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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT **Agricultural Advances**
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THIS IS **UNEVALUATED** INFORMATION

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2.

Far-reaching irrigation projects are being carried out in all of China. Among the irrigation plans of special importance are:

- a. **Dike building on the Yang-Tze-Kiang, in the province of Anhwei.**
- b. **About 3,200 wells and the construction of small storage basins, in the province of Hunan (not Honan).**
- c. **Construction of 349 new dikes, in the province of Shensi during 1953.**
- d. **Three hundred kilometers of flood dikes and 370 kilometers of drainage ditches, in the province of Hopei. (There is some question whether Hopei or Hupei is meant here.)**
- e. **Thirty-seven large electric pumping stations on the coast, east of Tientsin, meant to supply water to about 14,000 hectares.**

3.

In the provinces of Shensi, Kansu, and Shansi, sixteen survey groups of topographers, geologists, botanists, and hydrologists are exploring the headwaters of the Yellow River, perhaps 360,000 square kilometers. Extensive construction here is planned, in order to bring the river under control.

....4. The following

SEE LAST PAGE FOR SUBJECT & AREA CODES

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4. The following information is available on individual areas:

- a. Mukden: The Tahofang impounding dam on the Un Ho, a tributary of the Liao Ho, China's second largest dam of this sort, is now being built. (The largest is the Kuanting impounding dam near Peiping). The basin at Tahofang has a capacity of 1,859,000 cubic meters. It is to be completed in 1956. It is to water a wide agricultural area and provide for the needs of shops, factories, and mines, in Mukden and Fushun.
- b. Pengpu: The Paisha impounding dam, when completed, will make it possible to grow wheat in an area where, hitherto, agriculture of any kind has been almost impossible. The Paisha dam lies in the Yusien district of the province of Honan, on the upper course of the Yenho, a tributary of the Husi.

5. [redacted] Pengpu is on the Huai Ho, about forty kilometers west-northwest of Fengyang. However, Yusien and the Yinho cannot be found on any maps available to him. The Huai Ho is identical with the Hwai Ho and Hual Ho. The Paisha impounding dam is a part of the effort to regulate the Huai Ho which has occupied, or will occupy a tremendous labor force for three years. In this vicinity, nineteen impounding dams have been built, among the largest being those of Poshan and the Hung Ho (left tributary of the Huai Ho). The very largest of these, the Fut Se Ling dam is nearing completion. In an effort to control the lower course of the Huai Ho, in or near the Hungtze lake (one hundred kilometers north-northeast of Nan King) a new river bed, 7.5 kilometers long, is being made. In addition, on the lower course of the Huai Ho, 697 kilometers of "moveable dam" is being built.

6. Work on the Huai project has, thus far involved the moving of 600,000,000 cubic meters of earth. The Huai project was begun in 1950 and is expected to be finished by 1955.

7. Irrigation works in the province of Anhwei for the year 1954 are to serve 800,000 hectares. From this, an increase in vegetable production of more than 60,000 tons is anticipated. Hofei is also called Lutschou. It is directly north of the Tschao Lake and 130 kilometers southwest of Nanking.

8. During the year 1954, it is planned to build in Kwangtung eight large and 20,000 small projects, for irrigation and impounding. This will irrigate half a million hectares. To this large scale plan belongs the proposed building of a dike, fifty kilometers long, in the delta of the Pearl River, begun in 1953 and to be finished in 1955. This dike will protect 4,000 hectares from flood.

9. Measures to prevent dust storms are probably being taken in the eastern part of the province of Ningsin, where more than 10,000 hectares were made useless by wind-driven sand. Thorough studies of the possibility of reforestation are now being made. The territory concerned is east of the Ho-lan Mountains and west of the Yellow River. The reforestation program is meant to separate the big sand dunes, at the foot of the Ho-lan Mountains, from the agricultural lands on the Yellow River. [redacted] the mountains around the city of Ho-lan (presumably those described above as the Ho-lan Mountains) lie east of the Hoang Ho. [redacted] the report probably refers to the strip of territory of the Ordos Plains.

....10. In and around

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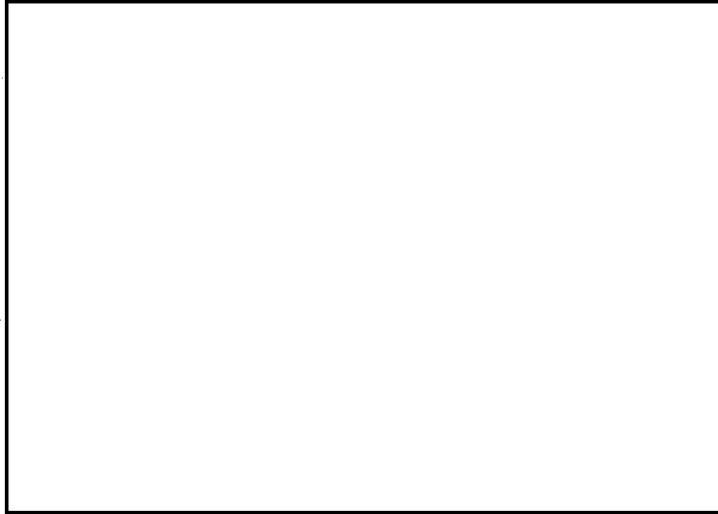
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10. In and around Lhasa, agricultural specialists have been studying the possibilities of development in Tibet. The entire Tibetan plateau has good soil and can be made a green, productive area. Thus far, it has been shown that potatoes and rye can be grown up to 1,200 meters above sea level, and that wheat, millet, beans, hemp, cabbage, tomatoes, and many kinds of vegetables are at least possible. Experiments with winter rye give a production per hectare of 8.5 tons.

11. China now has more than 2,151 agricultural experiment stations, with more than 18,000 specialists, large laboratories, and nearly 70,000 hectares of land for experimental plots. One of the greatest successes of the agricultural service has been its use of the insect powder "666" against grasshoppers. This powder is not yet produced in China itself, in adequate quantity. The most important factory is the "Insecticide and Spraying Machine Factory" in Shanghai. This employs 200 workers and in 1953 produced about 7,000 kilograms of insect powder and thousands of kilograms of dusts. It produces primarily insecticides for use on cotton and vegetables.

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