

**No. 5292**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
and  
JAPAN**

**Exchange of notes constituting an agreement relating to  
surplus agricultural commodities. Tokyo, 18 February  
1960**

*Official texts: English and Japanese.*

*Registered by the United States of America on 4 August 1960.*

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**ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE  
et  
JAPON**

**Échange de notes constituant un accord relatif aux surplus  
agricoles. Tokyo, 18 février 1960**

*Textes officiels anglais et japonais.*

*Enregistré par les États-Unis d'Amérique le 4 août 1960.*

No. 5292. EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND JAPAN RELATING TO SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES. TOKYO, 18 FEBRUARY 1960

I

*The American Ambassador to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs*

No. 1098

Tokyo, February 18, 1960

Excellency :

I have the honor to refer to the Agreement on Agricultural Commodities between the United States of America and Japan signed on May 31, 1955, as amended,<sup>2</sup> and the Agreement on Agricultural Commodities between the United States of America and Japan signed on February 10, 1956,<sup>3</sup> and to the Exchanges of Notes and Agreed Minutes accompanying these agreements.

It will be recalled that these agreements specified that a portion of the yen obtained from the sale of these commodities would be set aside for use by the Government of the United States of America. As stipulated in Article V, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1 of the 1955 Agreement and Article IV, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1 of the 1956 Agreement, yen deposits amounting to ¥8,779,108,352 were accumulated and set aside "to procure military equipment, material, facilities and services for the common defense."

In the accompanying Exchanges of Notes between Ambassador Allison and Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, it was stated that the intention of the Government of the United States of America was to use these yen deposits mainly for the construction of United States military dependent housing in Japan. Of the amount in this category, ¥3,898,675,431 remains unspent.

My Government now finds that the requirements for additional military dependent housing come to only ¥1,420,200,000. There remains, therefore, a balance of ¥2,478,475,431. I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the 1955 Agreement and Article IV of the 1956 Agreement, it proposes to utilize the bulk of these yen deposits for the following programs which are of mutual benefit to both our countries :

(a) ¥252,000,000 for certain joint U.S.-Japan mapping projects in Japan.

The Government of the United States of America will transfer ¥39,067,000

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 18 February 1960 by the exchange of the said notes.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 241, p. 197, and Vol. 275, p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 275, p. 105, and Vol. 278, p. 314.

to the Government of Japan in payment for selected mapping projects which will be conducted by the Geographical Survey Institute of Japan and which will be carried out after the coming into force of the 1960 budget of the Government of Japan. Mapping specifications, standards and schedules and other specific matters concerning the quantity and quality of the completed topographic maps will be jointly agreed to by the Geographical Survey Institute of Japan and the United States Army Map Service Far East prior to the transfer of the ¥39,067,000 and prior to the actual inauguration of such selected projects which will begin on April 1, 1960 and which are scheduled for completion by March 31, 1961.

Representatives of the Government of Japan and of the Government of the United States of America will consult with each other during Japanese fiscal year 1960 in order to discuss the desirability of continuing the joint U.S.-Japan mapping projects in the following Japanese fiscal year.

- (b) ¥516,475,431 for the procurement and rehabilitation in Japan of vehicles for Asian countries.
- (c) ¥360,000,000 for agricultural market development projects.
- (d) ¥846,000,000 for the Fulbright educational exchange program in Japan.
- (e) ¥216,000,000 for the construction of new hospital facilities at Hiroshima and Nagasaki Universities for the purpose of advancing research, treatment and training in atomic medicine.

This program will be carried out after the coming into force of the 1960 budget of the Government of Japan.

- (f) ¥180,000,000 for financial assistance to the American School in Japan located in Meguro-ku, Tokyo, for the construction of new buildings.

If the above meets with the approval of the Government of Japan, I have the honor to propose that this note and Your Excellency's note confirming the above will constitute an agreement between our two Governments which shall take effect on the date of Your Excellency's note in reply.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Douglas MACARTHUR II

His Excellency Aiichiro Fujiyama  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Tokyo

[TRANSLATION<sup>1</sup> — TRADUCTION<sup>2</sup>]

Tokyo, February 18, 1960

Mr. Ambassador :

I have the honor to refer to Your Excellency's note of today's date, which reads in the Japanese translation thereof as follows :

[*See note I*]

I have the honor to confirm, on behalf of the Government of Japan, that the contents of Your Excellency's note under reference meets with the approval of my Government and to agree that Your Excellency's note and this note in reply will constitute an agreement between our two Governments which shall take effect on this date.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Aiichiro FUJIYAMA  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

His Excellency Douglas MacArthur II  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
of the United States of America to Japan

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<sup>1</sup> Translation by the Government of the United States of America.

<sup>2</sup> Traduction du Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique.