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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

FARM PRODUCTION PUSHED THROUGH  
IRRIGATION, LAND CLEARING, COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

CHEKIANG ENCOURAGES LOCAL IRRIGATION -- Shanghai Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 21 Mar 50

Hangchow, 20 March -- To insure ample irrigation and protection from floods for farms in Chekiang, the provincial government has made available 5 million catties of rice as compensation to farmers to encourage them to join with each other in small-scale water-conservation projects in 76 different places. The work which consists of constructing or repairing new and old dikes and canals, is expected to benefit 1,886,000 mou of cultivated land. [One mou is 1/6 acre]. Distribution of the rice by districts is as below:

District	Catties of Rice	District	Catties of Rice
Chia-hsing	490,000	Ning-po	700,000
Chu-chou	850,000	Chien-te	360,000
Wen-chou	665,000	Lin-hai	460,000
Li-shui	95,000	Chin-hua	478,000
Lin-an	77,000	Shao-hsing	427,000
Hangchow	398,000		

TROOPS CLEAR LAND IN SOUTHERN SINKIANG -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 28 Apr 50

Lan-chou, 26 April -- According to incomplete reports, garrison troops in southern Sinkiang and units attached to a military district have already cleared 100,000 mou of barren land in southern Sinkiang and have planted 70,000 mou with wheat, rape, beans, and sesame. On 10 April, 1950, the troops began planting cotton.

Besides clearing land, garrison troops in Sinkiang have been repairing irrigation ditches, canals, and reservoirs to expand irrigable areas. In southern Sinkiang, the garrison troops have completed the repair of water-conservation facilities and have made possible the irrigation of 500,000 mou, including the Hung-hai Reservoir in Pa-ch'u (Maral Basin). In Ha-mi (Kumul) area, troops repaired more than 200 li [one li

- 1 -

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equals about 1,890 feet<sup>7</sup> of channels, main canal, and ditches, opening up some 480,000 mou of arable land.

In the I-li area, garrison troops repaired the 40-kilometer-long Huang Canal and its branches, making possible the irrigation of 320,000 mou of land. In the Urumchi area, garrison troops have started the repair of the Ho-p'ing Canal and are now pitching and paving the walls of the 17-kilometer-long canal. When completed, the canal will be able to supply water to more than 100,000 mou of agricultural area.

SUNGKIANG TO UP SUGAR BEET, FLAX OUTPUT -- Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao, 16 Apr 50

During 1950, Sungkiang Province is planning to increase its sugar beet acreage to 13,870 shang [one shang equals 7 Chinese mou] and flax acreage to 14,500 shang.

The Harbin and A-ch'eng sugar mills are taking steps to increase the sugar beet acreage. Already the two mills have distributed, without cost, 280 tons of sugar beet seeds to farmers in Ia-lin, Shuang-ch'eng, A-ch'eng, Hu-lan, and Harbin hsiens. The mills also extended a loan of 500,000 yuan per shang to help tide over difficulties before and after planting.

As for flax, it is possible to raise 11,300 shang in Yen-shou, I-lan, and other hsiens. To increase the Acreage to the planned 14,500 shang, more seed must be obtained from elsewhere. Flax Acreage in Sungkiang Province in 1949 was only 5,300 shang.

FARMERS BENEFITED IN NORTH CHINA -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 9 May 50

Pei-ping, 7 May 1950 (Hsin-hua) -- In the east and south areas of Suiyuan Province which were liberated late in 1948, the rent-reduction program was partially carried out in the spring of 1949 and completed in December. The work had been properly organized by the cadres and was carried out without trouble or violence. The feudalistic power of the landlords was greatly weakened thereby. The 5,016 piculs of grain paid back by the landlords was of great assistance to the poor tenant farmers.

The carrying out of the rent-reduction program raised the level of thinking of the farmers, and many of them withdrew from various organizations based on superstition to which they had belonged and joined their own agricultural associations. From these many cadres have been chosen. An increasing number are joining the CCP. Strong militia organizations for bandit suppression work are being formed.

Consumer cooperatives in Shansi, Chahar, and Suiyuan have supplied 400,000 implements, 3 million catties of fertilizer, 250,000 catties of insecticides, and 328,000 catties of alcohol for treating seed grain before planting.

In Shansi, cooperatives have secured 1,018 work animals for farmers, as well as 55,000 catties of improved seeds. Many of the cooperatives have entered into contracts with government-operated industries and neighboring cooperatives to insure a steady flow of goods to their members. They carry on a good deal of barter trade and are thus able to exchange various types of supplies needed in different areas.

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- 2 -

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