

攝影報告
A PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT

美國援華糧食



AMERICAN - AID
FOOD *for* CHINA

本刊係美國經濟合作總署中國分署編製

This Pamphlet

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ECA Mission to China

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(Photographs by Larry Gahn)

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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。

第二次大戰使和平的生產大為減退，生產利器，變為遲鈍。經過這許多年的損耗，人們都筋疲力盡，工業生產，形成麻痺，交通系統阻斷，農地毀壞且被遺棄，數百千萬的人民流離失所，國際貿易間斷，外匯的存底削薄……這更室礙了國際貿易，使每一國家增加了許多財政與社會的問題。

為應付這種戰後世界混亂的情形起見，美國人民經由經合署從事於撥資興建或修理工業設備與交通系統，以供給創始的資本來鼓勵國外貿易的流通，幫助食糧與原料生產的增進，並供給食糧予像中國一樣缺少外匯採購必需品的國家。

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，龐大美援計劃的費用，是由美國納稅人所負擔的。

WHAT IS THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION ?

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 or renewal of industrial plants and communications systems; to encourage, through initial financing, the flow of foreign trade; to help increase production of food and raw materials; and to make food available to countries such as China that have insufficient foreign exchange to finance their necessities.

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 taxpayer.

中國的食糧問題



美國援華食糧的意義是給予中國人民較多的食物，替中國節省外匯，阻遏糧價上漲，並幫助防止糧荒，以免造成大規模的暴動。

自一九四八年七月一日至一九四九年三月一日，經合署撥資從國外採購價值美金六一，一一五，八〇三元的食糧。這包括給上海，廣州，南京和汕頭的食米二四四，〇〇〇噸，及給北平，天津和青島的麵粉一〇〇，三六二噸。

在上列數目以外，其他在一九四八年春季美國採購的食糧，計達美金四千萬元（見第47頁附表）。這項計劃是由經合署的前身中華救濟團執行的。

中國食糧問題，是有歷史性的。在戰前，即使是豐稔的年辰，中國的農村亦仍不能供給全國的需要。一九三二至一九三七年間中國每年自國外輸入穀類約有一百三十萬噸。第二次大戰結束，並沒有給中國帶來和平，內戰很快的使日常食糧問題更加嚴重。參加抗戰和後來內爭的數百萬兵士大都來自農村，這種有經驗的農夫的轉業，對於農村是一種很大的消耗，還有人因為抽壯丁的關係離開農村遠颺。此外軍糧的徵取，又是極重，農具的缺乏加甚，交通阻斷，產區遭戰爭破壞，通貨膨漲鼓勵了食糧的屯積。

美國政府的宗旨是要協助中國解決中國的食糧問題，因此，在一九四七年撥付美金五千萬元作為臨時援華之用，此款除美金一千萬元外，全部都由中華救濟團用作採購食糧，它創辦了食糧配售計劃，從一九四八年七月一日起這計劃由經合署接辦。

配糧計劃是專為都市而不是為農村的，都市總是比鄉村更需要食糧，這是因為都市人口密集，遠離鄉村，運糧困難，還有農人能夠照顧自己所需要的食糧，而都市人民須要仰給於農人。

在中共進入平津以前，配糧計劃最盛的時期，全國都市人民有一千二百七十萬人受到這項計劃的利益。

從去年夏天起，對配糧計劃所需的食糧，經合署供給百分之五十，其餘一半由中國政府供給。計劃的執行由中國政府負責。

CHINA HAS A FOOD PROBLEM

American-Aid food for China has meant additional food for the Chinese people, a saving of foreign exchange for the Chinese nation, a brake on rising food prices and has helped to prevent food panics culminating in large-scale rioting.

Between July 1, 1948, and March 1, 1949, ECA authorized the overseas purchase of US\$61,115,803 worth of food. These authorizations total 253,000 tons of rice for Shanghai, Canton, Nanking and Swatow; and 100,362 tons of flour for Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao.

Added to this were other American purchases in the Spring of 1948 amounting to approximately US\$40,000,000. (See table on page 48). This latter program was administered by the China Relief Mission, forerunner of ECA.

Feeding China is an historical problem. Before the war, even in times of good harvests, Chinese farms were unable to feed the nation. From 1932-37 China imported about 1,300,000 tons of cereals annually.

The end of the war brought no peace to China, and civil strife soon aggravated ordinary food problems. Most of the millions of soldiers who fought through the war of resistance against Japan, and later in the civil war, were from rural regions. This drained the supply of experienced farm labor. Other men fled farms to escape conscription. Military food requirements were heavy. Shortages of farming equipment increased. Transportation was disrupted. Producing areas were devastated by fighting. Inflation encouraged hoarding of foodstuffs.

To help ease China's food problem was the American Government's purpose, when, in 1947, it appropriated US\$50,000,000 for interim China relief. CRM spent all but US\$10,000,000 of this appropriation for food. The balance was spent for medical supplies, pesticides, and seed. CRM instituted the food rationing program, which has been carried on by ECA since July 1, 1948, when it took over from CRM.

The rationing program was specifically designed to serve cities rather than rural areas. Supplying cities with adequate

food is complicated by their concentrated masses of population, their distance from farm areas, and the difficulty of transporting food from countryside to city. It is also true that farmers can generally take care of their own food requirements, while city folk are dependent on the farmers.

At the height of the rationing program, before the fall of Peiping and Tientsin to the Communists, 12,700,000 city persons were benefiting from the program.

Since last summer, ECA has contributed about 50% of the food used in the program, the Chinese Government contributing the balance. The Chinese Government has been responsible for administering the program.



1

中國通常所產的食糧，全部加起來，還總是不夠的。它每年必須仰給於進口達數十萬噸之鉅。從一九三二到一九三七年中國每年進口穀類約一百卅萬噸。

Add up all the food China normally produces, and there is historically a food deficit. Annually China has necessarily imported hundreds of thousands of tons of food. From 1932-37 China imported about 1,300,000 tons of cereals each year.

2

抗戰加重了中國的食糧問題，廣大的農田被軍隊蹂躪，農人逃亡，進口中斷，向來用以購買洋米的外匯也作了抗戰之用了。勝利以後，多半因為缺乏外匯，正常的進口，還是不能恢復。

The war of resistance against Japan added to the China food problem. Vast areas of farmland were overrun by armies, farmers fled the fields, normal imports were cut off, China's foreign exchange resources, with which overseas food would normally have been purchased, went into the war. After V-J Day, largely because of foreign exchange shortages, normal overseas imports were not resumed.



因此廣泛而不斷的飢餓在威脅着，幾幾乎使許多中國青年像這個小孩一樣的從溝裏覓取食物的殘屑。

Because of this, widespread and continued hunger threatened, which would have forced many more of China's young people to live as this boy once lived—salvaging scraps of food from gutters.

美國政府於一九四七年秋派中華救濟團到中國。一九四八年春季，該團運華食糧約值美金四千萬元，並幫助中國創辦第一次食糧配售計劃，作為公允分配食糧的有效方法。配售祇在沿海都市中舉行，此中因為進口稀少，內地交通阻梗的緣故，常患食糧不足。自從配售制度開始實行以來，上海、南京、北平、天津、青島、廣州、汕頭都已成為受惠的都市……右圖是一九四八年一月第一批美援麵粉到滬的情形。圖中自右至左是：穆迪，他當時是中華救濟團官員、現在是經合署官員，行政院處理美國救濟物資委員會主委繆雲台，上海市長吳國楨，美國總領事葛柏德及其他中國官員。

The U.S. China Relief Mission (CRM) was sent to China by the U.S. Government in the Fall of 1947. During the Spring of 1948, CRM imported approximately US\$40,000,000 worth of food for China, and helped China initiate its first food rationing program as an efficient means of distributing the food equitably. Rationing was confined to coastal cities, where food was unusually short as the result of scant overseas imports and the rundown interior transportation system. Since the inception of the program, Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Canton and Swatow have been beneficiaries.... The arrival of the first shipment of American Relief flour in January, 1948, is shown in the photograph at right. Reading from right to left in the photograph are James P. Moody, then a CRM official, now an ECA official; Y.T. Miao, then chairman of EYCARS; Mayor K. C. Wu of Shanghai; John M. Cabot, Shanghai American Consul General, and Chinese officials.



食糧配售怎樣幫助中國人民？

美援食糧在中國幫助支持食糧的配售。這種配售給予中國人民的利益，約有下列數點：

1. 在不分階級與政治的區別上，保證食糧的公允的供給。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. 幫助穩定社會情形。沒有配糧的都市像甯波和重慶，於一九四八年春發生了嚴重的暴動。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，搶米風潮時有發生（見第 42 頁）。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. 減少食糧的囤積。因為人民最低限度的食糧需要，既有定期供給的保障，屯積的行為便削弱了。
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，是由配售供給的，分配的來源，受到嚴格的控制，以防止食糧流入黑市。
5. 約束糧價的膨脹。配售是少數都市中有限度的舉措，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，多半是因為豐收及配糧計劃的緣故。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，米價降落一倍以上。不幸的很，對於配售在中國的影響，得不到完全而滿意的衡量，因為沒有人能夠回答這問題：要是沒有配售，事情將要壞到怎樣？

HOW RATIONING HELPS THE CHINESE PEOPLE

American-Aid food helps sustain rationing in China. Rationing benefits the Chinese people in these ways:

1. *Assures an equitable supply of food* with no class or political discrimination. *Approximately 90 per cent of the populace of ration cities have utilized the rationing program.*
2. *Helps 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 food rioting occurred (See page 42). 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. *Discourages hoarding* by ensuring a regular supply of food to meet the people's minimum cereal requirements.
4. *Reduces 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. *Restrains 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 increased 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. 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. Unfortunately, no complete and satisfactory measurement of rationing's influence in China can be had, because no one can answer the question: How much worse would things have been without rationing?

一九四八年六月美國政府在華設立經濟合作總署中國分署，接收中華救濟團的援華工作。該分署由前舊金山市長賴樸翰氏（見右圖）担任署長。經合分署繼續支持配售計劃，它自蒞華之日起，已經撥款運華價值美金六千萬元以上的食糧，包括米、麵粉與小麥。大部食米是從暹羅與緬甸採辦來的。

In June, 1948, the U.S. Government sent an ECA Mission to China to take over from CRM the China assistance job. The Mission was headed by Roger D. Lapham (right), former Mayor of San Francisco. ECA continued to support the rationing program, and since its arrival has financed imports of more than US\$60,000,000 worth of food for China, including rice, flour and wheat. Most of the rice has been purchased in Siam and Burma.



經合署援華的背景

經合署在中國的食糧計劃，不過是美國在努力穩定戰後世界經濟上援華援歐計劃的一小部份。

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，使成為自給自足，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，美國國會為申述美國援華非常撥款的理由起見，曾經說：

「美國國會鑒於中美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。美國國會認為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。美國鑒於因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為

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國內和平及經濟安定。並更宣佈美國人民之政策，為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與自由制度進行上之一切努力。」

BACKGROUND OF ECA CHINA ASSISTANCE

The ECA food program in China has been only one small segment of ECA assistance to China and Europe 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, then 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.

In the China Aid Act of 1948, as a reason for the extraordinary expenditures being made by the U. S. to assist China, the American Congress said:

"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 Republic of China in its efforts to maintain the genuine independence and the administrative 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."

經合署給予中國人民的食米，在上海卸貨情形。

ECA rice for the people of China is unloaded at Shanghai.



在上海經合分署內，保存着紀錄經合署洋米裝載與到埠的正確圖表。這裏（自左至右）是經合分署糧食組組長赫德，經合分署執行副署長梅國璋。

At the ECA China Mission headquarters in Shanghai, accurate tabulations are kept of ECA oversea rice loadings and arrivals. Here (left to right) are Alfred M. Hurt, chief of the ECA China Mission's Food Division, and Norman J. Meiklejohn, ECA Deputy for Operations.

在每一個經合分署供給援糧的城市內，每星期有經合分署，民調會，糧食部代表及美援會的聯席會議。這是經合分署和中國政府官員在上海市政府內舉行會議時的另一鏡頭。討論的題目包括配米的價格，分配問題，上期配米時發生的舞弊情事，及發給配售證有關的問題等等。經合署祇在討論配糧及決定政策上參加意見，至於食米的分配，由中國官員單獨負責。右圖自左至右：上海民食調配處副處長鄭方珩，民調處處長陸桂祥，糧食部糧食緊急購儲會主委楊綽菴，上海市民調會主席吳國楨市長，經合分署糧食組組長赫德，及經合分署上海區分配專員愛爾康。

Each week in each city to which ECA contributes support, there is a joint meeting of ECA officials, the Municipal Food Committee, representatives of the Chinese Ministry of Food, and the Council for U. S. Aid. Subjects for discussion include the price to be charged for the rice, distribution problems, irregularities noted during the previous ration period, problems connected with coupon issuance, etc. ECA takes part only in rationing discussions and policy making. Distribution of the rice is the sole responsibility of Chinese officials. From left to right in the photograph at right are F. H. Djen, deputy director of the Shanghai Food Distribution Office; K. Z. Loh, director of the Shanghai Food Distribution Office; Yang Tso-an, director, Office of Emergency Food Procurement, Ministry of Food; Mayor K. C. Wu, chairman of the Shanghai Food Committee; Alfred M. Hurt, chief of the ECA China Mission's Food Division; and Sol M. Alcone, ECA China Mission's Shanghai regional distribution officer.

NAME	OUT	IN	REMARKS			
SHANGHAI						HONGKONG
CHAK SANG	Nov. 12	Discharged Nov. 17	RICE 1600	S. R. H. W.		HONGKONG
MAN CHANG	Nov. 16	Nov. 25	RICE 1700			HONGKONG
TSUKAM	Nov. 17	Discharged Nov. 21	RICE 2400	S. R. H. W.		HONGKONG
SHUP KANG	Nov. 18	Discharged Nov. 22	RICE 700	B. + S.		HONGKONG
LUK SANG	Nov. 19	Discharged Nov. 22	RICE 2600	S. R. H. W.		HONGKONG
WING SANG	Nov. 21	Nov. 26	RICE 700			HONGKONG
CHAM MAI	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	RICE 9000			BANGKOK
FOY TEN	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	RICE 2100			BANGKOK
HAI LIEH	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	RICE 9000			BANGKOK
HAI HUANG	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	RICE 3000			BANGKOK
HAI SID	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	RICE 1000			BANGKOK
DUN YU	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	RICE 1000			RANGOON
NEW ASIA	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	RICE 1000			RANGOON
HAI TIEN	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	RICE 1000			RANGOON
CANTON						
LIN			RICE			BANGKOK
HAI			RICE			BANGKOK
TIEN						
TIEN						
JOSE						
YOUN						
MOORE						TACOMA
EMPERE S.						DEQUINT
YOLVERIN						TACOMA
KALIAN						TACOMA
WILSON						SPUR



所有配糧都市的市民都要向保甲處登記……

All persons in ration cities register with their Pao Chias (district offices)...



...隨後得到配售證，持有配證的市民，不論年齡性別，可憑證在一個月內買到食米十五市斤。

...and receive ration coupons which entitle each holder, regardless of age or sex, to 16.5 pounds of rice a month.

經過了市民的登記，配售證的發給，價格的規定及其他行政手續，藏在倉庫內的米開始運到米店發售。直至此時止，米的所有權屬於美國政府。這張照片表示主權的移轉，經合分署物資運用管理組主任柏特遜及同署糧食組副主任鮑登將米移交給中國政府。美援會的張兆英代表中國方面接收。

Following registration of citizens, issuance of coupons, setting of prices, and other administrative matters, the rice is ready for release from the godowns to the shops. Until this moment the rice has remained U.S. property. In photograph at right a transfer is being made. S. M. Patterson, chief of the ECA China Mission's End-Use Control Division and E. J. Barthen, Assistant Chief of the American Mission's Food Division, effect the transfer of the rice to the Chinese Government. C. C. Chang of CUSA takes title for China.

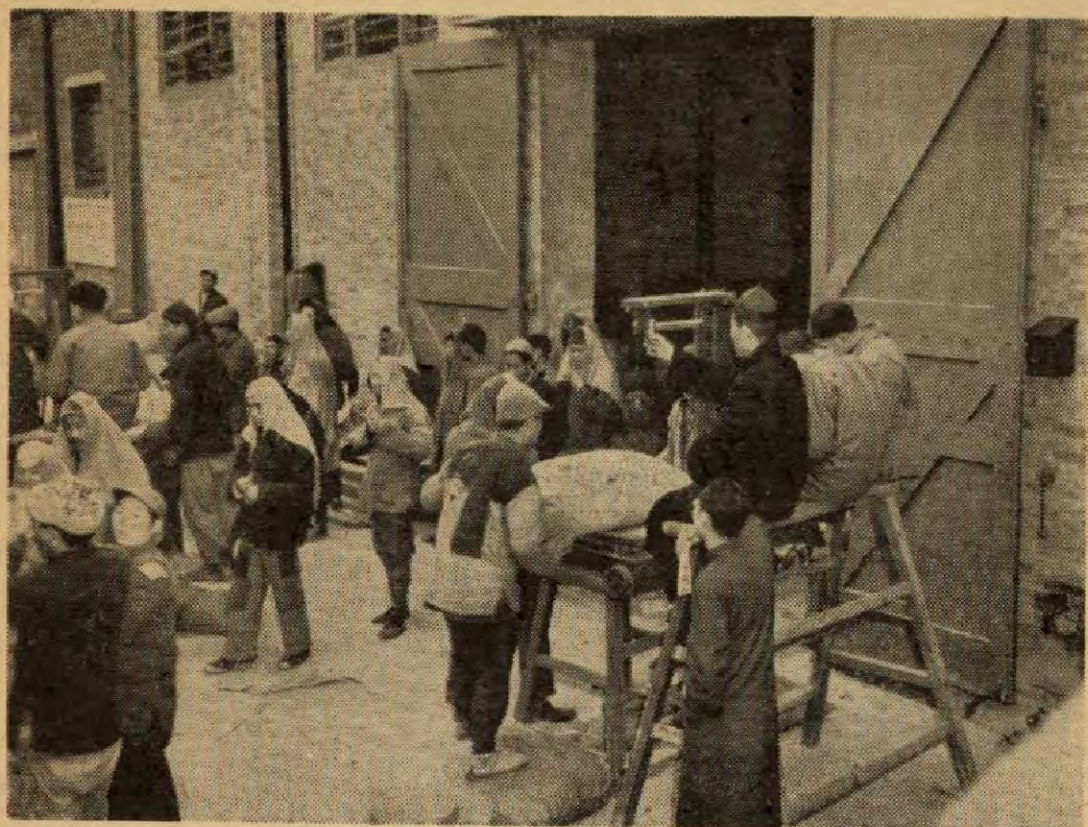


當米從倉庫內取出交與民調會分配各米店時，須要過磅。

When supplies are released to municipal food committees, the rice is weighed as it is taken from the godown for transfer to the rice shops.

米運到米店的時候，經過第二度過磅與點驗。

At the rice shops the rice is again weighed and checked before being carried into the shop.

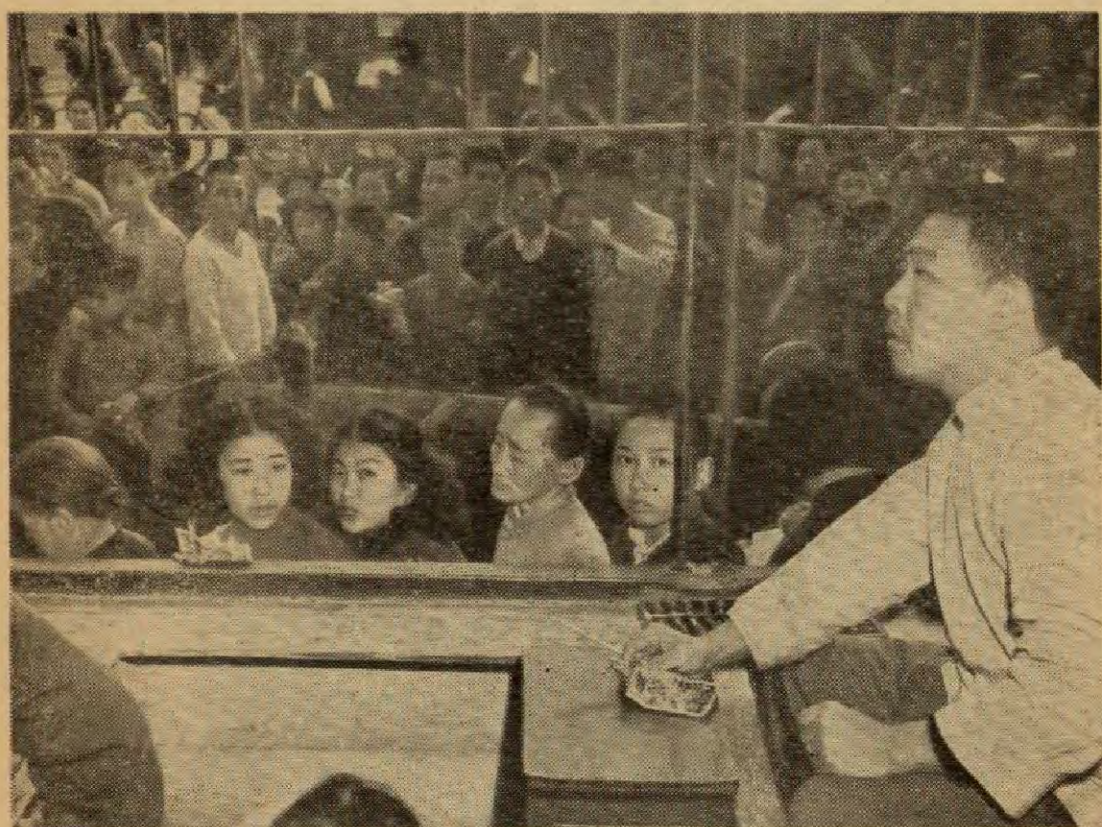


買米的人羣。維持食米配售就是保證每一個市民能依週期規定的價格得到基本的食糧。這樣可以滯緩黑市米價的上漲，並且使每一個市民的買米計劃，容易解決些。

Buyers gather. The maintenance of rationing has guaranteed each person a basic supply of food at a periodically fixed price. This has tended to slow open-market rises in prices, and has made food purchase planning for the individual an easier job.

一個米店夥計在等待售米的開始。

A rice shop tally-out clerk waits for the rice sales to begin.



圖中前部米店夥計正在量米給買米的人。

The rice shop clerk in the foreground scoops rice into a cane basket to pour into a sack carried by a purchaser.



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另一售米鏡頭。

Another view of rice being poured into purchaser's sack.



上海市民食調配委員會主任委員吳市長定期的巡視配售米店。

Mayor Wu of Shanghai, as chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Food Committee, makes periodic inspections of Shanghai rice shops.

米店店主必須負責備有出售配米的正確紀錄。店員將用過並蓋有售米日期圖章的配售證，貼在一本「售米日記簿」裏面。

The rice shop proprietors are required to keep accurate records of ration rice sales. Redeemed ration coupons, with the date of sale stamped on them, are pasted into a "daily sale record" by a rice shop clerk.



第二天米店店主，就到指定的銀行繳米款和用過的配售證。

The following day the rice shop proprietor goes to a designated collecting bank and turns in his proceeds of sale and redeemed ration coupons.



這裏是一個銀行職員將米店收回的配售證註銷。米款收入中央銀行特別賬戶，這筆款項作為繼續採購食米之用。

Here a bank clerk cancels the ration coupons turned in by a rice shop. Sales proceeds are then placed in a special account in the Central Bank of China. These funds may be used for the purchase of more rice.

自經合分署在華執行工作以來，所遇最嚴重的食糧問題是發生在一九四八年十一月的南京和上海，及最近被圍時候的北平。由於中國政府購糧計劃的脫期，京滬區在去年十一月初便發生嚴重的糧荒。上海的情形，是富有爆裂性的，全市米糧存底幾乎告竭，米店門首買米的行列空前擁擠，大規模的搶米暴動，一觸即發。經合分署雖然按照規定要到一月份才再進口食米，但署長賴樸翰立刻給電香港總督葛量洪商借港米一萬噸濟急。葛氏接電表示同意，並將港米趕運來滬，危機得以安然渡過。並且在第一批港米抵達以前，正在擴展中的恐慌，便形消散了。同時賴樸翰氏將以後的美援米提前運華以防此種危機的重演。右圖表示港米抵滬時舉行的典禮。自左至右是：英國總領事鄧華德，賴樸翰氏，美國總領事葛柏德，美大使司徒雷登及上海市長吳國楨。

Most serious food crises during ECA's stay in China occurred during November, 1948, in Shanghai and Nanking, and in Peiping during the city's recent siege.

The Yangtze Valley crisis developed early in November when Chinese Government procurement schedules fell behind.

The Shanghai situation was explosive. The city's rice stocks were almost exhausted, and rice shop queues had reached mammoth proportions. Large-scale food riots were almost a certainty. Although ECA was not scheduled to import additional rice until January, Roger D. Lapham, chief of the ECA China Mission, radioed the Governor-General of Hongkong, Sir Alexander Grantham, and requested a loan of 10,000 tons of Hongkong rice to ease the situation. Sir Alexander responded, and the rice was rushed to Shanghai. The crisis was ended. The developing panic dissipated before the arrival of the first shipment. At the same time Mr. Lapham stepped up future shipments of American-Aid food to help prevent other such emergencies.

The photo at right shows a ceremony held at Shanghai when the Hongkong rice arrived in Shanghai.

From left to right are: British Consul General R. W. Urquhart; Mr. Lapham; U. S. Consul General John M. Cabot; U.S. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart and Mayor K. C. Wu of Shanghai.

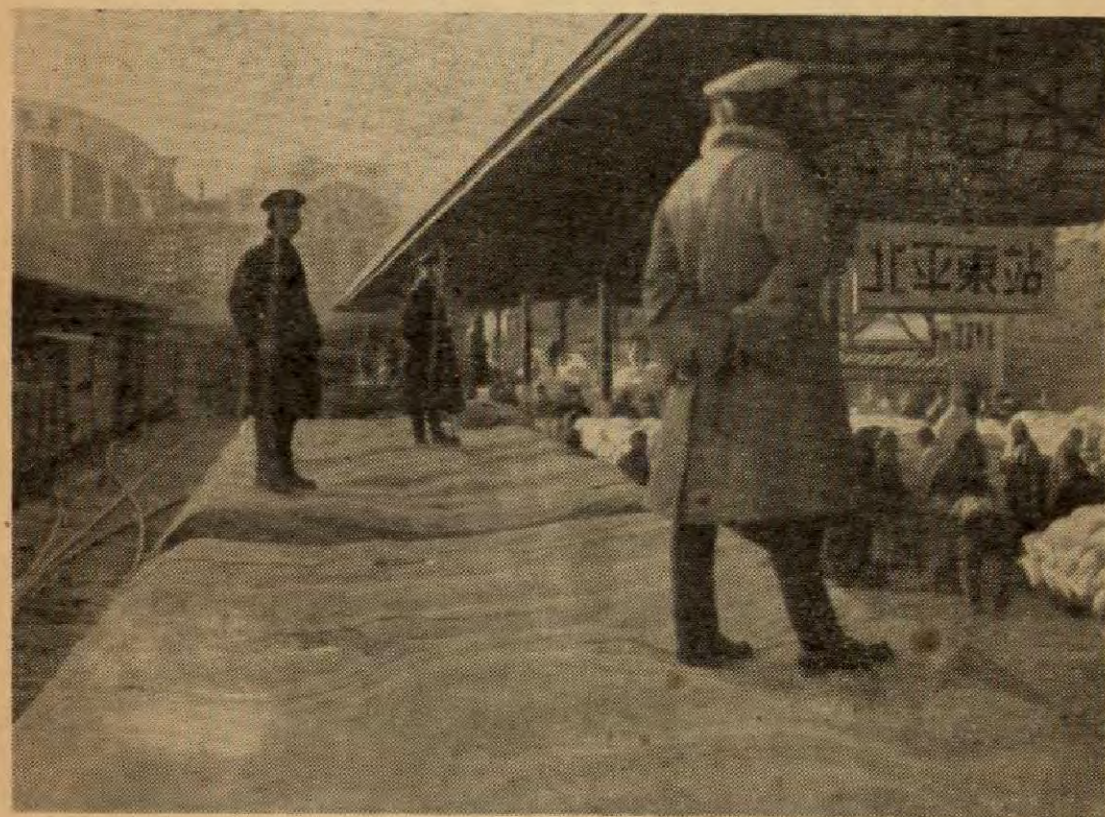
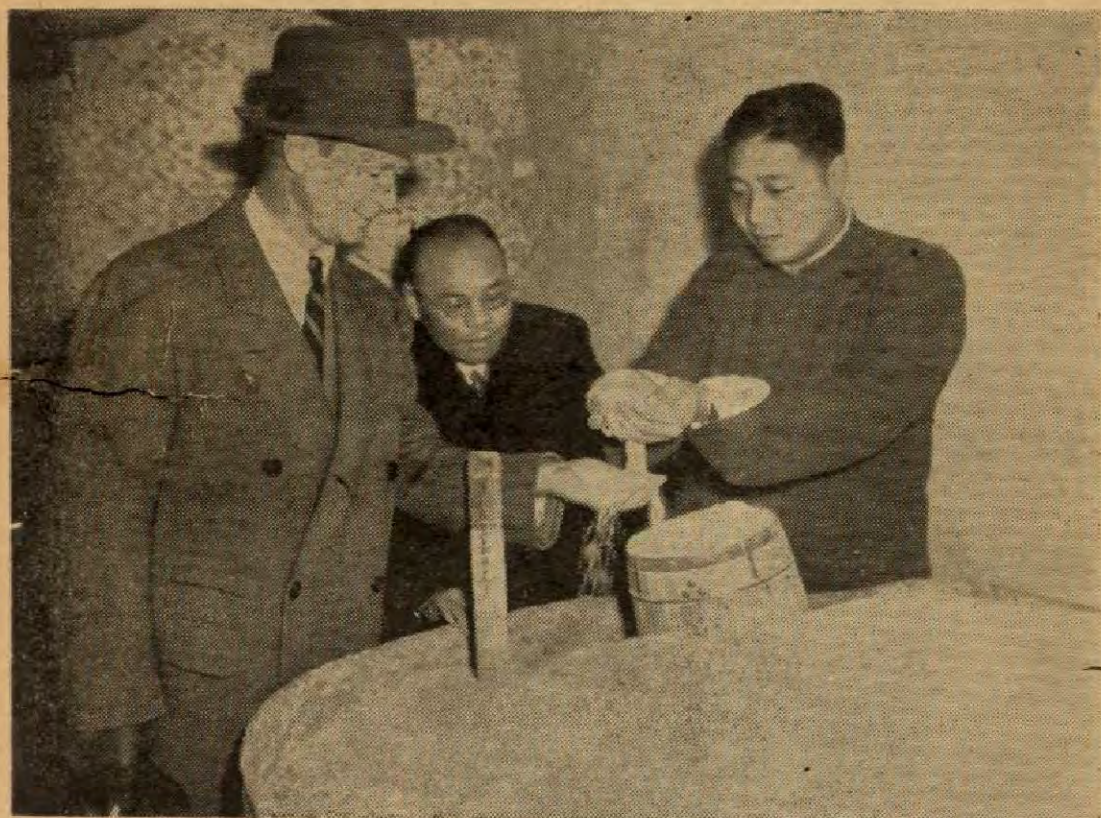


經合分署爲了緩和南京情形，用了美援原棉織成的布匹兩千件和美資所購的煤油一千六百桶換取食米。經合分署南京代表葛樓視察換得之米，中立者爲南京民調會民食調配處儲運組組長焦克昌。

To ease the situation in Nanking, 2,000 bales of cotton cloth produced from American-Aid cotton, and 1,600 drums of American-financed kerosene, were bartered for rice. Philip K. Crowe, special representative for ECA in Nanking, inspects some of the rice. In the center is Chiao Ko-chang, chief of the Transportation Division of the Nanking City Food Committee.

在北平被圍的前夕，經合分署從天津趕運麵粉二萬七千包至北平。對於該市廿五萬貧民，經合分署曾經舉辦特別配售。這是經合分署麵粉運至北平車站的情形。

Immediately prior to the siege of Peiping, ECA rushed 27,000 bags of flour from Tientsin to Peiping. Special rationing was undertaken for the benefit of 250,000 of the poorest in the city. Here is ECA flour arriving at the Peiping Railway Station.





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食用美援米的人。

End user of some American-Aid rice.

THE RATIONING PROGRAM

January 1948 Through January 1949

THIS TABLE ILLUSTRATES BOTH CHINESE AND AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PROGRAM. THE AMERICAN SHARE INCLUDES US\$40,000,000 WORTH OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED BY THE CHINA RELIEF MISSION IN THE SPRING OF 1948. BETWEEN JULY, 1948 AND JANUARY 31 1949, ECA FINANCED ADDITIONAL PURCHASES OF APPROXIMATELY US\$55,000,000 WORTH OF FOOD.

Cities		Total Rationing Consumption	U. S.		Chinese
			Long Tons	Catties	Long Tons
Shanghai	Rice	356,830	195,074	396,412,737 c.c.*	161,756
Nanking	"	81,104	20,122	40,890,211 "	60,982
Canton	"	66,642	30,710	62,406,241 "	35,932
Swatow	"	10,974	2,177	4,423,914 "	8,797
Tientsin	Flour	101,939	43,859	89,126,517 "	58,080
Peiping	"	90,355	35,788	72,725,320 "	54,567
Tsingtao	"	31,866	27,920	56,736,642 "	3,946
TOTAL:		739,710	355,650	722,721,582 c.c.*	384,060

*c.c. stands for city catty (Shih Chin)=1.1023 lbs.

食糧配售計劃：1948 年 1 月至 1949 年 1 月底止

本表說明中美雙方供給本計劃食糧的情形。美國部份包括中華救濟團於 1948 年春季分配的價值四千萬美元的食糧。1948 年 7 月 1 日至 1949 年 1 月 31 日間，經合署撥資採購的食糧約值五千五百萬美元。

市 名	配售總數 (長噸)	美 國 部 份		中國部份 長 噸
		長 噸	市 斤	
上海 米	356,830	195,074	396,412,737	161,756
南京 米	81,104	20,122	40,890,211	60,982
廣州 米	66,642	30,710	62,406,241	35,932
汕頭 米	10,974	2,177	4,423,914	8,797
天津 麵粉	101,939	43,859	89,126,517	58,080
北平 麵粉	90,355	35,788	72,725,320	54,567
青島 麵粉	31,866	27,920	56,736,642	3,946
共 計	739,710	355,650	722,721,582	384,060

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