

taken a nasty toll. According to eyewitness reports, this lush green area with forests and vegetation has been made barren. Pointless and dangerous deforestation undertaken to put more land under wheat cultivation, and for timber and firewood, has brought about a distinct change in the climate. According to some Chinese scientists, rainfall in the region has become half of what it was 50 years earlier. One of the major rivers, Songhua, according to available reports, carries half as much water as it used to carry, and siltation has increased multifold.

The present Chinese regime's policies indicate that its major concern is to control floods—a *result* of the extensive silting of rivers—by erecting large dams and reservoirs in the upstream of tributaries leading to major rivers. This method has curbed the perennial floods in the Huai He. Similar

efforts have been made to control the Huang He. A number of dams on its tributaries—Fen ho, Wei ho, Sanggan He, etc.—have been erected to control annual floods and also to store water. In the Chang Jiang river system, the Gezhouba, Bailien ho, and Tingtzukon dams have been built for the same purpose. The second phase of the Gezhouba dam is now under construction, and two more dams, Three Gorges and Gehe-Ai, are in the initial stages of construction.

Besides controlling floods, the dams, of course, store water for the dry season and generate hydropower. Over the last 40 years, some 90,000 small, medium, and large reservoirs have been built which can hold about 500 billion cubic meters of water—about 20% of the country's total run-off.

While these developments have surely helped China to

Sun Yat-sen's 1927 ten-point program

In his memoirs, published in 1927, Dr. Sun Yat-sen summarized the program he proposed for China's national reconstruction and for which he sought international investment. "If the program is gradually carried out," Dr. Sun wrote, "China will become, not a mere 'dumping ground' for foreign goods, but a real 'economic ocean,' capable of absorbing all the surplus capital of the world as rapidly as the industrial countries can produce, the coming era of the second industrial revolution based on nationalized machine industry."

The program is as follows:

1. The development of systems of communication:
 - a) 100,000 miles of railways.
 - b) 1,000,000 miles of roads.
 - c) Improvement of existing canals:
 - i) Hangchow-Tientsin.*
 - ii) Sinkiang-Yangtze.
 - d) Construction of new canals:
 - i) Liaoyang-Shanghai-kwan.
 - ii) Canals to be planned.
 - e) Organization of China's river system:
 - ii) Clearing and deepening the bed of the Yangtze, from Hankow to the sea, in order to permit ocean-going vessels to reach Hankow.
 - ii) Clearing and deepening the bed of the river Hwangho, to prevent flooding.
 - iii) Clearing the Hsikiang.
 - iv) Clearing the Hwaiho.
 - v) Clearing other rivers.

f) Construction of long-distance telegraph and telephone lines, and also organization of wireless telegraph stations.

2. The organization and development of commercial harbors:

a) The organization of three large-scale ocean ports, capable of equaling New York in the future, in the north, center, and south of China.

b) Construction of commercial and fishing harbors along the entire coast.

c) Construction of commercial docks along all navigable rivers.

3. The building of modern cities, with social conveniences of all kinds, near all railway centers, principal stations, and harbors.

4. Utilization of China's waterways.

5. Erection of iron and steel works on the largest scale, and also of cement works to meet building requirements.

6. Development of China's mineral wealth.

7. Development of agriculture.

8. Irrigation work in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan.

9. Forestry work in central and northern China.

10. The colonization of Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, Koko-nor, and Tibet.

* Names of towns, provinces and rivers as appeared in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's memoirs printed in 1927.