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## NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

# The Huai River Commission Bureau of Engineering

PROJECTS OF THE
FLOOD CONTROL, NAVIGATION
AND IRRIGATION FOR THE HUAI RIVER SYSTEM

Official Technical Report

No. 1

(A TRANSLATION)

MAY, 1930.

# 中 華民國一 一十二年六月再版

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尊淮之舉關係蘇魯皖豫四省亦 影響蘇魯皖豫四省之民生自二中全 會決議依已往十八年之調查成績實 施潛治期以五年成功後國府即特設 委員會並制定原則頒發訓令期於依 限完成中央眷懷淮禍拯濟民生甚感 事也惟是發軔伊始一切施工程序計 議不厭求詳雖前賢之遺規向在而時 過境遷實有重勘覆測之必要用是選 任專門員司組成兩測量隊由總工程 師督率分途進行遍歷淮河運河沂林 **校泗及黄河各處為實地之查勘彈一** 年之力始擬定技術報告第一期並附 以各種圖表用資佐證以茲事體大非 集思廣益無以期精詳復由會召集導 准計劃討論會議集合淮河流域名省 政府代表與導淮有關之中央水利機

關代表華洋義賬會代表及對於水利 素有研究之專家暨本會委員與工程 師會萃一堂博諮周議以爲最後之決 定今者此項工程計劃已經本會核議 認為可行並已呈請國府備案工款有 着立可施行蓋淮河久爲災浸議治已 歷年所總以巨款無由立至爲實施之 難關論者更狃於言之匪艱行之維艱 之陳說而不達知難行易之旨未敢輕 於一試今辛計劃完成是難知者已來 得其知易行者當力踐其行吾人唯有 總理實業計劃之宏規念淮民不 食水利而受水災之困苦務於最短期 內籌撥巨款積極從事以完成此偉大 之建設茲以斯篇付梓特弁數語用資 共勉邦人君子以覽觀焉 中華民國二十年一月蔣中正

委員長副委員長暨各委員鈞鑒竊儀 祉於民國十 八年六月奉

國府令任本會工務處長受命之後深恐才絀任重 娲蹶不前有負政府民生建設至意乃多方徵集專門人 才以共仔肩旋於七月着手組織工務處八月成立總工 程師辦公處設計組測繪組並組成兩測量隊一面偕同 各工程師親歷江淮運沂沐汶泗及黃河各處查勘一面 蒐集已有資料分途研究既悉淮域之形勢復明洪湖之 水理乃以為導淮入江入海各途計劃同時派隊測量入 江入海各路十一月二十日本會所聘顧問工程師方修 斯教授來京復與申勘要害詳究圖籍並與職處同人交 換意見參互稽考乃擇其對於防洪灌溉交通三事最有 利益工程最經濟者定為計劃具為報告而測量之事亦 告成段落職處同人復據之以作更進之研究所得結果 筆之為此次之總報告其中各項設計大都根據於舊測 圖表如經詳細之施工測量以後容有尚待修改之處至 于治導綱要雖不敢謂萬無一失而本諸十餘年前賢之 成績參之以中外水利工程師之經驗在導淮計劃中已 定可循之軌理合具文詳陳敬乞

鑒 核

工務處處長兼總工程師李儀祉謹呈 中華民國十九年五月三十一日

#### **PREFACE**

The project of the regulation of the Huai River, which embraces large parts of Kiangsu, Shantung, Anwhei and Honan, destined to exercise a profound effect upon the livelihood of millions of people. After the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomingtang passed, during the Second Plenary Session, the resolution to complete in five years the necessary work which is based on the data and maps procured in the past eighteen years, the National Government took to appoint the Huai River Commission and set forth basic principles and instruction with the purpose of carrying out the plan within the allotted time limit. The anxiety of the Central Government over the living conditions of the people dwelling in the Huai River valley should be honestly appreciated.

In order to make a good beginning no effort was spared in the elaboration of a working plan. With the general schemes as hitherto outlined by scholars and engineers becoming more or less out of date, resurveying work had to be undertaken. Specialists were therefore enlisted and in due course of time, two surveying parties were organized and sent out to the fields. Under the direction of the Chief Engineer, an inspection party traversed many localities in the valleys of the Huai River, the Grand Canal, Yi Ho, Shu Ho, Wen Ho, Sze Ho and the Yellow River. After one year's continuous effort and steady working, the Chief Engineer was eventually able to draw up the report No. 1 which gives projects of flood control, navigation, and irrigation for the Huai River System, and is illustrated profusely with diagrams and drawings. The Commission then decided to convene a special conference to give a final touch to the gigantic project and to this

conference come representatives of the four Provincial Governments, the National Reconstruction Commission, the Yangtzekiang Commission, the Famine Relief Committee, and several specialists particularly interested in the conservancy problem of the Huai River, together with the members and engineers of the Commission. After a lengthy discussion the report was formally adopted whereupon the Commission submitted it to the National Government. As soon as necessary fund is raised, the work will be carried out.

To sum up, the flood problem of the Huai River Valley has long been a source of serious concern and much has been said to solve it, but due to financial difficulty solution work had to be postponed from time to time. Moreover, the "Easier said than done" attitude of certain people has always worked as a handicap. In this connection we believe in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's statement "Harder to know than to do". Now with the scheme having been duly prepared we shall endeavour to follow teachings in Dr. Sun's book on "International Development of China" and hope in the immediate future enough fund could be obtained to carry the great project to success, thus relieving forever the anxiety of the people in the Huai River Valley. On sending the report to press, I take the liberty to add these few paragraphs in the hope that my countrymen would give their hearty approval.

Chiang Kai-shek

Nanking, January, 1931.

#### Letter of Transmittal

Huai River Commission, Engineering Bureau, Huaiyin, Province of Kiangsu, May 31, 1930.

President Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman, and the Honorable members of the Commission, Nanking.

#### Sirs:

I have the honor to submit herewith the first number of official Technical Reports on the projects to effect the flood control and the improvement of navigation and irrigation of the whole Huai River system.

In last June, by the order of the National Government, I was appointed concurrently the Chief Engineer of this Commission and Commissioner of the Engineering Bureau. Seeing the heavy duties thus imposed on me, and the Government's anxiety in the Nation's Reconstruction, I made every effort to enlist the services of the engineering specialists from different parts of the country. The office of the Bureau was successfully established in July in the Capital. Then I proceeded to Huaiyin to organize there the Chief Engineer's Office with its two departments, engineering and surveying. Two surveying parties were also subsequently formed and sent to the field. Afterwards, I went on an inspection tour with several engineers to examine at closehand the different rivers, including the Yangtzekiang, Huai River, Yellow River, Grand Canal and the Yi, Shu, Wen, Sze rivers. In the meantime, the available topographical and hydrological

data and records were carefully collected and analysed.

After grasping the general characteristics of the region under question, and the hydraulies of the Hungtze Lake, comparative estimates of different projects to send flood water of the Huai River either to the Yangtzekiang or the sea, were made. Surveying parties were also instructed to make surveys along the most possible routes contemplated.

On Nov. 20, 1929. Prof. Otto Franzius of Hannover University, the Consulting Engineer of the Commission, arrived at Nanking. I went with him to the important rivers and localities, and showed him all available maps and records. After holding conferences with our engineers, and carefully studied the problem, he was finally able to state his opinion as to the most economical and practical projects to effect the solution of the problem in his report. Based on his suggestions and the field data, the surveying work being finished in due course of time, and then further investigation and designs were made by my engineering staff. The result of the study is contained in the present report.

Part of the schemes are based upon the former records and maps, therefore they are subject to change when complete surveys are made. With the accomplishment of surveys and records of the far-sighted men in the past decade and the experiences of the foreign and native engineers, this report, it is hoped to set forth a right way to the solution of the problem on hand.

Respectfully submitted

H. Li (signed)

Uhief Engineer and Commissioner.

( IV )

孎 遺 總 理

此目的 國之自· 最近主張 所著:建國方略 我之民族,共同奮鬥 尤須於最短期間 一次全國代表大會宣言 現在革命尚未成功・凡我同志,務須依照 余致力國民革命 由 必須喚起民衆及聯合世界上以平等待 |平等・積四十年之經驗・深知欲達到 ,開國民會議 ·建國大綱 促其實現!是所至囑 **凡四十** ! ,繼續努力, · 及廢除不平等條約 ,三民主義 其目的 以求貫澈 在 及第 求

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## 導淮工程計劃

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