

一個歷史的文獻

克里米亞聯合聲明全文

中英文對照

THE CRIMEA STATEMENT

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——美國新聞處印行——

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THE CRIMEA STATEMENT

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憩盛地雅爾達。他們決定了若干計劃，以便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大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. A 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、法四國在一個管轄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致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建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

我們已就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；把那曾經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業排除掉，或者予以統制；使所有一切戰爭罪犯受到公正而迅速的懲處，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實屬必要的其他措置。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。在賴巴敦橡園會議中已經奠定了基礎。然而，屬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，以便依照在賴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、和美利堅合衆國總統，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,