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THE CRIMEA STATEMENT



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克里米亞聯合聲明全文

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(南)

Leaders of three great democratic powers—President Roosevelt of the United States of America, Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain and Premier Stalin of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—met at Yalta, a Black Sea coast resort in the Crimean Peninsular, through the eight days of February 4 to 11, 1945, to agree upon plans for bringing to a victorious end their common war against Nazi Germany and for firmly establishing democracy in a peaceful world upon the completion of that war. The communique embodying these plans has been greeted throughout the United Nations and neutral countries as the most momentous and promising document of modern times. It is composed of eight major points:

三大民主強國的領袖——美利堅合衆國總統羅斯福，大不列顛首相邱吉爾，蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦人民委員會主席史達林——在一九四五年二月四日到十一日的八天中間，相會於克里米亞半島黑海海岸一個遊藝地雅爾達。他們決定了若干計劃，以使他們對納粹德國的共同戰爭達到勝利的結束，並於戰爭終了之時，在一個和平世界裏堅定地把民主建立起來。包括這些計劃在內的那個公報，已受到所有聯合國和中立國普遍地歡呼，都認爲是現時代裏最重要和最令人鼓舞的文獻。它包括八個要點：

1. Complete destruction of Nazism in all its forms and institutions, so that this foe of peace and democracy might never again resurge.

2. Coordination of military operations so as to bring new and more powerful blows against Germany.

3. The occupation and control of Germany, after her defeat, by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France under the overall supervision of a control commission.

4. The decision to exact reparation payments in kind from Germany for the damage she has done.

5. The creation of an organization to establish and maintain peace throughout the world.

6. Arrangements to permit the liberated countries in Europe and Germany's former satellites to form governments chosen by their own peoples.

7. The establishment of new governments in Poland and Yugoslavia which will represent all classes in those countries except Nazi collaborationists.

8. The continuance of unity among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union after the war upon as high a level and in as close harmony as they have developed during the war, and the implementation of this unity through periodic meetings of their foreign ministers.

The text of this historic communique follows:

- (一) 完全毀滅納粹主義的一切形式和制度，俾使和平與民主的敵人永遠不至捲土重來。
 - (二) 軍事動作之相互配合，俾予德國以新的和更有力的打擊。
 - (三) 擊敗德國後由美、英、蘇、法四國在一個管制委員會全盤監督之下，佔領並控制德國。
 - (四) 決定向德國索取相當於它所造成的損害的實物賠償。
 - (五) 創立一個機構，好在全世界建立並維持和平。
 - (六) 允許歐洲的被解放國家和以前的德國附庸國家成立由它們自己國民選定的政府。
 - (七) 在波蘭和南斯拉夫建立除與納粹合作者外代表各該國家所有階級的新政府。
 - (八) 美、英、蘇之間在戰後繼續保持它們在戰爭期內所已達到的高度與密切的團結，並經由它們三國外長定期的會商來鞏固這種團結。
- 這個歷史性的公報全文如下：

The defeat of Germany

We have considered and determined the military plans of the three Allied powers for the final defeat of the common enemy. The military staffs of the three Allied nations have met in daily meetings throughout the conference. These meetings have been most satisfactory from every point of view and have resulted in closer coordination of military effort of the three Allies than ever before. The fullest information has been interchanged. The timing, the scope and the coordination of new and even more powerful blows to be launched by our armies and air forces into the heart of Germany from the east, west, north and south have been fully agreed and planned in detail. Our combined military plans will be made known only as we execute them, but we believe that the very close working partnership among the three staffs attained at this conference will result in shortening the war. The meetings of the three staffs will be continued in the future whenever the need arises.

Nazi Germany is doomed. The German people will only make the cost of their defeat heavier to themselves by attempting to continue a hopeless resistance.

擊敗德國

我們已經考慮過而且決定了三同盟國爲使共同敵人徹底敗北的軍事計劃。三同盟國的軍事參謀，在這次會議的期間，始終每天會商。這些會商，從一切觀點來看，都是最令人滿意的，結果已使三同盟國軍事努力的協調比一向更密切了。我們已經互相交換最充分的情報。關於我們的陸軍和空軍要從東邊、西邊、北邊和南邊向德國心臟發動的新的更加強有力的打擊的時間，規模和協調，都已商得完全同意，并已詳細擬定計劃。我們的聯合軍事計劃，唯有當我們執行這些計劃的時候，才使人知道。但是我們相信：三國參謀部之間在這次會議中達成的十分親密的合作，結果必將使戰爭時期縮短。三國參謀部的會商，今後遇到必要時將繼續舉行。

納粹德國已注定滅亡。德國人民如果企圖繼續一種毫無希望的抵抗，將徒然使他們自己因爲敗北而受的損失更重大些罷了。

The occupation and control of Germany

We have agreed on common policies and plans for enforcing the unconditional surrender terms which we shall impose together on Nazi Germany after German armed resistance has been finally crushed. These terms will not be made known until the final defeat of Germany has been accomplished. Under the agreed plan, the forces of the Three Powers will each occupy a separate zone of Germany. Coordinated administration and control has been provided for under the plan through a Central Control Commission consisting of the supreme commanders of the three powers with headquarters in Berlin. It has been agreed that France should be invited by the three powers, if she should so desire, to take over a zone of occupation, and to participate as a fourth member of the control commission. The limits of the French zone will be agreed by the four governments concerned through their representatives on the European Advisory Commission.

It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces, break up for all time the

德國的佔領與控制

我們已經共同的政策與計劃商得同意，以便實施在德國武裝抵抗最後被擊潰後，我們要共同使納粹德國接受的無條件投降的條款。這些條款，在德國最後敗北完成之前，不得使人知道。根據已商得同意的計劃，三國部隊將各自佔領德國的一個區域。這計劃規定，成立一個中央管制委員會執行互相協調管理控制的工作，此委員會由三國的最高司令官組成，總部設柏林。我們已經商得同意：法蘭西如果願意的話，三國當邀請它承受一個佔領區，並參與管制委員會，作為第四委員。關於法蘭西所佔領區域的範圍，將由有關四國政府經由它們的代表在歐洲顧問委員會中共同商定。

我們不屈不撓的宗旨，就是要消滅德國的軍國主義和納粹主義，要確保德國決不能夠再擾亂世界的和平。我們決定要把德國一切武裝力量解除武裝，予以解散；把那會一再極力使德國軍國主義復活的德國總參謀部

German general staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism, remove or destroy all German military equipment, eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production, bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by the Germans, wipe out the Nazi party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions, remove all Nazi and militarist influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the German people and take in harmony such other measures in Germany as may be necessary to the future peace and safety of the world. It is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when Nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for the Germans, and a place for them in the comity of nations.

Reparation by Germany

We have considered the question of the damage caused by Germany to the Allied nations in this war and recognized it as just that Germany be obliged to make compensation for this damage in kind to the greatest extent possible. A commission for the compensation of damage will be established. The commission will be instructed to consider the

永遠解散；把德國所有一切軍事裝備撤去或破壞掉；把所有一切會供軍事生產之用的德國工廠排除掉，或者予以統制；使所有一切戰爭罪犯受到公正而迅速的處置，要實行和德寇所造成的破壞相當精確的實物賠償，要掃滅納粹黨，納粹的法律、組織和制度，從德國人民的公共機關中，從文化生活與經濟生活中消除所有一切納粹的和軍國主義的影響，並且要在德國和諧地採取對於世界未來的和平與安全至關必要的其他措施。我們的宗旨決不是要消滅德國的人民，但是惟有當納粹主義和軍國主義已經根絕了的時候，德國人才有過適當生活的希望，他們才有在國際交誼中佔一席地位的希望。

德國的賠償

我們已經考慮過關於德國在這次戰爭中使同盟國家所受損害的問題，並且認為理應由德國用實物將這種損害儘可能賠償到最大限度，將設置一種損害賠償委員會。這個委員會將奉命考慮關於德國使同盟國所受損害賠

question of the extent and methods for compensating the damage caused by Germany to the Allied countries. The commission will work in Moscow.

United Nations Conference

We are resolved upon the earliest possible establishment with our Allies of a general international organization to maintain peace and security. We believe that this is essential, both to prevent aggression and to remove the political, economic and social causes of war through the close and continuing collaboration of all peace-loving peoples. The foundations were laid at Dumbarton Oaks. On the important question of voting procedure, however, agreement was not there reached. The present conference has been able to resolve this difficulty.

We have agreed that a conference of United Nations should be called to meet at San Francisco in the United States on April 25, 1945, to prepare the charter of such an organization, along the lines proposed in the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks.

The governments of France and China will be immediately consulted and invited to sponsor invitations to the conference jointly with the governments of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet

價的程度與方法問題。這個委員會將在莫斯科工作。

聯合國會議

我們決定儘可能從速和我們的盟邦建立一個一般性的國際組織，以維持和平與安全。我們相信：經由所有一切愛好和平的各國人民的密切而繼續的合作，以防止侵略並消除政治上、經濟上和社會上的戰爭原因，都是必要的。在頓巴敦橡園會議中已經奠定了基礎。然而，關於投票表決程序的問題，在那兒不曾商得同意。現在的會議，已解決了這個困難。

我們已經商得同意：當於一九四五年四月二十五日在美利堅合衆國舊金山召開聯合國會議，以便依照在頓巴敦橡園非正式會議中建議的方針籌備這一種組織的憲章。

我們將立刻向法國政府和中國政府磋商，並邀請他們和美利堅合衆國政府，大不列顛政府與蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦政府共同發起這種會議。一經和中國與法

Union. As soon as the consultation with China and France has been completed the text of the proposals on the voting procedure will be made public.

Declaration on liberated Europe

The Premier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States of America have consulted with each other in the common interests of the peoples of their countries and those of liberated Europe. They jointly declare their mutual agreement to concert during the temporary period of instability in liberated Europe the policies of their three governments in assisting the people liberated from the domination of Nazi Germany and the peoples of the former Axis satellite states of Europe to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems.

The establishment of order in Europe and the rebuilding of national economic life must be achieved by processes which will enable the liberated peoples to destroy the last vestiges of Nazism and Fascism and to create democratic institutions of their own choice. This is a principle of the Atlantic Charter: the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and the restora-

國磋商完畢，關於投票表決程序的建議案全文，就可公佈。

關於被解放的歐洲的宣言

蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦人民委員會主席、聯合王國首相、和美利堅合眾國總統，已經就他們本國人民的和被解放的歐洲各國人民的共同利益，互相會商過。他們聯合聲明：當被解放的歐洲暫時不穩定的時期中，他們互相同意，當使他們三國政府的政策一致，以協助從納粹德國統治下獲得解放的各國人民，以及歐洲的舊軸心附庸國人民，用民主方式解決他們迫切的政治問題和經濟問題。

歐洲秩序的確立，以及國民經濟生活的再建，必須憑藉足以使被解放的各國人民能夠消滅納粹主義和法西斯主義的最後形跡，並創造自己抉擇的民主制度的程序來達成，這是大西洋憲章的一個原則——所有各國人民有權抉擇他們生活在那下面的政府的形式——使那些被侵略國用武力剝奪了主權和自治政府的各國人民恢復主

tion of sovereign rights and self-government to those peoples who have been forcibly deprived to them by the aggressor nations. To foster the conditions in which the liberated peoples may exercise these rights, the three governments will jointly assist the people in any European liberated state or former Axis satellite state in Europe where in their judgement conditions require:

- (a) To establish conditions of internal peace;
- (b) To carry out emergency measures for the relief of distressed peoples;
- (c) To form interim governmental authorities broadly representative of all democratic elements in the population and pledged to the earliest possible establishment through free elections of governments responsive to the will of the people;
- (d) To facilitate where necessary the holding of such elections.

The three governments will consult the other United Nations and the provisional authorities or other governments in Europe when matters of direct interest to them are under consideration. When, in the opinion of the three governments, conditions in any European liberated state or any former Axis satellite state in Europe make such action necessary,

權和自治政府。爲了造成被解放各國人民可以使用這些權利的條件，三國政府當對於歐洲任何被解放的國家人民，或歐洲前軸心附庸國人民予以協助，在這些地方他們認爲需要：

(甲) 確立內部和平狀態，

(乙) 實行緊急措置振濟難民，

(丙) 成立臨時政府，當使民衆中一切民主份子的代表廣泛參加，確保儘可能從速經由自由選舉以建立對於人民意志負責的政府，

(丁) 在必要地方助成這種選舉。

三國政府當與其他聯合國，以及歐洲的臨時當局或其他政府，在考慮到對他們有直接利益的問題時，互相洽商。當三國政府認爲歐洲任何被解放國或歐洲任何前軸心附庸國中的情況，有採取這類行動的必要時，他們當立刻共同咨商，履行這個宣言中所舉共同責任所必需

they will immediately consult together on the measures necessary to discharge the joint responsibilities set forth in this declaration.

By this declaration we reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the declaration by the United Nations, and our determination to build in cooperation with other peace-loving nations world order under law, dedicated to peace, security, freedom and general well-being of all mankind.

In issuing this declaration, the three powers express the hope that the provisional government of the French Republic may be associated with them in the procedure suggested.

Poland

A new situation has been created in Poland a result of her complete liberation by the Red Army. This calls for the establishment of a Polish provisional government which can be more broadly based than was possible before the recent liberation of western Poland. The Provisional Government which is now functioning in Poland should therefore be reorganized on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad. This new government should then be called the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

的措置。

我們由這個宣言重申我們對於大西洋憲章中諸原則的信心，重申我們在聯合國宣言中提出的保證，並且重申我們的決心，要和其他愛好自由的各國合作以建立一種在法律約束下的世界秩序，致力全人類的和平、安全、自由與普遍的福利。

在發表這個宣言時，三國表示希望法蘭西共和國臨時政府可以協同處理所建議的程序。

波蘭

波蘭，由於它已被紅軍完全解放出來，產生了一種新形勢。這就要求建立一個比波蘭西部最近解放以前可能建立的基礎更廣大的波蘭臨時政府。現今在波蘭執行職權的臨時政府，因此就應該在更廣大的基礎上實行改組，以容納波蘭國內外民主領袖的臨時政府。莫洛托夫

M. Molotov, Mr. Harriman and Sir A. Clark Kerr are authorized as a commission to consult in the first instance in Moscow with members of the present provisional government and with other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad. With a view to the reorganization of the present government along the above lines, this Polish Provisional Government of National Unity shall be pledged to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot. In these elections all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates.

When the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has been properly formed in conformity with the above, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which now maintains diplomatic relations with the present Provisional Government of Poland, and the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States of America will establish diplomatic relations with the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity and will exchange ambassadors by whose reports the respective governments will be kept informed about the the situation in Poland.

The three heads of the Governments consider

、哈里曼和卡爾，受命以一個委員會的資格，首先在莫斯科與現今臨時政府委員並與波蘭國內外其他波蘭民主領袖進行會商，以便根據上述方針改組現政府。這個全國團結的波蘭臨時政府當保證：儘速根據普遍選舉與秘密投票方式舉行自由的無限制的選舉。在這些選舉中，所有民主的和反納粹的政黨，都有權參加，並提出候選人。

當舉全國團結的波蘭臨時政府已經依照上述原則正式成立時，如今和波蘭現在臨時政府保持外交關係的蘇聯政府、以及聯合王國政府、與美利堅合衆國政府，都要和新的波蘭的全國團結的臨時政府建立外交關係，並互派大使，各該政府根據大使的報告，將經常獲悉波蘭情形。

三國政府的首長認為：波蘭的東疆，當依照卡遜線

That the eastern frontier of Poland should follow the Curzon Line with digressions from it in some regions of five to eight kilometres in favour of Poland. They recognized that Poland must receive substantial accessions of territory in the north and west. They feel that the opinion of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity should be sought in due course, on the extent of these accessions and that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should thereafter await the peace conference.

Yugoslavia

We have agreed to recommend to Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasic that the agreement between them should be put into effect immediately, and that a new government should be formed on the basis of that agreement. We also recommend that as soon as the new government has been formed it should declare that:- the Anti-Fascist Assembly of National Liberation (AVNOJ) should be extended to include members of the last Yugoslav Parliament (Skupschina) who have not compromised themselves by collaboration with the enemy, thus forming a body to be known as a temporary parliament; and the legislative acts passed by the Anti-Fascist Assembly of National

，而在若干區域逸出五公里到八公里，對波蘭有益。他們承認：波蘭必須在北方和西方獲得廣大的領土上的讓予。他們覺得關於這些領土上的讓予的範圍，當於適當時機徵詢新波蘭的全國團結的臨時政府的意見，並且覺得關於波蘭西疆的最後定界，應待和會解決。

南斯拉夫

我們同意向鐵托元帥和蘇伯西奇博士建議：他們之間的協定，應立刻付諸實施，並應根據那個協定成立一個新政府。我們又建議：新政府一經成立，就應該聲明：（一）反法西斯民族解放大會應予以擴大，以容納沒有和敵人合作妥協的南斯拉夫最後一屆議會的議員，這樣子組成一個稱為臨時議會的團體；（二）反法西斯民族解放大會所通過的立法案，將提交憲政大會批准。

Liberation will be subject to subsequent ratification by a constituent assembly.

There was also a general review of other Balkan questions.

Meetings of Foreign Secretaries

Throughout the conference, besides the daily meetings of the heads of governments meetings of the Foreign Secretaries and their advisers have also been held daily. These meetings have proved of the utmost value and the conference agreed that a permanent machinery should be set up for regular consultation between the three Foreign Secretaries. They will, therefore, meet as often as may be necessary, probably about every three or four months. These meetings will be held in rotation in the three capitals, the first meeting to be held in London after the United Nations conference on world organization.

Unity for peace as for war

Our meeting here in the Crimea has reaffirmed our common determination to maintain and strengthen in the peace to come that unity of purpose and of action which has made victory possible and certain for the United Nations in this war. We believe that this is a sacred obligation which our governments

對於巴爾幹的其它問題，也已作了一般的檢討。

外長會商

在會議的全期間，除了各政府首長的日常會商外，並且每天由三國外長和他們的顧問另行會商，這些會商已證明具有無上的價值。這次會議已經同意：當設置永久的機構，以使三國外長間舉行經常諮商。所以他們於必要時可常常會商，大約每三四個月會晤一次。這些會談，將輪流在三國首都舉行，第一次會商定於聯合國關於世界安全組織會議後在倫敦舉行。

爲和平而團結正如爲戰爭而團結

我們在克里米亞這兒的會晤，已重申我們的共同決心，在今後的和平時期中，一定要保持并加強在這次戰爭中已使聯合國勝利成爲可能，並且確定無疑了的目的方面和行動方面的團結一致。我們相信這就是我們政府對於我們本國人民以及對全世界所有各國人民的一種

ows to our peoples and to all the peoples of the world.

Only with the continuing and growing cooperation and understanding among our three countries and among all the peace-loving nations can the highest aspiration of humanity be realized—a secure and lasting peace which will, in the words of the Atlantic Charter, “afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.”

Victory in this war and establishment of the proposed international organization will provide the greatest opportunity in all history to create in the years to come the essential sanctions of such a peace.

* * * * *

Simultaneous'y with their statement setting forth the military and political plans of their three countries, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin announced the following joint decision:

Repatriated prisoners of war

A comprehensive agreement was reached at the Crimea Conference providing detailed arrangements

神聖義務。

唯有我們三國之間以及一切愛好自由的各國之間，繼續增進的合作與了解，才能夠實現人類最崇高的志願——一輯安全而且持久的和平，用大西洋憲章的話來說，就是：『確保在所有一切土地上的所有一切人，都可以在不受恐懼，不虞缺乏的自由中度過一生。』

在這次戰爭中的勝利以及建議中的國際組織的建立，將提供一切歷史中最偉大的機會，能在今後年代中創造這一種和平的重要保證。

* * * * *

（羅斯福、邱吉爾、史達林三人共同簽署了另外一個聲明，與上列共同聲明同時發表，其全文如下：）

關於遣送戰俘國籍的聲明

克里米亞會議成立了一種概括的協定，對於目前侵入德國的盟軍所解放的英、蘇、美三國戰俘及平民的保

for the protection, maintenance and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilians of the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and the United States liberated by the Allied forces now invading Germany.

Under these arrangements each ally will provide food, clothing, medical attention and other needs for the nationals of the others until transport is available for their repatriation. In caring for British subjects and American citizens the Soviet Government will be assisted by British and American officers. Soviet officers will assist the British and American authorities in their task of caring for Soviet citizens liberated by the British and American forces during such time as they are on the continent of Europe or in the United Kingdom, awaiting transport to take them home.

We are pledged to give every assistance consistent with operational requirements to help to ensure that all these prisoners of war and civilians are speedily repatriated.

護，給養和遣送回籍等項，已規定詳細辦法。根據這種辦法，在遣送回籍的運輸問題解決以前，每個同盟國對於其他盟國國民的糧食、衣服、醫護和其他必需品應負供給之責。蘇聯政府照應英美國民時，將由英美官員予以協助。被英美軍隊解放的蘇聯國民，當他們在歐陸或聯合王國等候運輸工具時，英美當局照應他們的工作，將由蘇聯官員予以協助。

我們保證給予每一種配合執行上所需要的助力，以求全部戰俘和平民迅速遣送回籍。

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