

中國文化大學論文提要

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學位論文提要

研 究 生：廖德智

指 導 教 授：陳一新 周陽山

論文提要內容：

本論文研究目的在於探討韓戰期間美國對臺中立化政策決策過程與導致此一政策的因素。研究時間即此一政策形成的時期(1950年6至10月)。

本論文所採取的是國際政治研究途徑。研究方法則包括「理論驗證」與「假設提出」之個案研究法以及比較方法。本論文主要參考決策理論大師艾理遜(Graham Allison)之三項決策模式：(一) 理性模式(The Rational Actor Model) (二) 組織模式(Organizational Behavior Model)；(三) 政府政治模式(Governmental Politics Model)，並整合國際體系理論，以分析杜魯門政府臺海中立化政策的決策過程，探討該政策是否因為韓戰的爆發而產生，並進而調整為軍事介入政策以維護美國的國家利益。

在第一章緒論中，筆者說明研究動機、目的、範圍、主旨及相關定義等。第二章為研究途徑、方法及理論運用之說明。第三章主要在探討韓戰前的美國對臺政策，並分析何以臺海中立化政策在韓戰前數週即已漸漸成為決策選項。在第四、五、六章則分別以艾里遜三個決策模式對臺海中立化政策的決策過程加以檢視，並對相關案例進行驗證。第七章為理論的討論，除對驗證結果予以說明之外、並檢討相關理論與提出建議。在第八章結論中，筆者提出研究發現、心得與建議。

由理性模式看中立化政策決策過程，美國在韓戰爆發後派遣第七艦隊至臺灣海峽，其用意不僅在防止國共相互攻擊，也預防蘇聯出兵介入韓戰，因此是國家利益考量下之決策。以組織模式而言，國務院決策能力最為突出且深受總統依賴。美國臺海中立化的政策主要是根據杜魯門總統的「六·二七聲明」，亦即臺灣未來地位將靜待太平洋安全恢復，對日和約及聯合國的考慮。原國務院建議中，並未包括對日和約，而是由杜魯門要求加入。從政府政治模式看，韓戰的爆發，促使原先主張「放手政策」的艾奇遜國務卿決定改弦易轍，提出臺海中立化與日後軍經援助臺灣的政策選項，並獲得杜魯門的同意。

因此，筆者認為，韓戰的爆發是促使美國對臺政策由消極的「放手政策」轉趨積極，調整為臺海中立化的政策，並進而介入臺海事務，以維護美國的國家利益。

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Name of student: Liao, Teh-chih **Advisors:** Dr. Edward I-hsin Chen & Chou, Yang-sun

廖德智

陳一新、周陽山 博士

Abstract:

The purpose of this dissertation is aimed at exploring the decision-making process of U.S. policy toward Taiwan before and after the Korean War. The research starts from June 1950 to October 1950. Theory-confirming and hypothesis-generating case studies as well as comparative method are applied in this dissertation.

Theoretically, Graham Allison's three conceptual models, namely, the Rational Actor Model, Organizational Behavior Model and Governmental Politics Models, together with the international system theory, are applied to explore the decision-making process of US Taiwan Strait Neutralization policy to find whether the decision was made in Washington's interest.

From the perspective of Rational Actor Model, U.S. Taiwan Strait neutralization policy was made in the national interest of the United States. The Seventh Fleet was dispatched to the Taiwan Strait not only to prevent either side from attacking the other, but also to keep the Soviet Union from joining the Korean War.

According to the Organization Actor Model, the State Department's prominent capability of tackling the overseas crises easily earned Truman's trust. The US Taiwan Strait neutralization policy based on President Truman's June 27 statement indicated that "the determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of security in the Pacific, a peace settlement with Japan, or consideration by the United Nations." A peace settlement between Taiwan and Japan, which was originally not among the State Department recommendations, was added at Truman's request in the decision-making process.

From the perspective of Governmental Politics Model, the outbreak of the Korean War urged State Secretary Acheson, who previously spoke in advocacy of "hands off" policy, to change his mind by proposing the policy option of Taiwan Strait neutralization as well as economic and military assistance to Formosa. His proposal eventually obtained Truman's approval.

Therefore, this author argues that the decision of U.S. Taiwan Strait neutralization shifting from a passive "hands off" policy into an active one of interfering with Taiwan Strait affairs was made in the national interest of the United States.