

is thanks to the construction that was done in the 1950s, that their cities now benefit.

**EIR:** Mr. LaRouche, the founder of *EIR*, stresses the importance of the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt, in the face of the economic and financial crisis today. Roosevelt helped solve the economic crisis of the 1930s by building these kinds of projects, including the TVA. During the 1940s and later, the TVA people went all over the world discussing water projects.

If China succeeds in this project, it will become a world model, as was the TVA. Many countries need water projects, such as India and Bangladesh, for example, and it can be a very positive signal, to show that a developing nation like China can do this successfully, and maybe the know-how can be used to the benefit of other countries. I would like to know what you think about that.

**Qin Zhongyi:** The first drawing of the Three Gorges Project was made by a Mr. Savage, an engineer in the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. For sure, we need to learn from the experience of American colleagues. In May this year, I visited Washington and delivered a speech in a conference, and the closing sentences of my speech were: "China, in developing, needs the world, and the developing world needs China also. China is now on its way to develop and China needs the world. The world, in developing, needs the development of China!"

I believe that, after Mr. Clinton wins the election, he will change his viewpoint toward China and the Three Gorges Project.

This also involves the benefits for many businessmen in the United States. We also, in turn, welcome first-class experience, services, and equipment to be involved in the Three Gorges Project.

**EIR:** What is other countries' involvement in the Three Gorges Project?

**Qin Zhongyi:** There are many companies from various countries that have been involved in the project, such as Germany, France, Japan, Russia, the United States, and Canada, but this only refers to the equipment we have purchased.

**EIR:** In the case of Russia, what equipment?

**Qin Zhongyi:** The trucks—the very big trucks. In the 1950s, they participated in designing the Three Gorges Project, so they have provided lots of consulting services. We use advice from all around the world to construct this project, so we welcome people from all walks of life to participate in the project.

**EIR:** Are these subcontractors, companies who come and work, or are these simply suppliers of equipment?

**Qin Zhongyi:** Up to now, for the civil construction, the subcontractors from other countries are not so competitive as local contractors, so mostly they supply equipment and services.

## Beijing celebrates legacy of Sun Yatsen

by Mary Burdman

The national government of China held an extraordinary celebration of the 130th birth anniversary of Dr. Sun Yatsen on Nov. 12, when Chinese President Jiang Zemin gave a speech in which he praised Dr. Sun, who led the overthrow of 2,000 years of autocratic monarchy to found the Republic of China in 1911, as "an outstanding patriot and a national hero." Some 10,000 people, including most of the national leadership of China, gathered in the Great Hall of the People, the national Parliament in Beijing, for the celebration.

Dr. Sun has been honored in the People's Republic of China as the great revolutionary of 1911, but this celebration marks a new departure, in recognizing Sun's unique contribution as an economist, patriot, and forerunner of the Chinese government's present grand design for the economic development of China and other nations (see *EIR*, June 14, 1996).

An editorial in the national newspaper the *People's Daily* on Nov. 11, stated that "there are only a few years left in a century which began with the 1911 revolution, led by Dr. Sun Yatsen. The Communist Party of China is now taking measures to carry out a grand project that will go beyond this century, in an effort to boost the economic construction, and promote an overall development of society."

The celebration was chaired by Li Ruihuan, Communist Party Politburo leader and chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; other senior officials attended, including Vice-Premier Zhu Rongji, Politburo member Hu Jintao, and Vice President Rong Yiren. Prime Minister Li Peng was abroad. Sun Yatsen's great-grandson Leland Sun, and other relatives, were guests. The chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, He Luli, and Cai Zimin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, also spoke.

### The international development of China

A few historical background points are necessary, to understand the significance of the speech by President Jiang, and other acts to honor Sun in China.

Sun Yatsen's policy for China, as he wrote in his 1921 book *The International Development of China*, was always put in the international context. Sun wanted to transform the nation, using the most advanced technologies available, into a modern industrial state. He called for building 160,000 kilometers of new railways, 1.6 million kilometers of new, paved



Dr. Sun Yatsen (1866-1925) is being hailed as the forerunner of Beijing's present grand design for economic development.

roads, and many new cities, including two new "Grand Port" cities the size of London and New York. China's hinterlands were to be colonized and developed. But at the same time, Sun's purpose was to eliminate what he understood, already then, to be the economic roots of a new world war. In the introduction to *The International Development*, he wrote: "The recent World War has proved to Mankind that war is ruinous to both the conqueror and the conquered, and worse for the Aggressor. What is true in military warfare is more so in trade warfare. I propose to end the trade war by cooperation and mutual help in the Development of China. This will root out probably the greatest cause of future wars. The world has been greatly benefitted by the development of America as an industrial and commercial nation. So a developed China, with her 400 millions of population, will be another New World in the economic sense."

Sun Yatsen's political policy was also international. His program for China, the "Three Principles of the People" (Nationalism, Democracy, and People's Livelihood), was inspired by Abraham Lincoln's dedication to "government of the people, for the people, by the people," in his Gettysburg Address. However, the post-1901 United States, run by the likes of anglophile President Teddy Roosevelt and his successors, did not give the Republic of China the political and economic support so essential to its survival. Sun, however, who had also supported the opponents of Tsarism in Russia, wanted to collaborate with nations that backed his revolution. He welcomed the October 1917 revolution in Russia, and in 1920, the new Soviet Union became the first nation to restore to China all territory that had been seized by the Tsarist regime, and to renounce the abhorred privilege of "extraterritoriality." While

both the British and American governments had pledged to take such measures after 1911, neither had fulfilled these pledges. Such lack of action had contributed to the de facto division of China, in which Sun and his republican forces' government were forced to retreat to southern China, while warlords dominated the north, including the officially recognized Beijing government. In contrast, Russian aid was considerable; in 1924, Sun stated, "The only country that shows any signs of helping us is the Soviet government of Russia."

Speaking to American journalists soon after Sun's death in March 1925, Chiang Kaishek, later generalissimo of China, told them: "We never know where we are with America. Just where the British stand we do know. They are opposed to our ideas and we do not like it. With you, however, we were mystified. You speak kindly but you do not act."

It had been at the First National Congress of Sun's political movement and National People's Party, or Kuomintang, in January 1924, that members of the Chinese Communist Party were admitted as members of the KMT.

### 'Invigorating China'

Jiang Zemin, who is also the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, noted Dr. Sun's relationship to Russia and to the Communist Party of China during the early years of the Chinese republic. Jiang cited Mao Zedong saying in 1956 that "China should make relatively greater contributions to mankind." The reference to a speech by Mao in 1956, is interesting. In this period, prior to the later disasters of the Great Leap Forward and the Mao-backed Cultural Revolution, one group in the CP leadership, including Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping, and Chen Yun, had a national development policy, which resulted in the industrialization of northern China in cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Cultural Revolution, launched in 1966, was a brutal factional struggle to destroy this group. But since 1978, after the overthrow of the Maoist Gang of Four in 1976, the "grand project" tradition has gained more and more ascendancy in the People's Republic. This is the history Jiang Zemin is emphasizing.

"Sun developed the earlier Three Principles of the People (Nationalism, Democracy, and People's Livelihood) into the new Three Principles of the People," Jiang Zemin stated. "He pursued the 'Three Major Policies' of alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Communists, and assistance to the workers' and peasants' movements, got the Kuomintang and the Communist Party to cooperate, and pushed for an anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist democratic revolution. Comrade Mao Zedong praised the new Three Principles of the People and the united front policy formulated by Dr. Sun Yatsen, calling them his 'greatest contribution to the Chinese nation.' . . .

"Today, in cherishing the memory of Dr. Sun Yatsen's historical merit for China's democratic revolutionary cause and his glorious life, dedicated to reforming China, we are filled with a feeling of profound reverence.

"Dr. Sun Yatsen regarded Chinese Communists as his

good friends, and Chinese Communists have always been staunch supporters, cooperators and successors of Sun Yatsen's revolutionary cause.

"Since his death, Chinese Communists have carried out his unfulfilled wish. . . .

"We can comfort Dr. Sun Yatsen by saying that the goal of invigorating China he sought all his life and the prospects of a modern China that he had in mind are bit by bit becoming a reality that has even exceeded his expectations in many ways.

"Dr. Sun Yatsen left the Chinese nation and the Chinese people many valuable ethical assets, particularly a rich legacy of patriotic ideas, revolutionary will, and an enterprising spirit—a heritage that is worthy of our efforts to always learn, inherit and carry forward.

"He was the first to voice the resounding slogan of 'revitalization of the Chinese nation,' at a time when China was in dire straits, with extreme poverty, and a foreign invasion.

"He raised a resounding slogan that 'construction is the sole purpose of revolution' and explicitly mapped out the blueprint of a China with modern industry, transportation, and agriculture in such works as *Outlined Plan for Building a Nation*, which showed his superb understanding and great boldness of vision for China's future development.

"Dr. Sun held that China should resort to a 'concept of openness' and should 'learn from strong points of other countries' if it wants to catch up with or even surpass the economically developed countries in the West.

"Meanwhile, he emphasized, 'if the right to development is held in our own hands, we shall survive, and if it is held in the hands of others, we shall perish.'

"He stood squarely for the safeguarding of state sovereignty and national unity, and in opposition to any action that attempts to divide the nation, claiming that 'the unity of the nation is the wish of all the Chinese nationals. Once reunification is achieved, the people of China would enjoy happiness and, if reunification cannot be accomplished, they would suffer.' . . . Today, when we want to build our motherland into a socialist, modern state with a high degree of prosperity, might, democracy, and civilizations, we likewise need Dr. Sun Yatsen's indomitable revolutionary spirit, fearless of any hardships and dangers.

"Dr. Sun Yatsen pursued the truth and continued to make progress all his life. It is impossible for any great figure, no matter how great, to be freed from the limitations of history, and Dr. Sun Yatsen also had his limitations. But, he was adept at learning from practice, including learning from lessons of failure, and never stopped his steps in the exploration of advancement. Because of this, he could 'adjust to the tide of the world, and adapt to people's needs,' and became a great forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution.

"At a time when mankind is on the threshold of a new era and in the great cause of our party in leading the people across China in their reform and opening-up and modernization drive today, it is especially important that we need all the

more to earnestly learn from and vigorously promote the spirit of Dr. Sun Yatsen's noble spirit, which progresses along with the advancement of the times.

"Seventy-two years ago, Dr. Sun Yatsen said: 'If China becomes strong and powerful, we will not only resume our national status, but will take on a big responsibility for the world,' and forty years ago, when commemorating the 90th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yatsen, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that, 'China should make relatively greater contributions to mankind.'

"After the reforms and opening-up were launched, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also noted that China should 'make bigger contributions to all of mankind.' . . .

"Our country has become increasingly stronger and more powerful, and our society is progressing daily. We sincerely hope that the people of all ethnic groups throughout the country, patriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits and all patriots, both at home and overseas, who respect Dr. Sun Yatsen and hold him in high esteem, will unite still more closely and work hard for the prosperity and might of the motherland, for the great cause of the motherland's reunification, for the maintenance of world peace and for common development, so as to enable the motherland to make still greater contributions to mankind."

## Memorials to Dr. Sun

The commemoration of Dr. Sun will continue. On Oct. 30, it was announced that the Sun Yatsen Memorial Hall, which is part of the national monument and park, including the former Imperial Palace and Tiananmen Square, in the heart of Beijing, is now being opened to the public three days a week, for the first time since 1949. The hall will show an exhibition including 120 photos, and calligraphy and charts of Dr. Sun Yatsen, to show his political career from November 1924, when he came to Beijing, to April 1925, when he died. His body lay in state at the hall.

Until now, the public was only admitted to the beautiful park surrounding the hall, where there is a statue of Dr. Sun. The hall, formerly the Ming Dynasty Hall of Worshipping the Altar of Land and Grain, was built in 1425, and is one of the best-preserved old structures in Beijing.

In addition, the historic Whampoa Military Academy in Guangzhou, capital of south China's Guangdong Province, has been restored and opened to the public. The Academy, founded by Dr. Sun as the training school for officers of the National Revolutionary Army on June 16, 1924, was destroyed by Japanese warplanes in 1938. Both Nationalist leader Chiang Kaishek and Communist leader Zhou Enlai were trained there. In Wuhan, the old Chinese cruiser *Zhongshang* will be salvaged and repaired, also in honor of Dr. Sun. The ship, sunk by Japanese planes in 1938, will be part of an exhibition center, which will "highlight events involving patriotic Chinese generals and soldiers and significant historic events between 1840 and 1949."