

波茨坦協定

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THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT

Text of the agreements made at the
Berlin (Potsdam) Conference between
President Truman, Prime Minister
Attlee and Generalissimo Stalin.

Chinese and English texts

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THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT

The Berlin conference of the three heads of government of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., and U.K., which took place from July 17 to Aug. 2, 1945, came to the following conclusions:

A. The conference reached the following agreement for the establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers to do the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements:

I. Establishment Of A Council Of Foreign Ministers

(1)

There shall be established a Council composed of the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, France and the United States.

(2)

(I) The Council shall normally meet in London, which shall be the permanent seat of the joint secretariat which the Council will form. Each of the Foreign Ministers will be accompanied by a high-ranking deputy, duly authorized to carry on the work of the Council in the absence of his Foreign Minister, and by a small staff of technical advisers.

(II) The first meeting of the Council shall be held in London not later than Sept. 1, 1945. Meetings may be held by common agreement in other capitals as may be agreed from time to time.

(3)

(I) As its immediate important task the Council shall be authorized to draw up, with a view to their submission to the United Nations, treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, and to propose settlements

of territorial questions outstanding on the termination of the war in Europe. The Council shall be utilized for the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany to be accepted by the Government of Germany when a Government adequate for the purpose is established.

(II) For the discharge of each of these tasks the Council will be composed of the members representing those states which were signatory to the terms of surrender imposed upon the enemy state concerned. For the purpose of the peace settlement for Italy, France shall be regarded as a signatory to the terms of surrender for Italy. Other members will be invited to participate when matters directly concerning them are under discussion.

(III) Other matters may from time to time be referred to the Council by agreement between the member Governments.

(4)

(I) Whenever the Council is considering a question of direct interest to a state not represented thereon, such state should be invited to send representatives to participate in the discussion and study of that question.

(II) The Council may adapt its procedure to the particular problems under consideration. In some cases it may hold its own preliminary discussions prior to the participation of other interested states. In other cases, the Council may convoke a formal conference of the state chiefly interested in seeking a solution of the particular problem.

B. It was agreed that the three Governments should each address an identical invitation to the Governments of China and France to adopt this text and to join in establishing the Council. The text of the approved invitation was as follows:

Council of Foreign Ministers draft for identical invitation to be sent separately by each of the three Governments to the Governments of China and France.

The Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and the U.S.S.R. consider it necessary to begin without delay the essential preparatory work upon the peace settlements in Europe. To this end they are agreed that

there should be established a Council of the Foreign Ministers of the five great powers to prepare treaties of peace with the European enemy states, for submission to the United Nations. The Council would also be empowered to propose settlements of outstanding territorial questions in Europe and to consider such other matters as member Governments might agree to refer to it.

The text adopted by the Three Governments is as follows:

"In agreement with the Governments of the United States, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and U.S.S.R., the United States Government, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Government extend a cordial invitation to the Government of China (France) to adopt the text quoted above and to join in setting up the Council. His Majesty's Government, the United States Government, the Soviet Government attach much importance to the participation of the Chinese Government (French Government) in the proposed arrangements and they hope to receive an early and favorable reply to this invitation."

C. It was understood that the establishment of the Council of Foreign Ministers for the specific purposes named in the text would be without prejudice to the agreement of the Crimea Conference that there should be periodical consultation between the Foreign Secretaries of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

D. The conference also considered the position of the European Advisory Commission in the light of the agreement to establish the Council of Foreign Ministers. It was noted with satisfaction that the Commission had ably discharged its principal tasks by the recommendations that it had furnished for the terms of surrender for Germany, for the zones of occupation in Germany and Austria and for the inter-Allied control machinery in those countries. It was felt that further work of a detailed character for the coordination of Allied policy for the control of Germany and Austria would in future fall within the competence of

the Control Council at Berlin and the Allied Commission at Vienna. Accordingly, it was agreed to recommend that the European Advisory Commission be dissolved.

II. The Principles To Govern The Treatment Of Germany In The Initial Control Period

A. Political Principles.

(1)

In accordance with the agreement on control machinery in Germany, supreme authority in Germany is exercised, on instructions from their respective Governments, by the commanders in chief of the armed forces of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the French Republic, each in his own zone of occupation, and also jointly, in matters affecting Germany as a whole, in their capacity as members of the Control Council.

(2)

So far as is practicable, there shall be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany.

(3)

The purposes of the occupation of Germany by which the Control Council shall be guided are:

- (I) The complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production. To these ends:
 - (a) All German land, naval and air forces, the SS, SA, SD and Gestapo, with all their organizations, staffs and institutions, including the general staff, the officers' corps, reserve corps, military schools, war veterans organizations and all other military and semi-military organizations, together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany, shall be completely and finally abolished in such manner as permanently to prevent the revival or re-organization of German militarism and Nazism;

(b) All arms, ammunition and implements of war and all specialized facilities for their production shall be held at the disposal of the Allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all aircraft and all arms, ammunition and implements of war shall be prevented.

(II) To convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, since their own ruthless warfare and the fanatical Nazi resistance have destroyed German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

(III) To destroy the National Socialist party and its affiliated and supervised organizations, to dissolve all Nazi institutions, to insure that they are not revived in any form and to prevent all Nazi and militarist activity or propaganda.

(IV) To prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and for eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany.

(4)

All Nazi laws which provide the basis of the Hitler regime or established discriminations on grounds of race, creed or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, shall be tolerated.

(5)

War criminals and those who have participated in planning or carrying out Nazi enterprises involving or resulting in atrocities or war crimes shall be arrested and brought to judgment. Nazi leaders, influential Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations and institutions and any other persons dangerous to the occupation or its objectives shall be arrested and interned.

(6)

All members of the Nazi party who have been more than nominal participants in its activities and all other persons hostile to Allied purposes shall be removed from

public and semi-public office and from positions of responsibility in important private undertakings. Such persons shall be replaced by persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany.

(7)

German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate Nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas.

(8)

The judicial system will be reorganized in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality or religion.

(9)

The administration in Germany should be directed toward the decentralization of the political structure and the development of local responsibility. To this end:

(I) Local self-government shall be restored throughout Germany on democratic principles and in particular through elective councils as rapidly as is consistent with military security and the purposes of military occupation;

(II) All democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany;

(III) Representative and elective principles shall be introduced into regional, provincial and state (Land) administration as rapidly as may be justified by the successful application of these principles in local self-government;

(IV) For the time being, no central German Government shall be established. Notwithstanding this, however, certain essential central German administrative departments, headed by state secretaries shall be established, particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. Such departments will act under the direction of the Control Council.

(10)

Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, freedom of speech, press and religion shall be permitted, and religious institutions shall be respected. Subject likewise to the maintenance of military security, the formation of free trade unions shall be permitted.

B. Economic principles:

(11)

In order to eliminate Germany's war potential, the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war as well as all types of aircraft and sea-going ships shall be prohibited and prevented. Production of metals, chemicals, machinery and other items that are directly necessary to a war economy shall be rigidly controlled and restricted to Germany's approved post-war peacetime needs to meet the objectives stated in Paragraph 15. Productive capacity not needed for permitted production shall be removed in accordance with the reparations plan recommended by the Allied Commission on reparations and approved by the Governments concerned, or if not removed, shall be destroyed.

(12)

At the earliest practicable date, the German economy shall be decentralized for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements.

(13)

In organizing the German economy, primary emphasis shall be given to the development of agriculture and peaceful domestic industries.

(14)

During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end, common policies shall be established in regard to:

- (a) Mining and industrial production and its allocation;
- (b) Agriculture, forestry and fishing;

- (c) Wages, prices and rationing;
- (d) Import and export programs for Germany as a whole;
- (e) Currency and banking, central taxation and customs;
- (f) Reparation and removal of industrial war potential;
- (g) Transportation and communications.

In applying these policies, account shall be taken, where appropriate, of varying local conditions.

(15)

Allied controls shall be imposed upon the German economy, but only to the extent necessary:

- (a) To carry out programs of industrial disarmament, demilitarization, of reparations and of approved exports and imports.
- (b) To assure the production and maintenance of goods and services required to meet the needs of the occupying forces and displaced persons in Germany and essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of the standards of living of European countries. (European countries means all European countries excluding the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R.)
- (c) To insure in the manner determined by the Central Council the equitable distribution of essential commodities between the several zones so as to produce a balanced economy throughout Germany and reduce the need for imports.
- (d) To control German industry and all economic and financial international transactions, including exports and imports, with the aim of preventing Germany from developing a war potential and of achieving the other objectives named herein.
- (e) To control all German public and private scientific bodies, research and experimental institutions, laboratories, etc., connected with economic activities.

(16)

In the imposition and maintenance of economic controls established by the Control Council, German administrative machinery shall be created and the German authorities

shall be required to the fullest extent practicable to provide and assume administration of such controls. Thus it should be brought home to the German people that the responsibility for the administration of such controls and any breakdown in these controls will rest with themselves. Any German controls which may run counter to the objectives of occupation will be prohibited.

(17)

Measures shall be promptly taken:

- (a) To effect essential repair of transport;
- (b) To enlarge coal production;
- (c) To maximize agricultural output; and
- (d) To effect emergency repair of housing and essential utilities.

(18)

Appropriate steps shall be taken by the Control Council to exercise control and the power of disposition over German-owned external assets not already under the control of United Nations which have taken part in the war against Germany.

(19)

Payment of reparations should leave enough resources to enable the German people to subsist without external assistance. In working out the economic balance of Germany, the necessary means must be provided to pay for imports approved by the Control Council in Germany. The proceeds of exports from current production and stocks shall be available in the first place for payment for such imports.

The above clause will not apply to the equipment and products referred to in Paragraphs 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the reparations agreement.

III. Reparations From Germany

(1)

Reparation claims of the U.S.S.R. shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the U.S.S.R. and from appropriate German external assets.

(2)

The U.S.S.R. undertakes to settle the reparation claims of Poland from its own share of reparations.

(3)

The reparation claims of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries entitled to reparations shall be met from the Western zones and from appropriate German external assets.

(4)

In addition to the reparations to be taken by the-U.S.S.R. from its own zone of occupation, the U.S.S.R. shall receive additionally from the Western zones:

- (a) 15 percent of such usable and complete industrial capital equipment, in the first place from the metallurgical, chemical and machine manufacturing industries, as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western zones of Germany, in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products and such other commodities as may be agreed upon.
- (b) 10 percent of such industrial capital equipment as is unnecessary for the German peace economy and should be removed from the Western zones, to be transferred to the Soviet Government on reparations account without payment or exchange of any kind in return.

Removals of equipment as provided in (a) and (b) above shall be made simultaneously.

(5)

The amount of equipment to be removed from the Western zones on account of reparations must be determined within six months from now at the latest.

(6)

Removals of industrial capital equipment shall begin as soon as possible and shall be completed within two years from the determination specified in Paragraph 5. The delivery of products covered by 4 (a) above shall begin as soon as possible and shall be made by the U.S.S.R. in agreed

installments within five years of the date hereof. The determination of the amount and character of the industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peace economy and therefore available for reparation shall be made by the Control Council under policies fixed by the Allied Commission on Reparations, with the participation of France, subject to the final approval of the zone commander in the zone from which the equipment is to be removed.

(7)

Prior to the fixing of the total amount of equipment subject to removal, advance deliveries shall be made in respect to such equipment as will be determined to be eligible for delivery in accordance with the procedure set forth in the last sentence of Paragraph 6.

(8)

The Soviet Government renounces all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the Western zones of Germany as well as to German foreign assets in all countries except those specified in Paragraph 9 below.

(9)

The Governments of the U. K. and U. S. A. renounce all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the Eastern zone of occupation in Germany, as well as to German foreign assets in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania and eastern Austria.

(10)

The Soviet Government makes no claims to gold captured by the Allied troops in Germany.

IV. Disposal Of The German Navy And Merchant Marine

A. The following principles for the distribution of the German Navy were agreed:

(1)

The total strength of the German surface navy, excluding ships sunk and those taken over from Allied nations,

but including ships under construction or repair, shall be divided equally among the U. S. S. R., U. K., and U. S. A.

(2)

Ships under construction or repair mean those ships whose construction or repair may be completed within three to six months, according to the type of ship. Whether such ships under construction or repair shall be complete or repaired shall be determined by the technical commission appointed by the three powers and referred to below, subject to the principle that their completion or repair must be achieved within the time limits above provided, without any increase of skilled employment in the German shipyards and without permitting the reopening of any German shipbuilding or connected industries. Completion date means the date when a ship is able to go out on its first trip, or, under peacetime standards, would refer to the customary date of delivery by shipyard to the government.

(3)

The larger part of the German submarine fleet shall be sunk. Not more than thirty submarines shall be preserved and divided equally between the U. S. S. R., U. K. and U. S. A. for experimental and technical purposes.

(4)

All stocks of armament, ammunition and supplies of the German Navy appertaining to the vessels transferred pursuant to Paragraphs 1 and 3 hereof shall be handed over to the respective powers receiving such ships.

(5)

The three Governments agree to constitute a tripartite naval commission comprising two representatives for each Government, accompanied by the requisite staff, to submit agreed recommendations to the three Governments for the allocation of specific German warships and to handle other detailed matters arising out of the agreement between the three Governments regarding the German fleet. The commission will hold its first meeting not later than 15 Aug.

1945, in Berlin, which shall be its headquarters. Each delegation on the commission will have the right on the basis of reciprocity to inspect German warships wherever they may be located.

(6)

The three Governments agreed that transfers, including those of ships under construction and repair, shall be completed as soon as possible, but not later than 15 Feb., 1946. The commission will submit fortnightly reports, including proposals for the progressive allocation of the vessels when agreed by the commission.

B. The following principles for the distribution of the German merchant marine were agreed:

(1)

The German merchant marine, surrendered to the three powers and wherever located, shall be divided equally among the U.S.S.R., the U. K. and the U. S. A. The actual transfers of the ships to the respective countries shall take place as soon as practicable after the end of the war against Japan. The United Kingdom and the United States will provide out of their shares of the surrendered German merchant ships appropriate amounts for other allied states whose merchant marines have suffered heavy losses in the common cause against Germany, except that the Soviet Union shall provide out of its share for Poland.

(2)

The allocation, manning and operation of these ships during the Japanese war period shall fall under the cognizance and authority of the combined shipping adjustment board and the United Maritime Authority.

(3)

While actual transfer of the ships shall be delayed until after the end of the war with Japan, a tripartite shipping commission shall inventory and value all available ships and recommend a specific distribution in accordance with Paragraph 1.

(4)

German inland and coastal ships determined to be necessary to the maintenance of the basic German peace economy by the Allied Control Council of Germany shall not be included in the shipping pool thus divided among the three powers.

(5)

The three Governments agree to constitute a tripartite merchant marine commission comprising two representatives for each Government, accompanied by the requisite staff, to submit agreed recommendations to the three Governments for the allocation of specific German merchant ships and to handle other detailed matters arising out of the agreement between the three Governments regarding the German merchant ships. The commission will hold its first meeting not later than Sept. 1, 1945, in Berlin, which shall be its headquarters. Each delegation on the commission will have the right on the basis of reciprocity to inspect the German merchant ships wherever they may be located.

V. City Of Koenigsberg And The Adjacent Area

The conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government to the effect that, pending the final determination of territorial questions at the peace settlement, the section of the western frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is adjacent to the Baltic Sea should pass from a point on the eastern shore of the Bay of Danzig to the east, north of Braunsberg-Goldap, to the meeting point of the frontiers of Lithuania, the Polish Republic and East Prussia.

The conference has agreed in principle to the proposal of the Soviet Government concerning the ultimate transfer to the Soviet Union of the City of Koenigsberg and the area adjacent to it as described above, subject to expert examination of the actual frontier.

The President of the United States and the British Prime Minister have declared that they will support the proposal of the conference at the forthcoming peace settlement.

VI. War Criminals

The three Governments have taken note of the discussions which have been proceeding in recent weeks in London between British, United States, Soviet and French representatives with a view to reaching agreement on the methods of trial of these major war criminals whose crimes under the Moscow declaration of October, 1943, have no particular geographical localization. The three Governments reaffirm their intention to bring these criminals to swift and sure justice. They hope that the negotiations in London will result in speedy agreement being reached for this purpose, and they regard it as a matter of great importance that the trial of these major criminals should begin at the earliest possible date. The first list of defendants will be published before 1 September.

VII. Austria

The conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government on the extension of the authority of the Austrian Provisional Government to all of Austria. The three Governments agreed that they were prepared to examine this question after the entry of the British and American forces into the City of Vienna.

It was agreed that reparations should not be exacted from Austria.

VIII. Poland

A. Declaration:

We have taken note with pleasure of the agreement reached among representative Poles from Poland and abroad which has made possible the formation, in accordance with the decisions reached at the Crimea Conference, of a Polish Provisional Government of National Unity recognized by the three powers. The establishment by the British and United States Governments of diplomatic relations with the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity has resulted in the withdrawal of their recognition from the former Polish Government in London, which no longer exists.

The British and United States Governments have taken measures to protect the interest of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity as the recognized Government of the Polish state in the property belonging to the Polish state located in their territories and under their control, whatever the form of this property may be. They have further taken measures to prevent alienation to third parties of such property. All proper facilities will be given to the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity for the exercise of the ordinary legal remedies for the recovery of any property belonging to the Polish state which may have been wrongfully alienated.

The three powers are anxious to assist the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in facilitating the return to Poland as soon as practicable of all Poles abroad who wish to go including members of the Polish armed forces and the merchant marine. They expect that those Poles who return home shall be accorded personal and property rights on the same basis as all Polish citizens.

The three powers note that the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, in accordance with the decisions of the Crimea Conference, has agreed to the holding of free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot, in which all democratic and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates, and that representatives of the Allied press shall enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the elections.

In conformity with the agreement on Poland reached at the Crimea Conference, the three heads of Government have sought the opinion of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in regard to the accession of territory in the north and west which Poland should receive. The President of the National Council of Poland and members of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity have been received at the conference and have fully presented their views. The three heads of Government reaffirm their opinion that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement.

The three heads of Government agree that, pending the final determination of Poland's western frontier, the former German territories east of a line running from the Baltic Sea immediately west of Swinemuende, and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the Western Neisse River and along the Western Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier, including that portion of East Prussia not placed under the administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the understanding reached at this conference and including the area of the former Free City of Danzig, shall be under the administration of the Polish state and for such purposes should not be considered as part of the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany.

IX. Conclusion Of Peace Treaties And Admission To The United Nations Organization

The three Governments consider it desirable that the present anomalous position of Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania should be terminated by the conclusion of peace treaties. They trust that the other interested Allied Governments will share these views.

For their part, the three Governments have included the preparation for a peace treaty for Italy at the first among the immediate important tasks to be undertaken by the new Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy was the first of the Axis powers to break with Germany, to whose defeat she has made a material contribution, and has now joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan. Italy has freed herself from the Fascist regime and is making good progress toward re-establishment of a democratic government and institutions. The conclusion of such a peace treaty with a recognized and democratic Italian Government will make it possible for the three Governments to fulfill their desire to support an application from Italy for membership of the United Nations.

The three Governments have also charged the Council of Foreign Ministers with the task of preparing peace treaties for Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania. The conclusion of peace treaties with recognized democratic governments in these states will also enable the three Gov-

ernments to support applications from them for membership of the United Nations. The three Governments agree to examine each separately in the near future, in the light of the conditions then prevailing, the establishment of diplomatic relations with Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary to the extent possible prior to the conclusion of peace treaties with those countries.

The three Governments have no doubt that in view of the changed conditions resulting from the termination of the war in Europe, representatives of the Allied press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

As regards the admission of other states into the United Nations organization, Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations declares that:

"1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states who accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

"2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council."

The three Governments, so far as they are concerned, will support applications for membership from those states which have remained neutral during the war and which fulfill the qualifications set out above.

The three Governments feel bound, however, to make it clear that they, for their part, would not favor any application for membership put forward by the present Spanish Government, which, having been founded with the support of the Axis powers, does not, in view of its origins, its nature, its record and its close association with the aggressor states, possess the qualifications necessary to justify such membership.

X. Territorial Trusteeship

The conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government on the question of trusteeship territories as defined

in the decision of the Crimea Conference and in the Charter of the United Nations organization.

After an exchange of views on this question, it was decided that the disposition of any former Italian colonial territories was one to be decided in connection with the preparation of a peace treaty for Italy and that the question of Italian colonial territory would be considered by the September Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

The three Governments took note that the Soviet representatives on the Allied Control Commissions in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary have communicated to their United Kingdom and United States colleagues proposals for improving the work of the Control Commissions, now that hostilities in Europe have ceased.

XI. Revised Allied Control Commission Procedure In Rumania, Bulgaria And Hungary

The three Governments agreed that the revision of the procedures of the Allied Control Commissions in these countries would now be undertaken, taking into account the interests and responsibilities of the three Governments which together presented the terms of armistice to the respective countries, and accepting as a basis, in respect of all three countries, the Soviet Government's proposals for Hungary as annexed hereto. (Annex I).

XII. Orderly Transfer Of German Populations

The three Governments, having considered the question in all its aspects, recognize that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner.

Since the influx of a large number of Germans into Germany would increase the burden already resting on the occupying authorities, they consider that the Control Council in Germany should in the first instance examine the problem, with special regard to the question of the equitable distribution of these Germans among the several zones of occupation. They are accordingly instructing their respec-

five representatives on the Control Council to report to their Governments as soon as possible the extent to which such persons have already entered Germany from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary and to submit an estimate of the time and rate at which further transfers could be carried out, having regard to the present situation in Germany.

The Czechoslovak Government, the Polish Provisional Government and the Control Council in Hungary are at the same time being informed of the above and are being requested meanwhile to suspend further expulsions pending an examination by the Governments concerned of the report from their representatives on the Control Council.

XIII. Oil Equipment In Rumania

The conference agreed to set up two bilateral commissions of experts, one to be composed of United Kingdom and Soviet members, and one to be composed of United States and Soviet members, to investigate the facts and examine the documents, as a basis for the settlement of questions arising from the removal of oil equipment in Rumania. It was further agreed that these experts shall begin their work within ten days, on the spot.

XIV. Iran

It was agreed that Allied troops should be withdrawn immediately from Teheran and that further stages of the withdrawal of troops from Iran should be considered at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to be held in London in September, 1945.

XV. The International Zone Of Tangier

A proposal by the Soviet Government was examined and the following decisions were reached:

Having examined the question of the Zone of Tangier, the three Governments have agreed that this zone, which includes the City of Tangier and the area adjacent to it, in view of its special strategic importance, shall remain international.

The question of Tangier will be discussed in the near future at a meeting in Paris of representatives of the Gov-

ernments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France.

XVI. The Black Sea Straits

The three Governments recognize that the convention concluded at Montreux should be revised as failing to meet present-day conditions.

It was agreed that as the next step the matter should be the subject of direct conversations between each of the three Governments and the Turkish Government.

XVII. International Inland Waterways

The conference considered a proposal of the United States delegation on this subject and agreed to refer it for consideration to the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

XVIII. European Inland Transport Conference

The British and United States delegations to the conference informed the Soviet delegation of the desire of the British and United States Governments to reconvene the European Inland Transport Conference and stated that they would welcome assurance that the Soviet Government would participate in the work of the reconvened conference. The Soviet Government agreed that it would participate in this conference.

XIX. Directives To Military Commanders On Allied Control Council For Germany

The three Governments agreed that each would send a directive to its representative on the Control Council for Germany informing him of all decisions of the conference affecting matters within the scope of his duties.

XX. Use Of Allied Property For Satellite Reparations Or "War Trophies"

The proposal (Annex II) presented by the United States delegation was accepted in principle by the conference, but the drafting of an agreement on the matter was left to be worked out through diplomatic channels.

XXI. Military Talks

During the conference there were meetings between the Chiefs of Staff of the three Governments on military matters of common interest.

Annex I

Text of a letter transmitted on July 12 to the representatives of the United States and United Kingdom Governments on the Allied Control Commission in Hungary.

"In view of the changed situation in connection with the termination of the war against Germany, the Soviet Government finds it necessary to establish the following order of work for the Allied Control Commission in Hungary.

"1. During the period up to the conclusion of peace with Hungary the president (or vice president) of the ACC will regularly call conferences with the British and American representatives for the purpose of discussing the most important questions relating to the work of the ACC. The conferences will be called once in ten days, or more frequently in case of need.

"Directives of the ACC on questions of principle will be issued to the Hungarian authorities by the president of the Allied Control Commission after agreement on these directives with the English and American representatives.

"2. The British and American representatives in the ACC will take part in general conferences of heads of divisions and delegates of the ACC, convoked by the president of the ACC, which meetings will be regular in nature. The British and American representatives will also participate personally or through their representatives in appropriate instances in mixed commissions created by the president of the ACC for questions connected with the execution by the ACC of its functions.

"3. Free movement by the American and British representatives in the country will be permitted, provided that the ACC is previously informed of the time and route of the journeys.

4. All questions connected with permission for the entrance and exit of members of the staff of the British and American representatives in Hungary will be decided on the spot by the president of the ACC within a time limit of not more than one week.

5. The bringing in and sending out by plane of mail, cargoes and diplomatic couriers will be carried out by the British and American representatives on the ACC under arrangements and within time limits established by the ACC, or in special cases by previous coordination with the president of the ACC.

"I consider it necessary to add to the above that in all other points the existing statutes regarding the ACC in Hungary, which was confirmed on Jan. 20, 1945, shall remain in force in the future."

Annex II

Use of Allied property for satellite reparations or "war trophies."

1. The burden of reparation and "war trophies" should not fall on Allied nationals.

2. Capital equipment. We object to the removal of such Allied property as reparations, "war trophies" or under any other guise. Loss would accrue to Allied nationals as a result of destruction of plants and the consequent loss of markets and trading connections. Seizure of Allied property makes impossible the fulfillment by the satellite of its obligation under the armistice to restore intact the rights and interests of the Allied nations and their nationals.

The United States looks to the other occupying powers for the return of any equipment already removed and the cessation of removals. Where such equipment will not or cannot be returned, the United States will demand of the satellite adequate, effective and prompt compensation to American nationals and that such compensation have priority equal to that of the reparations payment.

These principles apply to all property wholly or substantially owned by Allied nationals. In the event of re-

movals of property in which the American as well as the entire Allied interest is less than substantial, the United States expects adequate, effective and prompt compensation.

3. Current production. While the United States does not oppose reparation out of current production of Allied investments, the satellite must provide immediate and adequate compensation to the Allied nationals including sufficient foreign exchange or products so that they can recover reasonable foreign currency expenditures and transfer a reasonable return on their investment. Such compensation must also have equal priority with reparations.

We deem it essential that the satellites not conclude treaties, agreements or arrangements which deny to Allied nationals access, on equal terms, to their trade, raw materials and industry; and appropriately modify any existing arrangements which may have that effect.

波茨坦協定全文

一九四七年三月廿四日國務院發表杜魯門總統，艾德禮首相與史太林元帥在柏林（波茨坦）會議中所完成之協定，內容如下：

柏林會議程序之草約

蘇、美、英三國政府首長於一九四五年七月十七日至八月二日所舉行之柏林會議中，完成如下之結論：

一 設立外長會議

A. 波茨坦會議，為設立外長會議，以便從事於和平協議所必要之籌備工作起見，完成協定如下：

一 設立外長會議，由英國，蘇聯，中國，法國與美國各外長組合而成。

二 (1) 外長會議通常須在倫敦集會，外長會議將來所設立之聯合祕書處，

即以倫敦為永久地址。每一外長將由高級代表一人及技術顧問一小團作陪，外長不在時，高級代表有權進行會議。

(2) 第一次外長會議至遲須於一九四五年九月一日在倫敦舉行。在其他京城內，經一致同意後，得隨時舉行會議。

三 (1) 以言當前之重要任務，外長會議有權草擬（以便向聯合國提出）對義大利，羅馬尼亞，保加利亞，匈牙利與芬蘭之和約，並建議解決在歐洲戰爭終止時懸而未決之領土問題。當適當之德國政府成立時，外長會議將被用作準備與德國協議和平之工具，此項協議將由德國政府予以接受。

(2) 為分別履行每一任務起見，外長會議將由在敵國投降條件上代表簽字之會員國組成之。在對義大利之和平協議中

，法國須被認為義大利投降條件之簽字國。其他會員國當其直接有關之問題提出討論時，將被邀參加。

(3) 其他問題，經會員國政府一致同意時，得隨時提交外長會議。

四 (1) 外長會議每遇考慮對某一國有直接利害關係之問題而該國在外長會議中並無代表在內之時，則應邀請該國遣派代表參加此項問題之討論與研究。

(2) 會議可能就其所考慮之特殊問題，決定處理程序。在若干情況下，會議可在其他有關國家參加前，先進行本身之初步商討。在其他情形下，會議可邀集為某特殊問題覓求解決之各國舉行正式會議。

B. 三國政府依照本會議（即波茨坦會議）之決議，已分向中法兩國發出請柬，請其接受此一報告，並加入共同設立外長會議。被通過之請柬內容如下：

外長會議擬定一式同樣之請柬分別送達中法兩國政府。

英美蘇三國政府認為對於歐洲之和平協議，必須立即開始必要之籌備工作。因此，英美蘇三國同意設立五強外長會議，以便草擬對歐洲各敵國之和約而提交聯合國。外長會議並授權建議歐洲領土問題之解決辦法，及考慮會員國同意向會議所提出之其他問題。

三國政府所通過之內容如下：

『美英蘇三國政府同意邀請中國（法國）政府通過上開請柬之內容而參加成立外長會議。英美蘇三國政府對於中國（法國）政府之參加此項建議，甚為重視，並希早日應邀。』

C. 為公報中所列舉之特殊目的而設立外長會議，將不損及克里米亞會議之協議，該項協議為美國，蘇聯及英國三國外長應定期舉行會商。

D. 波茨坦會議鑒於請柬外長會議一事已成協定，故對於歐洲顧問委員會地位，亦有所考慮。會議所引為滿意者，厥為歐洲顧問委員會已藉提供無條件

投降保赤，德國及奧大利境內佔領區及盟國在此二國內成立官制機構之建議，而順利執行主要任務。本會議感覺今後調卸盟國管制德奧政策具有詳細性之工作，將由柏林盟國管制委員會及維也納盟國管制委員會負責處理，由是乃同意建議取消歐洲顧問委員會。

二 初期管制德國之原則

一 依照管制德國機構之協定，德國境內最高權力之執行，由美英蘇法四國總司令各遵本國政府命令，分別在其各自之佔領區內實行，並共同處置有關全德國之一般事務。

二 在可能實行之範圍內，對整個德國之人民須予以同等待遇。

三 駐德盟軍管制委員會對於佔領德國必須信守之指針如下：

(1) 完全解除德國武裝，使之非軍

事化，剷除或控制可用以作為軍事生產之一切德國工業。為達到此等目標起見：

(a) 凡屬德國一切陸海空軍，黨衛軍，挺進隊，自衛軍，秘密警察及其全部機構，參謀人員與各種組織——包括參謀本部，軍官團，後備隊，軍事學校，退伍軍人等一切組織及其他軍事與半軍事之機構，以及足以保持德國軍事傳統不滅之一切俱樂部與協會等，應永遠完全廢除，以禁止德國軍國主義及納粹主義之復活與改組。

(b) 一切武器，軍火與戰具及其製造之特別設施，均歸盟軍處置，或予以毀滅。一切飛機，一切武器，軍火與戰具，均禁止保留與製造。

(2) 使德國人民確信軍事上已完全失敗，並不能逃避自己所造成之責任。因彼等所採取之殘暴作戰及納粹分子之瘋狂抵抗，已破壞德國之經濟而無法避免混亂與困苦也。

(3) 摧毀國社黨暨其附屬機構，解散一切納粹組織，並確保此等機構永久不

能在任何形式下復活，所有任何納粹或軍事行動與宣傳，均在禁止之例。

(4) 準備使德國政治生活能在民主基礎上重新建立，並使德國將來在國際政治生活上參與和平合作。

凡形成希特勒政權基礎如對於宗教，種族與政治信仰實行歧視，所訂立之一切納粹法律應予廢止。任何司法，行政或其他方面之歧視，均不容存在。

四 戰爭罪犯及參加策劃或實施納粹事業，而結果造成暴行或戰爭罪行之人物，必須加以逮捕並交付審訊。納粹領袖及支持納粹之有力人物，納粹機構與組織中之高級官員，與危害盟國佔領及其他抱敵對態度之一切人物，應加以逮捕與拘禁。

五 一切納粹黨徒，不僅在名義上參與該黨活動者，及其他對於盟國目標有敵對行為者，不得担任公職與半公職。且在若干重要之私人事業上，亦不得居於負責地位。此等人必須由被認為在政治上，道德上與性格上，確能協助德國正真民主制

度發展之人，予以接替。

六 德國教育應澈底加以改造，以消弭納粹與軍國主義之理論，而使民主思想可能順利發展。

七 司法制度，必須根據民主與正義，以及依照不分種族，民族，國籍或宗教之公民平等權利原則，重行訂立。

八 德國之行政管理，必須根據中央政治分權及發展地方政府權限為原則。為達到此項目的起見：

(1) 德國全國各地應按照民主原則，尤其須經由選舉委員會，在軍事安全與軍事佔領目的許可之下，儘速恢復地方自治。

(2) 德國各地一切民主政黨，應准許並鼓勵其成立，並予以集會及公開討論權利。

(3) 議員與選舉之原則，在可能順利實施地方自治之時，應儘速在州政府，省政府及邦政府實施。

(4) 德國中央政府目前暫不設立。

但若干實際上重要之德國中央行政部門，如：財政，運輸，交通，對外貿易及工業等，以部長為首長，應予設立，此等部門將受管制委員會指揮。

九 除在顧及與保證軍事安全之需要外，言論，出版與宗教等自由將獲得准許，宗教機關亦將受尊重。即自由組織之職工會，在不違反軍事安全之條件下，亦在許可之例。

乙、經濟原則：

一〇 為欲根除德國之戰爭潛力，諸凡軍械，軍火，戰具，各種飛機及海輪，均應嚴禁並阻止其生產。金屬品，化學品，機器及其他戰時經濟直接需要之物資，應加以嚴格之管制，並須限於業已核准之德國戰後平時需求，以適應見於第十五款之各項目標。凡非生產（業經核准者）所必需之生產力，均應按照盟國委會所提並經各有關政府通過之計劃，加以搬運或破壞。

一一 德國經濟應在儘速之實際日期

內使其離心化，俾能杜絕目前經濟力量因卡迭爾，辛迪卡，托辣斯及其他壟斷辦法所造成之過份集中現象。

一二 組織德國經濟之工作，首應着重農業及國內和平工業之發展。

一三 在佔領期間，德國應被視為一經濟整體。為達成此項目標，盟國應就下列各端，建立共同政策：

(a) 工礦與工業生產及其分配；

(b) 農業，林業及漁業；

(c) 工資，物價及定量分配；

(d) 整個德國之進出口計劃；

(e) 貨幣與銀行，中央賦稅與關稅

；
；
償；
(f) 工業作戰潛力之搬運與充作賠

(g) 運輸與交通。

此項政策之施行應適應各地情形。

一四 盟國之管制，應施諸德國經濟，惟以達成下列各項目標所需要者為限：

(a) 實施工業解除武裝與非軍事化

，賠償與業經認可之進出口等計劃；

(b) 確保生產並維持物品及工力，以適應德境佔領軍及流亡人士之需求；以及維持德國人民之一般生活水準，惟此項水準不得超過歐洲國家一般生活水準。(所謂歐洲國家係指全部歐洲國家，惟聯合王國及蘇聯則例外。)

(c) 根據盟國管制會之決定，確保各佔領區之必需品保持平均之分配，俾在全德以內產生一平衡之經濟，並減少輸入需求。

(d) 管制德國工業及一切經濟金融之國際往來，其中包括進口與出口，藉以防止德國戰爭潛力之發展，並達成上述其他各項目標。

(e) 對德國一切有關經濟活動之公私科學研究與實驗機關以及試驗室等等，予以管制。

一五 為進行並維持盟國管制委會所規定之經濟管制，必須組織一德國行政機構，並使其在可能範圍內，儘量負起宣佈

並實施此項管制工作。務使德國人民明瞭此項管制工作之執行，以及其任何未周之處，概應自負其責。德國管制工作如有與佔領目標牴觸者，均應加以禁止。

一六 立即採取下列各項措施：

(a) 對運輸作必要之修復；

(b) 增加煤斤產量；

(c) 增加農業生產至最大限度；

(d) 對房屋及必需之公用事業，作緊急之修復。

一七 盟國管制委會應採取適當步驟，對於一切參加對德作戰聯合國家所未控制之德國國外資產，施行管制並加以處理。

一八 德國應保留足夠之資原，俾能於償付賠償之後，使其人民無須外來援助即能生活。為實現德國之經濟平衡，應規定必要之步驟，以便償付業經盟國管制委會所批准之進出口貨價，並應首先自現行生產品及存貨輸出所得之款，償付此項貨價。

上述條款不適用於賠償協定四款(a)項及四款(b)項所指之設備及生產品。

三 德國之賠償

一 蘇聯之賠償要求，將以搬運德境蘇佔領區物資及德國國外資產適當部分滿足之。

二 蘇聯負責就其本身所獲得之賠償項下，劃撥若干與波蘭，以滿足波蘭之賠償要求。

三 美利堅合衆國，聯合王國以及其他有權取得賠償國家之賠償要求，將以西部各佔領區及德國國外資產適當部分滿足之。

四 蘇聯除在本佔領區內取得賠償外，尙可自西方各佔領區取得：

(a) 對於德國平時經濟並不需要之可用而且完整之主要工業設備，首如冶金，化學及機器製造業領域內之資本性設備，蘇聯將搬運百分之十五，惟應以同等價值之食物，煤，木炭，鋅，木材，陶器，

汽油及其他認可之商品，向德境各西部佔領區交換。

(b) 凡屬德國平時經濟所不需要，且應遷離德境西部各佔領區之主要工業設備，其中百分之十應就賠償項下移交與蘇聯政府，蘇聯無須再付給代價或用以交換之實物。

搬運上述 a 及 b 兩項所規定之設備，應同時進行。

五 西部各佔領區賠償項下應予搬運之設備之數量，至遲應于今後六個月內決定之。

六 工業設備之搬運將繼續進行，並應按照(五)款所決定之日期起，於兩年內完成之。(四)款(a)項所規定之生產品之交付，應儘速開始，蘇聯且應按照議定之辦法，分期於今後五年內付清。德國平時經濟所不需，因此可供賠償之主要工業設備，其數量及性質將由管制委會按照盟國賠償委會在法國參與下所制定之政策，予以決定，並交由該設備原來所在地

之佔領區司令官作最後核准。

七 在應行搬運設備數量確定之前，按照第(六)款最後一句所規定之程序，決定可以搬運之設備，須預先交出。

八 蘇聯政府對於座落德境西部各佔領區之德國企業及下列(九)款所述之國家國境以外之一切德國國外資產，放棄一切賠償要求。

九 聯合王國及美國政府對於座落德境東部佔領區之德國企業以及德國在保加利亞，芬蘭，匈牙利，羅馬尼亞及奧地利東部之資產，放棄一切賠償要求。

一〇 蘇聯政府對於盟軍在德境所獲之黃金，不作任何要求。

四 德國艦艇及商船之處置

處置

甲。下列各項分配德國艦艇之原則，業經同意。

一 德國水面艦艇之全部實力，包括

建造及修理中之艦艇，惟已沉沒及盟國接收之艦艇例外，應由美英蘇三國均分。

二 所謂建造或修理中之艦艇，係指按照其型式估計可望於三月至六月內建造或修理竣工者。建造或修理中之各艘艦艇是否須建造完成或修理竣事，將由三強共組之技術委會決定，並參照如下之規定，按照上述建造或修理工作應予完成時間之原則，務使德國船塢內之技工人數不致增加，並使德國任何造船及其聯帶之工業不致重開。所謂完工日期係指艦艇第一次離塢航行之日期，若以平時標準計算，則指船塢將艦艇移交與政府之例行日期。

三 德國潛艇大部應予擊沉。保留之潛艇以卅艘為限，此項保留之潛艇應由英、美、蘇三強均分，作為實驗及技術上之用。

四 凡屬於按照第一及第三款移與盟國艦艇之一切軍械，軍火及德國海軍之供應品存貨，均應移交與接收此項艦艇之國家。

五 三國政府同意組織一三強海軍委會，應派代表兩名及所需之屬僚若干人組成，負責就分配德國艦艇及三強有關德國艦隊協議所引起之其他細節事項，向三國政府提出委會所議決之建議。該委會之總部設在柏林，應於一九四五年八月十五日以前召開首次會議。該委會各國代表團均有互相勘察各地德國艦艇之權利。

六 三國政府同意此項移交，包括建造及修理中之艦艇，應於最短期間完成，但不得遲於一九四六年二月十五日。該委會每隔兩週應提出報告書一次，內包括該委會所決議之積極分配艦艇之建議。

乙、三國同意下列分配德國商船之原則：

一 凡德國商船，無論在何地，向三強投降，應由蘇、英、美三國均分。此項船隻之真正移交各有關國家，應在對日戰事結束後之適當時期實行之。英美二國應就分得之德國投降商船中，劃出適當數量分予共同對德作戰中商船損失慘重之其他

盟國。蘇聯所分得之船隻則劃出一部份歸諸波蘭。

二 在對日作戰期間，此等船隻之分派，配員與運用等事宜應由聯合船隻調整局與聯合海事部管轄并主持之。

三 此等船隻之真正移交既應候對日作戰結束後，三國會同組成之船隻委員會應將可用之船隻開列清單予以估價，並應根據第一段之原則，提供分配之建議，備資採納。

四 凡盟國對德管制委員會認為維護德國平時基本經濟所需之德國內河與沿海船隻，可不包括在三強均分之船隻內。

五 三國政府同意成立三方聯合組成之商船委員會，由每國政府派遣代表二名，隨同必要之專員出席。該會職務在向三國政府提交業經全意之特定德國商船分配辦法之建議，並處理三國政府間對於德國商船問題協議所引起之其他有關事宜。該會總部設柏林，首次會議應在一九四五年九月一日前舉行。該會各國代表團，基於

相互權利，有權檢查碇泊任何地點之德國商船。

五 哥尼斯堡城及其鄰

近地域

會議中曾討論蘇聯政府之提議，即在締結和約，就國境問題作最後決定前，蘇聯西方鄰近波羅的海之國境當自但澤灣東岸一點起，向東經勃朗斯侯——戈爾達灣之北，止於立陶宛，波蘭共和國以及東普魯士之國境接壤處。

會議中在原則上已同意接受上述蘇聯政府關於哥尼斯堡及其鄰近地域最後劃交蘇聯之提議。確定之國境綫當由專家加以勘定。美國總統與聯合王國首相聲明：彼等願在未來之和平會議中支持本次會議之此項議案。

六 戰爭罪犯

三國政府曾涉及最近數星期內英，美

，蘇，法代表在倫敦舉行之商談。此次商談係欲對於一切戰爭主犯，審判方式獲致協定。按照一九四三年十月莫斯科宣言，此等罪犯之罪行，在地理上並無特別區別。三國政府再度宣明願迅速與公正審判此輩戰爭罪犯之本意。彼等希望倫敦之談判，在最近之將來獲得締成協定之結果。彼等認為儘速開始審判此等主要戰犯乃極其重要之事情。首批被告之名單將於本年九月一日前公佈之。

七 奧地利

會議中討論蘇聯政府所提出關於奧地利臨時政府權力，擴展至奧地利全境之議案。三國政府同意在英美軍隊進入維也納之後，即由三國研究此一問題。

三國同意不向奧地利索取賠償。

八 波蘭

甲、宣言：

波蘭國內外人民代表所獲致之協議，

吾人甚表滿意。此次協議得以依據克里米亞會議之決定，而組成三國共同承認之波蘭民族統一臨時政府。英美政府與波蘭民族統一臨時政府建立外交關係後，已使彼等停止承認前倫敦波蘭政府。故後者已不存在。

英美政府承認波蘭民族統一臨時政府為波蘭國政府，凡在英美境內或英美控制下屬於波蘭國家之財產，不問此種財產之形式，英美決採取步驟，維護其利益。進一步，彼等將設法防止此種財產移交予第三者。波蘭民族統一臨時政府應獲得一切便利，將會被非法侵佔之任何屬於波蘭國家之財產，按平常法定步驟，重新予以收回。

三強亟願協助波蘭民族統一臨時政府，使所有願返波蘭之僑居國外波蘭人，包括波蘭軍隊與商船人員，在實際可能範圍內便於儘速回返波蘭。彼等希望此等回返祖國之波蘭人民將與所有波蘭公民享受同等之個人及財產權利。

波蘭民族統一臨時政府，依據克里米亞會議之決定，已同意基於普遍與秘密公民投票之方式，儘速舉行自由與不受約束之選舉，關於此點，三強已注意及之。

所有一切民主與反納粹政黨均有參加選舉及提出候選人之權利。盟國報界代表，無論選舉前或選舉時，均享有充份自由，向全世界報導波蘭局勢之發展。

依照克里米亞會議對波蘭問題所獲致之協議，三國政府領袖曾徵詢波蘭民族統一臨時政府對波蘭應在西方與北方獲得領土之意見。波蘭國家議會主席與波蘭民族統一臨時政府諸委員會列席會議，充分說明彼等之觀點。三國政府領袖重申彼等之意見，波蘭西方疆界之最後劃定，應等待和約締結時。

三國政府領袖同意：在波蘭西方疆界最後劃定前，在波羅的海斯溫豪台偏西之點起沿奧德爾河至該河與西尼斯河交流處並沿西尼斯而達捷克邊境一綫以東之前德國領土，包括依據本次會議成立之諒解不

歸蘇聯管轄東普魯士之一部分，並包括前但澤自由市區域，將屬於波蘭國家管轄之下。職是之故，此等地區不得視作蘇聯在德國之佔領區。

九 簽訂和約及參加聯

合國機構

三國政府認為目前義大利，保加利亞，芬蘭，匈牙利與羅馬尼亞之不正常局勢，應由締結和平條約而加以結束。彼等深信其他有關盟國政府亦必抱同樣意見。

在三國政府方面，彼等已將準備與義大利締結和約之工作，作為首要任務，列入必須由外長會議予以討論之緊要問題中。義大利乃軸心國中首先與德國斷絕關係之國家，對於擊潰德國，曾作實際之貢獻，且現亦已參加盟國對日作戰。義大利本身已自法西斯政權中解放出來，而在重建民主政府與制度方面已有長足之進步。與公認之民主義大利政府完成此種和約之締

結，將使三國政府可能實現彼等之願望，及關於支持義大利加入聯合國機構之請求。

三國政府並將與保加利亞，芬蘭，匈牙利及羅馬尼亞籌備締結和約之任務，委諸外長會議。與各該公認之民主政府完成此種和約之締結後，亦將使三國政府可能支持彼等加入聯合國機構之請求。三國政府同意各自在最近之將來，根據當時局勢，研究在簽訂和約前與芬蘭，羅馬尼亞，保加利亞及匈牙利在可能程度中建立外交關係之問題。

鑒於歐洲戰爭已告結束，情形改變，盟國報業代表應享有充份自由，將羅馬尼亞，保加利亞，匈牙利與芬蘭之動態報導於全世界，此為三國政府所深信不疑者。關於容許其他國家參加聯合國機構，聯合國憲章第四條稱：

一 凡其他愛好和平之國家，接受本憲章所載之義務，經本組織認為確能並願意履行該項義務者，得為聯合國會員國。

二 准許上述國家爲聯合國會員國，將由大會依據安全理事會之推薦決定之。凡在戰爭中維持中立並能符合上列資格之國家，如聲請加入聯合國機構爲會員，三國政府就其本身而言，將予以支持。但三國政府認爲必須說明者，彼等不能贊成現行西班牙政府提出加入聯合國組織爲會員之請求。蓋西班牙政府在軸心國支持下成立之後，從其來源，性質，動態記錄，以及與侵略國家之密切關係而言，並不具備成爲聯合國會員國所必具備之資格。

十 區域性托治制度

本會議曾經研究對蘇聯政府對於托治地區問題之建議，托治地區之定義，卽如克里米亞會議及聯合國憲章所規制者。此一問題經由交換意見以後，決定前義大利殖民地之處理，須待對義和約草擬時參照決定，義大利殖民地之問題，將由九月份舉行之五國外長會議予以商討。

十一 羅馬尼亞，保加利亞，匈牙利

等國家盟國管制委員會工作程序之修改

羅馬尼亞，保加利亞，匈牙利盟國管制委員會中之蘇聯代表，曾向聯合王國及美國之該會代表，提出目前因爲歐戰結束，在該管制委員會工作上應有改進之建議，三國政府對此已予注意。

三國政府同意對於該國內盟國管制委員會程序之修改工作卽在目前進行，同時將聯合向各該國提出停戰條件之三國政府之利益與責任列入考慮，並以本約所附蘇聯政府所提關於匈牙利之建議（附錄一）作爲對各該國管制工作程序之基礎。

十二 依次遣送德國人

民問題

三國政府對此問題予以全面考慮以後，認為餘留在波蘭，捷克，匈牙利等德國人民及軍隊之遣送工作應予進行，三國政府同意此項遣送必須按照次序並出之以合乎人道之方式。

由於大批德國人民重返德國，必將增加佔領當局原有之負擔，三國政府認為德國管制委員會首應對此問題予以考慮，並謀如何將此重返德國人民平均分配於各個佔領區內。各國政府將訓令其派駐管制委員會之代表儘速將業由波蘭，捷克與匈牙利回到德國之人數，以及對未來可能進行之遣送時間及人數比例之估計，參照目前德國情形分別呈報各該政府。

上列情形，將同時通知捷克政府，波蘭臨時政府以及匈牙利盟國管制委員會，並將要求彼等在三國政府尚未接獲德國管制委員會各該國家代表報告並予以後驅逐德人工作加以審查以前，暫停進一步之驅逐德國行為。

十三 羅馬尼亞之煉油

設備

本會議同意設置兩個平行專門委員會，其一由英國及蘇聯專家組成，另一個由美國及蘇聯專家組成，以研究各項事實及文件，作為處理對移運羅馬尼亞採油設備問題之基礎，本會議並同意此等專家應於十日內就地開始工作。

十四 伊朗

本會議同意盟國軍隊應立即從德黑蘭撤退，而盟軍進一步撤離伊朗之問題，將於一九四五年九月在倫敦舉行之外長會議中予以討論。

十五 丹吉爾國際區

蘇聯所擬關於丹吉爾國際區之計劃，業經予以研究，因而獲得下列決定：

三國政府研究丹吉爾區問題以後，鑒於丹吉爾在戰略上之重要性，同意將包括

丹吉爾城及其鄰近地區在內之地帶，保留由國際共管。

丹吉爾問題，將在不久即可舉行之巴黎會議中，由蘇聯，美國，聯合王國及法國代表予以討論。

十六 黑海海峽問題

三國政府認為蒙特婁大會之決定，應當參照目前情勢予以修改。三國政府認為此一問題應當列為三國政府與土耳其直接談話時之主題。

十七 國際內陸水道

本會議業已對美國代表所提出之此項問題予以考慮，並一致同意將此問題交付倫敦即將舉行之外長會議討論。

十八 歐洲陸上運輸會議

議

英美兩國出席本會議之代表已將英美兩國對於重開歐洲陸上運輸會議願望告知

蘇聯代表，並已陳述歡迎蘇聯保證參加此項運輸會議之意見。蘇聯代表茲已同意參加此項會議。

十九 對於管制德國委員會軍事長官

之訓令

三國政府同意各向該國派駐德國管轄委員會代表發出訓令，以使該代表知曉其職權內之本會一切決定。

二十 關於利用盟國財產以執行軸心衛星國家之賠償及

「戰利品」處理問題

題

美國代表所提出之建議（附錄二）已

由本會議在原則上予以接受，惟協定之草擬尚須經過外交手續完成。

二十一 軍事談判

當本會議進行時，三國政府之參謀總長亦會同時舉行會議，討論有關共同利益之軍事問題。

附錄一

以下為七月十二日（蘇聯代表）向美及聯合王國代表致送之有關盟國匈牙利管制委員會之函件全文：

「茲鑒於對德戰爭結束所引起之變更局勢，蘇聯政府認為盟國在匈牙利之管制委員會必需建立以下之工作秩序：」

「一、在對匈牙利和平尚未完成之際，盟國管制委員會之主席及副主席應與英美兩國代表經常舉行會議，討論有關該會之最重要問題，此項會議每十日應舉行一

次，遇有必要時應增加其次數。」

「盟國管制委員會對於一般原則問題之指令，應由盟國管制委員會主席於取得英美代表同意後，向匈牙利當局發出。」

「二、英美兩國在盟國管制委員會中之代表，將出席該委員會中各部門負責人員之聯席會議，該會將由管制會主席召集，經常舉行。英美代表並將親自或以某種場合由其代表人員參加跟管制會主席創設之混合委員會，以解決有關實施管制會工作之問題。」

「三、英美兩國代表將在該國自由移動，惟須事先將時間及路程告知盟國管制委員會。」

「四、一切有關英美在匈牙利之代表及其隨從人員之出入匈牙利之批准問題，將由盟國管制委員會主席在一定時間或最多一星期之內就地決定。」

「五、英美代表以飛機載運郵件，貨物及外交文件進出匈牙利時，須經盟國管制委員會之安排而於一定時間之內執行。」

如遇特殊情形，須於事先與盟國管制委員會主席取得協議。」

「余認為除上列各項以外，尚有必需另加聲明者，即舉凡一九四五年一月二十日承認之一切盟國匈牙利管制委員會之現存勢態，應在將來仍屬有效。」

附錄二

利用盟國財產執行軸心衛星國家之賠償及「戰利品」之處理問題。

一、賠償以及「戰利品」之負擔，不應落於盟國人民身上。

二、關於主要設備者。吾人反對賠償在「戰利品」及任何其他口實之下移去盟國財產。因為此項財產之移運，足以增加盟國人民由於工廠破壞，市場及貿易關係斷絕所造成之損失。盟國財產之被奪佔，將使軸心衛星國家不能實踐停戰時所作之完全恢復盟國及其人民權益之諾言。

美國希望其他佔領國家交還其業已移

去之設備並停止移運之行爲。假定此等移去之設備不能歸還時，美國將要求衛星國家給予美國以充份，有效而迅速之補償，而此種補償，應當具有與賠款相同之優先權。

上述之原則適用於盟國個別人民全部或部份主有之財產，至於在所移去之財產中，美國及盟國利益不佔最大部份者，美國希望得到充份，有效而迅速之補償。

三、關於現行生產品。美國並不反對從盟國投資之現行生產品中取得賠償物資，但衛星國家必需給予盟國方面以充份之外匯或生產品，以便彼等可以收回合理數量之外匯支出，並可獲得其投資之合理報酬。此項補償亦應具有與賠償相同之優先權。

吾人以為衛星國家不應締結一切否認盟國，對於貿易，原料及工業等等要求權益之條約或協定與協議，亦不應更動目前業已存在之情勢而使其引起與上述條約協定協議相同之影響。

