidance. Finally, we thank our authors for their stimulating and engaging manuscripts.

Articles in the Issue

The first three of the articles are consistent with the theme of 'stay within the family', which intends to attract articles examining the longitudinal accounts of Chinese family businesses, the way in which family network and resources have been utilised in businesses, and the struggle between first and subsequent generations. We have a paper from Dr Victor Zheng and Professor Wong Siu-Lun chronologising the business development of four Generations of the Li & Fung Group, a well-known business started in China but moved to Hong Kong following the immigration of their founders and their families. It is an intriguing piece for those interested in family businesses, as it touched upon a number important issues, such as strategic alliance, succession planning, family and personal conflicts, and merger and disintegration.

The paper by Cherry Cheung is consistent with the theme: 'entrepreneurship under special conditions'. The paper examine the rise and fall of a family business in Hong Kong, the large portion of which is set in a more unique, rather usual context of the World War Two. It discusses how the family business had to learn about the changes that is happen, and adapt quickly by recognising and exploiting new, often illegal, opportunities available. The family business prospered under such difficult and penurious environment against all odds, but demise just when the Hong Kong economy begin to take off after the war. It concludes whilst pre-existing knowledge, network and resources are essential to the development of ventures during the time of war, it is the ability to learn and to source new knowledge beyond the business's comfort zone as the key of survival in a more munificent environment. Few study in the entrepreneurship literature so far has examined entrepreneurial behaviours under was condition.

The third paper brings about the international aspect. In order to understand Chinese entrepreneurship it is important that studies do not limited themselves to only examine those who engaged in entrepreneurial behaviours at home, but also expatriate who went aboard to set up their business ventures. These are arguably the most entrepreneurial entrepreneurs, as not only are they being adventurous with their business, but often their personal life also go through a turbulence. The articles by Dr Gordon Cheung and Dr Edmund Terence Gomez examines See Woo, a well-known grocery business in the United Kingdom specialising in Chinese and later East and South East Asian food produces. The article fits perfectly with our theme of 'Chinese aboard', which intend to explore the early efforts of internationalisation of Chinese businesses, as well as entrepreneurial individuals who started their businesses aboard. For Chinese in the United Kingdom, See Woo is almost a

cultural establishment, supplying them not only with speciality foods and produces but also a spiritual experience in allowing the expatriate shoppers to stay close to their root.

As mentioned in the special issue call, our definition of entrepreneurship is not limited to those who had started a business, but also corporate intrapreneurs who applied entrepreneurship concepts within an organisational context. The case study by Qianqian Chai and her co-authors on the early history of the British colonial government in Hong Kong highlights some of the key issues facing multinational enterprises (MNEs) entering a country where few have entered before them. The challenge that they focus on is the human resource management issues, and the case highlights the difficulty that MNEs face in balancing the interests of parent country nationals and the local Chinese.

To further our earlier point about learning from history, and respond to our theme 'studying Chinese entrepreneurship in history', the article by Cherry Cheung and Kwong Cheuk Yin examines the role of Chinese history in the context of a business classroom. The paper discusses the advantages and importance of studying history in the discipline of business and management, and how such case study can be conducted. They also conducted a survey to examine how management and business students respond to a historical pedagogical approach.

The final piece is a book review conducted by Caleb Kwong, on the life story of Henry Fok, a well-known entrepreneur who started a business empire from almost nothing. The comparison between this and the paper by Cherry Cheung is indeed interesting. Both the paper and the book utilised an oral history approach over the same period of time, but the contrast between Henry Fok and the family in Cherry Cheung's paper cannot be more extreme. The family in Cherry Cheung's paper was highly successful during the war, but could not adapt to the peace time environment. Henry Fok struggled throughout the war, but prospered during the post war era. A good read of both the paper and the book would give us a much more rounded understanding of the different qualities required to succeed in the different times of war and peace.

Methodological issue in relation to researching on the history of Chinese entrepreneurship

We also intend for our special issue to make a methodological contribution. We intend to illustrate the different methodological approaches that authors can take when studying Chinese entrepreneurship from a historical perspective. Our special issue therefore contains a collection of articles that utilises very different methodological approaches. All of our articles utilises an in-depth case study focusing on one particular entrepreneurial venture. This is indeed an uncommon approach to take in the study of entrepreneurship where multiple cases are normally deployed collectively.

The two research articles from Gordon Cheung on See Woo, Victor Zheng and Siu-Lun Wong on the Li and Fung Group, as well as the pedagogical paper by Cheung and Kwong, all illustrate how qualitative secondary resources can be used for historical research. These materials include archival data, newspapers, media reports and interviews, as well as internal documents. In contrast, the paper by Qianqian Chai and her co-authors adopts a more quantitative approach, utilising data solely from one particular set of data from the government archive. The approach enables them to come up with some aggregate findings enabling further archival studies to further explore.

Conducting historical research can also relied on first hand interview materials, most notably, through the use of oral history. The paper by Cherry Cheung, as well as the book on Henry Fok reviewed by Caleb Kwong, both utilised this specific approach. The advantage of this approach is that it enables the author to gain a longitudinal perspective, which in the case over a period of 50

years, from a consistent rather than diverse sources. Moreover, it is particularly useful in examining those whose voice are not usually heard from the sources that is available in public. In both cases the research subject is the boat people, a group that has been marginalised in the mainstream societies, and few information was available about them. Moreover, these studies were collected from a highly volatile period where few information was stored. Although interviewing people is only possible for history that is within the more contemporary period, but not those from the more ancient history, although one can rely on second-hand narratives from existing archives. Cautious should be exercised as with any narrative sources with regarding to their subjectivity, and that it is important to triangulate with other sources. In addition, memory and reliability can be an issue – in Cheung’s paper, one of the interviewees was in her 80s – although some suggests that a good approach this can be addressed (Thompson, 2000).

Finally the paper by Cherry Cheung and Kwong Cheuk Yin offers methodological contribution in relation to how a historical case study can be constructed. It critically categorises the pedagogical use of historical cases into different typologies, as well as a step by step guide as to how a historical case can be constructed for pedagogical purpose, following previous authors’ recommendations.

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Notes on Contributors

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Dr Gordon C. K. Cheung is Senior Lecturer in International Relations of China and Director of the Centre for Contemporary Chinese Studies at Durham University. He is also the Editor-in-Chief of *East Asia: An International Quarterly*. He previously taught at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, and served as Secretary of the Overseas Chinese Studies Foundation, Hong Kong. His research focuses are Chinese international political economy, Chinese business and development and Chinese diaspora. He held various visiting positions at the University of Tübingen, National University of Singapore, Renmin University, University of Oxford and the Academia Sinica. He has authored four books and published many articles in leading academic journals.

Professor Edmund Terence Gomez is Professor in the Department of Administrative Studies and Politics at the Faculty of Economics & Administration, University of Malaya. He has held appointments at the University of Leeds (UK) and Murdoch University (Australia) and served as Visiting Professor at Kobe University, Japan, and the Universities of Michigan (Ann Arbor) and California (San Diego). Between 2005 and 2008, he served as Research Coordinator at the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), in Geneva, Switzerland. His publications include *Chinese Business in Malaysia: Accumulation, Accommodation, Ascendance* (University of Hawaii Press, 1999), *Chinese Enterprise, Transnationalism and Identity* (RoutledgeCurzon, 2004), *The State, Development and Identity in Multi-ethnic Countries: Ethnicity, Equity and the Nation* (Routledge 2008), *The Chinese in Britain, 1800-Present: Economy, Transnationalism and Identity* (Palgrave-Macmillan 2008), and *Belonging to the Nation: Generational Change, Identity and the Chinese Diaspora* (Routledge, 2015).

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