

he finds himself does not trouble and finds no interest to differentiate whether he was born in China or elsewhere. If he is educated, he may be respected; if he is wealthy, he may be envied; if he is illiterate and badly behaved, he gets his due, no matter whether he was brought up with rice or with bread.

In some foreign countries, native-born Chinese are full-fledged nationals: but we are stretching our ears to hear of a case where such a person has successfully run the most insignificant political campaign. In other countries, they are drawn into the folds of the country of their birth, but they are actually governed by separate laws, judged in separate courts, and detained in different quarters from those of certain other citizens or subjects. In still other countries, they may get "assimilated" or "equalized", but it appears that an undeniable truth has dawned upon these "equalized" individuals. Politically they have gained nothing except the privilege to get conscripted into the army or navy, and socially they command not an iota of respect more or less than that which is dictated by their position, education, manners and wealth.

Social distinction against the Chinese does not exist everywhere, but it is certainly agonizing in some parts of the world. In a certain city, there is a "Club." One day it secured some professional artists to give a public performance, and advertised in the newspapers to that effect, indicating that non-members were just as welcome as others, but the price of admission for the former was just a trifle higher.

Two persons attached to an accredited Chinese Government Office decided to attend the show, and the first impression that they received when they stepped into the hall was that the place could never be filled up that evening. They were somewhat puzzled to see that some other persons of Chinese blood, with as good an education and as high a business standing as any other person in that town sitting in rows way back, although

their eyesight were far from being normal. The Chinese officials walked down the aisle, and chose seats in the third row, noticing that the first two had been reserved. Before they sat down, they were confronted by somebody running down the opposite direction, who said rather uncivilly that he had some friends coming there later. The senior official turned round to his mate, and told him to convey the answer that the seats were not reserved. The mate was not as laconic, and finally elicited the information from the stranger that he had only one friend coming, whom he thought was bulky enough to occupy the seven or eight seats in that particular row alone.

The incident was perhaps a key to the puzzle why the other persons of Chinese blood sat way back, although their eyesight would require them to take the vacant seats in front. Chinese government officials do not have to take the pains to prevent misunderstandings arising out of matters of this kind, but other persons of the same race uncomfortably find it to the detriment of their business and other interests to go through a similar experience.

The above problem is not one confronting people with Chinese nationality. It forces itself upon all who happen to have Chinese blood in them. The Chinese Government ought to be thankful over such a situation, as it undoubtedly compels the millions of souls involved to remember that after all they are Chinese in spite of place of birth, naturalization or equalization.

China would very likely give up the theory of nationality according to blood, if the millions of her sons and daughters abroad are accorded an absolutely equal treatment with other peoples. But under the circumstances, she has found it necessary to put in the first paragraph of the first article of her Nationality Law that he whose father was a Chinese citizen at the time of his birth, is a Chinese citizen.

## A Draft Scheme of Reconstruction

By Sun Fo

(In response to a request from the Chinese Press, Mr. Sun Fo, Vice-President of the Examination Yuan and Minister of Railways, has published an article entitled "A Draft Scheme of Reconstruction" in Chinese of which a translation of the first part is given below:—Editor.)

### I.—PRINCIPLES

(1) In respect to the material works of reconstruction to be undertaken in the Republic of China, the National Government should strive to carry them out in the shortest possible period in accordance with the principles set forth in respect of the "Industrial Development Schemes" in the book on "The Program of National Reconstruction" written by our late Leader.

(2) For the purpose of effectively executing all constructive schemes, the National Government may, acting on the principle of equality and reciprocity and without prejudicing our sovereign rights, borrow as much foreign capital and employ as many foreign experts as it may require.

(3) The borrowed foreign capital should be used in the most profitable undertakings in order to attract

investors, such as the extension of railway communications, development of commercial harbors, construction of municipal roads, as well as in enterprises and works of a public utility nature, and in basic industries.

(4) Two essential conditions should be stipulated in engaging foreign experts, namely, that the term of their employment must be limited within the period the capital and interest of the foreign loans in question have not been repaid, and that they must teach and train young Chinese so as to enable the latter to succeed them in their posts ultimately.

(5) All agreements entered into between the former Peking Government and foreigners, concerning the construction of railways, conservancy of rivers, opening and operating mines, building municipal roads,

the development of harbours and industries, and in connection with any other descriptions of industrial enterprise in China, which have existed for 10 years or longer but have not yet been carried into effect, and for which have not been reexamined and recognised by the National Government, should be declared null and void by the Government.

(6) All business affecting the communications of the whole country, such as, railways, national roads, telegraphs, telephones and wireless installations; those works of public utility in the nature of monopolies; such as, hydraulic plants, commercial harbors, highways and other kinds of municipal works of public utility; and all basic industries and mining operations affecting the future welfare of the nation, such as the steel and iron foundries, basic chemical works, coal-mining, iron-mining, kerosine oil-mining, copper-mining, etc., should all be undertaken by the Government.

(7) Of national controlled works (national owned property), the National Government may delegate the power of handling and controlling those, which in nature pertain to a district, to the District Government.

(8) The law defining the sphere of activity within which a district government may handle material constructive works, subject to the supervision and guidance of the National Government, should be framed and promulgated by the National Government. Without the sanction of the National Government, the district government should have no power to enter into any agreement with foreigners, borrow foreign loans, or permit foreigners to be engaged in any constructive works.

(9) In reference to the land lying on both sides of a railway or a national road, in the center and at the terminus of a railway, in a newly opened harbour (port), and in the area of newly constructed municipal roads, the Government may, according to the land policy advocated by our late Leader, follow the principle of permitting the people freely to report the price and then either levying a tax accordingly or buying the land at the price quoted.

(10) With respect to the land on both sides of a railway or a national road, in the center and at the terminus of a railway, in a newly opened harbour (port), and adjacent to newly constructed municipal roads, already declared by the Government as nationally taken over, all increases in price or rental that may result from any investment and improvement devised by the Government should be appropriated by the Nation.

(11) In national controlled works (national owned property), strict business principle and procedure should be adopted as far as possible, and a strict set of regulations be made defining the duties of the official employees.

(12) In respect of any private-owned constructive enterprise that has received the sanction of the Government, the Government should give it every protection of the law; and apart from submitting to the neces-

sary restrictions imposed by the law, the Government may not take it over for control without cause.

(13) Any enterprise organized by an individual may, if necessary for its development or expansion and after having obtained Government sanction, borrow foreign capital and issue debentures.

(14) At the commencement of the constructive period, the Government should devote its whole energy to the reduction of the army, and with the money thus saved, to effect a genuine unification of the country and readjustment of its finances, such as the abolition of likin, revision of the custom tariff, reform of the currency system, establishment of the Central Bank, liquidation of foreign loans, etc., in order to lay a foundation for the progress of our reconstruction schemes.

(15) At the beginning of the constructive period, the Government should promulgate the Labour Law, Factory Law, Labour Union Law, Workers' Insurance Law and other necessary social laws, in pursuance of the principle of safeguarding the interests and improving the livelihood of labourers, promoting the projects of material reconstruction and increasing the productivity of the nation.

(16) At the commencement of the constructive period, the Government should promulgate the Land, Acquiring Law, Land Taxation Law, Land Rental Law; establish agricultural banks and farmers' cooperative societies; and prohibit usurious rates of interest on loans, in pursuance of the principle of safeguarding the interests and improving the livelihood of farmers, consolidating the people's means of livelihood and preserving the peace and order of the society.

## II. CONSTRUCTIVE PROJECTS

(17) For the material reconstruction of China, industrial projects worked out by our late Leader are taken for our guidance. They may be divided into the following subjects:—

(A) Development and Extension of Communications:—

a.—100,000 miles of railways, to be composed of (1) 7,000 miles under the north-west system; (2) 7,300 miles under the southwest system; (3) 16,600 miles under the central system; (4) 9,000 miles under the southeast system; (5) 9,000 miles under the northeast system; (6) about 16,000 miles for the extension of the northwest system; (7) about 11,000 miles of railways in high plateaux; and (8) all other lines now being constructed but not completed and future trunk lines to be laid with double track.

b.—1,000,000 miles of motor roads.

c.—Dredging of existing canals:—(1) Hangchow-Tientsin Canal; and (2) West River—Yangtszekiang Canal.

d.—New Canals to be Made:—(1) Liao River—Sungai Canal; (2) other canals.

e.—River Conservancy:—(1) Constructing embankment and dredging the Yangtszekiang from Hankow to the sea, to make it available to shipping in winter as well

as in summer; (2) Constructing embankment and dredging the Yellow River to avoid flood; (3) West River Conservancy; (4) Huai River Conservancy; and (5) Conservancy Works of other rivers.

f.—Extension of Telegraph and Telephone Lines and Installation of Wireless Communication throughout the country.

### (B) BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF HARBOURS

a.—One large coastal harbour each in the central, northern and southern parts of China.

b.—Several second-class and third-class harbours and fishing stations along the coasts.

c.—Commercial marts and shipping ports to be established on shores along navigable waterways.

(C) Municipal Towns and Roads and Public Utility Works to be Built and established at central spots and termini of railways and in commercial ports and harbours.

(D) Development of Hydraulic Power.

(E) To Establish Iron, Steel and Cement Works to Meet the Requirements of above-mentioned undertakings.

- (F) Opening and Development of Mines.
- (G) Agricultural Development.
- (H) Irrigation Systems in Mongolia & Singkiang.
- (I) Forestation in Central and Northern China.
- (J) Colonization of Manchuria, Mongolia, Singkiang, Kokonor and Tibet.

(18) The National Government should concentrate all our national energy upon the total realization of the above-detailed constructive projects within the period of fifty years.

### III. ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

(19) These constructive projects, according to the lowest estimates, require an outlay of approximately \$25,000,000,000.

(See "The China Critic" of October 18, Page 416, for detailed figures showing the approximate amounts required for carrying out the different items of works described under ten subjects from A to J. In our issue of October 18, we notice two typographical errors, viz: the total amount for Harbour and Port Developments under Group 2 should read \$400,000,000; and under Group 4, it should read "A. 5 Hydraulic Plants" and the total amount should be \$100,000,000.—Editor.)

## Revolution Through Evolution

By Alfred Westharp, Ph.D.

Education is the latest of all the sciences, because it deals with the most complex living being on earth, which is man. Only mature science can solve complex problems; that is obvious. Because science, up to now, has been immature, science has, up to now, failed to branch out into a science of education, and education is at present still entirely unscientific.

Unscientific education is like inefficiency in business: it wastes men and materials. Unscientific education destroys the natural capacity of physical as well as mental self-activity in man and transforms the originally creative human being into an imitative creature, which, up to this day, has never had a chance of putting its original power to use, and which is driven to work, not by an inner impulse but by the necessity of making a living or of obeying commands issued from above.

The need of making a living or of obeying are, still at present the only driving forces of human life, and education has failed to develop the natural energy contained in the individual, because there was, up to this day, no demand for such a natural driving force of human existence apparent in human society.

But, like natural evolution, the progress of science cannot be kept back by ignorance or artificial means, and science starts now the exploitation of the human being as a natural power station. Although society has not yet formulated a perceptible demand for it. Science knows that not only the demand creates the

supply but also the supply can create the demand. A new scientific education is thus in the making; an education which is natural, not artificial, joyful not painful, creative not imitative. This education will put individual as well as social life upon a new base by setting everybody free to make the fullest possible use of all his talents.

In the age of science at the dawn of which we stand today, individual creativeness will constitute the corner stone of the edifice of a new human society. Thus human society will have to be built up from below, as all life in nature has been evolved in the course of millions of years of natural history; not from above, as the artificial society of the past was built up. The individual will have to function as the protoplasm of the living organism of the human society of the future.

Only if and when education provides this type of individual, will, in President Wilson's terms, the world be "safe for democracy." Democracy, without such individuals, means chaos, and chaotic democracy produces absolutism, like that of Yuan Shih-kai, Kamil Pasha, Pilsudski, Riera and Mussolini. Without a new education, the regeneration of human society will always remain artificial, superficial and fragmentary. New education means evolutionary education, based upon natural morality; education for self-activity, education of life, by life, for life; means an education that renders the human mind capable of extracting nourishment out of