

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL **CONFIDENTIAL**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT
 INFORMATION FROM CD NO. []
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY China
 SUBJECT Economic - Agricultural production plan
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
 WHERE PUBLISHED Han-k'ou
 DATE PUBLISHED 1 Mar 1950
 LANGUAGE Chinese

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950
 DATE DIST. 12 Apr 1950
 NO. OF PAGES 3
 SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Ch'ang Chiang Jih-pao.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCES 1950 GOALS

Pei-p'ing, 27 February 1950 (Hsin-hua) -- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Central People's government has issued instructions concerning its agricultural production program for 1950.

1. Owing to the ravages of the long war and the destructiveness of the enemy, the agricultural economy of the whole nation has suffered a loss of one fourth of its effectiveness as compared with the period before the Japanese invasion. In some of the newer liberated areas the loss has amounted to one third. Even in the older liberated areas, where recovery has gone on for some years, production is still 15 percent less than the prewar figure. Consequently, the over-all agricultural production goal for 1950 is a return to prewar normalcy.

Within this over-all goal, older liberated areas should increase production 10 percent over 1949, and in areas where agricultural conditions are healthy production should reach the prewar level. In the newer liberated areas the 1949 level should be maintained or slightly surpassed. In the famine areas flood and drought conditions should be overcome.

2. The over-all goal for increase in production of cereals is 13 billion pounds above the present level. The over-all goal for increase in cotton production is 102,410,000 pounds of raw cotton with a total acreage under cotton of 8,333,333 acres for a total desired production of 1,766,240,000 pounds. The area breakdown is as follows:

Area	Increase in Cereals (in lb)	Cotton Acreage (in acres)
Northeast	3,120,000,000	
North China	3,250,000,000	550,000
East China (old area)	2,470,000,000	3,000,000
East China (new area)	1,690,000,000	2,533,333
Central and South China	1,300,000,000	(included above) 1,711,666

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION							
AR:7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

<u>Area</u>	<u>Increase in Cereals</u> (in lb)	<u>Cotton Acreage</u> (in acres)
Honan Province	745,000,000	-----
Northwest (old area)	775,000,000	646,666
Northwest (new area)	364,000,000	(included above)

Other special crops and export crops should recover and expand production by better management of the soil.

To insure the results outlined above the following detailed program is set forth.

- a. Arouse and organize labor forces so as to recover prewar production levels and surpass them. Organize mutual aid systems among the farmers. In the older liberated areas this should become habitual and should include more than half of the labor force. In the newer areas in the midst of old customs, model projects should be set up for the promotion of the method. Women should be mobilized into agricultural production. In the older areas the mobilization should include 50 to 70 percent of the women. In other areas mobilization should reach approximately 40 percent. There should be active promotion of the idea in the newer areas.
- b. Inoculation of work animals and other domestic animals against plaques should reach ten million head during the year. Production of hogs, poultry, sheep, and other domestic animals should be briskly stepped up and 1,400,000 work animals should be added to the present supply by breeding. In the newer liberated areas the status quo should be maintained by prohibition of slaughter and by breeding.
- c. By repair of water conservation installations 1,616,666 acres can be added to paddy fields and irrigated areas. Reorganization and construction of drainage systems will bring another 966,666 acres under cultivation; 110,000 new wells should be sunk and a like number of irrigation pumps added. By repair of old wells and pumps and drilling of others another 450,000 acres of irrigated land can be brought into production. In flooded areas efforts should be made to drain them to make them arable again.
- d. Increase the use of fertilizers. In the older liberated areas their use should be increased by 15 percent. In other areas there should be a consistent increase. The mainstay for fertilizer supplies is farm animals, and increasing their number will be of much assistance. Night soil and urine should be exploited to the fullest extent including the supplies from the towns and cities. Also, according to local conditions use of green fertilizers, compost, stream silt, and pond sediments should be promoted.
- e. The people should be mobilized to combat insect pests and to destroy their breeding and incubating spots in order to prevent them from recurring in great numbers. In areas where there are recurring insect plagues, prevention centers should be established where constant measures to reduce the hazard can be carried out. Full use should be made of Hunan Hsin-shih (Ueda: 345, 7954) [presumably insect killing chemical] and chemical and mechanical means to rid the land of insect pests. Soaking of seed in chemicals to prevent rust smut and threadworms [nematodes] should be practiced. Over 8 million acres now suffer the ravages of the last-named pest.
- f. Expand the seed selection movement. Arouse and organize the farmers for cooperative effort in selection and exchange of better seeds. During 1950, 1,666,066 acres should be planted with improved cotton seed, as well as 633,333 acres of rice and other cereals.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

g. Aid ironworks, blacksmiths, and carpenter shops to repair and turn out large quantities of agricultural implements and develop new types of horse-drawn implements. Set up depots for the distribution of these implements.

h. Increase the cultivated area by developing all wild and fallow land. During 1950 it is hoped to open up for cultivation 2,333,333 acres of such lands including a number of state-operated farms totaling 133,333 acres. Particular attention should be paid to getting fallow land into immediate production to relieve the present unusual shortage of foodstuffs.

i. Increase and strengthen scientific agricultural research with special emphasis for the present on cotton and cereal culture, disease and pest prevention, and veterinary service.

3. The important goal for 1950 is to raise the yield above the present yield by wise use of fertilizer, diligent preparation of the soil, and faithful cultivation of the growing crops without reference to the weather conditions as a criterion of success or failure. In the disaster areas the masses must be led to repair their drainage and irrigation systems, gather fertilizer, put their implements in condition, prepare seeds, and take care to plant at the proper season.

4. To relieve the hardships of the people, and stimulate and aid in the increase of agricultural production, needed capital and loans must be advanced. But the main reliance must still be on mobilizing the strength of the masses and the development of local loan resources and confidence rather than blind dependence upon loans from the central and area governments. Capital investments and loan by the government should be directed toward the older liberated areas and toward such more permanent projects for increasing production as water conservation, farming implements, good seed, pest- and disease-prevention measures, stock breeding, and veterinary services.

5. Each district must follow the program and policies laid down by the All-China Agricultural Production Conference. However, owing to the vastness of the country, the varieties of soil and weather conditions, and basic conditions of agricultural advancement, local areas must make plans that suit local conditions.

After plans have been worked out, the important thing is to organize the work. To this end there must be careful propaganda and mobilization and spreading of the idea of rewards for high production, and the idea that labor builds stable homes. The total strength of the people must be harnessed, and favorable conditions created to overcome difficulties. Disasters must be surmounted, present production methods improved upon, and new skills taught.

- E N D -

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL