

Noted by DCI  
9/6 - sec

6 September 1951 *W*

25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE BULLETIN

State Dept. review completed

HIGHLIGHTS

The evening session of 5 September was high-lighted by the hour-long Soviet declaration against the treaty, during which Gromyko presented 13 amendments. Ten non-Communist countries are scheduled to present their views on the draft treaty in the 6 September session.

DEVELOPMENTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

1. The Soviet performance on the first day of the conference has almost exhausted the USSR's capabilities for obstructing conclusion of a treaty through procedural wrangles and similar delaying tactics.

As expected, Gromyko demanded participation of Communist China and submitted proposed amendments to the treaty which were, for the most part, re-statements of the previous Soviet position. Chief additions to this position were the proposals that Japanese reparations be determined by a conference of China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma and Japan; that the treaty not come into force without Outer Mongolian as well as Chinese Communist ratification; that Japan's armed forces be restricted to certain specific limits as outlined by Gromyko; and that experiments with atomic bombs or other weapons of mass destruction be prohibited.

Rules of procedure adopted by the conference exclude consideration of any amendments to the treaty, and Gromyko is therefore limited to circulating Soviet amendments among the other delegations for whatever propaganda value they may have.

The Soviet delegation will not have another opportunity to present its views until all other delegations have been heard, and may be reserving any surprises it has planned until then. After this, it seems likely that the Soviet and Satellite delegations will walk out.

25X1

2. The Netherlands delegation at San Francisco has revised its previous opinion and now feels that Pakistan will sign the treaty. The Dutch representatives also are reported to be incensed at President Truman's speech, which they feel suggested that any nation failing to sign the treaty is "beyond the pale."

25X1

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Document No.	2	25X1
Classified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Classified		
Revised To:	TS G G	25X1

Auth.: HR 70-2  
Date: 2/20/51 78

By: [Redacted]

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE BULLETIN  
6 September 1951

3. The ten nations scheduled to present their views in the session of 6 September are expected to support the treaty in most of its aspects. Egypt is expected to make a declaration opposing the proposed US-Japan security agreement and Article 3 of the draft which gives the US temporary administration over the Ryukyus and Bonin Islands. The Philippines and Laos may present comments on the reparations clauses, with the former's remarks designed primarily for home consumption.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

1. Indonesia's largest political party, the Masjumi (Moslem League), agreed on 6 September to the signing of the Japanese peace treaty.

COMMENT: Indonesia's coalition government, which includes the Masjumi, has been hesitant in deciding to sign the treaty in view of strong press and political opposition particularly from one strong Masjumi faction. The Prime Minister recently indicated determination to authorize Indonesian signature. Masjumi support now leaves Indonesia's decision to sign no longer in doubt.

2. The Indian Mission in Japan has proposed directly to the Japanese that the state of war between the two nations be terminated by an Indian unilateral declaration to be announced on or about the signing of the multilateral treaty. The Japanese Foreign Office replied that under present regulations, such an approach must be made through SCAP.

COMMENT: The Indians, aware of this diplomatic restriction, may have intended to reassure Japan of India's intentions following its refusal to attend the San Francisco Conference.

4. The Japanese Foreign Office announced that 11 of the 13 Soviet amendments proposed at San Francisco on 5 September had been anticipated. The two exceptions, reparations and limitations on rearmament, were characterized as designed to appeal to other Asian nations.