



當代文獻

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當代文獻

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WEDEMEYER'S STATEMENT ON HIS MISSION TO CHINA AND KOREA

Issued on his arrival at Nanking, July 22, 1947

魏德邁抵華發表聲明書

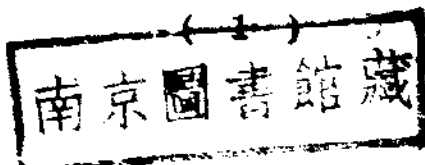
一九四七年七月二十二日於抵達南京後發表

It is¹ over a year since I left China after my long and pleasant assignment as Chief of Staff to the Generalissimo and as Commander of American forces. It is most agreeable once more to be here among old friends, whose friendship for my country and whose cordiality to me are gratefully recalled. I have looked forward to a renewal of those friendships. I regret that my presence in China is to be brief. My time and effort must be so continuously applied to labors of prime importance to our countries that I foresee little time for exchanges of that warm hospitality which is traditional among the Chinese people.

To the work to be done in the coming six weeks I can refer at present only in general terms. I am directed by the President of the United States to make an appraisal of the overall situation in China and Korea, i.e., of present reality in those two countries and of their capabilities with regard to rehabilitation in the foreseeable future. My mission is essentially one of fact-finding, in which I am aided by a small group of men expert in the several fields of economics, finance, engineering and political affairs. We are interested primarily

余上次在中國任蔣委員長參謀長兼駐華美軍司令之職，為時頗久且甚愉快，離華以來，已一年有餘。此番重臨舊地，在此與諸位老友再度聚首，至為欣慰。余一向期望重領此種友誼之溫情。惟余此次留華時期甚暫，深以為憾。余之時間與精神必須不斷專注於中美兩國極關重要之工作，故余預料將無暇從事中國人民所慣有之酬酢也。

關於未來六星期應達成之工作，余僅作一般性之概述。余奉美國總統之命，前來調查中國與朝鮮之一般情形，即目前兩國之現實局勢及其最近未來之復興能力。余之使命，其基本性質為調查事實，由專家一小隊襄助一切，此等專家對於經濟、財政、工程與政治各方面均有豐富之經驗。我



in learning and seeing something of the efficacy of measures taken by the Chinese Government, looking toward Chinese recovery.

It will be seen (1) that the time is short for the accomplishment of our task; (2) that the mission members must devote practically their entire time to the accumulation and evaluation of information, potentially of immense importance not alone to China, Korea and the United States, but obviously to the world *at large*²; and (3) that if our work is to be of real and timely value, as I am determined it shall be, we must undertake it without prejudice or commitment of any sort.

Good results are most likely to be attained through sound and careful planning based not upon what we hope to be true but upon what, through objective and thorough examination, we know to be true.

This statement explains why I cannot now or, I suspect, in the near future, any statement of expectation or intention save one—that of carrying out, to the best of my ability, President Truman's directive to me, to ascertain all facts pertinent to the political, economic and military situation, favorable and unfavorable; to relate them to each other; to appraise them in that relationship; and at the conclusion of my mission to present the sum of these labors to the President of the United States.

等所最關切者，為獲悉中國政府為期望復興而採取之措施，其效能如何。

完成我等之任務，其期限甚為短促。我使團中之人員必須以全部時間專心搜集並評估各種報導，此種報導，不但對於中國、朝鮮及美國至關重要，而且對於全世界亦顯然具有重要之關係。余決定吾人之工作將具有真正及時之價值，果爾則吾人必須以毫無成見之態度，負起此項責任。

由於健全與審慎之籌劃，最可能獲得良好之結果，此種籌劃不但基於吾人所希望為真實之事，而且基於吾人由於客觀與澈底之考察而確知為真實之事。

余覺余之此一聲明說明余何以目下尚不能提出任何期望或意向之聲明，但有一點可以奉告者，即余將儘余之能力履行杜魯門總統授余之指令，以確定一切關於政治、經濟與軍事情形之事實，不論有利或不利者，將此等事實彼此互作聯繫然後加以評估，並在余之使命告終之時將此事工作之結果提呈美國總統。

NOTES AND ANNOTATIONS

1. "Since" 用為 conjunction 其 main clause 之 subject 如為 "it" (指時間總和) 則動詞用 "is" 或 "was", 非 "has been", "had been".
2. "at large", 『全體』。The people at large hate war, 人民皆厭戰。

WEDMEYER'S STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI

Issued on his arrival in Shanghai from Nanking on July 26, 1947

魏德邁由京抵滬發表聲明書

一九四七年七月二十六日由京抵滬後發表

As indicated in my *initial*¹ *press release*² upon arrival in Nanking last Tuesday, the members of my mission will visit various points and gain contact with as many diversified sources of authoritative information throughout China as our brief visit will permit. The past four days have been *productive of*³ results in our *quest of*⁴ factual information. We are obtaining *data*⁵ from all *strata*⁶ within the Government, as well as from Chinese in educational fields and professional and commercial activities. We hope thereby to acquire a *cross-section*⁷ of political, economic and psychological conditions. Obviously this, our initial visit to Shanghai, will afford excellent opportunities to supplement information already available pertaining to financial and economic matters.

We have received many and varied suggestions from numerous authoritative sources. These suggestions are being *submitted*⁸ by Chinese truly interested in the establishment of a stable political and economic structure within their country. Apparently the statement in my initial press release to the effect that the members of the mission are interested in determining what China has done and can do through

正如余於本星期二抵達南京時在第一次招待記者會中所表明者：余之使節團各團員將訪問各地點，並在短促之訪問時間所許可之範圍內，儘量與報導準確可靠之各方面，保持接觸。過去四天，吾人對於探求事實之報導，已獲得結果。吾人現正由政府各階層中，以及中國教育界與職業及商業活動方面，獲得論據。吾人希望藉此可獲知政治、經濟及心理情形之概梗。吾人此次來滬，顯然將有極好之機會，可以補充關於財政與經濟問題已有之報導。

吾人已自各權威方面接到不少各不相同之建議。此等建議均由中國人士所提出，彼等對於國內建立一個安全之政治與經濟組織，確甚關心。余在第一次招待記者會中，曾聲明本使團為團員所關心者，厥為確定中國在復興之努力中，其本身有何成績與能

her own effort to bring about recovery, has struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts and minds of many selfless, patriotic Chinese. I have received definite indications from such sources that there are many constructive steps that the Chinese can take to insure honest and efficient governmental processes and to restore economic stability. The members of the mission are interested in seeing what constructive steps have already been taken.

力，此項聲明在許多不自私而愛國之中國人心中，顯然已引起同情之共鳴。余曾接獲此等中國人士之具體表示：謂中國人能採取不少建設性之步驟，以保證誠實而有效之政府措施，及恢復經濟之安全。至於何種建設性之步驟，已被採取，此乃本使團各團員所表關切者。

NOTES AND ANNOTATIONS

1. "initial", 『最初』, 『第一次』。
2. "press release", 『對報界 (press) 之聲明 (release)』。
3. "to be productive of" (= to produce), 『生效果的』, 『結果好的』。 His work has been productive of good results, 彼之工作生良好效果。
4. "to be in quest of" (= to seek for), 『尋求』, 『搜求』, 『探究』。 He came in quest of news, 彼係搜求消息而來。
5. "data" 爲拉丁字複數; 單數爲 "datum".
6. "Strata" 同 5.; 單數爲 "Stratum".
7. "cross-section", 『橫斷面』, 『橫截面』。
8. 現在進行式被動式。

WEDMEYER'S STATEMENT ON LEAVING CHINA

Issued on August 24, 1947

魏德邁離華發表聲明書

一九四七年八月二十四日發表

As promised in my initial press release, an inquiry into economic, political, military and social conditions has been undertaken without commitment or prejudice. All members of the mission have striven for objectivity and impartiality. To that end, we have travelled widely to escape the influences peculiar to any one area, visiting Mukden and Fushan in Manchuria, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Tsinan in north China, Nanking and Hankow in central China, Canton in south China and also the island of Taiwan.

Successful efforts were made to reach all classes and categories of people as measured by economic position, intellectual attainment and divergent political viewpoints. Foreign business men and officials have been interviewed. We have seen officials of the national and local governments and members of various political organizations, many of whom were frankly critical of the government and some of whom were very far to the left in their views. We have received approximately 2,000 letters, a small proportion anonymous.¹ These letters contained many suggestions which we have been able to follow up advantageously.

誠如余最初對報界聲明中所允諾者，我人已以絕無約束及成見之態度進行經濟、政治、軍事及社會情形之調查。本團全體均為客觀及公正而努力。為求達到此項目的起見，我人曾遍至滿洲之瀋陽與撫順，華北之北平、天津、青島、濟南，華中之南京與漢口，華南之廣州、台灣，俾不致受到任何一區之特殊影響。

我人曾作順利之努力，獲得與各階級及各界人士接觸，我人係以彼等之經濟地位、文化收穫及不同之政治觀點而分門別類。外籍商人及官員亦曾與余會議。我人亦曾晤及政府及地方官員與各政治團體人員，其中坦白批評政府者及意見極為左傾者，頗不乏人。我人曾接獲信件二千餘，其中一小部份係匿名信。此項信件包括許多建議，使我人獲益匪淺。

The last week of our stay in China has been devoted chiefly to analyzing the enormous mass of data accumulated and relating political, economic and other items to each other in order to reach sound judgments and conclusions. *Varied as were the views of many,*² there has been one point on which all hearts and minds in China unite. Throughout strife-torn China there is a passionate longing for peace, an early peace and a lasting peace. I wish the means of attaining it were as easily discernible.

After V-J day the Chinese people rightfully expected to enjoy the fruits of their hard-earned victory. They had endured hardships and dangers and suffered untold privations in their efforts to expel a ruthless invader. In China today I find apathy and lethargy in many quarters. Instead of seeking solutions to the problems presented, considerable time and effort are spent in blaming outside influences or in seeking outside assistance. It is discouraging to note the abject defeatism of many Chinese who are competent and normally patriotic, and who instead should be full of hope and determination. Weakened and disrupted by long years of war and revolution, China still possesses most of the physical resources needed for her own rehabilitation. Recovery awaits inspirational leadership and a moral and spiritual resurgence which can come only from within China.

While I am fully aware of the interests and problems of particular individuals or

在我人留華最後一星期中，我人之主要工作集中於分析我人在政治、經濟及其他方面所收集之極多資料，以便獲得準確之判斷與結論。人多而意見雖各不同，但有一點，則均人同此心。在動亂之中國內，中國人民咸渴望和平，早日之和平與永久之和平。余深願能達到和平之方法，亦同樣顯而易見。

自對日勝利以後，中國人民亟應享受其以堅苦換得之和平的果實。彼等在驅逐殘忍之侵略者努力中，曾忍受艱苦，危險並遭遇不可形容之苦難。在今日之中國，我人在甚多方面所見者，乃一種漠不關心之態度，既不設法解決問題，而反以甚多之時間及努力，用於責難外來勢力或追尋外來援助。許多中國人仕原極幹練而愛國，應充滿希望與決心，今者已充滿墮落之失敗主義，我人見之，殊為沮喪。中國雖因多年之戰事及革命而減弱，但仍擁有充份之資源，從事本身復興工作。中國之復興，有待於奮發之領導與夫道德與精神之再生，而此種因素祇能在中國國內求得之。

本人一方面充分明瞭特別指定之

groups within the country, I am profoundly concerned with the welfare of the Chinese people as a whole. It is my conviction that if the Chinese Communists are truly patriotic and are interested primarily in the well-being of their country, they will stop voluntarily the employment of force in their efforts to impose ideologies. If they are sincere in their desire to help the Chinese people they can better do so by peaceful means *in lieu of*³ the violence and destruction which have marked these last tragic months.

Equally important, the existing Central Government can win and retain the undivided and enthusiastic support of the *bulk*⁴ of the Chinese people, by removing the incompetent and corrupt officials that now occupy many positions of responsibility in the government, not only in the national organization, but more so in the provincial and municipal structures.

There are honorable officials who show high efficiency and devotion to duty and who strive to live within their ridiculously low salaries and such legitimate private means as they possess, just as there are conscientious business men who *live up to*⁵ a high code of commercial ethics. But no one will misunderstand my emphasis upon the large number whose conduct is notoriously marked by greed or incompetence or both.

To regain and maintain the confidence of the people, the Central Government will have to put into effect immediately, drastic and far-reaching political and economic reforms. Promises will no longer suffice.

個人或團體的利益與問題，但一方面亦極關心中國全體人民之福利。本人深信中共若真誠愛國並關心本國之福利，則應自動放棄以武力達到其思想之努力。彼等若誠意援助中國人民，則亦應鑒於過去數月之悲劇性暴動及損壞，而改用和平之方法。

身居要職之無能及腐敗官員，（不特在國民政府機構中，在省市機構中尤甚）如能予以去除，則現行中央政府必能獲得並保留大部份民衆之一致及熱誠擁護。此點具有同樣之重要性。

卓越之官員頗不乏人，彼等顯示高超之效能與忠誠，並賴其低微可笑之薪俸及私人合法之財產而求生，同樣的，亦有有良心之商人，頗能遵守商業道德。但大部份官員行爲不檢，聲名狼藉，貪污或無能，或貪污與無能兩者兼而有之。余對於此點之着重，任何人均不能誤解。

爲重新獲得並保持中國人民之信念起見，中央政府應立即重施嚴厲及遠大之政治與經濟改革。諾言已不再生效力。絕對必要者厥爲表現。武力

Performance is absolutely necessary. It should be accepted that military force in itself will not eliminate Communism.

On taking leave, all members of my mission join me in expressing sincere gratitude for the assistance which has been uniformly given by the Generalissimo and by all patriotic Chinese with whom we have come in contact. We appreciate the hospitality and courtesies extended. All Americans hope and pray that China will achieve the unity, prosperity and happiness which her people so richly deserve and of which they have been unjustly *deprived* for so many years.

本身決不能消滅共產主義，對於此點，應予以接受。

在此離華之際，本團團員以及本人，對於委員長及一切我人所晤及之中國愛國人仕給予之援助，謹此表示誠摯之謝意。承荷各方優禮相待，亦至銘感。所有美國人均祈望中國將獲得中國人民應有已失去多年之團結、繁榮與快樂。

NOTES AND ANNOTATIONS

1. "a small portion anonymous" 即 "a small portion being anonymous", 爲 absolute participial 或稱 nominative absolute phrase, 其中 "being" 一字省略。 2. "Varied as the views of many" 等於 "Although the views of many are varied". 此種用法其中補充字 (varied) 須置於句首。 3. "in lieu of", 即 "in place of". Public functionaries will be given rations of daily necessities in lieu of subsidies in money, 公務員將得有必需品配給以代金錢之補助費。 4. "bulk", 『大多數』, 『大部份』。 The bulk of his speech is about the necessity of international cooperation, 彼之演詞大意爲闡明國際合作之必要。 5. "to live up to", 『遵守』。 We should live up to our promise, 吾人應遵守吾人之諾言。 6. "deprived of", 『除去』, 『剝奪』。 A poor man's children are unlawfully deprived of their right to receive education, 窮人子女受教育之權利受剝奪。

WEDEMEYER'S STATEMENT ON ARRIVING KOREA

Issued on August 27, 1947

魏德邁抵韓發表聲明書

一九四七年八月二十七日發表

The mission's original and unaltered instructions from President Truman with regard to Korea, like those with regard to China, are to conduct an inquiry into economic, political, social and financial conditions now prevailing. The members of the mission are determined to maintain a complete objectivity, with no commitments and no prejudgments. In no other way can the impartial fact finding program of the mission be carried out. Information thus obtained, properly related and appraised, will be of assistance to the United States Government in making its decisions on how to cooperate with the Korean people in order to advance their welfare and protect the hard earned peace.

余之使團關於韓國方面，由杜魯門總統所原訂不變之指示，一如其對中國方面之指示者然，係在探求該國內目下所有之經濟、政治、社會與金融狀況。本團團員決秉完全客觀態度，無絲毫成見在內。本團捨此，實無他法執行其調查公正事實計劃也。以此種方式所獲得之資料，加以適當之聯繫與評估乃有助於美國政府決定如何與韓國人民合作，以推進彼等之幸福，並保證彼等以堅苦所換得之和平。

WEDEMEYER'S STATEMENT ON LEAVING KOREA

Issued on September 3, 1947 upon his departure from Seoul

魏德邁離韓發表聲明書

一九四七年九月三日於離開漢城時發表

On taking leave of Korea, the members of my mission join me in heartfelt appreciation of the courtesies and assistance extended uniformly by Koreans and Americans.

We have made an effort to contact here, as in China, as many Koreans as the limited time would permit. Obviously, it is impossible to hear the expressed views of all political and social parties when they number¹ over two hundred. However, a great deal of valuable information has been received through letters and memoranda.² Koreans, men and women of all categories, in the fields of education, labor, trade and politics have been given the opportunity to present their views concerning the political, economic and social conditions within their country. Members of the mission operating both as a group and as individuals here received the views of people not only in Seoul but in the countryside about Kwangju, in the city of Pusan, at Chung-Pyung Dam, at Inchon and Ascom city.

Realizing that time was limited for our difficult task, the mayor and citizens of Seoul arranged a delightful reception to which representative Koreans and foreigners were invited. This enabled us to

際此離韓之時，余之使團與本人，對於韓人及美人所賜予之優禮及協助，願表誠摯之謝意。

一如我人在中國之行動者然，我人在有限之時間許可下，儘量與韓人接觸。韓國之政治及社會團體，多達二百萬單位。因此，若欲聆取全部之意見，誠屬不可能。但自所收到之函件及備忘錄中，我人已獲得寶貴之資料。韓國工商政界男女，均獲機會發表其對本國政治、經濟、社會情形之意見。本團團員個別及集體向漢城內及農村間之人民徵詢意見。

鑒於任務之困難與夫時間之短促，漢城之市長及人民曾佈置一極優美之招待會，凡屬韓人及外籍人士代表均被邀參加，使我人在愉快之環境

make many interesting contacts under most pleasant circumstances; we have heard strongly divergent views. However, there appears to be almost complete accord in this respect, namely, their desire for a peaceful, prosperous and united Korea.

Our fact-finding trip in China and Korea is now at an end. We are proceeding to Tokyo and on September 5 we will continue to Hawaii where we will remain for approximately one week, isolated in quarters where we can quietly evaluate and correlate data collected, with a view to reaching conclusions for my final report to the President. This arduous work will of necessity require complete seclusion and careful concentration. Lieutenant-General Hull, commanding general, Army Ground Forces, Pacific, has kindly arranged facilities to insure uninterrupted work on the report.

All members of my mission join in expressing to the Korean people gratitude for their hospitality and in extending sincere good wishes for happiness, prosperity and success.

下與若干人作富有興趣之接觸。我人曾聆得背道而馳之意見。但對於一點，韓人則似已完全一致，此即企求和平、繁榮與團結韓國之願望是也。

我人對華對韓之事實調查使命，至此已告一段落。我人將赴東京，並定九月五日續赴夏威夷作一週之逗留，俾可在與外世隔絕之靜寂環境下，處理所有收集之材料，以便完成最後報告，提交總統。此項工作，需要完全靜寂之環境及慎重集中力量完成之。太平洋美陸軍地面部隊總司令赫爾將軍已代為佈置，俾我等可不受侵擾而致力完成報告。

關於韓人之優禮相待，余之使團與本人，謹此共伸謝意，並祝其快樂、繁榮與成功。

NOTES AND ANNOTATIONS

1. "number" 此處用作動詞。
2. "memoranda" 為拉丁字複數；單數為 "memorandum"。

WEDMEYER'S LETTER TO CERTAIN CHINESE WARTIME INTERPRETERS

*Addressed to a group of Chinese students who had asked him
to persuade the Chinese Government to send them abroad
for continuance of their education; released on August 23, 1947,
by the United States Embassy, Nanking*

魏德邁致中國戰時通譯多人之要函

係答覆戰時充通譯之中國學生多人要求魏氏代為建議政府派遣彼等出國求學者，
一九四七年八月二十三日由駐京美大使館發表

My dear Friends:

With reference to sending students of your association to America, I am sure that your Government would do so if conditions permitted. You young men are indeed fortunate in that you have had the advantages of an education. You must realize therefore, during this hour of crisis, that your country needs every assistance, moral and material, to emerge triumphant in the struggle for political and economic stability. It is most unfortunate that the students, and even some of the professors in China, do not appear to appreciate their great responsibilities as citizens. Education is vital and opportunities to learn should be made as widely and as early as possible. On the other hand, every able-bodied man or woman in China has¹ an obligation, almost a sacred trust, *inherent in*² citizenship, to assist his or her country enthusiastically and selflessly.

During the recently concluded war it was the poor people of China who really suffered most and made the greatest contribution. The majority could neither read

親愛的朋友們：

關於送各位到美國留學一層，只要環境許可，我相信貴國政府會這樣辦的。你們各位青年人確是很幸運的，因為你們曾受過教育的利益。你們一定要了解，你們貴國在目前的危機中需要道義上和實質上的協助，來爭取政治和經濟的安定，最不幸的是：中國的學生，甚至一些教授，似乎並不明白做國民的重大責任。教育是重要的，而學習的機會應該儘可能的越普遍和越早越好纔好。在另一方面，中國每一個身體健全的男女都有一種義務，也就是一個公民固有的神聖信念，來熱烈地而且無我地幫助他的國家。

在最近結束的戰爭中，真正受苦最多而貢獻最大的是中國貧苦人民。他們大多數是不會寫字讀書的，但是

nor write and were conscripted into the army to endure hardships and dangers actually some of them did not know why they were fighting. The peasants and their sons comprised the bulk of your fighting forces. On the other hand, student divisions were formed and were given special preferential treatment by the government, including better pay, better equipment, more food and special consideration. In my opinion this was unfair and certainly undemocratic. Rich men's sons should fight and endure hardships shoulder to shoulder with poor men's sons. Educated and uneducated should share alike the burdens of war as they should share the fruits of victory.

I have received many letters and oral protestations from students and some members of the intelligentsia, all of whom complained that education was being interrupted and that the government should provide increased subsidies to continue in school. I ask you frankly, What should the government do for the poor peasants who are contributing their crops and their sons to the army? I am confident that the Chinese students and members of the intelligentsin can and will *by precept and example*³ help the less fortunate masses of people in sharing adversities.

May I suggest that you give the above ideas your serious consideration and discuss them with your colleagues. Your patriotism, previously established in the war, will cause you to agree, I am sure, that every Chinese has a definite responsibility to his country, *be he rich or poor,*

被徵召到軍隊中來忍受困苦和危難。實際上他們之中有一些人，不知道他們為什麼他們要作戰。農民和他們的兒子們組成了你們作戰部隊的基幹。在另一方面，青年軍被組織起來了，政府給他們以特殊而優厚的待遇，包括較高的薪餉，較好的配備，更多的食糧和特別的關切。在我看起來，這是不公平而且不民主的。富人的兒子應該和窮人的兒子並肩作戰，和忍受困苦。受過教育的和未受過教育的應該同樣的肩起戰爭的負擔，正如他同享勝利的果實一樣。

我曾經收到一些知識份子和學生的來信和口頭抗議，他們都發怨言說是教育受阻而間斷了，政府應該在各校中供給增多的公費。我坦白地問貴國政府，對那些捐贈糧食和兒子給軍隊的貧苦農民們應該做些什麼？我深信中國的學生和智識份子在告戒和實訓之下，會幫助不太幸運的人民大眾來分擔這些災難的。

我可不可以建議你們嚴重考慮以上所述意見，而且同你們的同事們商討一下。你們從前在戰時建立起來的愛國心，會使你們表示贊同的。我相信每一個中國人，對他的國家都有確定的責任，不管他是富的或是窮的，受過教育的或是不識字的，如果要實

*be he educated or illiterate.*⁴ These responsibilities must be shared equitably if true happiness, real unity and permanent democratic processes are to be realized.

Many of the your Chinese who served as interpreters during the war, *did*⁵ perform outstandingly well, enduring hardships and dangers with the military units to which they were assigned. I extend my heartfelt congratulations to them and as an individual interested in the welfare of China, I have written very frankly my views. I know that you will accept my suggestions in the friendly spirit in which they are given.

Faithfully yours,

A. C. Wedemeyer.

現真正的幸福、團結和永恆的民主方式，這些責任應該由大家公平的分担着。

你們許多在戰時擔任翻譯官的人們，曾有優異的表現，和所屬的部隊共歷困苦和危難。我對你們表示誠懇的賀意。我以對於中國福利深感興趣的個人地位，非常坦白地寫出了我的觀點。我知道你們會以友好的精神來接受我的建議。因為這些建議也是出乎友好精神的。

魏德邁啓

NOTES AND ANNOTATIONS

1. 名詞前如有“each”, “every”等字形容詞形容名詞時，其動詞用單數。 2. “inherent in”, 『天生的』, 『固有的』。The instinct to fight is inherent in man. 人生性好戰。 3. “by precept and example”, 『告威及實訓』。If you teach by precept and example, you will succeed in your work, 汝若守法則並以實例教導，汝對汝之工作可獲成就。 4. “be he rich or poor, be he educated or illiterate” = “Whether he be……”。 5. “did”係加重“perform”語氣。

MACARTHUR'S AIMS FOR JAPAN

General MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, granting his first formal press conference since early in the war in Tokyo on March 17, 1947, the following is a summary of the conference with its questions and answers made by correspondents

麥克阿瑟談治理日本方針

佔領日本之盟軍最高統帥麥克阿瑟於一九四七年三月十七日在東京招待記者，此為戰事初期以來發表正式談話之第一次，記者將談話扼要編為答問如下

QUESTION 1: General, you were quoted recently as proposing that Japan be placed under the United Nations. Would you care to elaborate on that?

ANSWER: The time is now approaching when we must talk peace with Japan. Our occupation job here can be defined as falling roughly into three phases—military, political and economic.

The military purpose, which is to insure that Japan will follow the ways of peace and never again be a menace has been, I think, accomplished. We have demobilized troops, demilitarized the country, torn down military installations. Psychologically, I believe success has been equally propitious. Japan today understands as thoroughly as any nation that war does not pay. Her spiritual revolution has been probably the greatest the world has ever known.

The political phase is approaching such completion as is possible under occupation. We changed the laws, standards and ideals of this country from the feudalistic ideals of the past into the concept of what is the greatest thing in life, next to spiritual

問題一：將軍，最近有人引證你的話，說你有將日本隸屬於聯合國管制的建議。你可否對此點發表意見？

答：我們應與日本作和平談判的時機，現在快到了。關於我們佔領日本工作，它大概可劃分為軍事、政治、經濟三方面。

就保證日本遵行和平之路，使日本將永不成為一種威脅的佔領的軍事目標而言，我以為它是已經達成了。我們已經解除軍隊的武裝，取消全國軍事化、拆卸軍事性的設備。在心理上是我相信它的成功是同樣順利的。日本現在已和任何其他的國家同樣地澈底明瞭戰爭是得不償失的。日本的精神革命也許是全世界空前未有最大一次的革命。

政治方面業已接近佔領所能達到的程度。我們業已改變日本的法律、標準和理想，使他們脫離過去的封建理想而成為僅次於精神美的人生偉大觀念，即，人類的尊嚴。我們已使日

beauty—dignity of man. We have made them think nations exist for the welfare of those who compose them instead of the reverse.

Democracy is a relative thing. It's a question of the degree of freedom you have. If you believe in the Anglo-Saxon idea you will believe this will stay here. If you are a cynic or believe in totalitarianism you may doubt it is here to stay. I believe sincerely and absolutely that it is here to stay.

I don't by that mean to say this thing called democracy has been accomplished. The process of democratization is one of continual flux. It takes years. But insofar as you can lay down the framework it already is accomplished. There is little more except to watch, control and guide.

The third phase is economic. Japan is still economically blockaded by the Allied powers. Economic warfare along those lines still is as bitter here as when the guns were firing. And now strangulation is worse because we have returned millions of repatriates from abroad.

No weapon, not even the atom bomb, is as deadly in its final effect as economic warfare. The atom bomb kills by the thousands, starvation by the millions.

Japan was thoroughly exhausted. All she had left was men. She was living on stockpiles and our blockade after the fall of the Philippines kept materials from coming in. Now they are scraping the bottom of the stockpiles.

Each little family had its stockpile—of clothing and heirlooms. Now these are being sold to keep men alive.

本人民認識世界各國家是爲着組成國家的人民的福利，不是違反他們的福利而存在的。

民主是相對的。它是人們所得自由的程度問題。你如果是相信盎格魯·撒克遜式的民主思想的話，這種的民主將會在日本站得住的。你如果是一個玩世主義者，就可能懷疑它是否將能在日本站得住。我忠誠地並絕對地相信它確會在日本它站得住的。

我這樣地說並不是認爲所謂民主這個東西是已經達到了完美境地的。民主化的過程好比是一個川流不息的河流。它需要很多的年月的。現在除了監督，管制和指導之外，工作已是不多了。

第三方面是經濟性的。經濟上講，日本目前仍是受着盟國封鎖的。目下各方面的經濟爭鬥爭像在戰時一樣地厲害。目下因爲我們從海外把數百萬的日僑遣送回國的關係，日本的窒息情形就變本加厲了。

世界上沒有任何武器——甚至原子彈——的最後效力，也比不上經濟鬥爭那樣富有致命力量的。一顆原子彈殺整千的人，而飢餓卻可殺無數百萬的人。

日本已消耗一切。他所剩下來的祇有人民。日本人民在過去是靠儲藏的東西維持生活，而我們在菲律賓陷落後所加於日本的封鎖阻止了物資進入日本。他們目下是在削括儲藏物品的底層了。

每一小的家庭都有的儲藏——衣服和傳家物品。這一切在目下正被賣出以求活命了。

Even under the strictest rationing, Japan is not producing enough to satisfy her needs. The difference must be filled by the Allies. If we keep this economic blockade up, more and more shall we have to support this country.

It is an expensive luxury. But we will pay for it or let people die by the millions.

There is not the same unity among the Allies in the economic phase if the occupation as in the military and political phases. No clear-cut economic framework has been outlined for Japan, of Germany either, for that matter. But this is not a phase that occupation can settle. We can only enforce economic strangulation.

It would be advisable for the world to initiate at this time peace talks with Japan. But peace won't mean complete relaxation of all guidance or controls.

Japan on her initiative and without coercion has completed a constitution which takes the great step of renouncing war. There was a great deal of criticism when this first appeared, but it remains. She also has abolished military installations under the Potsdam Declaration.

Therefore they will be unprotected when we withdraw. Who is going to protect them?

One method would be to back track and permit small military establishments. But the Japanese are relying upon the advanced spirituality of the world to protect them against undue aggression.

(It was on this basis, MacArthur said, that he suggested recently to a visiting editor that the United Nations should exercise control over Japan.)

日本甚至在最嚴格的計口授糧之下，所有生產仍然不夠滿足它的需要。所有不足之處必須由盟國去彌補。我們如果繼續經濟封鎖，我們將要拿出更多的東西去支持日本。

這是一件價格很高的奢侈品。但是我們決要花錢買它的，不然的話我們就要讓整百萬的日本人去死亡。

盟國對佔領工作的經濟方面，沒有像軍事和政治方面那樣的團結。因此一直到現在還沒有為日本或德國擬定明顯的經濟綱領。但是這一方面不是佔領當局所能解決。我們祇好實施經濟窒息政策。

各國在日下發動對日本作和平談判很是適宜。但是，和平並不是說把所有的指導和管制完全鬆弦掉。

日本本身發動並未受外來壓迫，業已制定憲法，這憲法對放棄戰爭已作一大邁步。在這憲法初產生的時候，曾受許多的批評，但是憲法迄然未動。日本並根據波茨坦宣言把軍事設備都拆除了。

因此，日本人在我們撤退後將不能得有保護。誰去保護他們呢？

一個方法是開倒車而許可小型軍事組織存在。但是日本人民正期待世界各國前進的精神去保護他們不至受非法的侵略。

(麥克阿瑟說，他正是根據這一點，最近曾對一位訪問的記者說過聯合國應該控制日本。)

If the United Nations are ever to succeed, this is the most favorable opportunity it has ever had. Japan would be willing and would desire it.

If the United Nations cannot provide these mild controls, it cannot meet anything.

QUESTION 2: Would you care to elaborate a little more on the peace treaty? When do you think it should be?

ANSWER: For the record, I'll say as soon as possible. In Japan there is a functioning government. But in Germany the government had to be built from the ground up, and there is no government to sign the peace treaty. Over here there is no problem of what to do with Japan. She has been squeezed out of pretty nearly everything we can expect to squeeze out of her, I am not talking of reparations now. But she already has lost Manchuria, Korea and Formosa. There is little left.

The days of SCAP should cease completely with a peace treaty because, I think, conditions are ripe for it now.

QUESTION 3: How long would you say the United Nations would have to continue controls of democratization?

ANSWER: I wouldn't want to speculate on that. The Japanese would accept it. It would be considered protective rather than repressive. It could continue as long as it was munificent.

I would not envisage military formations of any sort after the peace treaty. Bayonet control would be a mockery.

QUESTION 4: What about restoration of Japan's economy?

如果聯合國能夠有所成就的話，這是它前所未有的成功好機會。日本會願意而且期望此事能實現。

如果聯合國對日本不能施行溫和的管制，聯合國將無力應付仍何事態。

問題二：你關於對日和約可否多發表一些意見？你認為應該在什麼時候締約？

答：正式的說，我認為是愈早愈妙。日本有執行職務的政府。但是德國的政府必須要根本改造，德國現在還沒有能簽和約的政府。在日本並沒有如何處置它的問題存在。我們可能從日本搜括出來的一切，幾乎都已經搜括殆盡了。但是日本業已喪失滿洲、朝鮮和台灣。幾乎沒有什麼留下來的。

最高統帥部的時代應該在和約訂立的時候完全結束，因為我認為訂立和約的條件現在是成熟了。

問題三：你認為聯合國民民主化的對日管制應該繼續若干時日呢？

答：我不想對此有所意測。日本人民是願意接受管制。管制將被認為是保護性的而不是抑制性的。管制一天帶有寬大性，就可以繼續一天的。

我並不預測在和約訂立後得有任何種的軍事組織。刺刀式的管制是個笑話。

問題四：你對日本的復興意見如何？

ANSWER: Japan was economically poor. In fact, that was one reason she went to war—she was reaching out to get resources. Trade was the lifeblood of these islands and to stimulate trade Japan must import such necessities as cotton and wool.

We do not allow Japan to trade. She has got to be allowed to trade with the world. Japan is only permitted a barter system through the bottleneck of SCAP. We've got to take it out of the hands of the Government and put it in the hands of private traders.

Eighty million people need 20,000,000 tons of food annually. Seventeen million tons are produced here. There is no way I can see within the appreciable future that these people can get enough food from indigenous products.

The job of the occupation is to restore Japan's production to self-sufficiency. I once read a statement Winston Churchill made in one of his moments of profound inspiration. Speaking of Germany, he said "The problem is not to keep Germany down, but to keep it up."

I didn't understand it then, but I do now. Our problem is to keep Japan up.

Japan cannot sell her raw silk in the United States. The scientists have outdone them.

The Japanese are magnificent farmers, but needed fertilizer for lands exhausted of richness. Formerly, huge amounts were imported from China and Manchuria, but not a pound has come in since the end of the war.

答：日本過去的經濟本是不佳。這就是事實上日本所以發動戰爭的理由之一——它想去覓資源。日本三島的命脈是靠對外貿易，日本如戰時對外貿易起見必須輸入棉花、羊毛等必需品。

我們不准許日本從事對外貿易。但是日本不得不要求許可對外貿易。日本祇得有許可經由盟軍統帥部的關口和外國從事實物交換。我們近來不得不將日本對外貿易從日政府的手中拿出來而交到商人手中。

日本的八千萬人民每年需要二千萬噸食糧。日本國內祇有一千七百萬噸的產量。我認爲在可能料到的未來期間內，日本人民無法充分獲得本國生產的食糧。

佔領工作是求恢復日本的生產達到自給自足。我有一次看到邱吉爾在他深爲感動的時候所發表的聲明。他談到德國問題曾經說過：「問題不在抑制德國而在把它扶植起來。」

我在當時不能了解他的話，但是我現卻能瞭解了。我們的問題是要把日本扶植起來。

日本的生絲是無法在美國兜售的。美國的科學家們已經把生絲淘汰了。

日本人民是高明的農人，但是豐富的土質已經消耗完了，需要肥料。在過去從中國及東北輸入大量的肥料，但是自從戰爭結束以來，連一磅的肥料也沒有運來。

(MacArthur mentioned that he had read a proposal by a congressman to cut off Japan's foreign trade for 50 years.)

QUESTION 5: What would happen if you did?

ANSWER: There wouldn't be anybody left alive.

QUESTION 6: What do you see as the final reparations program?

ANSWER: I don't think there is any intent to take away from from the industrial capacity of Japan that which would destroy it.

If reparations are cut too deeply, the United States will have to support Japan because we have undertaken major burdens of the occupation.

QUESTION 7: What is the possibility of a United States loan to Japan?

ANSWER: I think Japan can pay back all the dollars we appropriate, but I think we should hold a first lien against anything we take out of her in the way of trade. The United States has not adopted a formula of loans yet but we are operating on the army budget, and expenditures probably will be charged against costs of occupation.

(麥克阿瑟提到他曾經看到一位美國議員把日本對外貿易停頓五十年的建議。)

問題五：如果你這樣地做的話，會發生什麼呢？

答：那就不能有一個能活得下去的。

問題六：你對日本賠償計劃的最後辦法，是有怎樣的看法？

答：我不認為我們有意從日本工業生產力裏面拿出足以毀滅生產力本身的任何部份。

如果要求賠償太多，將來美國會要担負支持日本的，因為美國已是佔領日本担負最大的國家。

問題七：美國對日借款有可能性嗎？

答：我認為日本有能力償還美國對日借款的，但不過我認為以貿易方式從日本覓取任何物資，美國應該有優先保留權。美國到現在還沒有採定一種貸款方案，不過我們在目前是照軍事預算開支的，一切費用也許將照佔領費用要求償付的。

TEXT OF THE DECISION OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION ON JAPAN'S PLANTS FOR REPARATIONS

Approved May 22 and announced June 10, 1947, by the Commission

遠東委員會關於日本工廠用作賠償 之決議案

一九四七年五月二十二日由該委員會核准六月十日公佈

I. Within those amounts of industrial capacity determined by the Far Eastern Commission for retention in Japan, for destruction or for removal as reparations, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should, in selecting specific plants, machinery, equipment, and other facilities, give consideration to the following:

(A) Security and industrial disarmament requirements; facilities which have been employed in primary and secondary war industries and facilities in war-supporting industries, the operation of which was directly and closely related to war industries, should be removed in preference to those not so employed.

(B) The achievement of a fair balance between:

(1) The general preferences of reparations claimants for plants, machinery, equipment and other facilities: (a) of modern and efficient design and manufacture; (b) in good working condition and capable of being removed from Japan with minimum loss of value and efficiency; (c) in consolidated or integrated units; (d)

一、日本工業賠償物資何者應予保留，何者應予破壞、或搬移，遠東委員會前已有所決定，盟國最高管制當局於分配工業、機械、設備或其他工具時，應考慮下列各點：

(甲) 安全與解除工業武裝之必需條件，用於戰時主要或次要工業之設備及支持戰爭工業之設備，其運用皆與戰爭工業發生直接與密切關係，與其他非為如此運用者相較，則應儘先予以搬移。

(乙) 下列(一)，(二)兩類應不失均衡：

(一) 賠償要求國對於獲得具有一般優先權之日本工廠、機器、設備及其他便利包括(甲)有近代高效率圖樣與製造者，(乙)可資應用並能從日本搬運而其價值與效能僅受最低限度損失者，(丙)拚合或完整單位者，(丁)對於要求國具有特別價

of special value or need to claimant countries; and

(2) The legitimate needs, as determined by the Far Eastern Commission, of Japan's peacetime economy for similar equipment, having due regard for the geographical location of individual plants in reference to markets, raw materials, manpower, fuel supply, and complementary facilities; for variations in specific products as among types, size and other variable characteristics; and for the feasibility of repair and rehabilitation in Japan.

(C) The occupation policies of dissolving large industrial and banking corporations which have exercised control over a great part of Japanese trade and industry.

(D) Consistent with the provisions of Paragraph A, B, and C the following order of preference in the selection of particular plants, machinery and equipment for removal: (1) plants and equipment owned by the *zaibatsu* concerns and other big industrial and financial concerns and companies; (2) plants and equipment owned by other Japanese nationals, the Japanese Government, and by nationals and governments of the countries which were allies of Japan; (3) plants and equipment owned by nationals and governments of the neutral countries.

II. Property of nationals of members of the United Nations should be dealt with in accordance with FEC-226/1 (Destruction or removal of United Nations' property in Japan, serial No. 76, approved 24 April 1947).

值或需要者；

(二) 遠東委員會於決定日本平時經濟對於類似設備之合法需要時曾顧及各工廠對於市場、原料、人力、燃料供應、與補充設備之地理上位置，各種特別產品對於式樣、尺寸及其他特點上之變更，及易在日本修理與重建者三大類。

(丙) 關於取締控制日本貿易及工業大部份之大工業及銀行協會之佔領政策。

(丁) 遵照(甲)、(乙)及

(丙)各項規定，選擇搬運工廠、機件及設備應投照下列先後次序：

(一) 日本財閥、大企業及金融公司所有之工廠及設備，(二) 其他日本人民、日本政府及日本盟國人民與政府所有之工廠及設備，(三) 中立國人民與政府所有之工廠及設備。

二、聯合國會員國國籍人士資產應投照遠東委員會第二二六——一號命令(一九四七年二十四月四日所通過之聯合國在日資產破壞或搬運條例第七十六段)辦理。

TEXT OF INTERIM IMPORT-EXPORT POLICIES FOR JAPAN

Approved by the Far Eastern Commission on July 24, 1947

遠東委員會關於日本臨時進出口 政策之決議案全文

一九四七年七月二十四日通過

I LONG-RANGE POLICY OBJECTIVES—(1) As soon as possible participation by private individuals and corporations in Japan foreign trade will be authorized. The policies set forth in this statement, therefore, should be regarded as applying to a fairly short period.

II INTERIM CONTROLS—(2) All imports to and exports from Japan will take place exclusively under direct control of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers acting in accordance with the policies formulated by the Far Eastern Commission or policies established in accordance with its terms of reference. For the present, no government or individual will have contact with the Japanese Government or Japanese individuals, except as authorized by the Supreme Commander.

(3) The Japanese Government, subject to supervision of the Supreme Commander, will be responsible for: (A) internal operations necessary to inspection, purchase, collection, and storage of goods for export, and delivery of these goods to designated ports; (B) custody, sale and distribution of imported goods with Japan;

一、長期政策之目標 (一)

在可能範圍內，將儘速准許私人及公司參加日本對外貿易，故本文內所列之政策應認為係適用於短時期者。

二、臨時管制 (二)

日本所有
一切進出口將完全在盟國最高統帥直轄之下辦理，遵照遠東委員會所擬定之政策行事。目前任何個人或政府，除非獲得最高統帥之特許，均不得與日本政府或日本個人接洽。

(三) 日本政府在最高統帥監察之下將負責：(甲) 檢查、購買、收集及儲藏各種出口貨物所必需之內部工作，並將此等貨物運達至指定之港口；(乙) 在日本國內保管、出售及

(C) provision of all funds and conduct of internal financing arrangements necessary to these operations.

(4) External purchases and sales will be on a government-to-government basis. The Japanese Government or its agent will make all sales and purchases and will guarantee title. Transactions should be carried out on behalf of other governments by their trade representatives in Japan with the Japanese Government and agents and should conform to general conditions determined by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or alternatively, in respect of particular transactions, to special conditions agreed with him. Purchaser from or seller to Japan will be a government agency or, if a non-government firm, the transaction must be arranged for by an official trade representative who will take responsibility for the transaction.

(5) The provisions of this section should not be taken to prevent the resumption of private trade.

III DEVELOPMENT OF AN IMPORT-EXPORT PROGRAM—(6) The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be responsible for ascertaining the types and amounts of goods available for export, and for recommending the types and amounts of goods to be imported. The trade program developed and recommended by the Supreme Commander will be reviewed by the U.S. Government, and forwarded to the Far Eastern Commission and the Inter-Allied Trade Board for consideration in accordance with their respec-

支配輸入之貨物；(丙)提供一切必要之基金，及辦理國內投資之事宜。

(四)國外之購買與出售，將由政府與政府間為基礎辦理。日本政府或其代理人將辦理一切購買及出售之事宜，並將保證貨物之所有權。交易應由他國政府之駐日貿易代表與日本政府及代理人進行之，並須遵循盟國最高統帥所決定之一般條件。遇有特殊情形，則須遵循最高統帥所同意之特別條件。向日本購買或求售之人須為一政府之機關，如係非政府之商行，則須由官方貿易代表負責處理此項交易。

(五)本節之規定，不得作為阻止私人貿易之恢復。

三、進出口計劃之發展 (六)

盟國最高統帥將負責確定輸出貨物之種類與數量，並建議輸入貨類之種類與數量。最高統帥所發展與建議之貿易計劃，將由美政府加以檢討，然後送達遠東委員會與盟國貿易局加以考

tive terms of reference. The trade program, when put into effect, will contain only such items the inclusion of which is not contrary to any decision of the Far Eastern Commission.

(7) The Supreme Commander will be notified by the U.S. Government, after consultation with the Inter-Allied Trade Board, of those export items for the disposal of which he will be directly responsible. In dealing with these he will be guided by policies formulated by the Far Eastern Commission, or policies established in accordance with its terms of reference, relating to destinations of exports and term of their sale. In the remaining cases the U.S. Government will reserve to itself the determination of allocations which will be notified to the Supreme Commander in due course. Disposition of exports will be for currencies which are acceptable in accordance with policies established in accordance with the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission or in exchange for imports necessary for Japan.

(8) The Supreme Commander should make available to the Far Eastern Commission monthly returns showing completed imports and exports, and quarterly returns showing planned imports and exports and the state of Japan's balance of payments classified according to currencies.

IV IMPORTS—(9) For the purposes of this paper, imports are divided into the following three categories: (A) imports required to prevent such widespread disease and unrest as would endanger the occupying forces; (B) imports required to

慮。此項貿易計劃實行之時，其中所列之項目必須不違反遠東委員會所作成之任何決議。

(七) 盟國貿易局舉行商討之後，美國政府將通知盟軍最高統帥由彼直接負責處理之輸出項目。最高統帥處理此事之時將依然照遠東委員會業已決定之政策，或參照有關條件，輸出目的地及售價之政策。至於其餘各項，美國擬暫保留其分配之決定，而於將來以適當方法通知最高統帥。出口物資之售賣所得，將易取遠東委員會認為可以接受之貨幣，或則交換日本必需之進口物資。

(八) 最高統帥應以表明全部進口及出口之每月報告送呈遠東委員會，以表明計劃之進出口及日本賠償之收支平衡狀況，按貨幣種類向遠東委員會呈送每季報告。

四、進 口 (九) 為適應本政策之目的起見，進口係分為下列三項：(甲) 為防止足以危害佔領區軍隊之廣泛傳播之疾病與不安所需之進口；(乙) 完成佔領目的所需之進

accomplish the objectives of the occupation; (C) other imports requested by the Japanese Government.

(10) For the time being, import programs under Categories 9 A and B are authorized subject to availability of items and funds and such other limitations as may be operative. Category 9 C imports are not authorized until it is possible to appraise more accurately than can be done at present, such factors as the comparative need of the Japanese economy for such imports, the foreign trade position of Japan, the amount of proceeds of exports required to pay for imports under A and B above, and other costs of the occupation to be paid for by export surpluses.

(11) Commodity requirements for the prevention of disease and unrest and to accomplish the objectives of the occupation will be met to the maximum extent by indigenous resources and to the minimum extent by imports.

V EXPORTS—(12) For the present, no fixed capital goods or equipment, except that which results from current production, should be exported to pay for imports.

(13) Export industries should not be developed when the character of such industries would contribute significantly to the maintenance or development of Japan's war-making potential, or if they would promote the dependence of other countries on Japan for strategic products. Exports of textiles and other goods which are in world short supply, especially in Asiatic countries, should be stimulated to the maximum practicable extent.

口；(丙)日本政府要求之其他進口。

(十)目前(九)(甲)與(乙)項下之進口業務，業經參照各方可能獲得之項目，資金及其他實際之限制予以核准。(九)(丙)項下之進口，則需待將來估計工作較目前更正確時始予核准，有待估計之因素包括此項對日本經濟比較需要之進口物資，日本之國家貿易地位，取得上述兩項進口物資所應付出之出口物資，以及應由出超償付之估價經費。

(十一)凡因防止疾病、不安及完成估價目標所需之貨物，應儘多取自本國資源而儘少取自進口。

五、出口 (十二)以目前而論，除生產所製造之貨物與配備外，其他任何指定主要貨物與配備均不得輸出，作為償付進口物價值之用。

(十三)若輸出工業之性質足能維持或發展日本作戰之潛伏，或可能造成其他國家對日本戰略產品之倚賴性，則此種輸出工業不應予以發展。紡織品或其他世界(尤其是亞洲國家)所缺之物品，應儘量予以鼓勵。

(14) Proceeds of exports resulting from current production, inclusive of current production of gold or other precious metals, will be used in the first instance to pay for both past and current imports under Categories 9 A and B.

(15) Proceeds of exports of stocks of materials not subject to restitution in accordance with Far Eastern Commission policy shall also be used in the first instance to pay for imports.

(16) Stocks of gold, silver, cultural objects and other precious metals, precious stones and jewels should be disposed of as follows: (A) cultural objects, produced prior to September 1, 1945, should not be exported; (B) stocks of gold, silver and precious metals looted from occupied areas should be treated in accordance with FEC policy and pending establishment of a new restitution policy, items known to have been looted or probably looted, should not be exported from Japan; (C) stocks of gold, silver, other precious metals, precious stones and jewels of clearly established Japanese ownership ultimately should be disposed of as reparations. In the meantime, the values of such Japanese assets should be preserved, but such assets themselves may be used as a means of acquiring foreign exchange to aid in financing production programs designed to contribute to the revival of productivity in the Japanese peace economy. In the case of export of the above-mentioned assets, equal opportunity to acquire these assets in return for acceptable currency should be granted to all members countries of the Far Eastern Commission.

(十四) 凡現行生產品輸出之所得(現行生產品中包括黃金或其他貴重金屬品)，首先需用作償付在(甲)及(乙)種類項下之以往及目前輸入品。

(十五) 凡依照遠東委員會政策無庸歸還之存貨，其輸出所得，首先須用作償付輸入品價值。

(十六) 所存儲之金銀、文化物品及其他貴重金屬、貴重寶石應遵照下列辦法處理之：(甲)文化物件，凡在一九四五年九月一日前所作成者，均不得出口；(乙)存儲之金、銀及貴重金屬，凡係劫自淪陷區者，均應遵照遠東委員會政策處理之，而在新償還政策未確定前，凡係劫掠或可能劫掠而得者，均不得輸出日本；(丙)存藏之金、銀、及其他貴重金屬與寶石，凡已證明確實屬于日人者，最後應以賠償品處理之。同時，此項日本資源之價值應予維持，但此項資產之本身或可充作獲得外匯之工具，以便在財政上支持恢復日本平時經濟為目前之生產計劃。就上項資產之輸出而言，所有遠東委員會會員國應享受均等機會獲取之，其所付幣制，則必須係各方所接受者。

