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SOURCE Minju Choson.

NORTH KOREA LAUNCHES EXTENSIVE
 FOOD ECONOMY AND PRODUCTION MOVEMENT

The people of North Korea have launched an extensive food economy and production movement to aid the war-ravished people and disaster-stricken farmers. The movement is being pushed in farm villages, factories, offices, and government offices and through such organizations as the Conference of Enthusiastic Farmers and the Conference of Enthusiastic Railroad Workers. This movement will continue until the 1952 harvest.

The farmers of Chagang-do propose to conserve food by stamping out the custom of using rice in traditional ceremonies and feasts. Clerks, technicians and factory workers are urged to save rice by eliminating waste and to live moderately.

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued Decision No 40 regarding government loan of seeds to suffering farmers in order to insure their farm work for 1952.

To increase food production, the farmers propose to: improve agricultural techniques; adopt the Soviet method of vernalization in potato planting and cooperative seedling beds; increase the fertilizer supply by collecting mud plaster from old walls and fireplaces; set up cooperative labor; hold production competitions among villages; and utilize every inch of land, including reclaimed bomb craters.

CHAGANG-DO FARMERS LAUNCH FOOD ECONOMY MOVEMENT -- P'yongyang, Minju Choson, 15 Feb 52

The farmers of Chagang-do have launched an extensive food economy movement.

The Konjung-ni branch of the North Korean Farmers' League in Owegwi-myon, Manp'o-gun, sent its members to every house in order to encourage farmers to conserve voluntarily every grain of rice. Although Changp'yong-ni in Chongnan-myon,

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Changgang-gun, had an exceptionally good crop in the last harvest, the farmers resolved at a meeting to prevent waste of food for feasts and ceremonies. They resolved to save 700 tu ^[one tu equals .512 bushels] of rice before the next harvest.

In December 1951, the farmers of Myongsan-ni, Chongsu-nyon, sent to the soldiers of the People's Army over 50 kamani ^[one kamani equals 2.048 bushels] of rice which they saved as New Year's gift for the soldiers.

The farmers of Chungsang-ni, Chunggang-nyon, Chasong-gun, are following the lead of Chong Cho-hun, village cell chairman of the Korean Labor Party, to stamp out food-wasting practices. Two farmers have contributed three kamani of un-hulled rice which they saved from their daily ration.

CLERKS, TECHNICIANS, AND LABORERS CONSERVE FOOD -- P'yongyang, Minju Choson,
27 Mar 52

Clerks, technicians, and laborers, pledging themselves to Kim Il-sung's words; "We must guarantee the food required by the rear and front areas and exceed the plan for the increase of food for 1952 by mobilizing all our efforts until we solve the hardships and difficulties," launched a patriotic movement to aid the disaster-stricken farmers and war-ravished people with conserved food. The movement is being expanded as a movement of all the people. Encouraged by the food conservation movement of the clerks, technicians, and laborers, and by Cabinet Decision 40, regarding seed loans to suffering farmers to enable them to carry out farm work for 1952, the farmers are fighting vigorously in the sowing front.

The workers of a factory saved over 12 kilograms of food in 5 days as a result of the food conservation movement in their dormitories.

Kim Hyon-sock said: "I opened family meetings, explained the meaning of this movement, and urged that the family should participate in this movement and eliminate waste and that the whole family should pledge to live a moderate life. I am determined to continue this movement until the day of complete victory of our just Fatherland Liberation War."

MUD PLASTER FROM OLD WALLS COLLECTED FOR FERTILIZER -- P'yongyang, Minju Choson,
27 Mar 52

The farmers from Songang-ni, Anbyon-gun, Hamgyong-mando, who sustained bestial bombing by the US imperialistic bandits last year, are answering it by ensuring the ultimate victory of the war with an increase of production of farm produce by cultivating every inch of land, reclaiming bomb craters in the fields, and preparing zealously for spring plowing and sowing. A farmer stated, "I am collecting over 10 tons of home-prepared fertilizer, besides over 5 tons of soil from the river bed, and mud plaster from old walls and fireplaces ^[used as fertilizer]. I am putting topsoil on the fields, filling in all the bomb craters, and am expanding cultivation with the transplanting of seedlings from the upland seedling beds, and will produce crops over 200 percent than in an ordinary year."

The farmers of Hajang-ni, Myongch'on-gun, Hamgyong-pukto, organized "kyuluben" (united friends teams) and are competing among teams to increase yields. The team under Kim Ok-son, a model farmer, resolved to complete over 14,000 p'yong ^[a p'yong equals 6 square feet] of spring plowing and sowing by 9 April. The team completed the sowing of over 3,000 p'yong of spring barley by 15 March.

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These farmers have cut down labor by cooperating in the preparation of 650 p'yoeng of paddy seedling bed and 30 p'yoeng of upland seedling bed. For a better control of fertilizer, the farmers centralized seedling beds and put them under cooperative control.

The farmers of Sang-ni, Songch'on-gun, P'yongan-namdo, mobilized "ch'ukkyoksan" (draft animal teams) and "p'umasiban" (exchange of work teams) for the sowing of spring barley. On the other hand, they aided the disaster-stricken farmers by falling in bomb craters in over 100 places and will continue this until 30 March.

FARMERS SEND FOOD TO FARMERS -- P'yongyang, Minju Choson, 2 Apr 52

Raesong, 5 April -- The Choson Chugang T'ongsin reports the following: The food economy movement, which is in accord with the appeal of the All-Korea Conference of Enthusiastic Railroad Workers, is spreading widely among the laborers and in workshops in the Kaesong district.

On 4 April 1952, laborers and clerks of a factory under the guidance of manager Han Yong-sun held a factory rally and resolved to save and send food to disaster-stricken farmers. The meeting unanimously decided to save one day's food and send it to the disaster-stricken farmers every month for 8 months starting with April until the end of December.

FARMERS HELP DISTRESSED NEIGHBORES -- P'yongyang, Minju Choson, 9 Apr 52

Mun Hak-su, a farmer, of Yong-ni, Kumsa-nyon, Songch'on-gun, P'yongan-pukto, contributed 14 kamani of unhulled rice and 2 kamani of corn, in order to aid disaster-stricken farmers. The farmers of Tongp'a-ri, Pakch'on-gun, helped the disaster-stricken farmers by lending them 85 kamani of food.

Farmers of Wonsop'ung-ni, Ch'olsan-gun, loaned to the disaster-stricken farmers of their own village over 100 mal (one mal equals .512 bushel) of food and the farmers of Oangp'yong-ni and Yongmo-ri of Ch'olsan-nyon loaned over 80 kamani of food to the disaster-stricken farmers of their neighboring village, Kamo-ri.

The disaster-stricken farmers who received aid from farmers and from the government grain loan are working hard to repay this aid with increased production.

FARMERS BRAVE ENEMY BOMBINGS TO COMPLETE POTATO PLANTING -- P'yongyang, Minju Choson, 9 Apr 52

Farmers of Kowon-gun, Hamgyong-namdo, completed barley and potato planting on 5 April in spite of air bombings, strafings, and bacteriological warfare by the enemy.

Immediately after receiving the appeal of the All-Korea Conference of Enthusiastic Farmers, farmers of over 100 ri in 6 myon of Kowon-gun opened ri people's rallies in response to the appeal. The farmers staged farming competitions between villages to achieve increased production.

Farmers in each ri not only started seeding early but also adopted the advanced farming method of wide row planting for barley and the Soviet vermalization method for potato farming.

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