

Chee-hwa, once termed the HK government being “ All talk but no action ” is still true today. The world outside is changing fast; it demands timely action or loses out. HK people need to have the courage to make their own decision and shoulder the consequence rather than waiting someone else making decisions for them.

HK does not have a status as an independent nation, it is part of PRC; therefore HK people cannot dodge the issue of national security and the nationalism education. Remember that HK is no longer a British colony; it is PLA garrison in HK to provide the protection nowadays. If HK fails to make the right choice, what waits for them is a region of colony ruled by PRC instead of a region that enjoys autonomous special administration.

World Trends: Sun Yat-sen & The International Development of China

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Dr. Sun Yat-sen is recognized by both the Chinese Communist Party on mainland China and in Taiwan by the Nationalist Party as the Father of Modern China.

After failing to persuade the corrupt and inept Qing Dynasty to reform, Dr. Sun embarked on his revolutionary career to "Save China" from destruction by the establishment of the Xing Zhong Hui, "Revive China Society" as his first revolutionary organization in Honolulu, Hawaii on November 24, 1894, thus making Honolulu the birthplace of the Modern Chinese Revolution.

Even until this very day, the only thing which unites all Chinese, on the Mainland, Taiwan, and Overseas is the memory and legacy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Revolution to transform China from a poor and backward country, into a modern, powerful and prosperous republic which would shape the course of human history and the world.

In 1919, Dr. Sun published his Chinese edition of Jianguo Fanglue, "The Plans for National Reconstruction" which was composed of three sections, Social Reconstruction, Psychological Reconstruction, and Plans for Industry and Commerce.

One section, Plans for Industry and Commerce, was translated and published in English in 1920 as **The International Development of China**. The International Development of China was written by Dr. Sun in reaction to the Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles, which concluded World War One. At the time, China was a divided country ruled by warlords, who ruled their separate regions like fiefs, and were supported by different imperialist countries into what Dr. Sun called Hypo-Colonies or Spheres of Influence.

Dr. Sun was the head of a Military Government headquartered in Canton (Guangzhou) in the South, as opposed to warlord clique based in Beijing, called the Peking Government in the North.

Although the Allies Powers had sent emissaries to both the Peking Government and Dr. Sun's Military Government in Canton, requesting China to join the war on side of the Allies, Dr. Sun wanted to remain neutral. The Peking Government on the other hand declared war against Austria-Hungary on August 14, 1917. The British sent a representative to meet Dr. Sun in Canton to ask his government to join the Allied cause, but Sun refused stating that the British themselves were imperialists inside of China. Hong Kong had been taken from China as a result of the Opium War, and Burma which had been a tributary state of China had become a British colony, as well as Vietnam which had also been another tributary state of China had become a French colony.

Nonetheless the Peking Government in the North sent hundreds of thousands of Chinese labourers to assist both England and France in the war effort. By some estimates these Chinese labourers known as the Chinese Labor Corps, numbered as many as 100,000, 50,000 labourers for each England and France. The male populations of England and France having been decimated by the First World War and were in desperate need of skilled manual labour.

The Chinese Labor Corps were employed as skilled dock workers and stevedores, who were instrumental in the loading and unloading of war supplies and materials from America, to supply the Allied war effort, as well as in the construction of trenches and blockhouses on the Western Front. Certainly without the invaluable contribution of the hundreds of thousands of Chinese laborers, whom composed the Chinese Labor Corps, the Allied victory in the war would not have been possible.

During the conclusion of World War One, at the Paris Peace Conference, China was not officially recognized and did not have any formal status. Nonetheless, the Peking Government sent Wellington Koo as its Ambassador and representative, whilst Dr. Sun's Military Government sent Eugene Chen as its Foreign Minister.

Despite the Chinese Labor Corps tremendous contribution to the Allied War Effort, the Allies betrayed China by giving the Shandong Peninsula, which had previously been a German territorial concession to Japan, instead of returning it to China. Ironically, the majority of the Chinese Labor Corps came from Shandong, making the Allied betrayal even more tragic. Although the Chinese were not soldiers, thousands of them had died as war casualties on the war front, and from diseases such as the Spanish Flu of 1918.

When Eugene Chen uncovered this betrayal by the Allied Powers, he cabled the information to Dr. Sun in Canton, who then published the news in a journal called the Young China Daily. The news of China's betrayal coupled with Japan's 21 Demands upon China sparked the May 4th, 1919 Student Movement in which 2,000 students from different universities in Beijing, came out to Tiananmen Square to protest.

The May 4th Movement was to become China's first nationalistic mass movement in modern history. Whilst Dr. Sun supported the nationalistic cause of the students, he also cautioned that such a movement could also degenerate into anarchy.

In Dr. Sun's *The International Development of China*, he clearly states imperialism as the cause of the First World War, industrialized countries raising militaries to conquer foreign countries in order to exploit their land, labor, natural resources and markets. The Paris Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles did nothing to change this fact. War reparations were imposed on Germany as the loser, and its territories including the Shandong Peninsula were given to Japan who had sided with the Allies, but contributed almost nothing to the Allied War Effort.

Dr. Sun warned that if imperialism was not changed from the mind frames (paradigm) of the leaders of the industrialized nations (Western European imperial powers and Japan), it would create the coming of the Great Second World War, which Dr. Sun predicted would begin in China at the hands of the Japanese Militarists, who had

come to emulate their European counterparts, and believed war to be a profitable venture towards accumulating national wealth.

Dr. Sun writes in *The International Development of China*,

As soon as the Armistice was declared in the recent World War, I began to take up the study of the International Development of China, and to form programmes accordingly. I was prompted to do so by the desire to contribute my humble part in the realization of world peace. China, a country possessing a territory of 4,289,000 square miles, a population of 400,000,000 people, and the richest mineral and agricultural resources in the world is now a prey of militaristic and capitalistic powers - a greater bone of contention than the Balkan Peninsula. Unless the Chinese question can be settled peacefully, another world war greater and more terrible than the one just past will be inevitable.

Dr. Sun had spent almost half of his life outside of China, traveling the world and living on three different continents, Western Europe, North America and Asia drumming up support from overseas Chinese communities to support his revolution. Dr. Sun was warmly welcomed by the overseas Chinese communities in the United States and Canada, the vast majority of whom were Cantonese from the west bank of the Pearl River Delta, like Sun himself, in an area which is known today as Zhongshan. Many of the Chinese in the United States and Canada had come as contract laborers to work on building the trans-continental railways in both countries, in the 1860s and 1880s.

The trans-continental railways in both the United States and Canada were instrumental in the nation building of both countries, by uniting the East Coast with the West Coast thus facilitating the development of transportation and commerce. Tens of thousands of Chinese laborers were imported into the United States and Canada for the purpose of constructing the railways, and many thousands of them gave their lives braving bitter conditions, but after they were finished, not only did they not receive proper recognition for their invaluable contributions, but were discriminated against, by Chinese Exclusion Acts, and were chased out of their homes by mobs and pogroms.

Perhaps one of the reasons why the Chinese were so discriminated against despite their enormous contributions was the state of China itself, as a poor backward country unable to stand up for, or to speak out against the mistreatment of its people. For the imperialist powers, China was just another large continent like Africa to be carved up into different colonies and to be exploited for the mother country's industrialization. In other words China and the Chinese people did not have any equal standing with the other countries of the world, and as a matter of fact, had limited rights in their adopted countries, and even in their own country, as a result of the Unequal Treaties.

So when Dr. Sun traveled to these overseas Chinese communities in the United States and Canada, and preached of a new strong modern China characterized by freedom, equality and social justice he was given a triumphal welcome. Dr. Sun's speeches so inspired people, that there are even stories of how some families, overnight would sell their businesses and even their houses to contribute everything to Dr. Sun to

support his revolution.

Dr. Sun was always on the run because he was a wanted man, with a big price on his head. He often described himself as "a vagabond without a home." However, the more than 20 years of international travel and experience was to give Dr. Sun a unique and very keen insight into future world trends.

In 1916, Dr. Sun traveled to Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang province to witness the tidal wave on the Qiantang River. The tidal wave is created by the moon's gravitational pull on the waters of the Earth, creating an annual tidal surge on Hangzhou Bay that back flowed into the Qiantang River. As Dr. Sun watched the tidal wave pass through Hangzhou Bay up the Qiantang River, he was inspired with the saying, **World Trends powerful and enormous, those who follow them will prosper, but those who resist will perish.**

Dr. Sun was a keen observer of world affairs stated in *The International Development of China* that international economic cooperation was the key to world peace and to prevent future World Wars. At the time, Dr. Sun was heavily criticized and laughed at by his contemporaries as being an idealistic and impractical dreamer, earning him the nickname Sun Da Pao, which roughly translates into "Sun the Loose Cannon." Sun states,

International war is nothing more than pure and simple organized robbery on a grand scale, which all right-minded people deplore. The world has been thrown back to the pre-war condition again. The scramble for territories, the struggle for food, and the fighting for raw materials will be anew. So instead of disarmament there is going to be a greater increase in the armies and navies of the once allied powers for the next war. China, the most rich and populous country in the world, will be the prize. Some years ago there was great inclination among the Powers to divide China and Imperial Russia actually took steps to colonize Manchuria. But the then chivalrous Japan went to war with Russia and thus saved China from partition. Now the militaristic policy of Japan is to swallow China alone. So long as China is left to the tender mercy of the militaristic powers she must either succumb to partition by several powers or be swallowed up by one power.

Dr. Sun passed away on March 12, 1925 from liver cancer. Yet 15 years after Dr. Sun published *The International Development of China*, true to Dr. Sun's remarkable prediction, the Japanese Militarists began their full-scale invasion of China on July 7, 1937 thus marking the beginning of World War Two in the Pacific!

World History books often cite Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland on September 1, 1939 as the beginning of World War Two. This history is incorrect because it is only Eurocentric history. World War Two had two theaters, the Pacific Theater and the European Theater. The Pacific Theater started on July 7, 1937 more than two years before the beginning of the European Theater, and the two regional wars were merged into World War with Japan's attack on the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

on December 7, 1941. However, Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor was an extension of the Pacific War onto American shores.

Just as World War Two had begun with Japan's full-scale invasion of China on July 7, 1937, it also ended in Japan with the American atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 15, 1945.

It was only after the massive devastation and incredible loss of life during the Second World War, that American President Harry S. Truman realized that international economic cooperation was the key to world peace, and the only way to prevent future world wars, echoing Dr. Sun Yat-sen more than two decades before. America established the Marshall Plan to rebuild its former enemies Germany and Japan, and created the Breton Woods system and international organizations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the International Monetary Fund to facilitate world trade and to foster mutual interdependence through international economic cooperation.

In 1922, after Dr. Sun had published *The International Development of China*, he sent a number of copies of his book, to leaders and governments of the United States, England and other European powers, enthusiastically searching for a positive response. Sadly, Dr. Sun's vision only met with skepticism and even fear. The British feared that if Dr. Sun would succeed in garnering foreign loans and assistance, his plans for Canton to become the Great Southern Port, would threaten Hong Kong's position as the pre-eminent deep water port in the region.

Thomas Lamont, Managing Director of the American financial powerhouse J.P. Morgan together with the Bank of England had formed what was known as the "China Banking Consortium." The explicit purpose of the China Banking Consortium was to further the imperialist interests of the European, British and American commercial interests in China, whereas the implicit purpose was actually to prevent any foreign loans from reaching Sun Yat-sen Military Government in Canton.

Sun Yat-sen was desperate to unite China under the leadership of his Nationalist Party, because he believed that a weak and divided China made it extremely vulnerable to foreign intervention and colonization by the imperialist powers. This is where Dr. Sun's interests ran contrary to those of the imperialist powers who wanted China to remain weak and divided and open to foreign exploitation.

Rather than assist Dr. Sun in his vision of international economic cooperation to develop China's resources for the benefit of both China and the industrialized countries, the China Banking Consortium made a secret loan of US\$500,000 to Dr. Sun's rival and opponent, the warlord Chen Jiongming of Guangdong. Chen Jiongming at times had been allied with Dr. Sun, but opposed Dr. Sun's plans to use Guangdong as a revolutionary base from which to unite all of China by a Northern Expedition.

The US\$500,000 loan from the China Banking Consortium to Chen Jiongming was for the purposes of purchasing weapons, to strengthen Chen's position in the South and to effectively undermine Dr. Sun's plans for national reunification. Furthermore, this

US\$500,000 loan was forgivable if Chen were to succeed in assassinating Dr. Sun. On June 16, 1922 this plan to assassinate Sun was put into action, with Chen Jiongming's troops shelling Sun's Presidential Mansion on Guanyin Shan in Canton.

Sun had just completed his manuscripts on his Three Principles of the People that was to be his master blueprint for the political, economic and social restructuring and modernization of China which he had been working on since 1905, almost two decades of work, with thousands of books in his own private library as his resource. Dr. Sun had 50 body guards to protect him, all of whom fought to the death to save his life, in which Sun himself narrowly escaped. All of Sun's thousands of books, manuscripts and writings were destroyed by the fire that engulfed his house. Although Sun survived it was a devastating loss of nearly two decades of thought and vision for the future of China.

In 1918, the Bolshevik Revolution succeeded in overthrowing the Romanoff Dynasty in Russia and establishing the Soviet Union, based on the Karl Marx's theory of Communism. Vladimir Lenin, the leader of the Bolsheviks established an organization called the Communist International (Comintern) in order to propagate Marxism and Leninism in other countries under the domination of foreign powers. China, the Soviet Union's giant neighbor to its south caught Lenin's attention, and he sent a representative by the name of Adolf Joffe to seek an alliance with Sun Yat-sen's Nationalist Party.

Having been rejected by the United States and England, Sun was desperate for foreign assistance. Sun always in lack of funds needed to raise his own army to bring his vision of a Northern Expedition to unite China to fruition. In January 1923 Sun Yat-sen and Adolf Joffe concluded the Sun-Joffe Declaration which stated that the Communist Order and the Soviet System were not suitable to China conditions, however, the Soviet Union in an alliance with Sun's Guomintang would provide assistance to Sun to establish a military academy to train and build a new army to unite China under Sun's ideology and vision for a New China.

Under the alliance with the Soviet Union, members of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) were allowed to join Sun Yat-sen Guomintang (GMD) as individuals. As a matter of fact all of the early members of the Chinese Communist Party were also members of the Guomintang under Sun Yat-sen, which include Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhao, Zhou Enlai, Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqiu, Deng Xiaoping, Lin Biao and Ye Jianying whom were to latter become famous marshals in the Red Army and later People's Liberation Army.

In January 1924, Sun began his lectures on his Three Principles of the People, from what he could recall from his memory, with no notes or manuscripts to assist him. From the outset Sun admitted that it was not his finest work, as all of his manuscripts and resources had been destroyed in Chen Jiongming's attempt to assassinate him, a year and half earlier.

Sun health had already begun its decline and he knew that he was a dying man, desperate to leave his vision for his comrades to follow. In the next eight months from

January until August 1924, Dr. Sun was to make 600 lectures on his Three Principles of the People which were recorded and written down by his assistants. 600 lectures in the span of approximately 200 days, is an average of three lectures per day. As Dr. Sun mounted the platform from which he would give his speeches, he would often be seen carrying a cane. At times, he would twist this cane between his hands and jab into his back to create a diversion to the pain he was suffering in his body. By August 1924, Sun grew so exhausted and his vision blurred that he could no longer continue with his speeches.

Each of Dr. Sun's Three Principles contained six lectures. Dr. Sun had finished six lectures on Nationalism, six lectures on Democracy, but only four lectures on the People's Livelihood. When asked by his comrades about the last two lectures on the People's Livelihood, Sun replied that he had already finished his treatise on the People's Livelihood and to refer to his writings on his Plans for National Reconstruction (Jianguo Fanglue) and The International Development of China.

On June 16, 1924 Sun Yat-sen officially opened the Huangpu Military Academy, with Soviet assistance in terms of funds, arms, and military advisers. The cadets were all members of Sun's Guomintang, and had to swear their loyalty to Dr. Sun's Three Principles of the People as their guiding ideology, including all of the members of the Chinese Communist Party, whom were all individual members of the Guomintang.

Sun Yat-sen appointed Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kaishek) as the Commandant of the Huangpu Military Academy, Zhou Enlai, Hu Hanmin and Wang Chingwei were instructors in the Political Department. Even Mao Zedong was an instructor in the Propaganda Department specializing in peasant revolution. Both He Yingqin, who was Jiang Jieshi's Chief of Staff and CCP Marshal Ye Jianying were once both military instructors at the Huangpu Military Academy.

In the Huangpu Military Academy, members of both the Guomintang and Chinese Communist Party, worked together, studied together, trained together, and ate and slept together as brothers and as comrades, under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen for the cause of the National Revolution. Later these comrades were to become bitter enemies in the Chinese Civil War following the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Whilst Dr. Sun was considered idealistic in his vision, he was very practical in his methods. The establishment of the Huangpu Military Academy highlights Dr. Sun's pragmatism, whereas in *The International Development of China*, Dr. Sun preached international economic cooperation as the key to world peace, he realized that as long as China remained weak and divided, and China's weakness would encourage the Japanese Militarists to invade China. Above all else, Sun believed that China needed to be united in order to become a strong and powerful nation.

In many respects, Dr. Sun's achievements in the establishment of the Huangpu Military Academy have been under recognized, for without the Huangpu Military Academy China would have had no modern National Army to unite the China under the Northern Expedition, and more importantly to defend itself during eight years of

resistance against Japan, during World War Two.

The Japanese Militarist had boasted that they could conquer China within a period of three months; however, in more than eight years the Japanese Militarists were not able to fully conquer China, in part due to China's vast territory. In the International Development of China, Dr. Sun clearly stated that Japan could invade China, but as China's territory was so vast, it could never control China and to exploit it profitably, and the Japanese Militarists inevitably would be doomed to failure. Needless to say, the Japanese Militarists did not heed Sun Yat-sen's warnings; their army became bogged down in China, eventually leading to their defeat.

The Japanese invasion of China was however the perfect opportunity that Mao Zedong was waiting for to recruit hundreds of thousands of new soldiers into the ranks of the Red Army, under the egis of resisting Japan's aggression in China. Mao and the CCP used Dr. Sun's slogan of "Land to the tiller" (under Sun's Principle of the People's Livelihood) to institute land reform to gain the support of the peasants, and as a matter of fact Mao Zedong himself claimed that the CCP was the legitimate heirs of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Revolution, and the true practitioners of his Three Principles of the People. This is one of the reasons why Dr. Sun's widow, Madame Soong Qingling supported Mao and the CCP, although she was never a member of the Chinese Communist Party.

After Mao and the CCP had won the Chinese Civil War and proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, Mao was to take China on a new radical course by implementing Marxist-Leninist theories and Mao Zedong's Thought. From 1952 the initial land reforms were reversed into cooperatives, then into larger collectives, and still yet even larger communes, cumulating into the Great Leap Forward, in which Mao believed that China could achieve industrialization through increasing steel production and agricultural production through mass movements, which he called his Theory of Productive Forces, devoid of any scientific or technological knowledge.

The Great Leap Forward lasted from 1959-1961 and ended as an economic catastrophe. Liu Shaoqi who had criticized the Great Leap Forward said that it was due to 70% human error, and 30% natural causes. It is estimated that approximately 40-60 million people, mostly peasants starved to death as a result of famine during those three bitter years.

In 1962 Mao stepped down as Chairman of the Government replaced by Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping who were successful in reviving the economy with market oriented reforms. Jealous of Liu and Deng's success, Mao launched the Cult of Personality and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966, which only ended with Mao's death in 1976. The Cultural Revolution was described by Marshal Ye Jianying, as an appalling holocaust. Ye Jianying who a powerful Marshal in the People's Liberation Army then supported Deng Xiaoping to become China's pre-eminent leader in China in 1978.

China's three decade experiment with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong's Thought had ended in disaster. With the Communist ideology bankrupted, China's

communist leadership had no other modern leader in Chinese history to turn to with a complete vision for the future of China, other than Sun Yat-sen.

In the late 1970s with the beginning of Deng Xiaoping's Open & Reform Policy, China began to rehabilitate and raise Sun Yat-sen's position to support their policies. In 1981 Madame Soong Qingling, widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen passed away. She was a lonely voice in China through the Mao years, who consistently pleaded with Zhou Enlai for China to study Sun Yat-sen's Thought.

During the State Funeral of Soong Qingling my mother met with Madame Deng Yingchao, the widow of Zhou Enlai who told her a small (Communist) Party secret that they were beginning to "use" Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings.

In November 1986 in a celebration to commemorate the 120th Anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birth, Madame Deng Yingchao made a keynote address in the Great Hall of the People, openly stating that the Communist Party was borrowing Dr. Sun's ideas (for their Open & Reform Policy).

An often quoted saying of Deng Xiaoping's Open & Reform Policy is that it does not matter whether it is a Black Cat or a White Cat; the Good Cat is the one which can catch the mice. The hallmark feature of Deng Xiaoping's Open & Reform Policy is using international capital, technology and foreign experts to develop China's economy. This was not only a 180 degree turn from Mao Zedong's Thought, but was directly from Sun's The International Development of China and Plans for National Reconstruction. It is not so much that the Communist Party was simply using Sun Yat-sen to justify Deng's Open & Reform Policies during its initial years, the obvious fact of the matter is that they were finding ways to actually implement Dr. Sun's theories on using international capital, technology and foreign experts to develop China.

In 1989, the Hardliners had once again regained control of the Communist Party following the June 4th Tiananmen Incident, and had begun to reverse Deng's Open & Reform Policy. Then in 1992 Deng Xiaoping made a visit to the Special Economic Zones of Shenzhen and Zhuhai to once again jump start his Open & Reform Policy.

Deng triumphed and later that same year, in November 1992 during the 14th Party Congress Deng Xiaoping was able to officially change China's Constitution from a Soviet Planned Economy into a "Socialist Market Economy." Market Economy refers to none other than capitalism co-existing side by side with Socialism, what Deng called Socialism with Chinese Characteristics.

In the last paragraph of The International Development of China, Sun Yat-sen states, "In building this nation, I wish to bring foreign capitalism along side Chinese socialism, harmonizing the two economic systems which humanity has evolved so that they may become each other's complements, thus contributing to the world's future civilizations."

In the Principle of the People's Livelihood, Sun explains this concept saying that China lacked its own capital, technology and experts and therefore had to rely on foreign capital, technology and experts as a much quicker and easier way for China to achieve

industrialization (so as not needing to reinvent the wheel). Furthermore, capitalism was the fastest vehicle for economic growth and development, but it was very unequal in which the rich got richer and the poor got poorer, so China needed socialism to balance out the iniquities of capitalism, by instituting land reform "Land to the tiller" in order to increase agricultural production, limiting private capital and fostering the formation of state capital. Sun clearly states that there should be large scale enterprises which would be owned by the state and as well as private enterprises, to encourage the full range of small, medium and large scale enterprises.

Starting in 1978, Deng Xiaoping began to open Special Economic Zones in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen to attract foreign capital, technology and foreign experts from Hong Kong and Taiwan, as well as other overseas communities. Once these developed critical mass, greater and greater foreign capital and technology started to flow in from other industrialized countries.

Today, the Pearl River Delta region has developed and expanded upon Dr. Sun's vision of the development of Southern China through the opening of a Great Southern Port, connected to the interior via a network of canals and waterways, railroads and highways.

Then in 1990, Deng Xiaoping launched the second phase of his Open & Reform Policy with the Pudong initiative which required billions of US Dollars in foreign investment. At first foreign investors were skeptical that such an ambitious plan could succeed, but today Shanghai-Pudong has become the head of the Yangzi Delta Region, which develops and expands upon Dr. Sun's concept of the Great Eastern Port to develop China's Eastern Coast and central interior by using the Yangzi River as an artery for transportation and commerce into China's vast hinterland and interior.

Central to Dr. Sun's plan to develop Central China was the construction of the Three Gorges Dam, to facilitate water borne transportation all the way up the Yangzi River to the city of Chongqing. In 1992 the Central Government and Chinese Communist Party began the construction of the Three Gorges Dam, the largest hydroelectric dam in the world, which was one of Dr. Sun's dreams has become a reality today.

In the third phase of the Open & Reform Policy, the Chinese Central Government begun the Bohai Rim Economic Development Zone in 2006, which develops and expands upon Dr. Sun's vision of the Great Northern Port to open and develop China's North, centered around the Port of Tianjin.

Step by step, Dr. Sun Plans for National Reconstruction and The International Development of China are being realized.

In 2008 with the onset of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis, Premiere Wen Jiabao launched China's massive stimulus package with a focus on developing China's industrial and economic infrastructure. Part of Premiere Wen's plan is to build 75,000 miles of new railway, much of it high speed rail by the year 2020. China's existing rail network is woefully inadequate, with only 49,000 miles of railway in the past 60 years.

In The International Development of China, Dr. Sun called for the development of 100,000 miles of new railways within a 10 year period. Whilst this may have been an overly optimistic figure, China will certainly achieve Dr. Sun's envisioned target within the next 10 years! By 2020 China will have approximately 125,000 miles of railway. Furthermore, Dr. Sun advocated using the latest train technology from around the world and then building the locomotives and cars in China.

In Dr. Sun's blueprint map for his Plans for National Reconstruction, he advocates building a railway to Lhasa, Tibet. This plan was laughed at as being "impossible" and "ridiculous" yet in July 2006 the Beijing-Qinghai-Tibet Railway opened, once again bringing Dr. Sun's impossible dream to reality and fruition! The Qinghai-Tibet Railway is a remarkable feat of engineering, where elevated tract was built across the permafrost of the Tibetan Plateau.

Today, China is manufacturing high speed trains using the most advanced technology, from not only one country or partner, but many countries and partners from around the world, for example Siemens in Germany, Bombardier Canada, German Maglev technology, Japanese Shinkansen technology, and Pendolino high speed tilting train technology from Italy.

Dr. Sun was also the first person to advocate the development of China's auto industry using foreign capital, technology and experts in The International Development of China. Today, China has already become the largest auto manufacturing country and market in the world, with every major international brand.

In 2008 China became the third largest economy in the world, behind the United States and Japan. According to World Bank estimates, despite the Global Financial and Economic Crisis, China's economy is expected to surpass Japan's economy to become the second largest economy in the world in 2010.

It is also anticipated that China's high rate of growth will continue for decades to come, and if this trend continues, China is expected to become the largest economy in the world in 20-30 years time.

The past 30 years have shown that what Dr. Sun advocated 90 years ago (Plans for National Reconstruction in 1919) have become very much a startling reality of today. During Dr. Sun's time, only few people could understand the profound depths of his tremendous and remarkable vision for the future of China and the world. The year 2011 marked the 100th Anniversary of the Xinhai Revolution of 1911. As we now stand on the centennial threshold of Dr. Sun's Revolution, almost everyone can look back and understand Dr. Sun's saying, **World Trends mighty and enormous, those who follow them will prosper and those who resist them will perish.**

Today, China is following world trends and it is prospering like nothing prior human history has ever witnessed before. It is often said that the measure of a leader, is the greatness of his/her vision. What can we say about Dr. Sun vision for the future of China and the world?