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CHINESE FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS

A three and one half year project of flood control and provision for increased irrigation on the I and Shu rivers in Shantung and Kiangsu was declared completed as of 1 June 1952. The project radically changed the channels of both rivers. This, together with other construction along the streams, required the moving of 310 million cubic feet of stone and 3,875,000,000 cubic feet of earth. Approximately one million people worked on the undertaking. The completion of the project will prevent the almost yearly flooding of 3 million acres of land which formerly occurred.

The Tsinan Ta-chung Jih-pao statistical department reveals that a total of 60,000 pumps are to be supplied to the people, 1,030,000 irrigation wells dug, and 44,060 erosion control dams constructed in Shantung Province during 1952.

A directive issued by the flood control authorities of the Central People's Government emphasizes the need for constant watch on all dikes and locks before and during flood season and mobilization of the masses for expansion of flood control activities.

I AND SHU RIVER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS COMPLETED -- Tsingtao Jih-pao, 19 Jun 52

The conservancy program for the I and Shu rivers in Shantung and Kiangsu has been completed as of 1 June 1952. This operation required the removal of 3,100,000 fang [one fang equals 100 cubic feet] of rock, 38,750,000 fang of earth, and the construction of 53 engineering structures such as culverts, spillways, and locks. The program was begun in 1949 and carried on since then in winter and spring months. Seven stages were required to complete the work on the Shu and three stages on the I. The Shu River was diverted to a new channel by digging a 14-kilometer canal across the Ma-ling Mountain Range. The Shu now reaches the sea via the Sha River in Shantung instead of in Kiangsu as formerly. [It should be noted as a matter of background information that the Chinese Communist government has moved the border of Shantung Province southward in

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this area to approximately the line of the Lung-hai Railway. The new Shu River channel enters the sea just north of the Lung-hai Railway near the town of Hsin-p'u, actual ; its old mouth, which it formerly reached only after meandering 130 kilometers south and back.

The I River formerly flowed into the Grand Canal. It has now been diverted at a point near the village of Chi-chi and carried by a new channel to the sea at a point considerably south of the Lung-hai Railway. It enters the sea through the mouth of the Kuan River about 25 kilometers northeast of the town of Ch'en-chia-chiang /34 21, 119 52/.

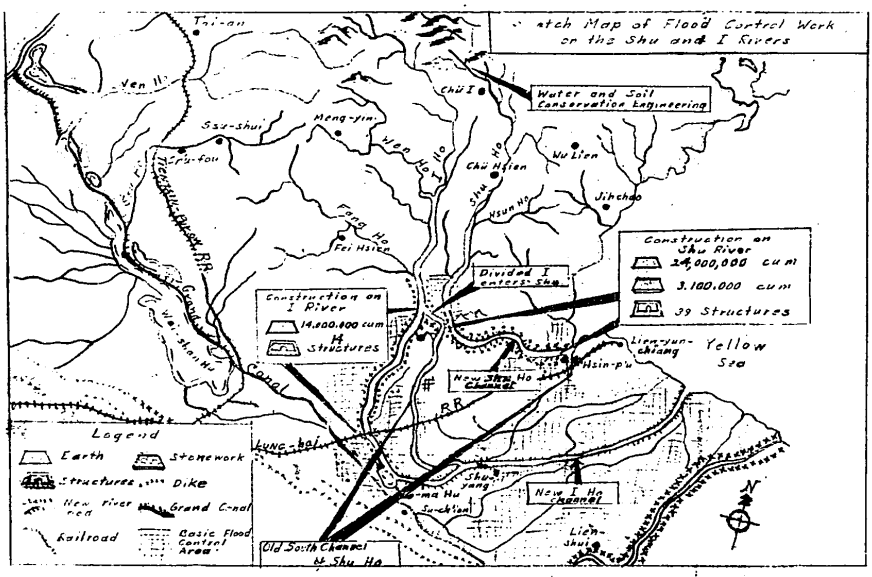
The new channel of the Shu River through the Ma-ling Mountains was designed to permit a flow of 2,800 cubic meters of water per second.

At approximately the point where the Shu River has been diverted eastward into the new channel a cut has been made across to the old channel from the I River which is about 20 kilometers distant at this point. This will divert a part of the water from the lower reaches of the I into the old channel of the Shu in times of high water. Since the new channel of the I River east of the Lo-ma Lake runs for a short distance in the old channel of the Shu River, this diverted water will return to the new channel of the I at this point. (See accompanying sketch.)

These two rivers formerly reached the sea as a part of the Huai River System. Some 700 years ago the Yellow River flowed into the area and silted up the course, forcing the I and Shu to cut new courses, which resulted in nearly annual flooding of 18 million mou of land /one mou equals one sixth acre/.

This vast project has been completed almost entirely by the use of primitive, locally produced tools and equipment. The cutting of the new channel of the Shu across the Ma-ling Mountains through 14 kilometers of solid rock is the largest piece of conservancy work of its kind ever undertaken in the history of the nation. About one million persons were employed in the course of the whole project on both rivers.

/A report in the Shanghai Wen-hui Pao 11 June 1952 giving details as to the purpose or nature of the 53 engineering structures mentioned on the accompanying sketch, indicates that they are locks, culverts of various sorts, and spillways./



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SHANTUNG IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS -- Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 6 Jun 52

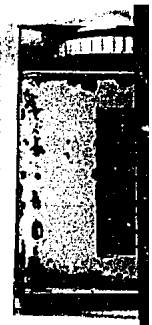
The statistical department of this paper has gathered and collated the following statistics for 1952 water conservancy projects in Shantung Province. The statistics are broken down area-wise by Special Administrative Districts as follows:

Sp Adm Dist	Pumps Distributed (irrigation)	Wells Dug	Erosion Control Dams Built
Te-chou	8,500	100,000	--
T'ai-an	8,000	180,000	11,000
T'eng-hsien	4,000	150,000	2,000
Hui-min	4,500	35,000	--
Tzu-po	5,500	69,018	2,000
I-shui	1,000	24,000	12,060
Lin-i	1,000	12,300	1,000
Ch'ang-wei	12,500	187,500	6,500
T'eng-chou	3,500	148,555	4,500
Lai-yang	8,000	83,000	4,000
Wen-teng	1,500	28,588	1,000
Tsinan Municipality	1,000	1,000	--
Tsingtao Municipality	1,000	1,000	--
Yen-t'ai (Chefoo) Municipality	--	300	--
Hsu-chou Municipality	--	300	--
Total	60,000	1,030,561	44,060

Flood control activities are projected for the northern section of the Grand Canal, the Mei Ho, Ta-wen Ho, Kwang-fu Ho, Pai-ma Ho, T'ao-p'an Ho, Mi Ho, Wei Ho, Ta-ku Ho, I Ho, and Shu Ho. [Flood control work on the last two rivers is now reported completed according to first story above.] Soil and water conservation projects are also being carried out on the upper reaches of the Shu Ho and in the K'unlun Mountains on the Shantung Peninsula.

CENTRAL FLOOD CONTROL HIGH COMMAND DIRECTIVE -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Pao, 21 Jun 52

The Central Flood Control High Command at Peiping has issued the following directive on flood control:



1. Mobilize, organize, and prepare. Overcome tendencies to relax.

2. Before and during the flood season keep a careful watch on all dikes, locks, and other flood control structures. Mobilize cadres and people for this purpose.

3. Combine flood control with drought control.

4. Keep flood prevention costs down.

5. Mobilize the people and secure their active cooperation in preserving and expanding flood control activities.

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