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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

NORTHERN AREAS GET NEW FARM MACHINERY;  
COTTON ACREAGE INCREASED

INNER MONGOLIA RECEIVES USSR FARM TOOLS -- New York Hua-ch'iao Jih-Pao, 23 Jun 50

Inner Mongolia, 13 June (Hsin-hua) -- The People's government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous District is strongly encouraging the broad use of modern farming equipment to increase agricultural production.

During November 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of the Inner Mongolia People's government contracted with the Northeast Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Harbin Farm Implements Plant for the purchase of 300 harrows and 4,500 disk plows; orders were also placed with the Wu-lan-huo-t'e (Wang-yeh-miao) Municipal People's Iron and Farm Implements Plant for over 1,000 cultivators and Sung-nung /trade mark/ disk plows. This equipment, totaling over 6,100 machines, was distributed on loan to farmers in the various areas during April and May 1950.

A total of 146 machines, consisting of harvesters and mowers, purchased from the USSR in January 1950, has also been distributed to the Hsing-an, Che-li-mu, Hu-na, and Chao-wu-ta areas, and to agricultural and husbandry stations in Na-wen.

NORTHEAST TESTS NEW FARM IMPLEMENTS -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 31 May 50

Mukden, 30 May (Hsin-hua) -- Rural areas in the Northeast are now testing 13 different types of farm machinery, numbering 3,300 units altogether, in accordance with a definite plan. It is reported that they have had a salutary effect among the farming population. The majority of the new implements have been supplied to public farms, model farms, and individual farmers on a rental basis. In addition, the Northeast Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the agricultural materials offices of each province have selected 40 mutual-aid teams which were loaned a full complement of the new machines for trial.

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In the spring planting program for 1950, these teams, guided by technical personnel dispatched by the Northeast People's government, have used eight types of machines, included seeders, disks, and two-wheeled plows, with signal success. Planting efficiency has been increased as much as fivefold over that achieved by old-style implements, with a corresponding increase in the quality of the planting. For example, in Yu-shu Hsien, Kirin, two teams, using two of the new seeders, planted 510 mou in kaoliang and soybeans in 11.5 days. This represents a saving of 140 workers and 110 horses when compared with the use of old-style implements in 1949. As another example, one team in Ssu-yuan Hsien, Heilungkiang, planted 40 mou per day with a saving in labor of seven men and eight horses. Three catties of seeds per mou were also saved as a result of improved sowing.

HOPEH FARMERS COMPLETE COTTON PLANTING -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 2 Jun 50

Peiping -- During 20 days steady and rapid labor the farmers of Hopeh Province completed the planting of 14,021,479 mou of cotton in the latter part of April. This is over 2 million more mou than had originally been planned and amounts to almost 30 percent of the total area under cotton in the whole country. With an average production of 28 catties to the mou, the people of Hopeh will produce about 300 million catties of ginned cotton in 1950.

19 MILLION MOU UNDER COTTON -- Hankow Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, 31 May 50

Peiping, 27 May (Hsin-hua) -- Young cotton is growing on more than 19,830,000 mou of North China, although the provinces of Suiyuan and Chahar are not included since their climate is not suitable for cotton cultivation. This amount is 40 percent of the total area under cotton in the whole country. However, the cotton has failed to come up in many places, in some to the extent of half the area planted. Since there are many hazards in growing cotton, the authorities are active in promoting replanting and protection programs throughout the area.

NORTH KIANGSU PUTS 3.4 MILLION MOU IN COTTON -- New York Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, 1 Jul 50

Shanghai, 21 June (Hsin-hua) -- The North Kiangsu Administrative District placed more than 3,443,000 mou of land under cotton cultivation during this spring. This acreage exceeds last year's by more than 800,000 mou.

To increase its cotton production, this district has mobilized more than 250,000 farmers since last winter to reclaim vast wasteland areas and to undertake irrigation projects. In addition, it extended loans in the form of seeds, farming equipment, insecticides, etc., to the farmers. Barring natural calamities, a bumper cotton crop is predicted.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA COMPLETES PLANTING -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 31 May 50

Hankow, 30 May (Hsin-hua) -- Spring planting in the Central and South China Regional District has now been virtually completed, aided by sufficient amounts of rainfall. In addition to land already under cultivation, another 930,000 mou of idle land has also been opened in Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, and Kwangsi.

Cotton planting in the provinces of Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, and Kiangsi has reached 11 million mou, exceeding by 730,000 mou the target set by the Central government.

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Honan completed its cultivation activities in April, planting a total of 23,500,000 mou in foodstuffs and 3,500,000 mou in cotton. Transplanting of rice in Hunan was 90 percent completed by mid-May. In Kiangsi, dry-land rice has been transplanted on 12 million mou and 20 million mou are being seeded with late grains, which will be transplanted later. Dry spells have been encountered in portions of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, but the repair and construction of irrigation channels allow transplanting to take place without serious interference. In Kwangtung, transplanting has been completed on 30 million mou of paddy fields and hilly areas have been planted in soybeans, peanuts, and grains of various sorts.

WHEAT HARVEST BEGINS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao,  
1 Jun 50

Hankow, 31 May (Hsin-hua) -- Wheat harvesting has begun throughout the Central and South China area. In Kiangsi and Hunan, barley, wheat, and rapeseed are already on the threshing floors. In all the provinces, and particularly in Honan where the land reform has been carried out, production will meet or exceed the goals.

In Honan, the area planted to wheat amounts to about 70 percent of the total area under cultivation. This year's production is expected to exceed last year's by 10 to 20 percent, for a total increase in wheat production for the province of 3,600,000 piculs.

In Kiangsi, 2,160,000 mou are under barley, wheat, and rape. In Kiangsi and Hunan, production is expected to average from one to 1½ piculs of grain per mou. The military and political authorities in the various provinces have issued orders to the military and police forces to organize the people for the protection of the grain.

NORTHEAST PLANTING SEASON NEARLY OVER -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 1 Jun 50

Mukden, 31 May (Hsin-hua) -- Wheat planting throughout the Northeast was finished by the end of April. Planting of cotton, hemp and corn will be finished by the first of June; 6 million mou are under wheat, an increase of 300,000 mou over last year; 4,170,000 will be under cotton; and 314,000 under hemp. The amount of land under cotton in Liaosi Province, 1,500,000 mou, is twice last year's planting.

MILITARY TAKES ACTIVE PART IN NORTH CHINA FARMING -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao,  
1 Jun 50

Military units throughout North China have begun large-scale agricultural operations to produce food for themselves. They have opened up 100,000 mou of grass lands. They are also farming ten, publicly owned, modernized farms. They have contracted with the various water conservation authorities of the provinces to carry out irrigation projects along 22 rivers of the area involving 4,950,000 man-days of labor and the handling of 306,640,000 fang (one fang is 10 cubic feet) of earth. The soldiers are also raising large numbers of domestic animals and fowls for food.

In addition to their agricultural activities, they have opened 357 handicraft industries largely concerned with processing foods or other materials for their own use.

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SINKIANG MILITARY EXCEED PLANTING TARGETS -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 2 Jun 50

People's Liberation Army units in Sinkiang have surpassed their spring planting targets by plowing 673,500 mou by 1 May 1950, 12.2 percent above the goal set, and sowing 430,000 mou. They also carried out irrigation projects to service one million mou.

The soldiers manifested a battle spirit, making their own tools and working till they raised blisters on their hands and feet.

In Sinkiang, the land is alkali and must be leached before planting.

HUPEH, KIANGSI PREPARE LAND REFORMS -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 1 Jun 50

Hankow, 30 May (Hsin-hua) -- At the recent meeting of secretaries of area (ti-fang) party committees in Hupeh, it was revealed that in 90 percent of the province rent reductions had been carried out. This has resulted in a refund to the people of 2 trillion catties of grain, and a great saving of government loans for agricultural purposes and relief labor.

The conference agreed to take the necessary steps, by 1 August 1950, to carry out the production program for the year and to carry out land reform during the autumn.

In Kiangsi, the conference of area party secretaries revealed that in 60 percent of Kiangsi the rent-reduction program was in effect, with the people receiving a refund of 500,000 piculs of grain and a resulting rise in the people's productive capacity. Nearly 300,000 mou of new land have been put under cultivation.

The conference set up three goals for immediate activity: (1) promote a well-organized, efficiently led peasant revolutionary movement, taking into account varying local conditions; (2) promote an increase of grain production for the province of 5 million piculs; and (3) revise the thinking of cadres who still retain bureaucratic ideas.

TSINGHAI PLANS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 31 May 50

Sian, 30 May (Hsin-hua) -- The Department of Agriculture and Forestry of the Northwest Military and Administrative Committee has dispatched an inspection team to Tsinghai to survey the possibilities of opening the Ch'ai-ta-mu Basin to agriculture. Included in the party due to arrive in Hsi-ning on 30 May, are industrial, agricultural, meteorological, animal husbandry, and irrigation specialists, who will team with the concerned agencies and military units in Tsinghai to carry out the survey. Emphasis will be placed on the area between Hsia-jih-ch'ia (1) /numbers refer to appended characters/ and Ch'a-han-wu-su (2) on the Sinkiang-Tsinghai Highway.

Tsinghai now has an area of 7,800,000 mou open to cultivation, which is only 0.6 percent of the total land surface of the province. It is estimated that the province has an additional 64,190,000 mou which may be opened to cultivation, most of which is located in the Ch'ai-ta-mu Basin. Preliminary studies indicate that climate, rainfall, soil, and other natural conditions are all favorable for cultivation.

CHARACTERS

1. 夏目卡
2. 察漢烏蘇

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