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REVIEWS LAND REFORM DURING 1950 - 1951;
WEALTHY PEASANTS FLEE KWANGTUNG

During 1950, 128 million rural inhabitants of China in four Administrative regions have benefited by the land-reform program. By regions the numbers are as follows: East China, 60 million; South and Central China, 50 million; Northwest China, 7.3 million; and Southwest China, 11 million.

The estimated grand total of agricultural people affected throughout the nation since the beginning of land reform is 285.1 million. The average per capita distribution of land runs from one mou in heavily populated areas to 10 mou in sparsely populated mountainous areas.

From 25 to 50 percent of the agricultural populace is now included in the peasants' associations, and from 2 to 5 percent are in the militia. Wealthy peasants are reported attempting to flee from Kwangtung in large numbers.

The second all-circles Conference of Kwangtung, after studying the report of land-reform progress given by Fang Fang, vice-chairman of the provincial government, voted to plan for completion of the land-reform program in approximately 2 years.

Authorities on Hainan Island have plans for completing land reform there by the autumn of 1952.

SUMMARIZES LAND-REFORM PROGRESS SINCE MID-1950 -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 2 Jul 51

In the four administrative regions where land-reform activities have been completed during the year since the promulgation of the new Land Reform Law in 1950, 128 million of the rural population have been affected.

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In East China, 60 million of the agricultural population have been affected. With the exception of Fukien, where only 36 percent have been involved, this represents 80 percent of the total rural population.

In South and Central China, approximately 50 million peasants have been affected. The breakdown by provinces is as follows: Honan, 12 million; Hupeh, 8.5 million; Hunan, 14 million; Kiangsi, 9 million; Kwangtung, 4 million; and Kwangsi, 2.1 million.

The total for Northwest China is 7.3 million, including: Shensi, 6.8 million; Kansu (one Special Administrative District), 0.4 million; and Ninghsia (two Special Administrative Districts), 0.09 million.

The total for Southwest China is 11 million, including: Szechwan, 10.6 million; Sikang, (three Special Administrative Districts), 0.3 million; Kweichow (seven hsien), 0.25 million; and Yunnan, 0.08 million.

Distribution of Land

In Central and South China, 40 percent of the cultivated land was distributed to 60 percent of the agricultural population. In Honan, the average individual received 2-3 mou, in Hupeh and Hunan 1-2.5 mou. In East China, the average individual received 2 mou, except in Fukien where the average was one mou.

In Southwest China, 60 percent of the cultivated land was distributed among 70 percent of the rural population.

In Northwest China, 20.3 percent of the cultivated land was distributed to 30 percent of the people. The general average individual portion was 1.5-2 mou. South of the Wei Ho the average was 1.5 mou, North of the Wei Ho 4 mou, and in mountainous areas 10 mou. Assuming that renters were paying an average of 100 catties of grain per mou annually in rent before land reform, the savings to the new owners on the 150 million mou of land distributed will amount to about 10 million tons a year.

Since the land-reform program has been carried out, agricultural association membership has increased to where it now embraces 25-50 percent of the agricultural population. The people's militia forces now include from 2 to 5 percent of the rural population.

At present, in both old and new liberated areas, approximately 285 million agriculturists have benefited by the land-reform program. By areas the numbers are as follows:

<u>Before 1950</u>	<u>No of Persons</u>
Northeast	33 million
North China	60 million
East China	45 million
Northwest China	1.8 million
Central and South China	15 million
Total	156.8 million
<u>1950 - 1951 Additions</u>	
East China	60 million
Central and South China	50 million
Northwest China	7.3 million
Southwest China	11 million
Total	128.3 million
Grand total	285.1 million

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WEALTHY PEASANTS FLEE KWANGTUNG -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 17 Sep 51

Canton, 16 September -- During the first half of September, more than 200 wealthy peasants were apprehended by the military guards while attempting to flee over the border from Kwangtung Province to Macao or Hong Kong. They had been frightened into attempting flight by the severe penalties imposed upon prominent and wealthy landlords.

KWANGTUNG CONFERENCE PLANS TO COMPLETE LAND REFORM -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 17 Sep 51

Canton, 16 September -- The second All-Circles Delegates Conference of Kwangtung Province, after a study of present conditions, passed a resolution to complete the land-reform program in Kwangtung within 2 years, except for a few backward areas where it may be necessary to go into the third year.

THREE STAGES IN KWANGTUNG LAND REFORM -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 20 Sep 51

According to the report submitted by Fang Fang, vice-governor of Kwangtung, at the second provincial All-Circles Delegates Conference, land reform has been carried to the point of land redistribution among more than 4.5 million people in 13 hsien of Kwangtung Province.

Statistically the campaign shows the following results: land distributed to farmers, 1,638,400 shih mou (one shih mou equals 0.1647 acre); animals distributed, 18,632 head; implements distributed, 349,172; grain recovered and distributed, 69,174,800 catties; buildings distributed, 123,377 room units; furniture distributed with buildings, 178,115 articles; Peasant Association membership, 1,180,000; and militia forces enrolled, 150,000.

Preliminary steps of the land-reform program are now being carried on in 85 hsien of the province with the participation of 7,295,000 persons, 200,000 of them being activists. Action has been initiated against 23,317 wicked landlords, 20 percent of the total. Grain returned to peasants in rent-reduction and rent-deposit refunds amounts to 435,400,000 catties, benefiting 5,630,000 people in 78 hsien. These activities have already raised production; crop prospects for 1951 for the province are estimated at 25,500,000,000 catties. Production in 1952 is expected to exceed prewar years.

The conference set up three stages for the completion of land reform in Kwangtung.

1. Anti-landlord, anticounterrevolutionary, rent-reduction and rent-deposit refund movements, development of basic cadre forces, reduction of the economic power of feudalism, and preparation of ground for land reform are to be carried on between the summer and autumn grain tax collection periods of 1951.

2. Confiscation, expropriation, and redistribution of land, differentiation of classes, recognition of the enemy, smashing of the landlord economy and destruction of the landlord class, and an all-out campaign against all who act against the interests of the people to be carried out throughout the province between autumn harvest and spring planting, 1951 - 1952, and completely finished after the 1952 spring planting.

3. The mopping-up stage will be carried out after the autumn harvest of 1952, except for a few special areas where the completion of the task will not be possible till sometime in 1953. This will include reinvestigating land ownership and issuing land titles, rooting out feudal remnants, continuing the organization of the masses, promoting unity and education among the masses of poor and hired farmers who have been raised in class status, and preparing for increased production.

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Important factors essential to the program are training, unification and rectification of the cadres, and the development of a large group of activists. Forestry, water conservation, and salt field problems will have to be settled by the provincial government.

INTRODUCING LAND REFORM ON HAINAN -- Shanghai, Ta Kung Pao, 3 Apr 51

Hankow, 2 April (Hsin-hua) -- The Hainan Military and Administrative Committee has already formulated and issued an All-Hainan Land-Reform Program geared to the conditions of progressively expanding work in the villages of the island and to the demands of the peasants. Experimental land reform is just getting under way in 100 rural villages under the guidance of the Committee on Land Reform, a body which has been formally set up and which will lead the way in future work. The more preferable experiences gleaned by this committee are being used in guiding and directing land reform activity throughout the island. The committee has already organized three Land Reform Action Units and sent them to the eastern sector of Ch'ung-shan Hsien to carry out the more important features of the experiment.

Land-reform work on the island is to proceed under a plan divided into three stages. Stage one includes creation of experience from which to work, the training of management cadres, and advance planning for completing the project before autumn of 1951. Stage two stretches from the end of autumn to the spring of 1952, and land reform is to be completed in a region with a population of 900,000 including 300 villages. During stage three, from the spring of 1952 to the following autumn, all phases of land reform on Hainan must be completed.

With reference to those regions where land reform has not yet been put into operation, the Hainan Military and Administrative Committee has already decided to open bandit extermination campaigns, to oppose the hated warlords, to investigate the newly modified rents, etc. During this work, the committee will unite and reorganize peasants associations, build up the militia, organize the peasants, women, and youth on a broader scale, enable the proletariat to become the dominant class, aid the people's courts, vigorously suppress and punish counterrevolutionaries and lawless landlords, and prepare the conditions for large-scale land reform.

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