

The decision of the GAC on the governance of the Huaihe River

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This year, the Huaihe River Basin was severely flooded due to severe flooding. The area affected by the disaster in Henan and Anhui is roughly estimated to be more than 40 million mu, with 13 million victims. Following Chairman Mao's instructions to radically cure the Huai River, the Ministry of Water Resources convened the Ministry of Water Resources of Eastern China and South Central Regions, the Huaihe Water Conservancy Engineering Bureau, and the responsible cadres of the three provinces of Henan, Northern Anhui, and Northern Jiangsu to analyze the water conditions, repeated discussions, and worked out guidelines and guidelines for harnessing the Huaihe River. The projects to be completed in 1951, after reporting to this court, decided as follows:

(1) Regarding the policy of harnessing the Huaihe River, both accumulation and release should be made in order to achieve the goal of radical cure. Reservoirs should be built in the upper reaches, and soil and water conservation should be widely promoted. The long-term goal is to arrest floods and develop water conservancy. At present, on the one hand, valleys and depressions should be used to arrest floods as much as possible, and on the other hand, proper flood control and dredging should be carried out under the principle of taking care of the middle and lower reaches. In the middle reaches, both storage and discharge are emphasized. According to the maximum flood volume, on the one hand, lakes and depressions are used to intercept floods from trunks and branches; A sea channel was opened downstream to facilitate catharsis and at the same time to consolidate the canal embankment to ensure safety. Hongze Lake is still used for water regulation in the middle and lower reaches. In the Huai River Basin, waterlogging has become a serious disaster, and attention should be paid to prevent it at the same time. It should be listed as one of the key points of construction in this winter and next spring, and first of all to ensure the wheat harvest next year.

(2) According to the above-mentioned guidelines, the following projects should be carried out in 1951:

upstream, low-lying areas temporary flood storage projects, the flood storage capacity should exceed 2 billion square meters. Reorganize the rivers of Huai, Hong, Ru, Ying, and Shuangji, including blocking mouths and rehabilitating dikes, widening the distance between dikes and dredging to prevent flooding. In low-lying areas, ditch and culvert sluice projects are selected to meet the drainage needs of the wheat growing period. Tangba Gufang, a pilot project, plans for promotion. The valley reservoir should be surveyed and researched as soon as possible, so as to start construction as soon as possible.

In the middle reaches of the lake and depression flood storage project, the flood storage capacity should strive for 5 billion square meters. Above Zhengyang Pass, the main embankment of the Huaihe River was designed according to the maximum flood, and the embankment was blocked and rebuilt, and part of the embankment was rebuilt. Below Zhengyang Pass, the height of the north embankment should be designed according to the maximum flood. When the remote embankment section is necessary, the height of the original embankment top is equal to the flood level in 1950. The height of the top of

the South Dike should be designed according to the maximum flood in the Zhengyangguan, Bengbu, and Huainan coal mines. The rest shall be temporarily equal to the flood level of 1931. The silted parts of low-water channels on main and tributary streams should be dredged under the principle of taking care of the downstream

. The two special districts of Suxian County of Fuyang opened up ditches and built culvert gates to meet the drainage needs of the wheat cropping period. The floodstorage and river reorganization of the upper Suihe River should be held concurrently.

The downstream should immediately open up water channels, strengthen the canal embankment, and build three rivers movable dams and other projects. The water intake project is huge. The first phase of the project was completed in 1951, and the water was released during the flood season in 1952. Before the inlet channel was opened to release water, the inlet channel was still temporarily used as the discharge tail, and the maximum discharge volume of Hongze Lake into the river was temporarily taken as the degree of 8,500 seconds square. In the event that the Jianghuai River rises simultaneously and the water level is too high, the dam will still be opened to ensure the safety of the embankment. Part of the dredging project of the canal's water channel into the river and the Lixia River's channel into the sea port should also be coordinated.

(3) In order to ensure the safety of the three provinces of Henan, Anhui and Jiangsu, the design and construction of the above-mentioned projects must be coordinated with each other and taken care of each other. Therefore, the upper and middle reaches of the flood storage project should be carried out as soon as possible in terms of technology and preparation, and strive to increase the flood storage capacity. The downstream water inlet channel should be selected as soon as possible, and based on long-term interests, research and determine the distribution of the water flow into the river to avoid unnecessary waste in temporary projects. Regarding the estimation of the flood flow of the main rivers and branches, we should continue to collect data and make more accurate calculations to ensure the economy and safety of various projects.

(4) In order to strengthen unified leadership and implement the Huai River governance policy, the Huai River governance institutions should be strengthened. Based on the existing Huaihe Water Conservancy Engineering Bureau, a Huai River governance committee shall be established, with representatives appointed by the East China and Central Southern Military and Political Committees and the people's governments of relevant provinces and regions. Participate and lead the work of harnessing the Huaihe River in a unified manner. The directors, deputy directors and committee members are appointed by the Government Affairs Council. There are three provinces, Henan, Northern Anhui, and Northern Jiangsu, and the Huaihuai control headquarters. In addition, there are three engineering bureaus, the upper, middle, and downstream engineering bureaus, which participate in each command as its component parts.

(5) Regarding the project funding, no decision is made for the time being. The Huai River Management Committee, in conjunction with the various regions, should supplement the survey as soon as possible based on the actual situation, and be responsible for proposing a reliable project plan and financial plan, and the local administrative agency and water conservancy agency are responsible. Signed jointly by the Central People's Government and the Ministry of Water Resources of the Central People's Government on request for approval by the Finance and Economic Committee of the GAC In

particular, the unit price of earthwork must be reasonably regulated in order to improve efficiency and avoid waste.

(6) The implementation of all the Huaihe River control plans and projects is aimed at eradicating the floods in the Huaihe River. The projects in this winter and next spring should be combined with disaster relief work under the conditions of ensuring project standards and completing project tasks.

All important, closely related upstream and downstream projects, or highly technical projects, must be carried out after investigation and design approval in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph. As for local projects, those within the scope of the radical cure plan can be ordered to carry out the construction after the Huaihuai Management Committee and the people's governments of various regions have agreed upon it. In order to meet the current needs of work-for-relief, a grain payment can be allocated first.