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英漢對照

當代文獻

本刊係不定期刊物，選譯聯合國規程，國際重要文告，中外條約，各國領袖關於國際重要問題所發表講演，宣言及聲明書等，英漢對照，並附有文法，修詞方面之註解及例句，可作文獻保存，可作研究資料，可作外交官考試參考，可作國際政治

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商業英語會話

施端履編著

中華民國三十六年七月滬初版

當代文獻

第六卷 第五分冊

- (一) 美援希、土議案全文
- (二) 蘇聯代表關於美援希、土之聲明書
- (三) 「馬歇爾計劃」
- (四) 善後總署結束後美對外援助案

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TEXT OF THE U. S. GREEK-TURKISH AID BILL

Passed by the U. S. Senate on April 22, 1947

美國援助希、土議案全文

一九四七年四月二十二日由美參議院通過

PREAMBLE

Whereas the Governments of Greece and Turkey have sought from the Government of the United States immediate financial and other assistance which is necessary for the maintenance of their national integrity and their survival as free nations; and,

Whereas the national integrity and survival of these nations are of importance to the security of the United States and of all freedom-loving peoples and depend upon receipt at this time of assistance; and

Whereas the Security Council of the United Nations has recognized the seriousness of the unsettled conditions prevailing on the border between Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other, and, if the present emergency is met, may subsequently assume full responsibility for this phase of the problem as a result of the investigation which its commission is currently conducting; and

Whereas a Food and Agriculture Organization mission for Greece recognized the necessity that Greece request such assistance from appropriate agencies of the United Nations and from the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom; and

序 文

希臘與土耳其兩國政府曾向美政府請求立即予以財政及其他之援助，此種援助為維持該兩國國家之完整及其自由民族之生存所不可少者。

該兩國之完整與生存，對於美國及一切愛好自由人民之安全，極為重要，並有賴於此時獲得其所請求之援助。

聯合國安全理事會已承認希臘與阿爾巴尼亞、保加利亞及南斯拉夫之間邊界上所有不安定情形之嚴重性，目下之危急局勢，若果予以應付，則安理會由於其委員會進行調查之結果而對於問題之此一方面以後或可負起安全之全責。

糧食農業機構駐希使團承認希臘向聯合國適當之機關及英美兩國政府請求此種援助，實屬必要。

Whereas the United Nations is not now in a position to furnish to Greece and Turkey the financial and economic assistance which is immediately required; and

Whereas the furnishing of such assistance to Greece and Turkey by the United States will contribute to the freedom and independence of all members of the United Nations in conformity with the principles and purpose of the Charter: Now, therefore;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of the United States, furnish assistance to Greece and Turkey, upon request of their Governments, and upon terms and conditions determined by him:

SECTION I

(1) By rendering financial aid in the form of loans, credits, grants, or otherwise, to those countries;

(2) By detailing to assist those countries any persons in the employ of the Government of the United States; and the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 442) as amended, applicable to personal detailed pursuant to such Act, as amended, shall be applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to this paragraph.

(3) By detailing a limited number of members of the military services of the United States to assist those countries, in an advisory capacity only; and the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat.

由於目前聯合國未能以亟切需要之金融及經濟上援助給與希土兩國，

復由於美國以此項援助給與希土兩國對聯合國全體會員國之自由及獨立均有莫大的貢獻，且吻合聯合國憲章之原則與意旨，

以是美國參衆兩院議員謹此通過：無論其他法律之規定如何，總統可於渠認爲有利美國之範圍內，隨時應徇希土兩國政府之請，並按照渠所決定之條件，予希土兩國援助。

第一節

(一) 以貸款、信用借款、贈款及其他方式提供金融上之援助。

(二) 以遴選方式協助希土兩國人士受聘於美國政府，已修正之一九三八年五月廿五日法案（五二成文法四四二）之規定適用於按照該法案遴選之人員，亦適用於按照本段遴選之人員。

(三) 派遣一定數目之美國軍事人員輔導此等國家，其任務僅止於顧問性質。一九二六年五月十九日通過

565) as amended, applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to such Act, as amended, shall be applicable to personnel detailed pursuant to this paragraph;

(4) By providing for (a) the transfer to, and the procurement for by manufacture or otherwise and the transfer to, those countries of any articles, services, and information, and (b) the instruction and training of personnel of those countries; and

(5) By incurring and defraying necessary expenses, including administrative expenses and expenses for compensation of personnel, in connection with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

SECTION II

(A) Sums from advances by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under Section 4 (a) and from the appropriations made under authority of Section (b) may be allocated for any of the purposes of this Act, to any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government. Any amount so allocated shall be available as advancement or reimbursement, and shall be credited, at the option of the department, agency or independent establishment concerned, to appropriate appropriations, funds or accounts existing or established by it for the purpose.

(B) Whenever the President requires payment in advance by the Government of Greece or of Turkey for assistance to be furnished to such countries in accordance with this Act, such payments, when made, shall be credited to accounts for such countries established for the purpose. Sums

之修正立法案(四四成文法五六五)得應用於依照此項立法派赴國外之人員。

(四) 規定(甲)以任何物資、服務或情報移交或用製造方法獲得而復移交於此等國家，及(乙)訓練並教導此等國家之人員。

(五) 支付一切必需經費，包括為推行此項立法案必須支出之行政經費，並人員薪資等。

第二節

(甲) 根據第四節(甲)條向復興銀公司借貸之款額以及根據(乙)條之撥款可在此項立法之任何正當用途下分撥任何政府部會、機構或其他獨立團體，此項撥付款額應以借款方式為之，係可索還或償還者，並應在有關部會、機構或獨立團體自願下，予以信用撥款或貸款。

(乙) 為按照本法案提供援助與希土兩國，總統若需要希土兩國政府墊付之款項，此項墊款即應列入為兩國而設之墊款帳目內，亦如按照本節

from such accounts shall be allocated to the departments, agencies, or independent establishments of the Government which furnish the assistance for which payment is received, in the same manner, and shall be available and credited in the same manner, as allocations made under Subsection (A) of this section. Any portion of such allocation not used as reimbursement shall remain available until expended.

(C) Whenever any portion of an allocation under Subsection (A) or Subsection (B) is used as reimbursement, the amount of reimbursement shall be available for entering into contracts and other uses during the fiscal year in which the reimbursement is received and the ensuing fiscal year. Where the head of any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government determines that replacement of any article transferred pursuant to Paragraph (4) (a) of Section I is not necessary, any funds received in payment therefor shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(D) (1) Payment in advance by the Government of Greece or of Turkey shall be required by the President for any articles or services furnished to such country under Paragraph (4) (a) of Section I if they are not paid for from funds advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under Section IV (a) or from funds appropriated under authority of Section IV (b).

(2) No department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government shall furnish any articles or services under Paragraph (4) (a) of Section I to either

(甲)項所作之分配然，墊款帳中之數目應分配與提供援助之美政府部會、機關或獨立團體，在未用罄此項分配中任何非用以償還之部分前，仍可動用之。

(丙) 按照(甲)項或(乙)項撥款之任何部分若作為償還之用，此項償還款項在償還款已妥收之財政年度及其下一財政年度內，均得作為訂立合同及其他之用。政府各部院機關或獨立團體若認為任何按照第一節(甲)款第四項移轉之物資已無歸還之必要，則任何因而取得之款項即應交與財政部，列入雜類收入項下。

(丁) (一) 為提供任何按照第一節(甲)款第四項供應的希土兩國之物資及服務，若此項物資及服務之價款未經復興銀公司按照(甲)款第四項規定預支之款項項下或(乙)款第四項授權撥發之款項項下付給，則總統即應要求希土兩國政府墊付。

(二) 政府部會、機關或獨立團體在第一節第四段(甲)項規定下不得

Greece or Turkey, unless it receives advancements or reimbursements therefor out of allocations under Subsection (a) or (b) of this section.

SECTION III

As a condition precedent to the receipt of any assistance pursuant to this Act, the Government requesting such assistance shall agree (a) to permit free access of United States Government officials for the purpose of observing whether such assistance is utilized effectively and in accordance with the undertakings of the recipient Government; (b) to permit representatives of the press and radio of the United States to observe freely and to report fully regarding the utilization of such assistance; (c) not to transfer, without the consent of the President of the United States, title to or possession of any article or information transferred pursuant to this Act nor to permit, without such information by or to anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the recipient Government; (d) to make such provisions as may be required by the President of the United States for the security of any article, service, or information received pursuant to this Act; and (e) not to use any part of the proceeds of any loan, credit, grant, or other form of financial aid rendered pursuant to this Act for the making of any payment on account of the principal or interest on any loan made to such Government by any other foreign government.

SECTION IV

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance

以物資或服務供給希土二國，除非彼等獲有本節(甲)與(乙)條下之借貸撥款時。

第三節

接受此項立法案援助之先，請求援助之該國政府應同意(甲)允許美國政府官員自由進入該國，俾視察此等援助是否有效運用并是否符合受惠國前此提供之諾言。(乙)允許美國報紙與廣播代表自由視察并充份報導此等援助之運用情狀。(丙)依照此項立法案授予該國之物資或情報，倘未獲美國政府總統同意不得轉讓主權或所有權。再者，倘未獲此項同意，除政府官員、僱員或代表人員外，任何受惠國國民均不得運用此等物資，亦不得運用或獲悉此等情報。(丁)爲使此項立法案下授予之物資、服務與情報獲得安全保障計，可按美國總統之需要予以若干必須之規定。(戊)此項立法案授予之任何借款、信用放款、餽贈或其他金融援助之任何收入所得均不得用以償付受惠國政府對其他外國政府之任何借貸本息。

第四節

(甲)不論任何其他法律之規

Corporation is authorized and directed, until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to Subsection (b) of this section, to make advances, not to exceed in the aggregate US\$100,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act, in such a manner and in such amounts as the President shall determine.

(b) It is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President not to exceed US\$400,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act. From appropriations made under this authority there shall be repaid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the advances made by it under Subsection (a) of this section.

SECTION V

The President may from time to time prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred upon him pursuant to this Act through such department, agency, independent establishment, or officers of the Government as he shall direct.

The President is directed to withdraw any or all aid authorized hereinunder any of the following circumstances:

(1) If requested by the Government of Greece or Turkey, respectively, representing a majority of the people of either such nation;

(2) If the Security Council finds (with respect to which finding the United States waives the exercise of any veto) or the General Assembly finds that action taken or assistance furnished by the United Na-

定，在遵照本節(乙)條實行撥款之前，復興銀公司受權並奉命墊付不超過一億美元之款項，以便履行本法案之規定，其履行之方法與款項之數目，須由總統決定之。

(乙)茲授權對總統撥付不超過四億美元之款項，藉以履行本法案之規定，由此項撥款下，扣除依照本節(甲)條由復興銀公司所墊付之款。

第五節

總統得隨時指定履行本法案各項規定所必需而適當之細則與章程。總統並得執行由本法案所賦予之任何權限，通過渠所指定之部會、機關、獨立機構或政府官員。

如遇下列任何情形之一，總統得撤銷本法案中所授權之一切援助：

(一) 經代表大多數人民之希臘政府或土耳其政府聲明撤銷時。

(二) 經安理會或聯合國大會發見(關於此項發見美國願意放棄應用否決權)聯合國所取之行動或所供之

tions makes the continuance of such assistance unnecessary or undesirable; and

(3) If the President finds that any purposes of the Act have been substantially accomplished by the action of any other inter-governmental organizations, or finds that the purpose of the Act are incapable of satisfactory accomplishment.

SECTION VI

The President shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures and activities under authority of this Act.

SECTION VII

The chief of any mission to any country receiving assistance under this Act shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall perform such functions relating to the administration of this Act as the President shall prescribe.

SECTION VIII

Nothing in this act should be construed to imply that the Government of United States shall be bound to support private agreements made between American oil companies and foreign governments or between American oil companies and nationals of foreign governments.

援助，使美國無繼續援助必要時。

(三) 經總統發見本法案之任何目標實際上已由任何其他國際政府機構之行動，予以完成，或發見本法案之目標無法滿意完成時。

第六節

總統須向國會提出關於本法案一切支出與活動之每季報告。

第七節

派往任何受援國之任何使團領袖，須由總統委任，並徵得參院之意見與同意，使團領袖須履行關於本法案之實施工作。

第八節

本法案絕對不應認為美政府必須支持美國油公司與外國政府間或美國油公司與外國人民間所訂之私人協定。

**U.S.S.R. REPRESENTATIVE ANDREI A.
GROMYKO'S STATEMENT ON THE U.S.
PLAN TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY**

Made before the United Nations Security Council, April 7, 1947.

**蘇聯代表葛羅米柯關於援助希、土
計劃之聲明書**

一九四七年四月七日在聯合國安全理事會發表

The statement made by the United States representative at the meeting of the Security Council on March 28 deals with an important question. The United States action with regard to Greece and Turkey cannot but draw the attention of the United Nations. As it follows from the statement of the American representative, the United States Government not only explain but also try to justify the political course which they have decided to carry out in respect to Greece and Turkey. They try to convince us that this action by the United States contributes to the strengthening of the U.N. organization and that it corresponds to its principles and purposes.

It is impossible to agree with such an assertion. Indeed, how is it possible to agree with the assertion as if the action of the United States concerning Greece and Turkey contributes to the strengthening of the U. N. organization, since the United States Government, by its move, has ignored the U. N. and disregarded the authority of this organization? The Government of

三月二十八日安全理事會開會時，美代表所發表之聲明涉及一重要問題。美國對希土之行動自然引起聯合國注意。美代表在聲明書中除說明美國關於希土所決定實行之政治路徑外，並企圖爲此一路徑辯護。美政府意欲使吾人深信美國行動對加強聯合國組織有所貢獻，且與其原則及目的符合。

此種言論難以使人同意。今美國政府在行動上既忽視國聯，並置其權威於不顧，焉能使人同意於美國有關希土之行動似爲對增強國聯有所協助之言論乎？美國政府關於援助希

the United States did not approach the U. N. regarding the question of aid to Greece and Turkey, preferring to act in this case by by-passing the organization and informing it of the planned measures only post-factum.

Such action of the United States not only does not contribute to the strengthening of the United Nations organization, but, on the contrary, it weakens this organization and undermines its authority. Instead of strengthening international confidence, such action brings about unavoidable suspicion in respect to its actual aims and hampers the development of friendly relations among the states. First of all, just for these very reasons, it does not correspond to the principles on which the activities of our organization are based.

These purposes and principles of the United Nations require that all the nations, small and large, co-operate in the solution of international problems and particularly of those which relate to the maintenance of international peace and security. Only such co-operation of all member-states of the organization can ensure its success and make it an effective instrument in the struggle for peace and security. Only such co-operation can contribute to the strengthening of good-neighborly relations among nations and lead to the strengthening of international confidence, which is still lacking in the activities of the United Nations and in international relations.

The United States representative tried to convince us that the so-called American aid to Greece and Turkey would contribute

土問題不商之國聯，寧繞道避免國聯，而在事實造成後始通知其原已擬定之辦法。

美國此一行動不但對加強國聯無所貢獻，且反而削弱之並破壞其權力。此一行動不但不能增強國際之信任，以其實際目的而論，實造成不可避免之猜忌並阻碍國際間友善關係之發展。完全就上述理由而言，美國此一行動與聯合國組織一切活動之基本原則不符，此為第一點。

國聯之目的及原則要求世界各國，不論大小，須合作解決國際問題，尤以對有關保持國際和平及安全各問題為然。唯有此種合作，國聯各會員國對國際間善鄰關係之增強，始能有所貢獻，並對目下國聯活動及國際關係上信任之缺乏能增強之。

美代表企圖使吾人相信美對希土所謂援助，對希土地區之和平與安全

to the strengthening of peace and security in that area. At the same time, he pointed out the tense situation existing in Greece, and particularly in its northern part, linking this situation with allegedly existing threat to this country from outside.

It would seem only natural and fully in accordance with the spirit and letter of the U. N. Charter to appeal in such case to an appropriate organ of the U.N. for taking necessary measures in order to remove such allegedly existing threat.

But in such a case the United States Government would be obliged to prove to the appropriate organ of the United Nations under the circumstances to the Security Council, that the threat, to which the United States Government refers, actually exists in respect to these countries. It would be necessary to prove the existence of such a threat, in order that the Security Council be able to take the measures *provided for*¹ in the Charter in the interests of the maintenance of peace.

However, the United States Government have evidently preferred a considerably easier—for them—method of unilateral action, instead of submitting proofs to the Security Council to the effect that the threat to Greece and Turkey actually exists. Only by this fact one can explain why the United States have ignored, in this important matter, the United Nations organization without *taking into account*² the fact that this action deals a serious blow to its authority.

After the United States Government had made statements on the measures un-

之增強可有貢獻。彼復謂希臘現有之緊張局勢，尤以希其北部為甚，而以此種局勢與傳說外來對希現有威脅相提並論。

此事如訴諸國聯之適當機構使其採取必要措施，以圖將此類傳說之現有威脅掃除，不但為正常之舉動而且密切符合國聯憲章之精神與文字。

但以此種情形而論，美政府對國聯之適當機構，在現在情形下為安全理事會，有義務證明美政府所指關於各該國內上述威脅之確實存在。此種威脅必須證明其存在，於是安全理事會始可採取聯合國憲章中為謀保持和平所規定之措施。

然美政府顯為擇取對本身相當便利之片面行動方法，而不向安全理事會提出希土所受威脅確實存在之明證。即此一事可說明美國對此一重要事件為何忽視國聯，而不顧及國聯權威因此受一嚴重打擊。

美政府在對希土計劃措施發表聲

dertaken by it in regard to Greece and Turkey did the United States Government, evidently, begin to realize the fact that its action is obviously in contradiction with the principles of the United Nations Charter. Only by this circumstance it is possible to explain the attempt of the United States representative not only to inform the Security Council post-factum of the above action, but also to connect the so-called aid to Greece and Turkey with the work of the commission of the Security Council carrying out the investigation of incidents on the northern Greek borders.

Is it not clear that the attempt of the United States representative to connect such two different matters as the work of the commission of the Security Council, on one hand, and the American aid to Greece and Turkey, on the other hand, is of an artificial nature and is absolutely unfounded? In reality, the very fact that the Security Council is dealing with the question concerning the incidents on the Greek border and that a special commission appointed by the Council is investigating the situation *on the spot*³ in Greece itself, would seem to require, in the first place, to await the completion of the work by the commission and, secondly, that the Security Council could take necessary measures as a result of a finding based on the conclusion of the commission.

Meanwhile, the United States Government not only considered it unnecessary to await the completion of the work of the commission, appointed by the Security Council with active participation of the U.

明後，始認明其行動顯為違反聯合國憲章之各原則。由此一事可揭開美代表之企圖，其本意非僅欲在上述行動造成事實後通知安全理事會，且將所謂援助希土與安全理事會特別委員會進行調查希臘北部邊疆事件之工作混為一談。

美代表將安全理事會特別委員會之工作，美援助希土兩種不同之事件混為一談，實屬人為性質且毫無根據，豈不甚明？實質上言之，安全理事會正處理關於希臘邊疆事件問題及該委員會派遣特別委員會赴希實地調查情形一事，似為首先要求等待特別委員會工作之完成，其次要求該委員會根據調查結果以待安全理事會採取必要措施。

然美政府在調查期間不僅認為無須期待由美國積極參加之安全理事會所派遣特別委員會工作完成，並期待

S., to await an appropriate decision of the Security Council, but has taken measures on its part which entirely ignore the work of the commission and conclusions at which the commission might arrive, as well as the future decision of the Security Council itself on the question.

Such actions have nothing in common with methods of international co-operation on questions of the maintenance of peace, to follow which every member-country is obliged by the very membership in the U. N. organization. So much the more this relates to the countries which are the initiators of the creation of this organization. If these countries do not render this organization all the necessary support, then a question arises on whose support can this organization count first of all and on whose support first of all should this organization rely?

It is impossible not to point out some other important aspects of measures undertaken by the United States in regard to Greece and Turkey. The "aid" itself which the United States Government intends to render to Greece and Turkey is of such a nature that it cannot be recognized to be consistent with the purposes and principles of the U. N. This is apparent from the mere fact that the policy stated by the U. S. Government in respect to these countries provides for, as it is known, not only economic aid, but military and other "aid" as well.

Moreover, it follows from the statements made in Congress by United States Government representatives that the major

安全理事會發表適當決定，且自動採取措施，完全忽視特別委員會之工作與彼等可能達成之結論，並忽視安全理事會本身將來對此一問題所作之決定。

此類行動與保持和平之國際合作各種方法完全不同，蓋每一會員國正因其其在國聯之會員地位有遵守此類方法之義務。是則此一義務與發起建立國聯之各國更有關係，如此等國家不予國聯以必要之支持，則國聯將先惟誰是依，惟誰是賴，誠屬問題。

美國關於希土所進行措施之其他若干重要方面，此處不能不指出。美政府意欲給與希土之「援助」，其本身之性質實不能認為與國聯之目的及原則相合。美政府對於各該國所予之「援助」盡人皆知非僅限於經濟，且有軍事及其他「援助」，由此可知上述一點甚為明顯。

進而言之，由美政府代表在美參院聲明可知對希貸款之主要部份既

portion of the sums assigned for Greece is intended neither for the reconstruction of the economy of that country nor for rendering material aid to the population, but for military needs. This means that the rendering of the so-called "aid" cannot bring economic recovery to Greece or improvement of living conditions of the Greek people.

As to Turkey, it follows from the statements made in Congress by the same United States Government representatives that all sums planned for Turkey are intended, in fact, only for military purposes.

I would like to draw the special attention of the Security Council to one particular kind of this "aid," namely, the sending of American instructors both on civil and military matters to Greece and Turkey. No one can dispute the fact that the sending to this or that country of civil and especially military instructors, regardless of the position taken by the government of a country to which those instructors are sent, itself constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of that country and deals a serious blow to its actual independence.

The Greek people have made a large enough contribution to the common struggle of the democratic countries against the German Fascist aggressors. The Greek people have considerable merits won in the struggle against the Fascist invaders who tortured the land of Greece during several years of brutal occupation. The Greek people have deserved to be treated with greater respect than they are treated by

非有意用於重建希臘經濟，又非有意給予有利希臘人民物質援助，實係為供應軍事需要。此蓋謂美國所謂「援助」不能使希臘獲得經濟復興，亦不能改善希臘人民生活狀況。

至於土耳其，由上述美政府代表在美參議院聲明可知美對土貸款全數實原定為用於軍事方面者。

余頗欲請安全理事會特別注意此種「援助」特殊之一種，即，美國派遣文武教官赴希土一事實。派遣文武教官，尤以武官為然，至某某國家一事，而不顧及被派遣國政府立場，其本身即構成干涉各該國內政之事實且對其現有獨立予以嚴重打擊，此無可抗辯者。

希臘人民對民主國家抗拒德國法西斯侵略者之共同戰爭，曾作相當巨大之犧牲。希臘人民對荼毒希臘本土人民之慘酷法西斯侵略者在佔領希臘數載期間，從事抵抗，厥功甚偉。因此希臘人民應享受大於美國所予彼等

the United States.

In any case, the Greek people have deserved that they be given the opportunity to decide their internal affairs and be free in settling their affairs. We should *lend our ear to* the voice of Greek democratic spokesmen who protest against the continuation of foreign interference in the affairs of Greece and justly state that the continuation of this interference would lead only to the further intensification of civil war in the country, to the increasing of the sufferings of the Greek people and to the loss of independence by Greece, with all the consequences following from such a situation.

It was pointed out in the statement of the United States representative that Greece had greatly suffered from the enemy occupation, that its economy had been ruined and that it had needed aid from outside in the past and continued to be in need of such aid at the present time. Some data concerning aid to Greece from UNRRA were also given in the statement, and it was emphasized that the continuation of aid to Greece is necessary in order to save the country from ruin, from further degradation and further deterioration of her economic situation.

Reference to the grave economic situation in Greece corresponds to reality. Greece, undoubtedly, suffered great destruction as a result of the war and enemy occupation. Greece, therefore, as well as other Allied countries which suffered from Fascist occupation, unquestionably has the right to receive aid from outside.

之尊敬。

希臘人民無論如何應有機會決定其國內事務，自由處理其事務。吾人對希臘民主發言人抗議外國繼續干涉希臘事務之呼聲應洗耳傾聽，並公正聲明繼續干涉不過將更進一步加強該國之內戰，增多希臘人民之痛苦，損失希臘之獨立，此種局勢並將引起其他一切的後果。

美代表聲明謂希臘遭受敵人佔領受痛苦甚巨、希臘經濟破產、希臘過去需要外國援助並在目下有繼續需要此種援助之必要。該聲明並備有善後救濟總署所予希臘援助之資料，且強調聲稱：為拯救希臘使其不至崩潰，使其經濟局勢不至日趨惡化與沒落，繼續援助希臘實為必要。

美代表關於希臘嚴重經濟局勢所稱一切確與事實相符。希臘因戰爭及敵人佔領，確遭受巨大毀滅。因此，希臘及其他遭受法西斯佔領之盟國有獲受國外援助之權利，毫無問題。

It goes without saying that aid to Greece should be rendered and used in the interest of the Greek people. This aid should in no case serve as an instrument of foreign influence in Greece. Such aid free from the tendency to use it as a means of pressure and foreign interference in the internal affairs of Greece would be in accord with the spirit of the Charter and with the purposes of the United Nations. Such aid could be carried out with the participation of a special commission of the Security Council which would supervise the proper realization of such aid in the interests of the Greek people.

I have already pointed out that Greece, as an Allied country which seriously suffered from the war and enemy occupation, has the right to receive aid from outside. Is it possible, however, to say the same about Turkey? As far as Turkey is concerned, we cannot say this if one deals with the matter really objectively, and justly and impartially appraises the fact, characterizing Turkey's position, her role in the last war and all other data bearing on this question.

Objectivity and justice demand recognition of the fact that Turkey has no such right to receive aid from outside, since it is not a country which has suffered in the war. Her territory was not occupied. Turkey did not assist the Allies in their struggle against Hitlerite Germany. On the contrary, Turkey supplied the Hitlerite Germany with strategic raw materials which the latter needed during the war; Turkey profited during the

對希臘應給予援助並應為有利於希臘人民，此固為然。惟此種援助在任何情形下不應用為外國在希臘獲得勢力之工具。此種援助如不用為對希臘國內事務施行壓力或國外干涉之手段，則此與聯合國憲章及其目的若合符節，此種援助應由安全理事會之特別委員會參加，蓋特別委員會可為希臘人民利益監督其實現。

余已說明，慘遭戰爭及敵人佔領得同盟國地位之希臘，有獲受國外援助之權利。然此說可適用於土耳其乎？以土耳其言，如吾人誠能客觀研究此事，並公正無私研討土耳其在大戰期間所採取之特有立場與地位以及其他有關此問題之資料，吾人不能作此種言論。

土耳其既未受戰禍，客觀與正義皆要求吾人認明一事實，即，土耳其無此種獲受國外援助之權利。土耳其土地未遭受佔領，土耳其未曾協助同盟國對希特勒德國抗戰。反之，土耳其在戰爭期間曾供應希特勒德國所需要之戰略原料，土耳其在戰爭期間由

war from the help to the Hitlerite Germany. The efforts of the Allied powers to persuade Turkey to take part in the common struggle of the United Nations against Fascist aggressors did not bring, as is well known, positive results.

The formal declaration of war by Turkey on Germany which took place only on the eve of the final defeat and complete surrender of the latter, was in substance a *gesfure*, which was not and could not be of any use to the Allies or of any assistance in their efforts to win the victory over the enemy.

In the struggle of the democratic countries against the strong and brutal enemy—the German-Fascist hordes—Turkey was not in the camp of the democratic countries. Is it possible to ignore these facts when discussing in the Security Council the question of action of the U.S. in respect to Turkey? No, it is not possible to ignore such facts if we wish to give a correct and objective evaluation of this action. Thus, no sufficient reasons can be found for granting aid to Turkey.

Mr. Austin spoke extensively about the commission of the Security Council investigating incidents on the Greek frontiers. He made a proposal on the desirability of leaving the representatives of the commission in Northern Greece until the Security Council takes an appropriate decision on the report of the commission. Since the question about this commission is a rather narrow and separate one, I shall express my attitude regarding this proposal about the commission in a separate

於協助希特勒德國曾獲利益。同盟國敦勸土耳其參加聯合國對法西斯侵略者共同抗戰之一切努力，皆無實效，此爲人所共知者。

土耳其在德國最後敗北，無條件投降之前夕始對德國正式宣戰，而此在實質上不過一種姿勢，對同盟國毫無裨益，對彼等戰勝敵人獨得勝利之一切努力亦不能有所贊助。

當民主國家對抗強悍慘酷之德國法西斯敵衆困鬥之期間，土耳其並未加入民主國家之陣營。安全理事會討論美國關於土耳其行動問題時，豈可忽視上述之事實？如吾人對此種行動欲加以正確與客觀之評價，決不可忽視上述各事實。由此觀之，准許援助土耳其一事實不能有充分理由。

奧斯汀先生關於安全理事會特別委員會調查希臘邊疆事件一點曾發表豐富言論。彼建議大可使特別委員會代表留駐希臘北部，俟安全理事會對該委員會之報告作適當決定後爲止。該委員會既爲局部單獨問題，關於此點余將在另一聲明書中發表余對此一建議所採之態度。

statement.

All the above-stated makes it necessary for me to draw the following conclusions:

The measures taken by the Government of the United States in respect to Greece and Turkey seriously undermine the authority of the U.N. organization and inevitably produce distrust in relations among the state members of the U.N.

The attempt of the United States Government to connect post-factum its action in regard to the above countries with the work of the special commission of the Security Council in Greece is unfounded and only emphasizes the danger of the blow to the authority of the United Nations which is dealt by the unilateral move of the United States Government.

The actual material aid which the Greek are in need of can and must be real aid, and must not serve as a screen for the purposes which have nothing in common with aid at all. Aid must be rendered through the United Nations, in which case it will exclude all possibilities of any foreign influence on this country.

上述一切論點使余有作下列結論之必要：

美政府關於希土所採取之措施使國聯權威動搖，並對國聯會員國彼此關係中產生猜忌，此為不可避免者。

美政府企圖在上述各國採取行動事實造成後，將此一行動與國聯派赴希臘之特別委員會工作混為一談，實無理由，而此更加强對國聯威信打擊之危險，此一打擊乃由美國片面行動所發出者。

希臘人民所切需之實際物資援助必須為真正之援助，不能用為掩蔽與援助毫無關係之種種目的。援助之給與必須經過國聯，即在此種情形下，援助亦須絲毫不產生外國對希臘獲得勢力之各種可能性。

NOTES AND ANNOTATIONS

1. "provided for", 『規定』。 The rights and obligations of the citizen are provided for in the constitution, 人民之權利與義務憲法中皆有規定。 2. "to take into account", 『顧及』。 When one takes only money and position into account, one will find a limit to them, 人如僅顧及金錢與地位，則將發覺此皆有止境。 3. "on the spot", 『當場』, 『就地』。 The thief was caught on the spot, 小偷當場就逮。 4. "lend one's ear to", 『聽』。 The government should lend its ear to the appeals of the people, 政府應聽取人民之呼籲。

MARSHALL ON THE ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FOR U.S. AID

An address made before Harvard University Alumni Club, June 5, 1947,

馬歇爾主張歐洲各國共同組織謀取 美國援助之演詞

一九四七年六月五日在美哈佛大學同學會發表

I need not tell you, gentlemen, that the world situation is very serious. That must be apparent to all intelligent. I think one difficulty is that the problem is one of such enormous complexity that the very mass of facts presented to the public by the press make it exceedingly difficult for the man in the street to reach a clear appraisal of the situation. Furthermore, the people of this country are distant from the troubled areas of the earth and it is hard for them to comprehend the plight and consequent reactions of the long-suffering peoples, and the effect of those reactions on their governments in connection with our efforts to promote peace in the world.

In considering the requirements for the rehabilitation of Europe the physical loss of life, the visible destruction of cities, factories, mines and railroads was correctly estimated, but it has become obvious during recent months that this visible destruction was probably less serious than the dislocation of the entire fabric of European eco-

我無須對諸位說：世界局勢很是嚴重。有識之士對此一定是知道很明白的。我想有一個困難是：問題太複雜，甚至報紙上對公眾所報導的許多事實，使普通人對於當前的局勢，極難得到一種明白的估計。而且，本國人民離開世界紛擾之區很遠，不容易體味到那些困難民族的痛苦和他們的反應，也不容易意識到他們這種反應，對於我們促進世界和平的努力，會發生何種影響。

在考慮到重建歐洲的需要之時，人生物資上的損失，以及城市、工廠、礦區和鐵路等有形的破壞，估計得不錯，但是在最近幾個月內，顯然可以看出整個歐洲經濟組織的脫節，比起上面所講的有形的破壞來，更加

nomy. For the past ten years, conditions have been highly abnormal. The feverish preparation for war and the more feverish maintenance of the war effort engulfed all aspects of national economies. Machinery has fallen into disrepair or is entirely obsolete. Under the arbitrary and destructive Nazi rule, virtually every possible enterprise was geared into the German war machine. Long-standing commercial ties, private institutions, banks, insurance companies and shipping companies disappeared, through loss of capital, absorption through nationalization or by simple destruction. In many countries, confidence in the local currency has been severely shaken. The breakdown of the business structure of Europe during the war was complete.

Recovery has been seriously retarded by the fact that two years after the close of hostilities a peace settlement with Germany and Austria has not been agreed upon. But even given a more prompt solution of these difficult problems, the rehabilitation of the economic structure of Europe quite evidently will require a much longer time and greater effort than had been foreseen.

There is a phase of this matter which is both interesting and serious. The farmer has always produced the foodstuffs to exchange with the city dweller for the other necessities of life. This division of labor is the basis of modern civilization. At the present time it is threatened with breakdown. The town and city industries are not producing adequate goods to exchange with the food-producing farmer. Raw

嚴重。在過去十年間，一切情形完全反常。對戰爭的熱狂準備和更熱狂的對戰爭力量的維持，把全國經濟竭澤而漁。在獨斷而破壞性的納粹統治之下，差不多每種企業，都配合着德國的戰爭機構。由於資本的喪失，政府的收歸國有或直接的破壞，永久性的商業團體、私人機關、銀行、保險公司和輪船公司都消失不見了。在不少國家，對於當地的貨幣的信念，已受到劇烈的搖動，戰時歐洲的商業機構已完全崩潰。

戰爭結束後的兩年，因為各國對德奧兩國的和約問題意見不能一致，所以歐洲的復員受到了嚴重的阻滯。但是即使這些難題能夠獲得更迅速的解決，然而歐洲經濟組織的重建，顯然也需要較之一般所預料的更長的時間和更大的努力。

這個問題有一點又是耐人尋味而又是嚴重萬分。農民常常生產食糧，而和城市中的居民交換別的生活必需品。這種分工，是近代文明的基礎。目前這種分工遭受崩潰的威脅。市鎮和城市的各種工業並不產生充分的貨物足以和生產糧食的農民實行交換。

materials and fuel are in short supply. Machinery is lacking or worn out. The farmer or the peasant cannot find the goods for sale which he desires to purchase. So the sale of his farm produce for money which he cannot use seems to him an unprofitable transaction. He, therefore, has withdrawn many fields from crop cultivation and is using them for grazing. He feeds more grain to stock and finds for himself and his family an ample supply of food, however short he may be on clothing and the other ordinary gadgets of civilization. Meanwhile, people in the cities are short of food and fuel. So the governments are forced to use their foreign money and credits to procure these necessities abroad. This process exhausts funds which are urgently needed for reconstruction. Thus, a very serious situation is rapidly developing which bodes no good for the world. The modern system of the division of labor upon which the exchange of products is based is in danger of breaking down.

The truth of the matter is that Europe's requirements for the next three or four years of foreign food and other essential products—principally from America—are so much greater than her present ability to pay that she must have substantial additional help, or face economic, social and political deterioration of a very grave character.

The remedy lies in breaking the vicious circle and restoring the confidence of the European people in the economic future of their own countries and of Europe as a

原料和燃料供不應求，機器欠缺不全或破舊不能應用。農民或鄉下人找不到他想購買的東西。他出賣了田裏產物，而換得的錢，不能運用，於是他就以為這是一種沒有好處的交易。因此，他把許多農田收回，不去耕種而改作畜牧的草地之用。他把食料去飼養家畜而發見他本人和他的家屬擁有充足的糧食，雖然他在衣着和平常文明的設備方面感到缺乏。同時城市中的居民則缺乏糧食和燃料。因此，政府不得不運用外匯和外債向海外購取這種生活必需品。這種方法使國內重建工作迫切需要的基金變成枯竭，於是就迅速地展開了一種很嚴重的情形，這種情形對於世界，是一個不吉之兆。而物資交換賴為基礎的近代分工制度，就處於崩潰的危險中。

事情的真相是：三四年後歐洲對外來糧食和其他大部來自美國主要產品的需要較諸它目前所能償付的能力要大得多，因而它必須獲得實質上的額外援助，否則，便得面對具有非常嚴重性的經濟、社會與政治的危機。

挽救之道在於打破險惡的週期循環，恢復歐洲人民對他們國家和整個

whole. The manufacturer and the farmer throughout wide areas must be able and willing to exchange their products for currencies the continuing value of which is not open to question.

Aside from the effect on the world at large and the possibilities of disturbances arising as a result of the desperation of the people concerned, the consequences to the economy of the United States should be apparent to all. It is logical that the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace. Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist. Such assistance, I am convinced, must not be on a piecemeal basis as various crises develop. Any assistance that this Government may render in the future should provide a cure rather than a mere palliative. Any government that is willing to assist in the task of recovery will find full cooperation, I am sure, on the part of the U.S. Government. Any government which manoeuvres to block the recovery of other countries cannot expect help from us. Furthermore, governments, political parties or groups which seek to perpetuate human misery in order to profit therefrom politically or otherwise, will encounter the opposition of the United States.

歐洲的經濟前途的信心。製造商人和農人必須願意以產品交換貨幣，務使幣值問題不致發生。

除了對整個世界的影響，以及因人民的貧弱而引起混亂的可能性之外，美國經濟的後果如何，也應該使大家明白。美國應該儘力協助世界回復至經濟健全的常態，沒有它，也就沒有政治的安定，沒有牢固的和平。我們的政策不是反對任何國家、任何主義，而是反對飢餓、貧窮、悲慘、混亂。我們的任務是喚起合理經濟的再生，促使政治社會的結構容納自由制度存在。我相信這種援助，在危機深重的時候，決不能根據零碎解決的辦法。美國政府未來的援助，應該不僅是緩和物，而是徹底的治療。我們相信任何政府誠意協助復興工作的，必會得到美國政府的全部合作。任何政府鉤心鬥角阻撓他國復興工作的，必不能享用我們的援助。更有進者，任何政府、黨派，為政治私圖或其他打算，不惜持續人類痛苦的，必會遇到美國的反對。

It is already evident that, before the U.S. Government can proceed much further in its efforts to alleviate the situation and help start the European world on its way to recovery, there must be some agreement among the countries of Europe as to the requirements of the situation and the part these countries themselves will take in order to give proper effect to whatever action might be undertaken by this Government. It would be neither fitting nor efficacious for this Government to undertake to draw up unilaterally a program designed to place Europe on its feet economically. This is the business of the Europeans. The initiative, I think, must come from Europe. The role of this country should consist of friendly aid in the drafting of a European program and of later support of such a program so far as it may be practical for us to do so. The program should be a joint one, agreed to by a number of, if not all, European nations.

An essential part of any successful action on the part of the United States is an understanding on the part of the people of America of the character of the problem and the remedies to be applied. Political passion and prejudice should have no part. With foreign initiative and a willingness on the part of our people to face up to the vast responsibility which history has placed upon our country, the difficulties I have outlined can and will be overcome.

但在美國政府能夠儘力緩和局勢，協助歐洲走上復興道路之前，顯然地，歐洲國家，對於各別需要，各國應盡的努力，以期美國政府的行動，不致於失效各點，事先應該獲致若干協議。倘使僅由美國單獨草擬一個歐洲經濟自立的計劃，無論如何這是既不恰當，又不見得有效的。這是歐洲人的事情，最初的意見應該由歐洲提出。美國的任務是以友好態度協助草擬歐洲計劃，而在這個計劃實施後，就吾人能力所及，予以全力支持。這個計劃必須是聯合性質的，假使不能商得所有歐洲國家的同意，也得商得一部國家的同意。

就美國說，任何行動獲得的成功，主要是要美國人民瞭解問題的性質和應該予以挽救的辦法。政治情緒和偏見是沒有份的。歷史讓我國肩負重大的責任，倘使我們人民願意面視這個責任，在外國提議之下，我相信以上所提出的種種困難都將會而且必會迎刃而解。

TEXT OF THE U.S. POST-UNRRA RELIEF BILL

Passed by Congress on May 21 and signed by Pres. Truman on May 31, 1947

善後救濟總署結束後美對外 救濟議案全文

一九四七年五月二十一日由美國會通過三十一日由魯杜門總統簽字

SECTION I

That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President not to exceed US\$350,000,000 for the provision of relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war, such relief assistance to be limited to the following: food, medical supplies, processed and unprocessed materials for clothing, fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and seed:

Provided, that from the funds authorized under this section the President shall make contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations for the special care and feeding of children, and such contributions shall not be subject to the limitations and requirements provided in this Joint Resolution, but after US\$15,000,000 has been so contributed, no further contributions shall be made which would cause the aggregate amount so contributed by the United States (1) to constitute more than 57 per centum of the aggregate amount contributed to said fund by all governments and receiving assistance from said fund including the United States, or (2) to exceed US\$40,000,000 whichever is the lesser.

第一節

茲批准撥付總統三億五千萬美元，以資救濟受戰爭蹂躪之各國人民，此項救濟以下開各項為限：糧食、醫藥品、已製成與未製成之衣料、燃料、肥料、殺蟲劑及種子。

但本節項下所批准之基金中，總統須捐助聯合國之國際兒童緊急基金，而此項捐助，不受聯合決議案中所規定之限制，但此項捐助以一千五百萬美元為限，此外，凡足以使美國所捐之款，其總數（一）超過各國政府所捐之混合總數百分之五十七以上者，或（二）超過四千萬美元以上者（在此二者中以較少者為標準），即不得再捐。

There shall be established and maintained, out of the funds authorized under this Joint Resolution, a relief distribution mission for each of the countries receiving aid under this joint resolution. Such missions shall be comprised solely of American citizens who shall have been investigated as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such missions shall have direct supervision and control, in each country, of relief supplies furnished or otherwise made available under this Joint Resolution, and, when it is deemed desirable by the field administrator provided for in Section 4, such missions shall be empowered to retain possession of such supplies up to the city or local community where such supplies are actually made available to the ultimate consumers.

Not more than US\$15,000,000 of the funds authorized under this Joint Resolution shall be available for relief in any countries or territories other than Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Trieste, and China. This provision shall not imply any obligation to give relief to any of the countries mentioned.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed, until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to this section, to make advances, not to exceed in the aggregate US\$75,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Joint Resolution, in such manner and in such amounts as the President shall determine. From appropriations authorized under this section, there shall be repaid to

在此一聯合決議案所批准之基金項下，須在每一受惠國中，設立並維持一救濟分配使團。此等使團須完全由美國公民組成，而此等公民之忠順與安全，須經聯邦調查局之調查。此等使團在每一國內，得直接監察並管制根據此一聯合決議所供給之救濟物資，並在前驅管理員認為必要時（如第四節所規定者），此等使團有權保留此等物資，直到此等物資確能供給予最後消費人之城市或地方團體。

此一聯合決議案所批准之基金，對於救濟除奧國、希臘、匈牙利、義大利、波蘭、特里雅斯特與中國以外之任何國家或領土，不得超過一千五百萬美元。此一規定不得認為對上述各國必須救濟之義務。

不論任何其他法律之規定，復興金融公司在本案之撥款未實施之前，奉命墊付總數不得超過七千五百萬美元之款項，以便實行此一聯合決議案之各項條款，其墊付之方法與數目，須由總統決定之。復興金融公司所墊

the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the advances made by it under the authority contained herein.

SECTION II

(A) Under the direction of the President, such relief assistance shall be provided in the form of transfer of supplies, or the establishment in this country of credits subject to the control of the President, in such quantities and on such terms as the President may determine; except that no such transfers of supplies or establishment of credits may be made after June 30, 1948, and except that not more than six per centum of the amount herein authorized shall be used for the procurement of supplies outside the United States and its territories and possessions.

(B) In carrying out this Joint Resolution, funds authorized herein may be used to pay necessary expenses related to the providing of such relief assistance, including expenses of, or incident to, the procurement, storage, transportation, and shipment of supplies transferred under Subsection (A) or of supplies purchased from credits established under Subsection (A).

(C) Funds authorized under this Joint Resolution may be allocated for any of the purposes of this Joint Resolution to any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government and such sums shall be available for obligation and expenditure in accordance with the laws governing obligations and expenditures of the department, agency, or independent establishment or organization unit thereof

付之款，須在本節所批准之撥款項下償還之。

第二節

(甲) 依總統之訓令，此等救濟援助品應出諸物資移讓之方式，或在總統監督下，在美設置存款，其數目與條件應由總統決定之。但在一九四八年六月卅日以後尚無任何物資移讓或設置存款之情狀者，或僅以批准全數百分之六以下之數目向美國本土與屬地以外換取物資者，不在此例。

(乙) 執行聯合議案時，此項批准之款項可用於償付有關救濟事宜之必要費用，包括甲條下讓與物資或以存款購置物資之獲得、貯藏、交通或運輸上一切費用或附帶之費用。

(丙) 聯合議案下批准之款額，可照該案之目標分配任何部、會或獨立政府機構，並可依照規定該部、會或獨立機構之義務與經費之立法，將此等款額作為義務與經費之用。一九

concerned, and without regard to Sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U.S.C.) 1940 Edition, Title 41, Sec. 5, and Title 31, Sec. 529.

(D) Such additional civilian employees as may be required by the War Department in connection with the furnishing of procurement, storage, transportation, and shipment services under this Joint Resolution and which services are paid for from funds herein authorized shall not be counted as civilian employees within the meaning of Section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 as amended by Section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946.

(E) When any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government receives request from the government of any country for which credits have been established under Subsection (A) and receives, from credits so established, advancements or reimbursements for the cost and necessary expenses, it may furnish, or procure and furnish (if advancements are made), supplies within the category of relief assistance as defined in Section 1 and may use sums so received for the purposes set forth in Subsection (B) of this section. When any such reimbursement is made it shall be credited, at the option of the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned, either to the appropriation fund or account utilized in incurring the obligation, or to any appropriate appropriation, fund, or account which is current at the time of such reimbursement.

(F) In order to supplement the general relief assistance made available under the

四〇年修訂立法之三七〇九節與三六四八節，第四十一段第五節，與第卅一段第五二九節在此均無效。

(丁) 在聯合議案下，陸軍部所僱用特別職員，專司物資之獲取、貯藏、運輸等事宜，而其薪津由款額中支給者不得視作一九四五年聯邦僱員薪給法案第六〇七節下之僱員，此項法案業經一九四六年聯邦僱員薪給法案第十四節予以修訂。

(戊) 政府任何部、會，或獨立之機構接獲外國政府之請求，在甲條規定下設置存款，因而獲得必要費用或代價之借款或現金時，可依照第一節之定義，在救濟範圍內，給予所需要之物資并可將此款項用於本節乙條所規定之目標。當一項借款辦理後，有關部、會或獨立機構可隨意將之記入撥款、或用以償付債務款項或任何撥款、基金及當辦理借款時到期帳款之帳目下。

(己) 爲補增第一節規定下之一

terms of Section 1 and to effect the economical and expanded use of American voluntary relief contributions, funds authorized under this Joint Resolution, not to exceed US\$5,000,000, may be used to pay necessary expenses related to the ocean transportation of supplies donated to, or purchased by, American voluntary and non-profit relief agencies, and in such quantities and kinds and for such purposes as the President may determine to be essential supplements to the supplies provided for such general relief assistance.

(G) The relief supplies provided under the terms of this Joint Resolution shall be procured and furnished by the appropriate U.S. procurement agencies unless the President shall determine otherwise.

SECTION III

No relief assistance shall be provided under the authority of this Joint Resolution to the people of any country unless the government of such country has given assurance satisfactory to the President that

(A) The supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this Joint Resolution, as well as similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, will be distributed among the people of such country without discrimination as to race, creed, or political belief;

(B) Representatives of the Government of the United States and of the press and radio of the United States will be permitted to observe freely and to report fully regarding the distribution and utilization of such supplies;

(C) Full and continuous publicity will

般救濟計劃，并增廣美國自動救濟捐助物之經濟用途，聯合議案所批准之經費中，五百萬美元以下之數可支付美國救濟機關募捐或購買之物資。海上運送之有關必要費用，其數量、種類與目的應由總統予以決定，以視是否符合於作為一般救濟物資之增補品。

(庚) 聯合議案所規定之救濟物資應由適當之美國行政機構供給或獲得。但總統別有決定時，則可例外。

第三節

除非外國政府向本國總統提供滿意保證，任何救濟均不得交付該國之人民。應保證各點如下：

(一) 此項救濟物資以及其他類似物資，無論在本國製造者或從外國輸入者，應平均分配該國人民，不得有任何種族上、宗教上或政治信仰上之歧視。

(二) 美國政府及美國報紙與無線電之代表等，將准許自由觀察並充份報告關於此等物資之分配與利用。

(三) 美國根據此一聯合決議案

be given within such country as to the purpose, source, character, scope, amounts and progress of the U.S. relief program carried on therein pursuant to this Joint Resolution;

(D) If food, medical supplies, fertilizer, or seed is transferred or otherwise made available to such country pursuant to this Joint Resolution, no articles of the same character will be exported or removed from such country while need there for relief purposes continues;

(E) Such country has taken or is taking, insofar as possible, the economic measures necessary to reduce its relief needs and to provide for its own future reconstruction;

(F) Upon request of President, it will furnish promptly information concerning the production, use, distribution, importation, and exportation of any supplies which affect the relief needs of the people of such country;

(G) Representatives of the Government of the United States will be permitted to supervise the distribution among the people of such country of the supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this Joint Resolution;

(H) Provision will be made for a control system so that all classes of people within such country will receive their fair share of essential supplies; and

(I) All supplies transferred pursuant to this Joint Resolution or acquired through the use of credits established pursuant to this Joint Resolution and any articles processed from such supplies, or the containers

所進行之救濟計劃，在其所救濟的國家內，對於目標、來源、性質、範圍、數量與進步，將予以充分不斷之宣傳。

(四) 如果糧食，醫藥品，肥料或種子根據此一聯合決議而移交予此種國家，則在該國繼續需要救濟之時間內，不得輸出或搬走同樣性質之物資。

(五) 此種國家已採取，或正在採取必要之經濟措施，以減少救濟之需要，而促進其本身未來之復興。

(六) 經總統之咨請後，須速提供關於救濟物資之生產、運用、分配、輸入及輸出等報告。

(七) 美政府之代表將准許監察根據此聯合議案所移交或以其他方法獲得之救濟物資在此種國家人民間之分配。

(八) 規定一種管制制度，務使此種國家中之人民，不分等級，一律獲得主要物資之公正分配。

(九) 根據此一聯合決議所移交之一切物資，或運用此一聯合決議之

of such supplies or articles will, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of such supplies, articles, or containers will permit in such manner as to indicate to the ultimate consumer in that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance; or if such supplies, articles, or containers are incapable of being so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, that all practicable steps will be taken to inform the ultimate consumers that such supplies or articles have been furnished by the United States of America for relief assistance.

SECTION IV

When supplies are transferred or otherwise made available to any country pursuant to this Joint Resolution, the President shall cause representatives of the Government of the United States

(1) To supervise the distribution of such supplies among the people of such country;

(2) To observe and report with respect to the carrying out of the assurance given to the President pursuant to Section 3; and

(3) To seek arrangements that reparations payable from current production by any such country to any other country by treaty be postponed during the period of such relief.

With respect to the furnishing of relief assistance pursuant to this Joint Resolution, the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

貸款所購得之一切物品，在可能實行的範圍內，均將標明由美國提供救濟之字樣，如此等物資不能標明上述字樣時，應採取一切可能實行之步驟，務使最後獲得此等物資之消耗者明瞭，此等物資均屬美國所捐助之救濟品。

第四節

當物資遵照此一聯合決議案而移交予任何國家之時，總統須着令美政府之代表等進行下開各項工作：

(一) 監督此項物資在該國人民間之分配。

(二) 觀察並報告關於實行遵照第三節對總統所提供之保證。

(三) 覓取協議，務使此等國家根據條約在現有生產中對任何其他國家應付之賠償，在救濟時期，予以展延。

關於遵照此一聯合決議案所供給之救濟，總統須在參院同意之下，委

a field administrator who shall direct the supervision of such relief assistance. Such administrator shall receive compensation at a rate not to exceed US\$12,000 per annum, and necessary expenses, as the President shall determine. He shall act in accordance with the instructions of the President.

The authority of the President under Sections 2 and 3 under this section may, to the extent the President directs, be exercised by the Secretary of State.

SECTION V

(A) The President shall promptly terminate the provision of relief assistance to the people of any country whenever he determines.

(1) That, by reason of changed conditions, the provision of relief assistance of the character authorized by this Joint Resolution is no longer necessary;

(2) That any of the assurances given pursuant to Section 3 are not being carried out;

(3) That an excessive amount of any supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this Joint Resolution, or of similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, is being used to assist in the maintenance of armed forces in such country, or

(4) That supplies transferred or otherwise made available pursuant to this Joint Resolution, or similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources, are being exported or removed from such country.

(B) Relief assistance to the people of

任一前驅管理員，指導此種濟之監救察。此輩管理員須有每年不超過一萬二千美元之酬勞，及任何由總統所決定之必要費用。管理員須遵照總統之訓令行事。

第二節、第三節總統之權限，在本節下依照總統之指導，得由國務卿執行之。

第五節

(甲) 總統如確定遇有下列情形時，須迅即終止對任何國家人民供給救濟之協助：

(一) 由於情形改變，本聯合決議案所授權之救濟性質不復需要。

(二) 遵照第三節所提供之保證並不履行。

(三) 遵照本聯合決議案所移交之物資，或當地所產或當海外輸入之類似物資，其過多之數，用以在該國內維持武裝部隊，或

(四) 將上述根據聯合議案移交或獲得之物資由該國內輸出或移去。

(乙) 遵照本聯合決議案對任何

any country, under this Joint Resolution, shall, unless sooner terminated by the President, be terminated whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

SECTION VI

To the extent that relief supplies procured with funds authorized under this Joint Resolution are not furnished on terms of repayment in dollars, they shall be furnished only upon condition that the government of the receiving country agree that when it sells such relief supplies for local currency.

(A) The amounts of such local currency will be deposited by it in a special account;

(B) Such account will be used within such country, as a revolving fund, until June 30, 1948, only upon the approval of the duly authorized representative of the United States, for relief and work relief purposes, including local currency expenses of the United States incident to the furnishing of relief; and

(C) Any unencumbered balance remaining in such account on June 30, 1948, will be disposed of within such country for such purposes as the U.S. Government, pursuant to an act or joint resolution of the Congress, may determine.

SECTION VII

The President shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures and activities under authority of this Joint Resolution.

一國人民之救濟，如遇國會兩院同時決議着令終止時，即須隨時終止，除非總統更早加以終止。

第六節

以本聯合決議案所批准之基金購得之救濟物資，其供應方法，若不以美元為償還標準，則接受國政府在獲得此項供應時，應同意如下各點：當該政府依照當地幣制出售救濟物資時

(甲) 其所得之當地幣制應存于特別戶名之下；

(乙) 此項存款將在該國內用作流動金，直至一九四八年六月三十日為止，但須獲得美國正式代表之許可，其用途除救濟外，並包括美國在供應救濟物資時所納付之支出（以當地幣制計算）；

(丙) 此項存款在一九四八年六月三十日滿期時之淨餘數額，其處理方法將由美國政府依照國會法案或聯合決議案決定之。

第七節

依照本聯合決議案權力所進行之活動及支出，總統應向國會提出每季報告。

當代文獻

合訂本內容摘要

第一卷合訂本

定價十五元角

本合訂本包括第二次世界大戰初期及第二戰場開闢以後，有關我國與國際及國際間之重要文件。

1 我政府對軸心國宣戰布告。2 羅斯福，邱吉爾，赫爾，斯達林，希特勒重要演詞。3 大西洋憲章，蘇美軍事商洽，羅邱會談，英蘇同盟條約，北非登岸，第二戰場開闢，卡港會議聯合公報，珍珠港被襲報告等國際性要件。4 中美租借協定，英美放棄治外法權，中美新約。5 關於印度問題要件。

第二卷合訂本

定價十三元四角

本合訂本包括第二次世界大戰歐洲戰爭結束前後及有關戰後中國與其他列強關係，及國際合作之重要文獻。

1 莫斯科，開羅，德黑蘭等會議聲明書 2 太平洋戰事之末期軍事觀察。3 關於聯合國安全機構及戰後之國際間經濟，金融，善後救濟之文件。4 我國對美及對國際方面之政治，經濟，商業關係。5 盟軍攻歐登陸始末。

第三卷合訂本

定價十四元

本合訂本內有盟軍對歐勝利以至日本投降前之重要文獻。

1 德國投降，歐洲善後各種文獻。2 迫使日本投降文件。3 克利米亞，波茨坦等會議公報。4 關於舊金山聯合國機構之重要演詞。5 聯合國憲章，世界法院組織法。6 美國動員局局長關於美國對日作戰之軍事，經濟，復員詳細報告書。

第四卷合訂本

定價十元九角

本合訂本包含日本投降以後中，美，英，蘇對國際問題之立場有關之文獻。

1 日本投降及中，美對日政策。2 外長會議中之各國立場。3 美，英，蘇之外交政策。4 中蘇友好條約及有關處理東北日產重要文件。5 關於中美關係之文件。6 外長會議公報，原子能會議公報。7 邱吉爾與斯達林間接舌戰。

