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Consumer Goods

FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION IN SIAN AND MUKDEN --  
Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 10 Feb 54

The Mukden Textile Mill, Mukden Paper Manufacturing Plant, and Mukden Rubber Factory No 7 completed their January 1954 production quotas 2-4 days ahead of schedule.

As a result of a newly devised simple and shorter method of vulcanizing tires, the Mukden Rubber Factory No 7 increased its monthly tire production by more than 9,000 tires during January.

During January the Sian state-operated cotton mills exceeded yarn production quotas by 117 units [amount not given] and cotton cloth quotas by more than 411,000 meters. The Sian Paint Factory and the Sian Textile Mill exceeded January production quotas by 5 to 10 percent. Other enterprises in Sian which more than met production quotas were the dyeing, enamelware, and flour industries.

DEVELOPMENTS IN LOCAL CONSUMER GOOD PRODUCTION IN SOUTHWEST ADMINISTRATIVE AREA --  
Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 5 Feb 54

According to a preliminary survey, the 1953 industrial production of the Southwest Administrative Area was 38.71 percent more than 1952. The output goals of the following products were either fulfilled or exceeded in 1953: cement, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, cigarettes, sugar, salt, rubber shoes, stationery, leather, and soap.

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During 1953, 31 local state-operated industries in Chungking remodeled or rebuilt their factories and warehouses. Also during 1953 a tannic acid plastic factory to produce plastics and an office supply manufacturing plant engaged in the manufacture of stationery, fountain pens, and steel pens [points] were built in the southwest area.

The public-private jointly operated Chinese Woolen Mill, which is directly under the Chungking Municipal Industrial Bureau, improved its woolen materials, serges, material for woolen uniforms, and rug materials during the past year.

About 40 percent of the industrial construction investment made by the Kweichow Provincial Government in the past year was expended for remodeling plants or for transferring plants to more favorable locations.

About 90 percent of the finished products of the Yunnan Cement Company met quality standards in 1953 as contrasted with only 70 percent in 1952.

A paper factory directly under the Southwest Department of Industry decreased its production costs 5.6 percent, and the Yunnan Tobacco Factory, 30 percent.

The Southwest Administrative Area supplies ice skates, balls [type not specified], sulfuric acids, and woolens to the Northwest Administrative Area, Shanghai, Chia-mu-ssu, Canton, and Ch'ang-sha.

**TIENTSIN PLANTS REPORT FAVORABLE RESULTS FROM PRODUCTION ECONOMY DRIVE -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 9 Jan 54**

Under the leadership of the local committees of the increase production, practice economy drive, 242 Tientsin paper mills and carpentry shops saved more than 150 million yuan during the fourth quarter of 1953.

During the fourth quarter of 1953, 24 dyeing plants dyed some one million bolts of cloth as compared to the previous high of 750,000 bolts.

The Shou-feng Flour Mill extracted an additional 2 catties of flour per 100 catties of wheat during October 1953, for a total production of 210,000 catties.

**TIENTSIN FACTORIES COMPLETE JANUARY PRODUCTION PLAN -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 4 Feb 54**

A total of 80 Tientsin state-operated, local state-operated, and privately operated factories successfully completed their January production goals.

There are 59 factories under the Tientsin Industrial Bureau. They produce 160 different products.

**TIENTSIN STATE-OPERATED COTTON TEXTILE MILLS AND PAPER MILL INSURE FULFILLMENT OF NATIONAL PLAN -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 8 Nov 53**

To meet the requirements of the increase production, practice economy drive, Tientsin state-operated Cotton Textile Mill No 1 drafted 118 new technical plans, of which 48 have already been carried out. In September 1953, State-Operated Cotton Textile Mill No 5 installed an automatic mechanism which stops the machines whenever there is a thread breakage. This increased the efficiency of the machine from 91.99 percent to about 93 percent.

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State-Operated Tientsin Paper Mill No 3 has made improvements in technical management and operations which have increased the daily paper output of this mill from 260 to 340 rolls.

SHANGHAI STATE-OPERATED TEXTILE MILLS SET NEW PRODUCTION RECORDS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 4 Apr 54

As of 25 March 1954, 19 Shanghai state-operated textile mills had an average cotton yarn production of 64.02 pounds per 1,000 spindle-hours which was an increase of 5.4 pounds over average production of 1953. In these textile mills, more than 5 pounds of cotton cloth are being produced per loom-hour in 1954.

During the first quarter 1954, the cotton yarn produced exceeded first quarter of 1953 production by 7,000 units [exact amount not specified] and the cotton cloth, by 7 million meters. The production figures for the first quarter of 1954 are almost up to those of the fourth quarter of 1953. The production of woolen goods has exceeded the plan for the first quarter of 1954 by more than 40,000 meters, and the production of silks by 59 percent.

Among technical improvements during 1954, a method of using sodium silicate in making starch has been adopted by cotton mills No 9 and No 12. This new process decreased the amount of flour necessary to starch one bolt of material by 39.3 percent, and when put into operation for one year in all textile mills under the East China Textile Control Bureau, saved 62,000 bags of flour, fats, and oil valued at 370,000 yuan, and lowered the annual costs of the whole bureau by about 4,150,000,000 yuan.

PRIVATE FACTORIES RECEIVE MARKETING CONTRACTS FROM STATE ENTERPRISE -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 15 Dec 53

During 1953, the Tientsin Purchasing and Supply Office of the China General Merchandise Company granted marketing contracts to more than 350 private industries in the Tientsin area. Among these industries are the match, enamelware, rubber, condensed milk, powdered milk, tooth paste, stationery, ferrous and nonferrous metals, and the textile industries.

In the granting of these marketing contracts, the following results can be noted.

1. The Great China Rubber Factory, the North China Enamelware Factory, and the Ssu-ta Ink Factory have reduced advertising expenses.
2. The market for the rugs and sheets manufactured by the Hung-yu Factory has been expanded. Now these products are being sold in places as far distant as Chungking, K'un-ming, Inner Mongolia, and Sinkiang. Formerly, the Tientsin Branch of the Ssu-ta Ink Factory sold its products only in the area north of the Yellow River but now its goods are being sold in Hankow, Ch'ang-sha, and Nanking.
3. During October 1953, the number of sheets manufactured in the cotton factories in Tientsin was 110 percent greater than the number manufactured during the same period of 1952, and the quantity of rugs manufactured was 300 percent higher.
4. In 1953, the value of the everyday enamelware produced in Tientsin amounted to 820 million yuan during August, 1,150,000,000 during September and 1,690,000,000 during October.

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5. The legitimate profits of the factories have increased as follows: by end of third quarter 1951, Kuang Ta Aluminum Plant 150 million yuan; and Ch'eng Chi Aluminum Plant more than 40 million yuan.

Drugs, Chemicals, FertilizerDEVELOPMENT OF DRUG INDUSTRY DURING 4 YEARS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 Jan 54

China can now produce about 70 types of raw materials used in the manufacture of drugs. During 1953, 30 new products were put into production. Production of penicillin increased tenfold in 1953 over 1952. It is planned to double the 1953 production in 1954. Production of sulfathiazole (S.T.) in 1953 was twice that of 1952, and will rise another 150 percent during 1954. Ephedrine, glycyrrhizic ointment and antimony compounds are now produced in quantities that not only meet China's needs but are also sufficient to permit their export. In 1953, production of the state-operated and local state-operated drug firms rose 83 and 100 percent, respectively, over 1952. In 1954, state-operated drug industries will triple production and local state-operated industries will more than triple their 1952 production. New plants have been constructed to manufacture penicillin, streptomycin, sulfonamide, and phenacetin. Some of these plants are among the 141 plants built or renovated with Soviet aid.

DRUG PURCHASES INCREASED IN CANTON -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 1 Feb 54

The Canton Pharmaceutical Purchase and Supply Company has increased its orders for drugs from the following plants: T'ang-shih-i, Hsing-ch'un, Ho-chi-kung, Ou-chia-ch'uan, Ling-chih, P'u-chi, Hsin-lien, and three others. Over 840,000 articles of all kinds were purchased during January 1954.

NANKING PLANT OF YUNG-LI CHEMICAL COMPANY RAISES PLAN QUOTAS -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 13 Feb 54

The Nanking Plant of the Yung-li Chemical Company plans to raise the output of the following chemicals during 1954: sulfuric acid, 42.27 percent; liquid ammonia, 25.81 percent; ammonium sulfate (fertilizer) 24.41 percent.

The weakest link in the plant's production was the synthetic ammonia shop's production of liquid ammonia. The problem was met by changing the catalyst ahead of schedule during the first part of January and overhauling the compressor. Throughout the rest of the plant, mechanization of various processes was carried out with the object of raising the productivity of the workers and decreasing their physical labor. A conveyor was installed to dispose of ashes from the ore furnace and another was installed for the hauling of coke and coal. Whereas formerly 28 men were required to haul ashes, at present 16 men suffice. Automatic machinery has been installed for many packaging and loading operations, and various safety measures have been taken throughout the plant.

TSUN-I FERTILIZER PLANT BEGINS PRODUCTION -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 13 Feb 54

The local state-operated Tsun-i Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, the construction of which was started during August 1953, began production the latter part of January 1954. The plant was established in Tsun-i because of a deposit of phosphate rock located there which is estimated to be 20-30 million tons in size. At present, approximately 10 tons of apatite powder is produced daily. It is planned to produce over 10,000 tons of apatite within one year.

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VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF ELECTROCHEMICAL AND NITROGEN PLANTS INCREASES -- Hong Kong, Kung Pao, 14 Feb 54

The value of production of the public-private jointly operated T'ien-yuan Electrochemical Plant and T'ien-li Nitrogen Plant has tripled within the past 3 years. If the 1952 currency evaluation figure of the National Bureau of Statistics is used, the total value of production for the two plants in 1953 was 5.898 times that of 1950. The number of working employed by the plants was tripled during the past 3 years. Homes have been built for 300 single workers; 4,000 square meters more living space is to be constructed this year.

Electric Power

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY IN CHINA MAKES PROGRESS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 Jan 54

Very noticeable progress has already been made in the development of the electric power industry in Communist China during the first year of the 5-year plan.

In 1953, was the first year since liberation in which there were more construction of new power plants than the restoration of old plants. More than 50 percent of the work concerning to the development of the electric power industry consisted of new constructions, such as construction of power plants at Sian, Urumchi, Cheng-chou, Chungking, and T'ai-yuan, and a 369-kilometer high-tension transmission line in the Northeast. Construction of the thermal electric power plants in Sian, Urumchi, and Cheng-chou was completed during 1953. The construction of a power plant in T'ai-yuan is expected to be completed during 1954, and the No 507 Power Plant in Chungking is expected to be completed in April 1954. The high-tension transmission line in the Northeast is expected to be completed in the spring of 1954.

HIGH-TENSION POWER TRANSMISSION LINE COMPLETED IN NORTHEAST -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 Feb 54

Mukden, 1 February -- Construction of a 220-kilovolt transmission line in the Northeast was completed on 23 January 1954, and the line was put into operation on 27 January 1954.

This transmission line is 369.25 kilometers long and is supported by 919 steel towers. The completion of this line will assure the adequate supply of electricity for the plants and mines in An-shan, Fu-shun, Mukden, Dairen, Penchi, and Fou-hsin.

FENG-MAN AND FOUR OTHER POWER PLANTS BEGIN OPERATION -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 2 Feb 54

Two hydroelectric generators at the Feng-man Hydroelectric Power Plant in the Northeast, and thermal electric generators at the Sian, Fu-shun, Cheng-chou, and Urumchi power plants began operation during 1953. The operation of these plants has not only increased the total generating capacity of the power plants in Communist China, but has also met the need for electricity in their respective areas.

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The two generators at the Feng-man Hydroelectric Power Plant began operation during 1953, one in April and one in August. Now the electricity generated at this plant is combined with the electricity generated at the Fou-hsin Power Plant, and is being sent to the large area of the Northeast. The two generators at the Feng-man Power Plant and the one at the Fou-hsin Power Plant have a combined total generating capacity equivalent to the amount of electricity needed to manufacture 870,000 tons of electric furnace steel, or to mine 56 million tons of coal, or to manufacture 170 million bolts of fabrics.

The Sian Power Plant began operation in October 1953. Its generating capacity equals 50 percent of the total generating capacity of all the power plants in the Northwest. The new power plant, together with the electricity generated at the old power plant in Sian, can generate enough electricity to satisfy the need for electricity of the Northwest No 1 and 2 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Sian Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, a dyeing and finishing mill, the Northwest No 3 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill which is expected to begin operation during the first half of 1954, and many other new plants which will be built in the Northwest during 1954.

The new Cheng-chou Thermal Electric Power Plant, together with the old power plant in Cheng-chou, can supply all the electricity needed by the industrial plants in Cheng-chou. The new power plant is planning to install another generator, and when it is installed, the total generating capacity of the new and old power plants will equal 16 times the total generating capacity in Cheng-chou in 1948, or three times the present generating capacity.

The Urumchi Power Plant is the first automatically controlled thermal electric power plant in Sinkiang. The generating capacity of this power plant is 1.4 times the present generating capacity of all the power plants in Sinkiang. Since this power plant began operating, the manufacturing cost of the industrial products in Urumchi decreased by 46 percent, and the cost of lighting by the people decreased by 33 percent. On the other hand, because the new source of electricity has been made available, the "One July" Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Urumchi was able to increase the number of spindles and looms by 87.5 percent; the production capacity of the flour mills in Urumchi was increased by 300 percent; and the Urumchi Cement Plant is expecting to double the 1953 output during 1954. Much machinery in the plants and mines in and around Urumchi which heretofore had been operated manually are now being operated electrically. The Chien-hsin Iron works in Urumchi has purchased an 8-foot lathe since the supply of electricity became available, and the operation of the repair shop of the Sinkiang Transportation Company was improved with the use of electricity.

Besides industrial use of electricity, the new source of electricity has made the people of Urumchi extremely happy because now they can listen to various radio programs more than ever before.

#### FO-TZU-LING POWER PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 Feb 54

The Fo-tzu-ling Hydroelectric Power Plant, the first hydroelectric power plant on the Huai Ho, is under construction. According to plans, the power plant will have five generators, having a total generating capacity of 8,000 kilowatts. The plans also call for construction of concrete foundations for the generators, the installation of two generators of 1,000 kilowatts each during 1954, and construction of a transmission line from Fo-tzu-ling to Ho-fei during 1955.

The generators for the power plant are being manufactured by the electrical machinery plants in Mukden and Harbin, while the water pipes are being manufactured by the East China Iron and Steel Construction Material Plant.

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HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR CHUNGKING -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 27 Mar 54

Chungking, 25 March -- A new hydroelectric power plant is being constructed on the Lung-chi Ho, near Chungking. Preliminary plans have already been completed.

Construction of this power plant involves many heavy engineering works. The principal portion of the entire project consists of the construction of a reservoir, stone dikes, water tunnels, a steel-reinforced concrete building for the generators, and several kilometers of transmission line. It is estimated that the construction of stone dikes alone will require 800,000 cubic meters of stones.

At present, construction of temporary warehouses and dwellings is in progress. The first stage of the project is scheduled to begin during the third quarter of 1954.

OPERATION OF T'ANG SHAN ELECTRIC POWER GENERATING PLANT -- Peiping, Jen-min Tien-yeh, 30 Dec 53

The Electric Power Control Bureau of the Ministry of Fuel Industry reports that in the period from January 1952 to August 1953, the T'ang-shan Electric Power Generating Plant completed plans for controlling the amount of electricity generated, reducing costs, conserving the amount of coal consumption, and conserving the use of electricity in the plant. The efficiency rate of electrical generating equipment for 1951 was 50 percent greater than 1949. The amount of coal consumption has been lowered to 0.558 kilograms [unit not indicated], and the plant established a new record low rate of coal consumption for the entire country. From 1949 to August 1953, 99 technical workers and technical cadres were trained by the plant. Since liberation, 520 workers dormitories have been built.

#### Transportation

1953 RESULTS IN RR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 Jan 54

Peiping, (Hsin-hua She) -- In 1953, the first year of the Central People's Government's First Five-Year Plan, great accomplishments in railway construction and operation have been realized. All of the plans for construction in 1953 were completed, which means that 589 kilometers of new railways in operation were added to the map. Beside that, some 400 kilometers of track for special purposes were also laid.

On the Ch'eng-tu--Pao-chi line, which is to connect the railways of the Northwest with those of the Southwest, the tracks have been laid from Ch'eng-tu as far as Chung-pa. On the Lan-chou--Sinkiang line, the road is built from Lan-chou as far as Ta-ch'ai-kou, on the south slope of the Wu-ch'iao-ling Shan range, and trains have begun to carry Yu-men oil by rail from this point to the heart of the country. In the Ta-hsing-an-ling region, the Ya-Lin logging rail-line has been built to T'u-li-ho and Tu-lu-ma, and in the Hsiao-shing-an-ling region, the half-completed T'ang-Lin logging railway is bringing out lumber for basic construction projects while the other half is still under construction.

Before the Lan-chou--Sinkiang railway was built to Ta-ch'ou-kou, in the T'ien-chu Tibetan People's Autonomous Area, 100 chin [2 chin equal one kilogram] of wool would buy 20 pieces of brick tea, but now the same amount of wool will purchase 40 pieces of brick tea.

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As regards operations, the volume of car-loading planned for 1953 was exceeded by 8.3 percent, which was 15.7 percent greater than the actual performance in 1952. The ton-kilometrage planned for 1953 was surpassed by 12.9 percent, which was 20 percent better than in 1952. The transportation in 1953 exceeded that of 1952, by 41.3 percent in the case of iron and steel, by 20.9 percent in the case of lumber, and by 79.6 percent in the case of mineral building materials. Improved loading practices increased the average load of lumber by 2.1 tons per car, while in the matter of coal, sandstone, earth, bricks, and tile, by heaping up the cargo from 3 to 4 tons more per car were carried. The average net load per car carried in 1953 was one ton greater than in 1952.

The 1953 objective in all three phases of the campaign for heavier loading of cars, heavier hauls per train, and longer daily average kilometrage per locomotive was attained. While ton-kilometrage in 1953 exceeded that of 1952, there was a marked decrease in locomotive coal consumption. Cross-hauling and indirect shipments were decreased. The actual cost of the railways of the whole country for 1953 was 20.86 percent below the estimated cost. Due to the efforts toward greater output and better economy in railway operations, the net estimated profit of 4.1 trillion yuan accruing to the benefits of the government for the year 1953 was exceeded.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES IN SOUTHWEST -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 16 Feb 54

Chungking, 14 February, (Hsin-hua She) -- With existing facilities as a foundation, constructing transportation facilities will continue in 1954. In 1953, government expenditures for transportation developments in the Southwest region amounted to 30 percent of the government's economic investments of all kinds in 1952. In 1954, the percentage will be over 30 percent.

Track has been laid for 165 kilometers on the Pao-Ch'eng railway, the continuation of this project will be pressed in 1954.

The surveys will be continued in 1954 on the Ch'eng-tu--Kun-ming railway line.

The building of the Sikang--Tibet highway has been accomplished to a point 416 kilometers west of Ch'ang-tu. At the western end of the highway, half of the work on the section between Lhasa and Tai-shao has been done. In 1954, work will be rushed from both ends to finish the highway as early as possible.

More than 2,000 kilometers of local roads were made passable in 1953. Six roads in Kweichow were completed. The rebuilding of the Kuei-yang--Chin-ch'eng-chiang highway will go forward in 1954.

In 1953, Szechwan built or repaired over 1,000 kilometers of highway, and in 1954 will continue work on certain roads. During the past few years, 12 new highways were built in Yunnan. In 1954, work will continue on two or three routes toward the south. The K'un--Lo (K'un-ming--Ta-lo) highway is in use from K'un-ming as far as Ssu-mao. [Reports have been seen indicating that motor traffic on this highway is in operation as far as Ch'e-li.] The completion of the highway from Wei-ning to Shui-ch'eng, in Kweichow, has reduced the price of salt in that area by 25 percent.

Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 16 Feb 54

Surveying for the railway line between Yin-ch'uan (Ning-hsia) and Lan-chou, began in March 1953.

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EXTENSION OF NORTHEAST LOGGING LINES -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 1 Feb 54

Peiping, 19 January -- By the end of 1953 the Ministry of Railways' 11th Surveying Party had finished its surveys and preparation of plans for the construction of the 50-kilometer long T'u-Ken section of the Ya-Li line, from T'u-li-ho to Ken-ho. When this section is finished it will be an extension of the K'u-tu-lu-erh to T'u-li-ho section which is already completed, and will make a logging railroad over 100 kilometers long.

This party has also made a preliminary survey of another 150-kilometer section from Ken-ho to Pei-er-ch'ih-ho, and the further surveying of this section will be continued in 1954. Paper work for the construction of the T'u-Ken section is completed and the working parties are pushing preparations to begin construction as early as possible this year. (Reprinted from Jen-min Jih-pao)

WORK PROGRESS ON NORTH SECTION PAO-CH'ENG RR -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 Mar 54

Work on the north section of the Pao-ch'eng Railway between Pao-chi and Lueh-yang is being actively facilitated by the Shensi Provincial Government, the special commissioners, and the hsien officials, in the form of negotiations over right of way, use of privately owned land and buildings, recruitment of laborers and carts, and the securing of provisions and lumber. The Communications Department has constructed a 62 kilometer-long stretch of highway between Mien-hsien and Lueh-yang to facilitate construction operations. Over 10,000 laborers are now at work at the site of the Wei Ho railway bridge, the tunnel through the summit of the Ch'in Ling, and on the roadbed in the Pao-chi--Tung-ho-ch'iao, and Ning-ch'iang--Lueh-yang sections.

IMPROVED COTTON BALING AND LOADING METHODS AT YU-TZ'U -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 2 Apr 54

Peiping -- Seventy percent of the cotton raised in southern Shansi and purchased by the government is shipped by rail to places like Tientsin and Shanghai. Because of faulty packing, the bales are loose and oversize, with the result that railway cars carrying full volume are not able to carry full loads by weight. Standard-gauge 30-ton cars are able to carry only 15 tons of cotton.

In the successful attempt to improve these uneconomical conditions, railway men and cotton industry men at Yu-tz'u have developed methods that when put into general practice will save thousands of dollars a year. Thirty-ton cars can carry 28.81 tons of cotton, and 18 tons cars can carry 17.849 tons of cotton. -- Public Relations Office, Ministry of Railways

JUTE LOADINGS INCREASED AT HSUAN-HUA -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 19 Feb 54

Peiping -- The station at Hsuan-hua, near Kalgan, on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, handles 40 percent of the jute produced in this part of Chahar Province. Jute is soft and loose and when packed by hand, the bales are oversize. Previous to December 1953, 30-ton cars on the average carried only 18 tons of jute. Since then, machine packing has replaced handpower packing, and now cars are able to carry a full load of 30 tons. -- Public Relations Office, Ministry of Railways

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CHINA-KOREA RR AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTED -- Peiping, Jen-m'in Jih-pao, 29 Jan 54

Peiping, 28 January (Hsin-hua She) -- Pursuant to the international through-traffic railway agreement previously executed between 11 Soviet bloc countries, the representatives of the People's Republic of China and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted negotiations in Peiping, from 16 December 1953 to 25 January 1954 to arrange details affecting these two countries. The agreement was signed on 25 January 1954, for China by Wu Ching-t'ien (1), Vice-Minister of Railways, and for North Korea by Nam Kah-yong (2) Vice-Minister of Communications. The new China-Korea through-traffic agreement is to go into effect on 1 April 1954 for through-freight traffic, and on 1 June 1954 for through-passenger traffic.

CHINA-KOREA THROUGH TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS -- Peiping, Kung-Jen Jih-pao, 3 Apr 54

P'yongyang, 2 April (Hsin-hua She) -- Pursuant to the negotiations of the international convention for through rail traffic between 11 countries in the USSR orbit, North Korea became a participant in this agreement on 1 August 1953. Through freight service between China and North Korea began 1 April 1954. The North Korean authorities have designated Sinuiju, Manp'o, Nanyang, P'yongyang, Hamhung, and Ch'ongjin, and 22 other stations, as places where international through traffic may be handled.

USSR THROUGH TRAIN OPERATORS REACH PEIPING -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 Jan 54

Peiping, 29 January (Hsin-hua She) -- Eighteen train operators from USSR, under the leadership of train conductor Ivan Balakirev, have reached Peiping. They are to be responsible for the operation of the through express trains between Peiping and Moscow. The cars for the seven trains that will make these runs were built in the Leningrad Car-Building Plant imeni Yegorov. This crew, many of whom are veterans, have been carefully selected and trained, including 3 months instruction in oral Chinese.

FIRST THROUGH TRAIN LEAVES PEIPING FOR MOSCOW -- Hsing Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 2 Feb 54

Peiping, 31 January (Hsin-hua She) -- A large number of Chinese and Soviet officials took part in celebrating the departure from Peiping today at 1805 hours of the first through passenger train to Moscow. The distance is 9,050 kilometers; the running time 215 hours. Only 2 hours are to be spent at Man-chou-li, instead of the 14 hours previously spent in changing cars. Trains are scheduled to leave Peiping and Moscow at the same time, twice each week. The trains consist of seven steel cars of a greenish color that are a little longer and a little wider than cars generally used on Chinese railways. The cars are equipped with all modern conveniences, including heating and air conditioning, hot and cold running water, toilets, cooking facilities, radio receivers, and the latest safety appliances.

FIRST THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 Feb 54

Mukden, 3 February (Hsin-hua She) -- The first through passenger train from Peiping bound for Moscow left Peiping on 31 January, reached the last station on the China side of the international boundary, Man-chou-li, at 1515 hours on 2 February, and left on time at 1715 for Otpur on the Siberian side of the boundary. [According to a report in the Moscow Gudok, of 10 February 1954, at Otpur the cars have their trucks changed from standard to wide gauge.] The conductor in charge of the train was Balakirev. The USSR consul at Man-chou-li, Osipov, was at the station, and when the train passed Harbin, Kaneskirov, the chief of the group of USSR advisers at the Harbin Railway Bureau was among the railway officials on hand to bid farewell to the departing travelers.

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Moscow, 31 January (Hsin-hua She) -- The first through passenger train from Moscow to Peiping left Platform No 1 of the Yaroslavskiy station today at 1750 Moscow time. The Minister of Railways, Beshchev, was among the Soviet officials and friends at the station to see the train off. The station master, Constantinov, smilingly welcomed the persons who came to their friends off on this historic train. The distance to be traveled by this train is over 9,000 kilometers, the longest run of any in the world. There were 365 passengers, of which 135 were bound for Peiping. Among this number were Chinese students returning from study in USSR, Soviet specialists proceeding to China to assist in constructive enterprises, a few Koreans, and some Roumanian workers. The train had thick expensive carpets on the floor and fancy curtains hung at the windows. Each stateroom contained a radio receiver, a soft sofa, and a table and lamp. The train was equipped with facilities for passengers to communicate by telephone with friends in distant cities in USSR territory. The train and cars are designed to travel at the rate of 70 kilometers per hour. The train conductor is Mikulich, the engineer is Phillipov. -- Li Nan

FIRST THROUGH TRAIN FROM MOSCOW REACHES PEIPING -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 10 Feb 54

Peiping, 9 February (Hsin-hua She) -- The first through passenger train from Moscow reached Peiping on time today at 2009 hours. The train left Moscow on 31 January at 1750 hours Moscow time.

PEIPING'S SEVENTEEN RAILWAY STATIONS -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 8 Feb 54

Peiping -- The 17 busy railway stations of Peiping reflect the recent growth of the city. The Ch'ien-men station [of the Peiping-Shan-hai-kuan line] which serves passenger traffic principally, in October 1952 handled about 19,000 people a day; in October 1953, the number had increased to about 39,000 people. The other stations handle largely freight. Among the latter stations are the Yung-ting-men station south of the city, the west Ch'ien-men station [terminus of the Peiping-Hankow line], the Tung-chaio station on the east side, and the Hsi-chih-men, Hsi-pien-men, and Kuang-an-men stations on the west side of the city.

Two thirds of Peiping imports, which are much greater in volume than its exports, consist of building materials. To cope with the rapidly increasing volume of traffic, work was begun in the latter part of November 1953 to lay a double track between Feng-t'ai and the Ch'ien-men station. This work was finished on 29 December, and regular operation of trains on both tracks began on 1 January 1954.

REFRIGERATOR CARS NOW MEETING BIG NEED -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 1 Feb 54

Wuhan, (Hsin-hua She) -- During 1953, the state-operated car building factory at Wu-ch'ang built 141 refrigerator cars to meet the need for shipment of perishable goods. These cars can keep goods cold in hot weather and warm in cold weather. The car bodies consist of from 9 to 11 layers of insulating material, and contain equipment for refrigeration, ventilation, and circulation of warm or cold air. The temperature and humidity inside the cars can be regulated to suit the nature of the cargo and the outside temperature so as to prevent decay or undesired freezing. Oranges, bananas, and pineapples produced in Szechwan, Kwangtung, and Fukien, pork, chickens, ducks, and eggs produced in Kiangsu, Shantung, Szechwan and Hunan, and various kinds of marine products from the sea coast and main rivers, may now be shipped safely to any part of the country, even such great distances as 4,500 kilometers from Canton to Man-chou-li, for which journey, 11 days and nights are required.

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FREIGHT CAR SPRINGS REPAIRED AT P'U-K'OU -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 19 Feb 54

(Contributed item) -- Every day that a freight car is out of commission awaiting repairs means a loss of 768,000 yuan. Since New Year's Day, 6 cars were awaiting repair at P'u-k'uo, near Nanking, due to the need for replacement of spiral compression springs. But none were available, and they were very difficult to procure. Some workmen solved the problem by devising a machine to coil discard springs. In a half day's operation, this machine turned out 29 springs that were suitable for use.

MANY RAILWAY BUREAUS TO SIGN COLLECTIVE CONTRACTS -- Peiping, Kung-jen, Jih-Pao, 28 Mar 54

Harbin -- The Harbin Railway Bureau has taken the lead in preparing for collective agreements with its employees to cover the operations for 1954. In conjunction with the officials of the party and of the All-China Railway Labor Union, draft copies of the proposed contracts, embodying a large number of suggestions, have been prepared by a commission especially appointed for the purpose, and are now undergoing study and revision by higher level officials preparatory to approval and signature.

The railway bureaus in Ch'ang-ch'un, An-tung, Dairen, Mukden, Mu-tan-chiang, and Man-chou-li are following close behind Harbin, and the bureaus in Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, and Cheng-chou are also planning to follow suit. -- Tuan Wei-te, Harbin Office, All-China Railway Labor Union

• 3 Trade and Finance

IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE TO CHINA'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 7 Feb 54

China must export agricultural products, special domestic products, and mining products in order to import the modern industrial equipment needed to complete the 141 large-scale projects which are the basis of China's first Five-Year Plan. The following list gives the comparative exchange value of some trade items.

<u>Export</u>		<u>Import</u>	
<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Tea leaves	1 ton	Thick steel plate	10 tons
Sunflower seeds	1 ton	Fertilizer	2 tons
Pork	1 ton	Thick steel plate	5 tons
Pork	10 tons	Tractor	1
Oranges	19 tons	Truck, 12,000-catty capacity	1
Dried eggs	2,000 catties	Gasoline	60,000 catties

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Export		Import	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Shelled peanuts	19,000 tons	Thermal electric plant 25,000-kilowatt capacity (sufficient for a population of from 8,000 to 1,200,000)	1
Cured tobacco	10,000 tons	Entire equipment for an An-shan type seamless steel tubing plant	
Raw silk	1 ton	Steel rails	2 kilometers
Raw silk	500 tons	Steel rails	Sufficient to lay track from Chungking to Ch'eng-tu [505 kilometer]

Domestic and foreign sales of these and other items must be coordinated in order to satisfy the needs of both industry and the people. Comrade Stalin has taught us the following: "We cannot say as in times past, 'I do not eat, yet must export.' We cannot say this because the workers and the farmers must eat... But at the same time we must adopt a policy that will enable us to increase our exports and to maintain a foreign exchange reserve."

\* For commodities important to the national economy and the people's livelihood, we must adopt measures to increase production and to provide an adequate domestic supply. At the same time, we must devise methods to squeeze out a portion of these commodities for export. For commodities relatively unimportant to the national economy and the people's livelihood, we must adopt an active export program. Domestic consumption of some products (such as meats and peanuts) can be properly reduced in order to satisfy export requirements. If we fail to implement this program, our industrial construction will be hindered. If, on the other hand, we devote exclusive attention to foreign sales, our domestic supply will be affected. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the needs of both our export program and our domestic market.

It is possible to increase commodity exports since they comprised only a small percentage of total production during 1953. According to statistics, exports of frozen pork in 1953 amounted to just 1.52 percent of the year's pig production, and 2.15 percent of the total slaughter. Exports of chicken eggs amounted to 7 percent and cured tobacco to 18.71 percent of production. Quantities of silk, tea leaves, peanuts, and other products were also exported, but these exports did not exceed prewar figures.

To promote national socialism and industrialization, it is necessary to instruct the people in the relationship of exports to industrialization, in the need to actively increase production during the first Five-Year Plan, and in the need to sell surplus production to the state. As far as the people are concerned, current profits and future profits amount to the same thing. Both benefit the individual and the state. The following figures will help explain this principle.

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In 1953, the farmers sold 1.8 trillion yuan's worth of pigs and more than 460 billion yuan's worth chicken eggs to state-operated companies. Also, 190 billion yuan's worth of fruit was sold to state-operated companies. (This includes only apples, oranges, and bananas, and does not include purchases by local state-operated companies and cooperatives.) In this way the income and livelihood of the farmers were improved and there was greater production activity.

On the other hand, if insufficient attention is paid to our plans for an increase in production and the people are not mobilized to sell their produce to the state, much wealth will be wasted. This will reduce the people's income and our exports. This in turn will adversely affect our imports and our industrial construction program. The satisfactory completion of this program can only be accomplished by active planning and leadership. -- Chang Wei-ch'i and Hu Ming

SALES AND PRICE INFORMATION ON LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 27 Jan 54

It is estimated that production of important light industrial products in China increased 31 percent and that sales increased 29 percent during 1953 over 1952. For example, the nation's demand for vehicle tires increased 65 percent and the demand for paper for cement bags increased 15.4 percent. These increases reflect the general improvement in light industrial production, transportation, and the people's livelihood.

The improved quality of light industrial products is indicated by the comparative performance of the Hung-ch'i-p'ai tire. This tire was of inferior quality during 1952 and only lasted an average of 10,000 kilometers; some did not even give service for 5,000 kilometers. Since the quality of this tire was improved, it has been used for an average of 18,000 kilometers on several different types of road surfaces, and some have given service for 26,000 kilometers.

The Ministry of Light Industry together with the Ministry of Commerce reduced the prices of several items. On 5 January 1953, the official price for sugar was reduced 8.8 percent, and national consumption of sugar in 1953 increased 124.8 percent over that of 1952. On 1 April 1953, the state-operated paper mills in North and Northeast China administrative areas reduced the factory price of commercial paper 11.5 percent, and trade agencies correspondingly reduced the official price 10 percent. On 1 August 1953, the factory again reduced the price of commercial paper 5.75 percent. On 20 April 1953, the official price of cigarettes in China proper was reduced an average of 5.6 percent, and national consumption in 1953 increased 33.19 percent over that of 1952. These successive price adjustments resulted in a reduction in the price differential between agricultural and industrial products.

In 1953, the equivalent value of a roll of newsprint in Tientsin was 217.28 catties of millet, compared to 238.98 catties of millet during 1952. The price of sugar in Canton was reduced from 6,400 yuan per catty in January 1952 (the equivalent of 4.93 catties of rice) to 4,200 yuan per catty in January 1953 (the equivalent of 3.48 catties of rice).

Formerly, in T'uan-pei Hsiang, Nan-hui Hsien, Kiangsu Province, one catty of table salt was worth 3 catties of rice. In 1953, one catty of salt was worth only one catty of rice. It is estimated that the 3,200 people of this hsiang annually consume an average of 15 catties of salt per person for a total of 48,000 catties. Whereas formerly 144,000 catties of rice were needed to buy this salt, in 1953 the amount was reduced to 48,000 catties. The rice thus saved will feed all the people of this hsiang for one month. -- Li Sheng and Wang Pao-lin

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CONFIDENTIALCooperatives

COOPERATIVE SYSTEM FULFILLS 1953 SALES AND PURCHASING PLANS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 14 Feb 54

The nation's system of supply and marketing and consumer cooperatives exceeded its 1953 retail sales plan and basically completed its purchasing plan. The sales plan was exceeded by 19 percent, for an increase of nearly 63 percent over the 1952 figure. Of this amount, cotton cloth sales increased 50 percent, table salt increased 52 percent, and chemical fertilizers increased 24 percent. The purchasing plan was 99 percent fulfilled, for an increase of 36 percent over the 1952 figure.

During 1953, the government placed increased emphasis on the mobilization of local sources of production. For this purpose, numerous commodity exchange conferences were held. At a commodity exchange conference called by the East China Branch of the All-China Federation of Cooperatives, the total amount exchanged reached 200 billion yuan in value, of which 99 percent consisted of handicraft items, local products, and special products.

The value of production of all the nation's handicraft producer cooperatives in 1953 was 73.3 percent above that in 1952, and most of this production sold to state-operated commercial enterprises and to supply and marketing cooperatives. Taking April of 1953 as an example, the proportion of the nation's handicraft producer cooperative products sold through the supply and marketing cooperatives and the consumer cooperatives was 46 percent. In the East China Administrative Area, it amounted to 50 percent, and in the Northwest Administrative Area, it was 63 percent.

Due to the improvement in business management, the ratio of cost to value in the supply and marketing activities of the All-China Federation of Cooperatives was lower in the third quarter of last year than in the second quarter. In the supply activities, the ratio dropped from 6.51 percent to 3.99 percent. In the marketing activities, it dropped from 11.24 percent to 11.07 percent. This has contributed to the successful completion of the retail sales plan and the purchasing plan.

HANDICRAFT PRODUCER COOPERATIVES ADVANCE IN SOUTHWEST CHINA -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Feb 54

There are now 281 handicraft producer cooperatives in the Southwest China Administrative Area with some 10,000 members. Of these, 49.82 percent belong to cooperatives producing farm implements and 16.7 percent to cotton weaving and knitting cooperatives. The total value of production in 1953 by handicraft producer cooperatives in the Southwest was about 150 billion yuan.

MUKDEN'S HANDICRAFT PRODUCER COOPERATIVES SHOW GROWTH -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 31 Jan 54

With the help and guidance of the people's government and the state-operated economy, Mukden's 80 handicraft producer cooperatives have shown a remarkable growth and have manifested a superlative spirit of organization. More than 10,000 homes in Mukden are engaged in handicraft production. By the end of 1953, a total of 80 handicraft producer cooperatives had already been organized, with more than 5,000 members. This included the craftsmen in 28 shoe and garment enterprises, making more than 400 types of handmade items, with a yearly total value of production of more than 100 billion yuan.

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This progress would have been impossible without preferential treatment regarding loans from national banks and tax collection by the government. This allows the cooperatives to accumulate capital and expand production still further.

To counteract the periodic slack season formerly existing in many handicraft trades, the state-operated economy has undertaken to regularize production through a contract system. For example, 35 percent of the products of the eight food-stuffs and confectionery cooperatives in Mukden are delivered under contract to state-operated department stores and 40 percent under contract to consumer cooperatives. With a large part of their market thus assured, the producer cooperatives can maintain continuous production.

The organization of producer cooperatives has helped raise the living standards of the individual producers. A shoemaker formerly worked 14 hours a day and had only 2 days of rest per month during the busy season of 8 months. For the other 4 months, he was idle. Now, he works 9 hours a day all year long and has 4 days of rest each month. Whereas he used to average 650,000 yuan per month, he now averages 757,000 yuan. Workers are now able to afford the purchase of bicycles and of wrist watches worth 1,500,000 yuan.

HANDICRAFT WORKERS ORGANIZED -- Ching-chi Chou-pao, Shanghai, 4 Dec '52

Only 200,000 of the nation's 25 million handicraft workers have as yet been organized into producer cooperatives.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

FARMERS TO INCREASE GRAIN AND COTTON PRODUCTION -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 28 Mar '54

Everywhere in the land there is increased understanding of how the nation's industrialization will affect the farmers and the general masses. This causes the farmers resolutely to plan increased production of grain, cotton, and oil-producing crops. The planned increases over 1953 show the following percentages for different sections.

	<u>Grain</u>	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>Oil-Producing Crops</u>	<u>Soybeans</u>
North China	14.4	7		
Northeast				12
Northwest		29.	26.9	
Southwest	6.2	12.61	24	
Hunan Province		37.2		

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NORTH CHINA PLANS INCREASED PRODUCTION -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 19 Feb 54

According to a telegram from Peiping dated 17 February, North China plans a considerable increase in the production of grain during 1954. The plan is to increase grain production by 14.4 percent, cotton by 29 percent, and all oil-producing crops by 48.8 percent.

COCONUT TREES AND HEMP PLANTED ON HAINAN ISLAND -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 14 Feb 54

Canton, (Hsin-hua She) -- All over Hainan Island people are planting coconut trees and hemp. These trees and plants will provide very important industrial materials that are scarce in China.

One million and a half coconut trees will be planted within the next 5 years. Coconut oil is not only good for food but also for use with machinery and furnishes excellent ingredients for the making of soap.

The kind of hemp grown (chien ma) has an especially hard fiber. It is used in belts for factory and mine machinery, for fish nets, and for ship hawsers. Hawsers made of this hemp will last for 8 years.

INCREASED GRAIN AND COTTON PRODUCTION IN SINKIANG -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 11 Feb 54

In Sinkiang Province in 1953 both grain production and cotton production surpassed their original goals. The whole area in the province under cultivation amounted to 19,959,000 mou. The original estimate for grain production was 189 catties per mou. Actual production was better than 200 catties.

The cotton area under cultivation amounted to 760,000 mou. The estimated production was 18 million catties but actually 25 million catties were produced.

NORTH AND NORTHWEST CHINA PREPARE FOR SPRING CULTIVATION -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Feb 54

To increase the production of grain, cotton and oil bearing crops in 1954, farmers of the Northwest, North China, Inner Mongolia, and Suiyuan are busily preparing for spring cultivation.

In North China, the production of grain and cotton will be increased 14.4 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively. Hopeh Province plans to increase grain production 28.1 percent, cotton 39.1 percent, and peanuts 76.5 percent. The Northwest plans production increases of 6.53 percent in grain, 7.25 percent in cotton, and 26.9 percent in oil seed crops. Shensi Province had 68 million mou of grain in 1953 and yields of more than 9.1 billion catties. The 1954 grain area and production will remain at the same level; the cotton area will be maintained at the 4 million mou mark with yields upped 6.4 percent. Two million mou of oil bearing crops are to be planted for an increased yield of 3 percent over 1953.

Measures are also being taken against the possible damage from natural calamities in all areas. The Northwest, Inner Mongolia, and Suiyuan are carrying out winter irrigation. The Northwest has expanded the irrigation of its cultivated land by more than 50 percent. The area of land irrigated by the Huang-yang, the Huang-hui, and three other state canals has increased 64 percent.

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In Hopeh, the 3 million mou of land set aside for spring cultivation has already been irrigated. In the K o-shih Special Administrative District of Sinkiang, 1,100,000 mou of wheat land, or over 90 percent of the total wheat area, have been irrigated. The farmers of the Northwest estimate that more than 6,600,000 mou have undergone winter irrigation. In 1953, some area of North China, Inner Mongolia and Suiyuan had relatively light snowfalls, and the farmers of these areas, recognizing this fact, have carried out all types of antidrought measures.

In North China, the repair and maintenance of water conservation projects will expand the irrigated area by more than 1,400,000 mou. With the completion of 5 million cubic meters of drainage projects in Hopeh, 3 million mou of land are now free from calamity damage, and it is planned that by spring 85 percent of the nonirrigated land will be planted on schedule. In the Northwest, more than 1,700,000 tons of "Sa-li-san" have been distributed in the rural areas to fight wheat diseases. The farmers of Sinkiang have purchased more than 700,000 tons of "666" from Tientsin to fight locusts.

Emphasis is being given to fertilizer, seeds, animals, and implements in all areas. According to the statistics of 50 hsiens in Shansi and Hopeh, 20 billion catties of fertilizer have already been accumulated for spring planting. Fertilizer application has also increased in the 37 million mou wheat fields of Karsu, Ningsia, and Tsinghai. The Tientsin Special Administrative District of Hopeh has shipped 5 million catties of seed wheat to calamity areas to ensure the carrying out of spring planting in these areas. In addition, loans of 5 billion yuan have been issued to needy farmers to assist them in the cultivation of one million mou of spring wheat. Supply and marketing cooperatives have stressed the use of new type farm implements. Feng-chen Hsien, Suiyuan, has purchased more than 500 plows to meet the needs of the farmers. Seeders, presses, disk harrows, water pumps, etc., are now being distributed throughout Inner Mongolia and Suiyuan.

Technical skill is also being increased everywhere. In 1954, Shensi Province will use the close planting method and increase grain yields about 10 percent in this manner. At present, over 1,000 skilled cadres have completed winter courses and are already to assist the farmers in spring cultivation.

CENTRAL-SOUTH PLANS FOR 1954 PRODUCTION -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 4 Feb 54

With the completion of grain purchasing and selling activities, the farmers of the Central-South Administrative Area have entered the winter cultivation period and the time in which the further development of the mutual-aid cooperative movement will be sought.

Based on the preliminary statistics of Hunan, Kiangsi, Honan, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi, more than 145 million mou of land have been planted to wheat, oil-bearing crops, green fertilizer crops, etc. Winter cultivation plans have already been completed in Nan-ch'ang and P'ing Hsiang hsiens of Kiangsi. Winter plowing, insect extermination, fertilizer accumulation, and water conservation activities are being carried out in all areas. In Tung-hsiang Hsien, Kiangsi, plans call for an accumulation of 7,340,000 catties of all types of fertilizer by the time of spring cultivation. This would mean an average of 23 piculs of fertilizer per mou, an increase of 6 piculs over the comparable period of 1953.

In Hupeh Province, over 40 hsiens have had water conservation movements underway. Based on the statistics of 320 hsiens in nine hsiens, including Sui Hsien, Ching-men, and Yuan-an, more than 2,300 small-scale embankments have been completed recently. In eastern Kwangtung, work has been in progress on nine large and medium-size reservoirs, seven flood-prevention projects and many small-scale water conservation projects. In Ch'eng-hai Hsien, the Chin-shih-hou lock, which can irrigate 60,000 mou of land, has been completed after 45 days of work. Farmers in all areas have been making regular deposits at people's banks for the purchase of animals, implements, and fertilizer.

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At the end of December 1953, deposits for the purchase of animals in the Central-South Administrative Area were 76.6 percent higher than in the period ending October 1952. Kiangsi Province had a 353.5 percent increase in deposits and Hupeh a 212.9 percent increase.

After undergoing general indoctrination, the political awareness of the farmers has improved. They have come to recognize the advantages of organization and the benefits of participation in mutual aid teams. According to the statistics from 140 villages in Chun Hsien, Honan, 2,340 households have recently been incorporated into 388 year around mutual aid teams. Plans in Hupeh call for the establishing of more than 520 agricultural production cooperatives in 1954; at present, there are 200 set up tentatively. In Hunan, plans call for the organization of 50 percent of the farmers to join all types of mutual aid activities with emphasis on the establishment of 300 agricultural production cooperatives. Based on the needs and capabilities of the farmers, the Central-South area plans to organize one half of the agricultural households in 1954.

**EAST KWANGTUNG RICE YIELDS INCREASED 10 PERCENT IN 1953 -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 19 Feb 54**

Despite all types of calamities in 1953, abundant rice yields amounting to about a 10 percent increase over 1952 were obtained in eastern Kwangtung. It was estimated that production was increased by more than 400 million catties. Based on the statistics of 11 hsiens, the 1953 average rice yield per shih-mou [one shih-mou equals .1647 acre] was 636 catties, a 10.6 percent increase over 1952. In the coastal hsiens of Hsi-feng, Lu-feng, Hui-lai, and Ch'eng-hai, all of which were calamity areas, a 5 percent increase was obtained. There were also good yields of wheat, mixed grains, soybeans, and oranges.

The fishing industry had an increase in catch of approximately 400,000 piculs, an increase of 29.7 percent over 1952.

**Hsing-Huo Collective Farm Prospers -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 17 Feb 54**

In 1953, the Hsing-huo Collective Farm in Hua-ch'uan Hsien, Sungkiang Province, had a total paddy rice yield of over 2,400,000 catties. For each workday the income was 60,000 yuan per member and the average annual income was over 13 million yuan per member. The personnel of this collective farm have deposited more than 400 million yuan in people's banks and have subscribed for 15,500,000 yuan of government bonds.

**HANGCHOW TEA READY FOR MARKET -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 28 Mar 54**

The famous Lung-ching and Ch'-ch'ang teas of the Hangchow area of Chekiang are ready for market. Some 184 purchasing stations have been established by supply and marketing cooperatives, and over 720 personnel have been trained for this activity.

**FUKIEN WINTER CROPS FLOURISHING -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 17 Feb 54**

Crops are flourishing and abundant yields are anticipated from the more than 2 million mou of winter crops in Fukien. Barley, wheat, and oil-bearing crops are all in excellent growth and harvesting should begin in late March or early April. In 1953, the winter cultivation area in Fukien was increased by more than 300,000 mou over that of 1952. Much of this increased area was planted to oil-bearing crops.

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CHEKIANG ORANGES TO REACH 54 MILLION CATTIES IN 1954 -- Peiping, Kung-jen Jih-pao, 28 Mar 54

In the Huang-yen orange growing region of Chekiang Province, farmers have begun insect extermination, fertilizing, and other activities in the hope of attaining an output of 54 million catties of oranges in 1954. At the moment, the orchards are in excellent condition. Besides domestic distribution, there are also exports of Huang-yen oranges. It is estimated that the export of 19 tons of oranges would permit the purchase of one 6-ton cargo truck. In 1954, Huang-yen Hsien is attempting to increase yields by 40 percent by over 1953, and also to expand orchard area by several hundred mou. In 1953, over 800 orange trees were experimentally planted in mountain areas first, then later transplanted, with very good results.

SLAUGHTERING CAPACITY ABATTOIR NO 1 IN CANTON -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 8 Feb 54

Work has been almost completed in the renovation of Abattoir No 1 in Li-wan-hsiao-mei Ts'un to increase the supply of animals for meat and to improve the sanitation of meat used for food. This abattoir, under the Canton Bureau of Industrial Management, is the main slaughterhouse for the trade and slaughter of animals. Work on the slaughterhouse was begun 25 January 1954 by the Canton Building and Construction Company, employing 543 workmen full time. Early completion has been guaranteed to insure meat for the Spring Festival period.

Construction on this project includes one building to hold the animals, one slaughterhouse and one building for meat inspection after it has been hung. Within the area are 28 pig sties, 6 slaughter pens, 6 water vats, 124 furnaces, 25 racks for hanging meat, 6 blood pools and 2 dung pools. Outside the buildings there is a disinfected filtered watering place. This slaughterhouse, which can handle over 2,900 pigs a day, is the largest and has the most sanitary equipment in Canton.

WUHAN SLAUGHTERS 1,000 HOGS PER DAY -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 7 Feb 54

The recently constructed state-operated Wuhan Frozen Meat Plant No 2 [Hupeh] has already begun production. The first batch of live hogs from Hupeh and Hunan and other areas north and south of the Yangtze River has been slaughtered, packed, frozen, and shipped to the front lines in Korea and to Inner Mongolia. These shipments will enable the Chinese volunteers at the front lines to enjoy fresh pork throughout the season.

The Wuhan Frozen Meat Plant No 2 includes one slaughterhouse and two freezing departments. The slaughterhouse is newly built and can handle 4,000-5,000 in its pens while slaughtering about 1,400 head daily. The two freezing departments can handle 100,000 catties of pork daily, and the cold storage capacity is from 1,200,000 to 1,600,000 catties. These two freezing departments were created last June by remodeling an ice plant and an egg-processing plant. The meat is processed and frozen for from 16 to 24 hours insuring a supply of fresh meat even to warm climates.

Previously most of the 3 million head of hogs raised yearly in Central-South China had been sent to Shanghai or Harbin for slaughter, processing, and freezing. This Frozen Meat Plant No 2 in Wuhan prevents the loss of many head in shipping due to heat, distance, and travel conditions.

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FISH CATCH IN HUPEH LAKE EXCEEDS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 17 Feb 54

Liang-tzu Hu is the biggest fresh water lake in Hupeh Province. The lake area includes the three hsien of O-ch'eng, Wu-ch'ang, and Ta-yeh, covering a distance of 100 li, and more than 15,000 fishermen are actively taking part in fishing on the lake. In 1953, the fish catch was 10 to 20 percent higher than during any one year since the liberation and 20 to 30 percent higher than during any preliberation year. The total production of fresh water fish between January and October 1953 amounted to 600,000 catties.

The Liang-tzu Fishermen's Supply and Marketing Cooperative takes care of the needs of the area as well as shipping fish to other districts. According to incomplete statistics, in 1953 this cooperative shipped more than 200,000 catties of bream and carp to Canton, Hainan Island, Mukden, and Peiping. At the same time, from January to November of 1953, this same cooperative supplied 1,042,650,000 yuan's worth of production and consumer goods to the fishermen.

EASTERN SEA CATCH OF HAIR-TAIL FISH EXCEED 500,000 PICULS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 25 Jan 54

The hair-tail fish, *Trichiurus Chinensis*, is the number one catch at Chou-shan-ch'un-tao, one of the four largest fish-producing areas for China, located in the East China Sea off the coast of Kiangsu. So far this year about 500,000 piculs of this fish have been caught and shipped to Shanghai, Hangchow, Kwangtung, Fukien, and North China. Most fishing boats bring in about 1,000 catties of fish a trip and some of the little boats bring in as much as 2,000 catties.

SHANGHAI MARINE PRODUCTS COMPANY CONSTRUCTS FISH PROCESSING MACHINE -- Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, Mar 53

Since June 1952, the state-operated Shanghai Marine Products Company has been experimenting with a machine for making fish powder by a dry method. The machine is now completed and ready to begin production. It is capable of producing 450 catties of powder and extracting 15 kung-chin [one kung-chin equals one kilogram] of oil from a ton of herring in 2 1/2 hours. The fish powder retains a relatively large amount of protein and is used as fodder.

The fish oil produced is used for the processing of leather and in paint. This machine is capable of producing 25 times as much as American made machines which process fish powder by a wet method.

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