

# THE BIG THREE of AMERICAN AID



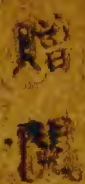
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目



1. 食糧  
FOOD



2. 棉花  
COTTON



3. 石油  
PETROLEUM

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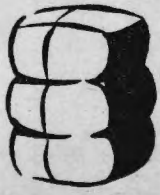
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美國經濟合作總署中國分署——一九四九年三月  
THE CHINA MISSION OF THE ECONOMIC  
COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

MARCH 1949

## 經濟合作署是什麼？

經濟合作署是美國人民的機構，受美國國會之命，担任幫助全世界的自由民族回復到生產方式的和平。它執行着全世界的美援計劃。

第二次大戰劇烈地磨折了和平生產利器的鋒銳，艱損的歲月，使人神疲力竭，工業生產形成癱瘓，交通系統阻斷，農地毀壞而被遺棄，數百萬的人民，流離失所，國際貿易中斷，外匯的存底削弱，循致國際貿易停頓，更增重了每一個國家許多內部的財政與社會問題。

為應付這種戰後混亂的世界問題起見，美國人民經由經合署從事於撥款興建或修理工廠及交通系統，或協助牠們的繼續經營；以供給初期資本來鼓勵國外貿易的流通；並幫助食糧與原料的增產。

經合署目前援助着十六個歐洲的國家，德國西部，中國及高麗。此項普及世界的龐大美援計劃的費用，是由美國納稅人爲了世界和平而負擔的。

## WHAT IS ECA?

The Economic Cooperation Administration is an agency of the American people, charged by the Congress of the U.S. with the task of helping the free peoples of the world back to the productive ways of peace. It administers the world-wide American-aid program.

The war severely blunted the cutting edges of the tools of peaceful productivity. Man himself was worn down by the exhausting years; industrial production was paralyzed; transportation systems were disrupted; agricultural lands were devastated and left fallow; millions of persons were displaced; international trade was interrupted; foreign exchange holdings were depleted, further disrupting international trade, which added to each nation's internal financial and social problems.

In meeting this world problem of post-war chaos, the American people have undertaken, through ECA, to finance building, renewal or to assist in the continued operation of industrial plants and communications systems; to encourage, through initial financing, the flow of foreign trade; and to help increase production of food and raw materials.

ECA is currently assisting 16 European nations, Western Germany, China and Korea. The cost of this gigantic program of American aid throughout the world is borne by the American tax-payer in the interests of world peace.

# I. 食糧

經合署支持食糧配售，對於中國人民有下列的利益。



- 一、 保證公允的食糧供應
- 二、 幫助安定社會秩序
- 三、 阻止囤積
- 四、 減少投機
- 五、 遏制糧價的上漲

# I. FOOD

ECA support of rationing has benefited the Chinese people in these ways:

1. ASSURED AN EQUITABLE SUPPLY OF FOOD
2. HELPED STABILIZE SOCIAL CONDITIONS
3. DISCOURAGED HOARDING
4. REDUCED SPECULATION
5. RESTRAINED RISE OF FOOD PRICES



美援米，小麥和麵粉幫助彌補中國食糧的缺乏。

AMERICAN-AID RICE, WHEAT AND FLOUR HAVE HELPED TO ALLEVIATE CHINA'S FOOD SHORTAGE.



經合署已經核准向國外採購價值六一,二一五,八〇〇美元的食糧。這項款項共計購米二五三,〇〇〇噸和麵粉一〇〇,三六二噸。

中國一向缺少食糧的,在戰前,中國每年進口穀類一百三十萬噸。

經合署的食糧支持着中國都市的食糧配售制度,那裏食糧的缺乏最是嚴重。大約百分之五十的配售食糧是經合署供給的。食糧配售對於中國人民有下列的利益:

(1) 在不分階級與政治的區別上,保證公允的食糧供應。配糧都市中利用這配售制度的人民,約佔全體百分之九十。

(2) 幫助穩定社會秩序。沒有配糧的都市像瀋陽和重慶,於一九四八年春發生了嚴重的搶米風潮。在同一時期,有配糧的都市便沒有這種情形。一九四八年十一月,上海和南京兩地因為中國政府採辦食糧困難,以致配售中斷的時候,兩市的社會情形便極度不安,搶米風潮因此發生。後來洋米和經合署所借港米一萬噸趕運到滬的消息,便使兩市緊張的局勢安靜下來。

(3) 由保證定期供給人民最低限度的食糧需要來阻止食糧的囤積。

(4) 減少食糧市場的投機。配糧都市人民需要的米或麵粉的三分之二,是由配售制度供給的,分配的機構,受到嚴格的管制,以防止食糧流入黑市。

(5) 過制糧價的上漲。配售是少數都市中有限的舉措,它不可能抵銷造成通貨膨脹的龐大軍事與經濟的因素,而阻止物價的繼續上揚。可是由於保證給與人民增多的米與麵粉,它自然而然的緩和此項物價的激漲了。拿上海各種物價來講,米價的季節性的上漲,平均較之戰前漲率為低,多半是因為有利於農情報告和配糧的計劃。汕頭的例子很生動的說明配售對於都市米價所能發生的影響。該市在舉辦配售以前,不但米價是全國之冠,而且面臨飢饉的邊緣。在實行配售以後,米價降落百分之五十強,並且適當的口糧的分配,得到了保證。

食糧配售在中國有益的效果及其確實的需要,可於公眾對於這計劃熱烈的支持上觀之。

一般俱認為食糧配售,是在中國民族史上一個最嚴重的時期內,一種維持社會和經濟安定的有力因素。

# FOOD

ECA has authorized the overseas purchase of US\$61,115,803 worth of food. These authorizations total 253,000 tons of rice and 100,362 tons of flour.

China has a traditional food shortage. Before the war, China imported 1,300,000 tons of cereals annually.

ECA food has supported the rationing programs in Chinese cities, where food deficits are most critical. About

50 per cent of rationed food has been supplied by ECA. Rationing has benefited the Chinese people in these ways:

(1) Assured an equitable supply of food, with no political or class discrimination. Approximately 90 per cent of the populace in ration cities have utilized the rationing program.

(2) Helped stabilize social conditions. Cities without rationing, such as Ningpo and Chungking, experienced serious rice riots in the Spring of 1948. During the same period, cities with rationing programs experienced no rioting. When the rationing program broke down in Nanking and Shanghai during November 1948, because of the Chinese Government's difficulty in procuring its share of rationing stocks, social unrest became critical in those cities and rioting occurred. News that rice was being rushed to Shanghai, including 10,000 tons borrowed from Hongkong by ECA, eased unrest in both Shanghai and Nanking.

(3) Discouraged hoarding by ensuring a regular supply of food to meet the people's minimum cereal requirements.

(4) Reduced the field for speculation with the people's food supplies. Two-thirds of each person's rice or flour needs in the rationing cities is provided through the rationing program, with the source of distribution strictly controlled to prevent supplies from reaching black markets.

(5) Restrained inflation of food prices. Rationing is a limited operation in a few large cities. It could not possibly arrest rising prices by offsetting the tremendous military and economic factors contributing to inflation in China. However, by assuring sufficient supplies of rice and flour for the people, rationing has naturally mitigated the rising cost of those commodities. Rice prices in terms of all prices in Shanghai appear to be seasonally rising less than the prewar average, mainly because of favorable crop reports and the rationing program. The case of Swatow vividly exemplifies the effect rationing can have on a city's rice price and social conditions. Before rationing, the price of rice in Swatow was the highest in China, and Swatow was faced with starvation. After Swatow rationing began, the price of rice dropped more than 50 per cent and an adequate per capita distribution was assured.

The beneficial effect and the real need for rationing in China have been emphasized by the overwhelming public support of the program.

It is generally recognized that rationing continues as a potent factor in the maintenance of social and economic stability during one of the most critical periods in the nation's history.



## II. 棉花

關於美援棉花的幾點簡單

事實：

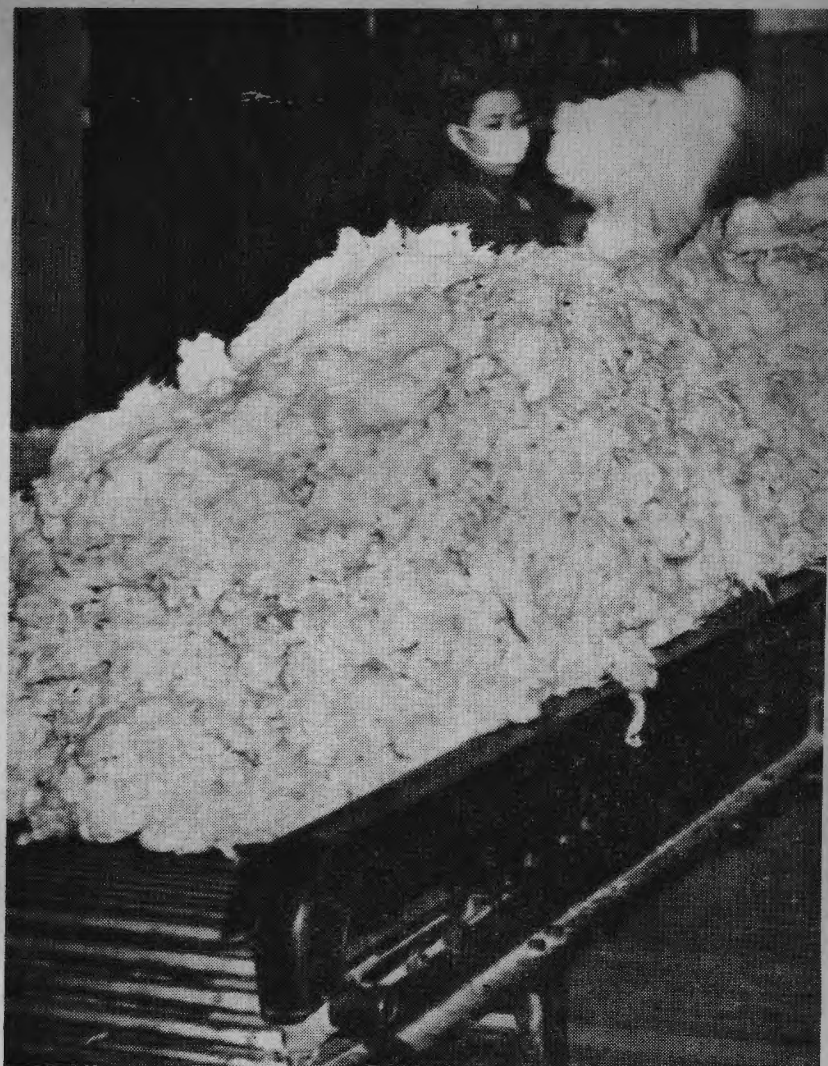
- 一、 三九六, 〇〇〇包美國原棉
- 二、 每包原棉給予一個紗廠工人三百三十個鐘點的生產工作
- 三、 二十萬人受雇於中國紡織工業
- 四、 給予中國人民更多的布匹來做衣服
- 五、 替中國收回外匯

## II. COTTON

Brief facts about American-Aid cotton:

1. 396,000 BALES OF U.S. RAW COTTON
2. EACH BALE REPRESENTS 330 HOURS OF GAINFUL LABOR FOR ONE MILL WORKER
3. 200,000 PEOPLE WORK IN CHINA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY
4. MORE COTTON CLOTH FOR CHINESE CLOTHING
5. A RETURN OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR CHINA





美援原棉增加了中國工人的工作，中國人民的衣著，和中國國家的外匯。

AMERICAN-AID RAW COTTON HAS MEANT EXTRA JOBS FOR CHINESE WORKERS, EXTRA CLOTHING FOR THE CHINESE PEOPLE, AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR THE CHINESE NATION.

# 棉花



經合署已經撥款六九,七九〇,〇〇〇美元,採購三九六,〇〇〇包棉花

給中國最大的實業——紡織工業。這項工業直接雇用了二十萬工人。經合署的棉花使紗廠保持着一種生產率,那是在

其他的情形下所不可能的。美棉使紡織工人獲得更多的工作和工資,並且使其他無數間接依賴紡織生產的

中國工人——碼頭工人,卡車司機,船夫,鐵路員工,商人等等——獲得更多的工資。用經合署的棉花做成的

棉布和棉紗在中國國內出售,使中國人民得到更多的布匹。或則此項棉布運銷國外,增加中國的外匯,拿來購買更多的原棉。這種週轉資金幫助這數多的人民

依賴為生的紗廠繼續工作着。經合署三九六,〇〇〇包棉花的每一包給予一個紡織工人三百三十小時的工作。換一句話說,便是每一包美棉使三十三個工人獲

得十小時的工作。

## COTTON

ECA has spent US\$69,790,000 for 396,000 bales of cotton for China's textile industry, the nation's largest industrial undertaking. This industry directly employs 200,000 workers. ECA cotton has kept the mills operating at a rate which otherwise would not have been possible. This has meant more jobs and pay for textile workers and hundreds of thousands



這是橫渡太平洋帶來經合署棉花給中國的四十四艘貨輪之一。

**THIS IS ONE OF 44 TRANS-OCEAN FREIGHTERS WHICH HAVE DELIVERED COTTON TO CHINA FOR ECA.**

of other Chinese workers indirectly dependent on textile production—dock workers, truck drivers, river boatmen, trainmen, merchants, etc. Cloth and yarn made from ECA cotton are sold in China, which means more cotton cloth for the Chinese people; or the cloth is exported which makes available to China more foreign exchange to purchase more raw cotton. This revolving fund helps to perpetuate the operation of the mills on which so many people are dependent. Each of ECA's 396,000 bales of cotton gives 330 hours of employment to one textile worker, or 10 hours of employment to 33 workers.

### III. 石油



經合署正在撥款採購價值三千六百萬美元的石油產品給予中國。

經合署供給着中國五十八個城市中發電用的全部燃料油。在其中的三十一個城市裏，電力用爲工廠的原動力，這些工廠雇有着成千成萬的工人和給養着無數的人民。

數百萬的農家，用着美援火油點亮它們的燈。

中國的輪船，飛機和公共汽車也都依賴美援燃料來發動。

僅在江浙兩省內，美援燃料推動着二二二六個碾米和榨油廠。

### III. PETROLEUM

ECA is financing U.S.\$36,000,000 worth of petroleum products for China.

ECA is furnishing all the fuel oil to run power plants in 58 Chinese cities. In 31 of these cities the power supplied operates factories employing hundreds of thousands of workers and supporting millions of people.

Millions of rural homes are lighted by American-Aid kerosene.

Chinese ships, airlines and buslines operate on American-Aid fuel.

In Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces alone, American-Aid fuel runs 2,226 rice and vegetable-oil mills.



這所龐大的上海發電廠(上圖)用的是美援燃料。它非但給予工人工作，並且供給交通，電燈，電熱和烹飪的用電。

THE GIANT SHANGHAI POWER PLANT (ABOVE) USES AMERICAN-AID FUEL. IT'S POWER MEANS JOBS FOR WORKERS, AS WELL AS POWER FOR TRANSPORTATION, LIGHT, HEATING AND COOKING.

適合暑燃料供應下列城市的電力廠

一	上海	浙江温州
二	上海浦東	浙江奉化
三	江蘇吳江	浙江定海舟山
四	江蘇崑山	浙江紹興
五	江蘇江陰	浙江硤石
六	江蘇天生港	浙江平湖
七	江蘇無錫	浙江杭州
八	江蘇崑山千墩鎮	安徽屯溪
九	江蘇常熟	福建泉州
十	江蘇宜興	湖北漢口
一一	江蘇太倉	廣州
一二	江蘇如皋	江蘇青浦章練塘
一三	江蘇鎮江	江蘇松江泗涇
一四	江蘇淞江	江蘇松江朱涇
一五	浙江吳興南潯鎮	浙江海鹽
一六	浙江金華	江蘇青浦朱家角
一七	浙江蘭谿	江蘇宜興張渚
一八	浙江甯波	江蘇吳江角直鎮
一九	浙江嘉興	江蘇金壇
二〇	浙江吳興	

ECA FUEL OPERATES POWER PLANTS IN THESE CITIES:

1.	Shanghai	30.	Hankow, Hupeh.
2.	Pootung, Shanghai.	31.	Canton.
3.	Wukiang, Kiangsu.	32.	Chang-hien-tang, Tsingpu, Kiangsu.
4.	Kunshan, Kiangsu.	33.	Zee-chien, Sungkiang, Kiangsu.
5.	Kiangyung, Kiangsu.	34.	Chuehni, Sungkiang, Kiangsu.
6.	Tiensunkong, Kiangsu.	35.	Haiyen, Chekiang.
7.	Wush, Kiangsu.	36.	Chakau, Tsingpu, Kiangsu.
8.	Chientunchen, Kunshan.	37.	Changtsu, I-hsing, Kiangsu.
9.	Changsu, Kiangsu.	38.	Lotuh, Wukiang, Kiangsu.
10.	I-hsing, Kiangsu.	39.	Kintang, Kiangsu.
11.	Taisang, Kiangsu.	40.	Li-yang, Kiangsu.
12.	Jukso, Kiangsu.	41.	Shachi, Tai-tsang, Kiangsu.
13.	Chinkiang, Kiangsu.	42.	Yangkuachen, Kiangyin, Kiangsu.
14.	Sungkiang, Kiangsu.	43.	Tsaichiao, Chenghai, Chekiang.
15.	Nanzinchen, Wuhsing, Chekiang.	44.	Linghai, Chekiang.
16.	Kinghwa, Chekiang.	45.	Hainin, Chekiang.
17.	Lanchi, Chekiang.	46.	Yu-yao, Chekiang.
18.	Ningpo, Chekiang.	47.	Wulin, Chekiang.
19.	Kashin, Chekiang.	48.	Luntsien, Chekiang.
20.	Wuhsh, Chekiang.	49.	Nante, Chekiang.
21.	Wenchow, Chekiang.	50.	Yanhwachen, Hainin, Chekiang.
22.	Fenghwa, Chekiang.	51.	Shenkamen, Tinha, Chekiang.
23.	Chowshang, Tinha, Chekiang.	52.	Kashan, Chekiang.
24.	Shaoshing, Chekiang.	53.	Shaoshan, Chekiang.
25.	Heizai, Chekiang.	54.	Haimen, Chekiang.
26.	Pingnu, Chekiang.	55.	Tonshang, Chekiang.
27.	Hangchow, Chekiang.	56.	Tsonteh, Chekiang.
28.	Tunchi, Anhui.	57.	Chuki, Chekiang.
29.	Tsienchow, Fukien.	58.	Wenling, Chekiang.

# 經合署燃料供應下列城市內的公共汽車

- |      |         |
|------|---------|
| 一、廣州 | 九、杭州    |
| 二、上海 | 十、成都    |
| 三、漢口 | 十一、貴陽   |
| 四、重慶 | 十二、桂林   |
| 五、廈門 | 十三、南昌   |
| 六、昆明 | 十四、福州   |
| 七、汕頭 | 十五、新疆迪化 |
| 八、南京 | 十六、甯波   |

## ECA FUEL OPERATES BUSES IN THESE CITIES:

- |              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Canton    | 9. Hangchow                  |
| 2. Shanghai  | 10. Chengtu                  |
| 3. Hankow    | 11. Kweiyang                 |
| 4. Chungking | 12. Kweilin                  |
| 5. Amoy      | 13. Nanchang                 |
| 6. Kunming   | 14. Fochow                   |
| 7. Swatow    | 15. Tihwa, Sinkiang Province |
| 8. Nanking   | 16. Ningpo                   |

## 經合署援華的背景

「經合署在中國的計劃，不過是美國在努力穩定戰後世界經濟上整個計劃的一小部分。」

美國在這一方面努力的情緒，曾經有一位經合署高級官員表示過，他說：「美國要協助自由世界，使成爲自給自足，然後回去從事於它本身的事業。經合署的各分署越早完成他們的任務，那末他們越早可以回去，美國人民也要越加感覺欣慰。」

以經濟援助世界走上和平道路的觀念，是一九四七年六月五日馬歇爾在哈佛大學十分鐘演說裏第一次透露的。

那時馬歇爾將軍是美國國務卿，他說：美國企圖復興世界經濟，並且創造一個可容自由制度存在的政治和社會的環境。

在一九四八年援華法案中，美國會爲上述美國援華非常撥款的理由聽見，曾經說：

「美國國會於中間密切之經濟及其他關係，並鑒於因戰爭而引起之破裂，初不能因國界而遏止，甚感中國現局危及永久和平之建立、美國之一般福利與國家利益、暨聯合國目標之完成。美國國會認爲在中國國內個人自由原則、自由制度、及真正獨立之進一步的演化，大部份有待於一個強盛而民主的政府之繼續發展，俾樹立健全的經濟情況及穩定的國際經濟關係之基礎。美國鑒於國內有廣大而不受商業障礙的市場存在所享到的利益，並深信中國亦能獲得同樣的利益，用特宣佈美國人民之政策厥爲鼓勵中華民國及其人民共同不斷努力，俾能取得全世界永久和平及繁榮所必需的中國內和平及經濟安定。並更宣佈美國人民之政策，爲鼓勵中華民國經由自助與合作之援助方案，在維持其真正獨立與主權完整並持續及增強個人自由制度進行上之一切努力。」



# THE BACKGROUN OF ECA CHINA ASSISTANCE

The ECA program in China has been only one small segment of ECA assistance to the world in America's effort to help stabilize the world's war-torn economy.

The mood of America, in this effort, was well expressed by a high ECA official when he said:

"The United States wants to help the free world become self-sustaining and then go home and tend to its own business. The sooner the various ECA Missions can push their Aid programs through, the sooner they will be able to go home. And the happier the American people will be."

The concept of assisting the world back into the ways of peace, through economic assistance, was first expressed by General George C. Marshall in a 10-minute talk at Harvard University on June 5, 1947.

General Marshall, when U.S. Secretary of State, said that the U.S. sought the revival of a working economy for the world and the creation of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist.

The American Congress said in the China Aid Act of 1948:

"Recognizing the intimate economic and other relationships between the United States and China, and recognizing that disruption following in the wake of war is not contained by national frontiers, the Congress finds that the existing situation in China endangers the establishment of lasting peace, the general welfare and national interest of the United States, and the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations. It is the sense of the Congress that the further evolution in China of principles of individual liberty, free institutions, and genuine independence rests largely upon the continuing development of a strong and democratic national government as the basis for the establishment of sound economic conditions and for stable international economic relationships. Mindful of the advantages which the United States has enjoyed through the existence of a large domestic market with no internal trade barriers, and believing that similar advantages can accrue to China, it is declared to be the policy of the people of the United States to encourage the Republic of China and its people to exert sustained common efforts which will speedily achieve the internal peace and economic stability in China which are essential for lasting peace and prosperity in the world. It is further declared to be the policy of the people of the United States to encourage the genuine independence and the administrative efforts to maintain the integrity of China, and to sustain and strengthen principles of individual liberty and free institutions in China through a program of assistance based on self-help and cooperation."



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