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CCP EXPANDS AND PUSHES LAND REFORM

The East China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has issued a speed-up order for the land-reform program in East China because of the special conditions there, namely, the possibility of a KMT-US invasion. The end of March 1951 is set as the target date for completion of the land-reform program. More than 176,000 land-reform workers, after receiving training during the summer, are at work in 2,187 experimental hsiang of the 246 hsien of East China.

The East China Military and Administrative Committee has issued regulations concerning land-reform procedures in the case of landlords living overseas. In general, these regulations favor the overseas landlords over local landlords.

The land-reform program for 1950-51 in Central and South China Regional District has been expanded by several hsien in a number of provinces. Only three hsien are designated for land reform this winter in Kwangtung Province. Eight regulations for cadres have been promulgated by the Central and South China Regional District government.

In Hupeh Province, a tendency on the part of many land-reform cadres to try to carry out the program peacefully, failure to properly arouse the masses, and too much dependence upon middle-class farmers, are alleged as reasons for securing really good results in only 20 percent and very bad results in 30 percent of the areas where land reform is being effected.

The rent-reduction and refund program is being pushed as a preliminary to the inauguration of complete land reform in the Northwest.

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50X1-HUM

It is suggested that when land and property distribution has been successfully carried out one good way of showing thankfulness is to install Chairman Mao's picture as a household god replacing the old gods who had never gotten the peasants any benefits.

CCP ISSUES SPEED-UP ORDER FOR EAST CHINA -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao, 15 Dec 50

The East China Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has issued a speed-up directive for the land-reform program in the area, in view of the danger, according to the directive, of a possible attack by KMT and US forces. The land reform must be finished by the end of March 1951 to strengthen the interest of the masses in defending the area against attacks.

REPORTS EAST CHINA LAND REFORM PROGRESS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 Dec 50

Shanghai, 9 December (Hsin-hua) -- More than 176,000 land-reform promotion workers in East China were prepared for this work during the summer and early autumn. The workers include more than 90,000 party and official class workers of provincial and special administrative levels and peasant association cadres above the hsiang level. Approximately 80,000 of them were land-reform working unit cadres in the various local areas. Among these latter were large numbers of representatives of the various democratic parties and revolutionary youth's corps intellectuals. By the end of October 1950, these workers had been sent into all parts of East China to begin work.

Peasants organizations everywhere have been reorganized, and their membership increased from over 21 million to 23,890,000.

To hasten the completion of land reform, the area to be affected during the winter and spring of 1950-51 has been extended from the originally planned 178 hsien, with 46 million farmers, to 246 hsien with over 63 million farmers. The land-reform program in this area should be finished by the end of March 1951. Only a portion of Fukien and the formerly flooded area of North Anhwei, having altogether a farm population of 17 million, will be left over till next year.

During August and September, experimental hsiangs were selected throughout the area and by the end of October the land distribution had been completed in 422 such experimental hsiangs. Using the experience gained in these hsiangs, the work was extended to surrounding areas. By mid-November the land distribution had been completed in 1,183 hsiang and was in progress in 1,004 others. The work in the various areas is being rapidly linked up into a complete network.

ISSUES LAND-REFORM REGULATIONS FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao, 12 Dec 50

The East China Military and Administrative Committee acting under a directive of the Government Administration Council on 6 November 1950 issued the following regulations entitled "A Method of Dealing With Land and Property of Overseas Chinese in the Land-Reform Program".

1. These regulations are based on Article 24 of the Land-Reform Law of the Central People's government.

2. Questions of land-reform procedure with regard to real estate and other property of overseas Chinese shall be handled in accordance with these regulations. Points not covered in these regulations shall be handled in accordance with regulations issued by regional military and administrative committees and provincial governments.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

3. These regulations shall apply to the property of all Chinese and their dependents (blood relatives) who have been overseas engaged in a regular settled business for more than one year, with the following exceptions:

- a. Those who have returned and have been in China more than 3 years before the land-reform program took effect.
- b. Residents of Hong Kong and Macao.
- c. Students overseas.
- d. Tourists, travelers, and investigators overseas.
- e. Government officials on duty abroad.
- f. War criminals, wicked landlords, and antirevolutionaries taking refuge abroad.

4. Large holdings of overseas Chinese and their families in rural areas which are rented out (including those looked after by relatives) which are sufficient to place them in the landlord class shall be handled as follows:

- a. The land and other property of those whose ancestors were landlords before going overseas shall be handled according to Article 2 of the Land-Reform Law, but their buildings, except those regularly occupied by peasants, shall not be disturbed.

- b. Those who were formerly dirt farmers, but have acquired landlord status since going overseas, shall have their rural land handled as specified in Article 2 of the Land-Reform Law. With the exception of buildings provided for in Paragraph "a" above, none of their other property may be disturbed.

5. The rural land and other property of overseas industrialists shall be handled according to Article 4 of the Land-Reform Law.

6. Small rural holdings of overseas Chinese and their families that are rented out, shall be handled according to Article 5 of the Land-Reform Law. In case an overseas Chinese was a laborer before going abroad, even though his holding amounts to more than twice the amount allotted to each person under the land-distribution program, the amount of his extra land, even though rented out, shall not be expropriated.

7. If an overseas Chinese and his family has sufficient rural buildings to be rated a wealthy peasant with semilandlord status, a part of his holdings being rented out and a portion operated by hired labor, while another portion is operated by the family, the rented land shall be expropriated according to the provisions of Article 6 of the Land-Reform Law. In case the land holding is small, partly self-worked and partly rented out, even though the rented portion exceeds the self-worked portion, it should be handled according to Article 6 of these regulations; and the individual should not be regarded as a wealthy peasant with semilandlord status.

8. Members of the family of an overseas Chinese living in a rural area, who are entirely or nearly landless and without other source of support, should be given a portion of land the same as others. Those who receive remittances from overseas and are unable to, or not desirous of working land, may or may not be given a portion of land according to circumstances.

9. Families of proven overseas revolutionary heroes living in rural areas should receive the regular treatment prescribed for other families of heroes.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

10. Overseas Chinese and members of their families living in rural areas shall be classified on the same basis as others, in accordance with the rulings of the Government Administration Council of the Central People's government.

11. After these regulations have been approved by the Government Administration Council and promulgated by the proper Military and Administrative Committee, they may be applied by the provincial governments having numerous overseas Chinese families. Any variations should be approved by the Military and Administrative Committee having jurisdiction before being carried out.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA LAND-REFORM PROGRAM EXPANDED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 12 Dec 50

Hankow, (Hsin-hua) -- The authorities of the Central and South China Regional District have decided to expand land-reform plans for this winter and spring from 161 hsien to over 180 hsien involving 60 million farmers. The figures by provinces are as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Original Plan</u>		<u>New Plan</u>	
	<u>Hsien</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Hsien</u>	<u>Population</u>
Hupei	23	7,000,000	41	14,200,000
Kiangsi	44	7,000,000	51	9,700,000
Hunan	31	17,000,000	35	19,000,000
Honan	43		In Honan remaining hsiens have already completed land re- form.	
Kwangsi	10		No expansion because bandit suppression not completed.	
Kwangtung	3		No expansion because bandit suppression not completed.	

During the summer and autumn, reorganization of the peasant associations has resulted in a much more dependable membership. The present membership throughout the area runs from 20 to 30 percent of the rural population.

In Hupei, Kiangsi, Hunan, and Honan, extensive campaigns of improvement among the official and party organizations have been carried out by means of provincial all-circle's conferences and party conferences during which criticism and self-criticism have been stressed.

With leadership and working committees ready and trained on all levels, the work has been started in the various experimental hsien. It is expected the total program will be completed by the beginning of spring planting season.

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

OUTLINES CADRE DISCIPLINE DURING LAND REFORM -- Hankow Hopeh Jih-pao,
10 Dec 50

On 2 December 1950, the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee issued a set of regulations entitled "Eight Disciplines for Cadres During the Land-Reform Period." They are as follows:

1. Execute strictly the laws of the government.
2. Protect adamantly the interests of the people.
3. Deal with recalcitrant landlords according to law.
4. Maintain clear distinctions between us and our enemies [sic].
5. Forbid absolutely all corruption and bribery.
6. Follow carefully the decisions of the peasants' associations.
7. Obey strictly directives from above.
8. Render absolutely accurate reports.

DISCUSSES HUPEH LAND-REFORM PROBLEMS -- Hankow, Hupeh Jih-pao, 4 Dec 50

The distribution of land in Hupeh began in the middle of November 1950. Reports in December from 100 selected rural areas indicate that 20 percent have attained excellent results, 50 percent have secured rather poor results, and 30 percent very bad results.

An analysis reveals that the poor results have arisen largely from the tendency of cadres to try to bring about the distribution entirely under peaceful conditions without arousing the people to the consciousness of the necessity for class struggle. Another factor is too great dependence upon middle-class peasants.

It cannot be expected that the landlords are going to turn over their lands freely and peacefully. There has to be a struggle and the people must be aroused to carry out this struggle. Furthermore, among the people the main dependence must be placed on the poor farmers and farm laborers; the middle-class farmers may be brought in as a secondary force.

PUSHES RENT-REDUCTION PROGRAM IN NORTHWEST -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao,
12 Dec 50

Sian, 4 December (Hsin-hua) -- With the exception of certain areas in Shensi and Kansu where land reform has already been carried out and certain racial minority districts, areas involving 100 hsien and 10 million people will be carrying out the rent-reduction and rent-refund program during the winter of 1950 and spring of 1951.

After the proclamation of the Northwest Military and Administrative Committee in August 1950 to carry out the land-reform principles of the common program with due adaptation to the special agricultural conditions in the Northwest, the provincial authorities in Shensi, Kansu, Ningsia, and Tsinghai called all-circle's conferences to discuss and pass resolutions, in accord with the varying conditions, for the implementation of the rent-reduction program and to set up a progressive program.

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Experimental work was carried out in 15 hsien of Shensi during September. By the end of the month, 300,000 people had entered into the program. In four ch'u of one hsien, 19,600 shih [one shih equals 100 liters] of grain had been recovered from the landlords in rent refunds.

In the T'ien-shui Special Administrative District of Kansu the renters recovered 8,500 shih. In these areas the power of the landlords is being greatly shaken and that of the people strengthened.

OUTLINES STEPS IN CARRYING OUT LAND REFORM -- Hankow, Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao, 8 Dec 50

Some land-reform cadres have secured poor results because they have set up too rigid a timetable -- so many days to explain the policy, so many days to delineate the classes, and so many days for expropriation and distribution of the landlords' property. This method results in losing contact with the masses and the masses lose interest.

The proper steps to take in land reform are:

1. Organize the masses. Failure here will make it impossible to break the power of the landlords. This organization involves private investigation by the cadres, and mass investigation in people's mass meetings, of the status of the landlords in their past treatment of the people and their present attitudes toward the land-reform program, also of the dependability of the cadres and the leaders of the agricultural associations. For the best results, the decisions of the cadres reached as the result of their individual investigations and the decisions of the mass meetings should, generally speaking, be in substantial agreement.

2. Classification of the landowners. This, too, involves struggle and requires the cooperation of the masses because landlords and wealthy farmers will endeavor to conceal as much of their assets as possible to secure a lower classification. Such activities are difficult to conceal from their neighbors who know their habits over the years.

3. Confiscation, expropriation, and distribution of the land and goods. This step should be carried out as soon as the second step has been completed. This involves a struggle also, for the landlords will not gladly surrender their lands, deeds, and property. It will require the united pressure of cadres and masses to accomplish it. In the distribution of the confiscated property, careful organization and strict probity are necessary.

When the program has been completed, the people should be led in a suitable celebration of their success in an organized manner that they may properly express their thanks. In some areas, this has taken the form of throwing out the old gods who had never heard their prayers and installing Chairman Mao Tse-tung as family god since he had brought such wonderful material blessing to the home.

- E N D -

- 6 -

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