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E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050 DECLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF FARKEASTERN AFFAIRS November 14, 1946 To: FE - Jev / From: CA - ARR In compliance with your instructions I called on Mr. Locke in connection with his plans to have the agricultural mission visit the White House on its return from China. I told him that in view of the fact that the program was paid from OIC funds Mr. Benton or his representative should be present as well as a representative from FE. Mr. Locke was agreeable to this suggestion and said he would be sure to act upon it. Please return this file to me at your convenience. CA: ARRingwalt: as

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050 DECLASSIFIED UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS WASHINGTON 25, D. C. November 8, 1946 MEMORANDUM TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE Arthur R. Ringwalt Office of Far Eastern Affairs In conformity with our telephone conversation of today, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter to the President from Dean C. B. Hutchison dated Nanking, October 28, 1946 and a copy of a letter of transmittal from Dean Hutchison to Mr. E. A. Locke, Jr. of the same date. The originals of these letters are being sent to Mr. Locke. Chief, Technical Collaboration Branch Enclosures 2

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050 DECLASSIFIED CHINESE - AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL COLLABORATION COMMISSION MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE SECTION: Nanking, China rsou, P. W. Head MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN SECTION: SHEN, T. H. Acting head October 28, 1946 CLAUDE BURTON HUTCHISON, Head MA, P. C. Secretary RAYMOND MOYER, Deputy Head and Secretary KEH, C C. PROF, H.C.M. CASE SHAW, C. W. LOSSING BUCK CHANG, N. F. CHARLES JOSEPH HUBER SHU, K. T. RT. HOMER BURNS WANG, E.CON CHARLES EDWARD SEITZ YEH, C. C. HARLEY LUCIUS CRANE CHAI, W. L. RT. A. NESBIT YANG, M. C. BENTON LA RUE HUMMEL LO, W. S. WOO, L. T. . Mr. E. A. Locke, Jr. Special Assistant to the President The White House Dear Mr. Locke: Acting upon a suggestion which you made to us in Washington, I am

enclosing a letter addressed to President Truman which I would be very happy to have handed to him.

Dr. Ross E. Moore of the Department of Agriculture has written me that you have been furnished with a copy of the accounts of this Mission's activities, which we have forwarded from time to time. You therefore know something of how things have been going.

We are well aware of the difficulties of our task, first in coming to an adequate understanding of the situation and its problems and then in framing practical recommendations which outline the steps that should be taken to improve matters. There is, of course, the additional question of whether, under present conditions, the National Government of China is in a position to do even the minimum that ought to be done in the field of agriculture. These, however, are problems on which we are still working, with the hope that our efforts will result in something which will be useful to China, immediately as well as in the years ahead.

I shall appreciate your courtesy in handing the enclosed letter to the President and shall look forward to talking with you upon our return on matters relating to the development of agriculture in China, in which I realize you share with us a deep interest.

Sincerely yours,

CC: China Desk, State Dept.
R. E. Moore, Agr. "
Enclosure

C. H. Hutchison Head, American Section

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050 DECLASSIFIED Nanking, China October 28, 1946 The President The White House Dear Mr. President: I am pleased to inform you that our group of ten agricultural specialists, chosen by the Department of Agriculture at the request of the Department of State, reached China in late June and since then have been engaged in carrying out the responsibilities entrusted to them. I also am happy to report that, upon arrival. we were cordially received by His Excellency President Chiang Kai-shek and by Premier T. V. Soons. Many other officials of the Chinese Government, both national and provincial, have received us with the utmost courtesy and interest and have extended to us all possible facilities for our work. The task to which we have given first consideration has been to work out, with our Chinese colleagues, recommendations to the Government of China for a broad and comprehensive national agricultural program, and of the public services needed to implement it. We also are giving serious consideration to specific projocts within this program which we believe would be appropriate or collaboration between our two countries in the event that the Congress enacts enabling legislation along lines similar to those of the Bloom Bill, presented but not fully acted upon during its last session. Extended observations and many conversations, since our arrival in China, have emphasized to us the importance of the role which the development of a sound agriculture must play in China's total economy, and in raising the general standard of living of her people. In our opinion, this is an important if, indeed, not a controlling factor in the achievement of the united, independent, strong, and democratic China so vital to the interest of the United States and of the world. According to present plans we shall reach Washington by November 22. If it is desired that we do so, the members of this Mission would be very pleased to call upon you at your convenience to report personally on our more important findings. Respectfully yours, C. B. Hutchison Head, American Section

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INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

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Washington to DC/R __file

A=321, November 25, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE of Date of mailing:

November 25, 1949.

Rec'd: Dec. 2, 1949 8818 a.m

FAR EASTERN ASSAULT
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
RESPONDENCE OF STREET

Following news item released November 22, 1949, by Public Information Office, General Headquarters, (U.S.) Far East Command, Tokyo, under heading "Activities of Farm Advisers in Japan:"

"A survey of activities under the Agricultural Extension System was recently completed in various prefactures by a staff member of the Agricultural Division, Natural Resources Section. The following statement on the work of farm advisers is based on his findings:

"More than 6,000 agricultural extension personnel reach every rural community of the land, about one for each thousand farm households, and on them may well do pend the future of the gains made by Japanese rural families under policies of the Occupation.

"An encouraging factor is that most farm advisers are relatively young, amenable to training as careermen in the field.

Training in extension methods was started by Natural Resources Section specialists in April 1948 in a five-day school for Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry personnel selected for positions in the Agriculture Improvement Bureau, which was then still in the planning stage, and for candidates for positions as extension method specialists sent in from the prefectures.

Much basic material was furnished those attending the school which they in turn used in regional and prefectural schools for the temporary smergency food increase technicians, most of whom have since qualified as permanent farm advisers. Since then a steady flow of information and training materials such as booklets, pamphlets, translation

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Tokyo's A-321, November 25, 1949.

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and adaptations of American publications on extension principles and methods, and items prepared by Natural Resources Section personnel, has gone out to the prefectures for follow-up work.

"In each of the prefectures visited two- to three-day short courses for farm advisers have been held every other wonth, and at least one two-week course has been conducted. Some of them were held on a prefectural basis, but most of them for smaller groups throughout the prefecture. Usually the agricultural improvement committee members attend these courses. The training is conducted by the director of extension, subject-matter specialists, and extension method specialists.

busy schedule. Each adviser vists from 75-150 farms, conducts an average of eight farmer meetings with an average attendance of 30 farmers, and conducts four farm demonstrations a month. They are making a systematic effort to call on every farmer in their respective areas during the first year for the purpose of getting personally acquainted and to inform them of the new extension program.

service increasing. Advisers frequently complained that the tax upon their time and energies was becoming too great and should be relieved by the assignment of additional personnel. The advisers meet with the area agricultural improvement committee once a month to discuss activities of the previous month and plans for the next.

"Subjects discussed and programs planned are usually those outlined in the "Extension News", published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the monthly bullstin on currently important farm subjects put out by the agricultural improvement section of the prefecture. In addition, the advisers in some areas from time to time publish material of special interest for use in their field work.

"The advisors' offices were generally well located and equipped with charts, graphs, colorful posters and available bulletins. Quarters and other facilities are usually furnished by the area conmittee by locally raised funds.

tive; sometimes in the village office. In a few instances new buildings had been constructed or were planned for the farm advisery office. Many agricultural cooperatives have made financial and other material contributions.

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Tokyo's A-321, November 25, 1949.

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Since all advisers are frequently out on field work, the importance of having the office covered at all times by number of farmers visiting the offices or calling by telephone is steadily increasing. Several of the area offices are meeting this problem to an extent by putting up a box their visit. If a request is made for help, it is promptly given.

visers in promoting their work. Advisers in one area leave a red-bordered card at the home of farmers found absent stating the purpose of the visit, announcing the next meeting, or calling attention to some crop condition observed. The advisers of several areas ride bicycles painted green and seem proud to be known as "the man on the green bicycle"; others wear green arm bands for identification purposes.

program as observed on this trip is the enthusiasm with which the farm advisers have started on their difficult assignments."

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MURRAY HILL 3-6810

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

FOREWY

November 7, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JESSUP

I spoke to John Allison about the question of land reform in Japan and he gave me the attached copy of MacArthur's letter to Yoshida on the subject. He also said that FE had written our Political Adviser in Tokyo supporting this position and instructed him to do whatever is possible to see that it is carried out. Allison said, however, that the post treaty controls over the Japanese Government contemplated in the present draft of the Japanese Peace Treaty did not give us any means of intervening on this matter after the conclusion of the Treaty other than through ordinary diplomatic representations.

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CWY:MTB

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050 DECLASSIFIED Copied from NIPPON TIMES Tokyo, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1949 COPY October 21, 1949 Dear Mr. Prime Minister: Today marks the third anniversary of the inception of what is possibly the most successful land reform program in history. Three years ago today, the Japanese Diet enacted the historic legislation which forms the foundation of this reform. Now that the primary of the program is drawing to a close, I take this occasion to pay tribute to the people of rural Japan for the magnificent accomplishment which their devotion to this task has made possible. The world watched your work skeptically, in belief that the job was too big, that you would not approach it with sincerity, that feudalistic interests would render it only a token reform. Your progress shows no deviation from the high objective enunciated, and today you have earned the world's admiration. The pattern you have set for depressed peoples is already widely recognized. As Japan works toward re-entry into the family of nations, this achievement stands as one of the most important single demonstrations of her approaching maturity as a democratic nation. The time has come now to appraise what has been done and What remains to be done, and to measure and define the nature of the obligation which rests with the people of Japan to keep faith with future generations of Japanese farmers. The benefits of the reform must become a permanent part of the texture of Japanese rural society. Any possibility of a gradual reversion to the land tenure system as it existed before the reform must be forestalled. Widespread establishment of owner-farmers on family-size farms and protection of the rights of cultivators must continue to be assured. Land reform laws must have teeth and toughness. They must be given adequate administrative support. Assurance of democratic application of the law at the local level must be guaranteed by continuance of a suitable commission system. All of these factors are important. But if the present gains are not to be lost, the most essential requirement will be constant and continuing vigilance on the part of Japanese farmers in defense of their own rights. This is the basic privilege and obligation of citizenship. It is a right and responsibility to be held in trust, to be used boldly now with justice and wisdom, and to be passed intact from generation to generation. The future of Japan is in the hands of the people of Japan. The future of the land reform program will constitute a critical test of their capacity to meet the challenge of citizenship. Sincerely yours, DOUGLAS MacARTHUR