

当代中国与中国外交

Contemporary China and Its Foreign Policy

Editor-in-Chief: Yang Fuchang(杨福昌)

世界知识出版社
WORLD AFFAIRS PRESS

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世界知识出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

当代中国与中国外交/杨福昌主编——北京:世界知识出版社,
2003.5

ISBN 7-5012-2049-2

I. 当代… II. 杨… III. ①中国-概况-英文②外交-概况-
中国-英文 IV. ①K92②D82

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 040245 号

ISBN 7-5012-2049-2



9 787501 220496 >

书 名 当代中国与中国外交
Contemporary China and Its Foreign Policy

责任编辑	李 锋 姜志达
责任出版	夏凤仙
出版发行	世界知识出版社
地址邮编	北京市东城区干面胡同 51 号(100010)
排 版	神龙图文设计中心
印 刷	北京双桥印刷厂
经 销	新华书店
开本印张	787 × 1092 1/16 27½
字 数	590 千字
版 次	2003 年 5 月第一版 2003 年 5 月第一次印刷
定 价	50.00 元

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Preface

China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU) is the only institution of higher learning affiliated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China. Its aim is to prepare for the nation professional personnel able to fulfill their duties in fluent foreign languages for foreign service, international economics, international law, and international studies. CFAU was founded in 1955 at the suggestion of the late Chinese premier Zhou Enlai, and its departments and institutes now include Department of Diplomacy, Department of International Law, Department of International Economics, Department of English and International Studies, Department of Foreign Languages (French and Japanese), Department of Basic Education, Department of Graduate Studies, Institute of Continuing Education, Research Institute of international Law, and Research Institute of International Relations. Other research institutions include United Nations Studies Center, European Studies Center, Asian - Pacific Studies Center, Hong Kong Development Research Center, and Chinese Culture Studies Center. In addition to enrolling graduate students (both Ph. D and Master), double degree students, undergraduate students, and various kinds of in - service training students, the University also sponsors various workshops and training programs every year for senior and junior diplomats from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China. So far, hundreds of Chinese ambassadors to foreign countries and other senior diplomats have been trained in CFAU.

China Foreign Affairs University attaches importance to international exchanges and cooperation, and has now established exchanges and cooperation with more than 50 diplomatic academies, institutes of international relations and other institutions of higher learning in more than 30 countries in the world. Besides, many foreign state leaders, foreign ministers, ambassadors to China and world - renowned scholars are frequently invited to visit CFAU and deliver a speech. To promote the friendship between China and other countries in the

world and familiarize foreign diplomats with contemporary China , the University has in recent years sponsored many " understanding modern China workshops " . Hundreds of foreign diplomats from more than 130 countries were invited to participate in these workshops . CFAU has also set up the International Exchange Center to provide services for international exchanges .

With a view to helping foreign friends to further understand contemporary China , CFAU invites some professors and associate professors of the University to write *Contemporary China and Its Foreign Policy* in English . These professors have been engaged in teaching and research for many years in the University , and have made notable achievements in their respective fields of studies . Therefore , I believe readers will find their description and analysis detailed , sound and in - depth . *Contemporary China and Its Foreign Policy* is divided into 12 chapters in 2 parts . The first part introduces basic national conditions of China , including China ' s politics , economy , society , culture and so on . Here some space is devoted to the introduction of China ' s economic reform , since China ' s economic reform has been going on relatively smoothly and remarkable achievements have been made in this regard . The second part introduces China ' s foreign policy . The Department of Diplomacy has been existent ever since the founding of the University and has always remained a very strong discipline of CFAU in the field of China ' s diplomacy . The authors give a systematic introduction in the book to the changes of its foreign policy since the founding of New China , as well as China ' s relations with major powers , developing countries , and neighboring countries . The Taiwan Question , which comes within China ' s internal affair , should generally be excluded from the topic of foreign affairs . However , this question often gives rise to diplomatic ! representation in China ' s diplomatic practice , and sometimes causes some trouble to China ' s diplomacy . Therefore , an introduction to the origin of the Taiwan Question and the Chinese Government ' s policy towards this question is also included in this book . In a nutshell , the authors try to give , from the scholar ' s perspective , an objective and rather comprehensive introduction to the basic conditions of contemporary China up to the year 2002 , ranging from its politics , economy , diplomacy to its society , history and culture , thus providing foreign diplomats and other foreign friends who want to know more about contemporary China and who will

work in China or engage in Chinese studies in the future with a detailed and accurate reference book.

It is sincerely hoped that this book will be of some help to foreign friends in their effort to know more about contemporary China.

Yang Fuchang (Ambassador)
President
China Foreign Affairs University
December, 2002, Beijing

中文序

中国外交学院 (**China Foreign Affairs University**) 是中国外交部所属的惟一一所高等院校,目标是为中国培养从事外交外事、国际经济、国际法律、国际问题研究以及精通外语的专业人才。中国外交学院是由已故周恩来总理倡议于 1955 年创建的,现设有外交学系、国际法系、国际经济系、英语系、外语系(日语和法语专业)、基础教育部、研究生部、成人教育学院和国际法研究所、国际关系研究所等教学、科研机构。此外,还设有联合国研究中心、欧洲研究中心、亚太研究中心、香港发展研究中心和中国文化研究中心。学院现招收博士和硕士研究生、第二学士学位生、本科生和各类在职培训进修生,每年还为中国外交部举办高级外交官培训班和青年外交官业务培训班,先后有数百名中国驻外大使和其他高级外交官在学院学习过。

中国外交学院重视国际交流与合作,先后与世界上 30 多个国家的 50 多所外交学院、国际关系学院和其它高等院校建立了交流合作关系。此外,经常有来访的外国元首、政府首脑、外交部长、驻华大使和知名学者来学院访问并发表演讲。为增进中国同世界其它国家的友谊,促进外国外交官对当代中国的了解,中国外交学院近年来连续举办了多期“了解现代中国讲习班”,来自 130 多个国家的数百名外国外交官曾参加过“讲习班”。学院设有国际交流中心,为对外交流活动服务。

为了帮助外国朋友们进一步了解当代中国,学院组织部分教授、副教授用英语编写了《当代中国与中国外交》。他们

都是多年来在学院从事教学工作、在本学科领域有深入研究并有一定建树的学者。他们写的东西详尽而扎实,有一定深度。该书分为两个部分,共 12 章,第一部分为中国国情,介绍中国政治、经济、社会、文化等诸方面情况。因为中国经济改革进行较顺利,取得了令人瞩目的成就,文内用一定篇幅介绍了这方面情况。第二部分为中国外交。学院的外交学系从学院一成立时就存在,对中国外交的研究是我们学院很强的一个学科,教授们在本书中系统地介绍了新中国自建国以来的对外政策变化,以及中国同大国关系、同发展中国家及周边国家的关系。关于台湾问题,本属中国内政,不应列入外交之列,但在中国的外交实践中却经常因此问题而引起外交交涉,有时这一问题也给中国外交带来一定的麻烦。因此本书对台湾问题的由来及中国对台湾问题的政策作了介绍。总之,老师们从学者的角度客观而较为全面地介绍了截止 2002 年中的当代中国的政治、经济、外交、社会以及历史和文化等多方面的基本情况,为外国外交官和其他外国朋友了解当代中国,今后在中国工作或从事中国研究提供了一本翔实的参考书。

衷心希望本书对外国朋友们了解当代中国有所帮助。

中国外交学院院长 杨福昌(大使)
2002 年 12 月于北京

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1. Natural Conditions

The People's Republic of China is situated in the eastern part of Asia, on the western shore of the Pacific Ocean. It has a total land area of 9.6 million square kilometers, ranking the third largest country in the world after Russia and Canada. Besides, it has a total maritime area of more than 4.7 million square kilometers that lies off the coasts of east and south China.

Located in the Northern Hemisphere, all territories of China lie north of the equator. From north to south, it measures 5,500 kilometers between the central line of the main navigational channel of the Heilongjiang River north of the town of Mohe (latitude 53°30'N) and the Zengmu Reef, the southernmost tip of the Nansha Islands (latitude 4°N), of Hainan Province. From west to east, it extends about 5,200 kilometers from the Pamirs (longitude 73°40'E) west of Wuqia County in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to the confluence of the Heilongjiang River and the Wusuli River (longitude 135°05'E) in Fuyuan County in Heilongjiang Province, between which there is a time difference of over 4 hours. In area China makes up one quarter of the total area of Asia and one-fifteenth of the total land area of the globe.

China's mainland is flanked by the Bohai Gulf, the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea in the east and by the South China Sea in the south. Its coast stretches 32,000 kilometers, including 18,000 kilometers of the coast of the mainland running from the mouth of the Yalu River in the north to the mouth of the Beilun River in the south and 14,000 kilometers of the coast of the islands. Along the coast of the mainland there are some excellent harbours and ports such as Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Nantong, Shanghai, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang and Beihai. Off the coast of China are scattered more than 6,000 islands and islets with a total area of 80,000 square kilometers. The largest among them is Taiwan with an area of 36,000 kilometers and the second largest Hainan with an area of 34,000 kilometers, which are two provinces of China.

The topography of China is varied and complicated. Its terrain descends

in height from the west to the east in a four – step staircase. The top step of the staircase is the Qinghai – Tibet Plateau, known as “the roof of the world” with an average elevation of more than 4,000 meters above sea level. It consists of highlands and mountain ranges with snow – capped peaks and glaciers. The major ranges are the Kunlun, Gangdise and Himalayas. Among more than 10 peaks of over 8,000 meters above sea level dotting the ranges, Mt. Qomolangma is the world highest peak and the main peak of the Himalayas, rising 8,848 meters above sea level.

The second step lies west of a line from the Greater Hinggan Mountains to the Taihang, Wushan and Xuefeng ranges. It includes three of China’s four plateaus and three of its four basins with an average elevation of between 1,000 and 2,000 above sea level. They are the Inner Mongolia, Loess and Yunnan – Guizhou plateaus and the Tarim, Junggar and Sichuan basins.

The third step lies east of a line stretching from the Greater Hinggan Mountains in northeast China to the Taihang, Wushan and Xuefeng ranges in the south, extending eastward to the sea coast. This step mainly consists of plains and hilly areas of about 500 – 1000 meters above sea level. Running from north to south are China’s three great plains as well as its largest hilly area known as the Southeast China Highlands. The plains are the Northeast Plain, the North China Plain and the Plain of the Middle – Lower Reaches of the Yangtze River, interspersed amongst which lie hills and foothills. To the east of the third step the land extends into the ocean, in the shallow waters of the continental shelf, forming the fourth step of the staircase. The depth of water here is less than 200 meters.

As a mountainous country, mountains, plateaus and hilly areas account for about 65% of China’s total land area. Many mountains are well known throughout the world. China abounds in rivers as well. Most of China’s rivers flow from west to east into the Pacific Ocean except a few in southwest China that flow to the south. Among them the largest find their source in the Qinghai – Tibet Plateau. The total flow of these rivers is 2,711 billion cubic meters, 5.8% of the world’s total. More than 1,500 of them drain an area of 1,000 square kilometers or larger areas. The Yangtze River (*Changjiang*) is the largest in China and the third longest in the world next only to the Nile in Northeast Africa and the Amazon in South America. It is 6,300 kilometers in length and has a catchment area of 1,809,000 square kilometers. It is the major inland – river transportation artery in China linking west and east. The Yellow River (*Huanghe*) is the second largest in China, stretching 5,464 kilometers with a catchment area of 752,000 square kilometers. It is the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization. China also has the Grand Canal, the longest and

oldest man-made waterway in the world. It totals 1,801 kilometers in length running from Beijing in the north to Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province in the south.

About 98% of the land area of China lies between Latitude 20°N and Latitude 50°N. Some parts of south China are in tropical and subtropical zones while the northern part is in the northern temperate zone. Most of China is, however, located in the temperate zone though it covers, from north to south, six climate zones: north-temperate, temperate, warm-temperate, subtropical, tropical and equatorial. Its climate is largely dominated by the east Asian monsoon. In summer, when a southeastern wind prevails, the weather becomes hot and rainy with temperatures higher than those in other countries of the same latitudes. In winter, when a northern wind reigns, it becomes cold and dry with temperatures lower than those in other countries of the same latitudes. The four seasons in China are therefore distinct.

China has a land border of more than 20,000 kilometers with 15 neighbouring countries. Starting from the mouth of the Yalu River, it borders Korea in the east; Russia in the northeast; Mongolia in the north; Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in the northwest; Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan in the west and southwest; and Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam in the south. Its mainland is lapped by several seas in the east and in the south. Across them to the east and southeast it faces the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei.

II. Population, Ethnic Groups and Languages

1. Population

China has the biggest population in the world. According to the fifth national census conducted in 2000 its population reached 1295.33 million accounting for approximately 22% of the world's total.

In the composition of the population, people in cities and towns make up 36.09%; and that in rural areas, 63.91%. In terms of gender, the male population is 50.8%; and the female population, 49.2%. In terms of age, people 14 years or younger make up 35.7%; and those 65 or older, 6.7%. The average family size is 3.58 persons. The national average population density in China is 130 people per sq. km., but this population is unevenly distributed. In coastal areas in east China, the density stands at more than 400 persons per sq. km.; in central regions, 197 persons per sq. km., and in Tibet, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Gansu, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia in the west, less than 10 persons per sq. km.

China's population growth has experienced two distinct periods since the

founding of the People's Republic of China. One was a fast growing period of from 1949 to 1969, during which the population grew rapidly from 541 million to 800 million; the other is the period of population control starting from 1970 onward. In the early 1970s, the Chinese government realized that the over-rapid population growth was hindering economic and social development and exerting tremendous pressure on national resources, and would eventually endanger the necessary conditions for the survival of humanity and sustainable development of economy and society if it could not be effectively checked. Then the Chinese government began implementing a policy of family planning, population control and population quality improvement in accordance with the country's basic national conditions. Thanks to the continued practice of this policy the national population growth has been decreasing and birth rates have steadily declined year by year ever since.

The population quality has remarkably improved over 52 years since 1949. The educational level keeps rising. In 1949, about 80% of the total population were illiterate. In 1964 the illiteracy rate had been reduced to 38% by the time the first census was conducted. By 1997 the illiteracy rate among people in their prime ages had been reduced to 5.5%.

2. Ethnic Groups & Regional Autonomy for Ethnic Minorities

China is a united multi-ethnic nation with 56 ethnic groups. The Han ethnic group makes up 91.59% of the national population, and the other 55 ethnic groups account for about 8.41%. Since they have a relatively small population, they are customarily referred to as ethnic minorities. There are 56 ethnic groups in China. The Zhuang ethnic, the largest of the 55 ethnic minorities has a population of more than 15 million, while the Lhoba, the smallest, has only 2,322 people.

The Han people are most widely distributed. Although they live throughout the country, they are mainly concentrated in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River, the Yangtze River and the Pearl River valleys, and the Northeast Plain. The 55 ethnic minorities, though fewer in number, are also widely scattered in approximately 64.3% of China. They are mainly distributed in the border regions from northeast China to north, northwest and southwest China including Jilin, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Tibet, Guansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan and Hubei. Yunnan Province, the home to more than 20 ethnic minorities, has the greatest number of minority peoples in China.

Each ethnic group is a member of the great family of the Chinese nation. The Constitution of the PRC stipulates that all ethnic groups are equal. The