

# 军备控制与裁军手册

Arms Control and  
Disarmament Handbook

刘华秋 主编

国防工业出版社

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·北京·

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# 序

军备控制与裁军是当前国际政治斗争中的一项重要内容，直接关系到国家的安全以及世界和地区的和平与稳定，受到国际社会的高度关切与重视。

军备控制与裁军与现实的外交斗争和军事斗争紧密相关。从其发展历史来看，它一直是军事强国之间或军事集团之间为争夺政治、军事、经济利益，维护优势，削弱对方的重要工具；而世界爱好和平的国家和人民对军备控制与裁军的强烈要求，则完全是为了世界的和平与稳定，为了人类的生存与幸福。在这种形势下，一方面，虽然军控与裁军谈判一直在进行，达成了一系列条约和协定，但军事强国特别是超级大国从未停止先进的新型军备的研制，以夺取 21 世纪的军事优势。另一方面，世界爱好和平的国家和人民，尤其是第三世界的国家和人民要求加速军控与裁军进程的呼声日益高涨，在国际上形成一种强大的压力，从而使国际军控与裁军呈现出曲折但又不断前进的局面。

我国一直致力于维护世界的和平与稳定，奉行和平外交政策，反对军备竞赛，主张通过军控与裁军减少和消除战争的危险，创造一个有利于世界经济发展和平环境。我国主张全面禁止与彻底销毁核武器，主张不首先使用和不向无核国家和无核地区使用或威胁使用核武器。我国主动裁减了军队员额，1985 年宣布裁减 100 万，1997 年又提出裁减 50 万。我国参与国际军控谈判并签署了一系列有积极意义的军控与裁军条约和协议。我国对国际军控与裁军作出了应有的贡献。

军备控制与裁军涉及政治、军事、外交、科技和经济等领域，是一门自然科学和社会科学相结合的综合性学科。我国军控与裁军研究起步较晚，研究队伍较小，研究成果不能满足需要，特别是还缺少这

方面的基础建设，如建立数据库和出版工具书等。中国国防科技信息中心军控与裁军研究部组织了 40 余位来自自然科学和社会科学部门的军控与裁军专家，经过反复讨论与研究，历时三载，编纂了《军备控制与裁军手册》。该书涵盖军控与裁军的各个领域，概述各领域的历史、现状、存在的问题、各主要国家的立场、发展前景等，并以条目形式介绍有关的名词术语，包括最新出现的一些概念。我们相信，它的出版将有助于我国的军控与裁军以及国际安全战略的研究与实践。

钱嘉东



# Preface

by Qian Jiadong

The issue of arms control and disarmament continues to play a central role in the current international political struggle. It has a direct bearing on national security as well as global and regional peace and stability. As a result, arms control and disarmament have been receiving increasing attention from the international community in recent years. A close relationship exists between arms control and disarmament and current diplomatic and military debates in the world. Historically, the subject of arms control and disarmament served as an important tool for military powers or military blocs to seize political, military and economic control, maintain superiority and weaken their opponents. Global peace and stability as well as the survival and happiness of mankind has been at the heart of the call for greater support for arms control and disarmament by peace-loving nations in the world.

In spite of the fact that negotiations on arms control and disarmament have occurred for decades and resulted in a series of agreements and protocols, the largest nuclear powers have never stopped their development of advanced nuclear weapons in an attempt to gain military superiority over others in the 21 century. However, the appeals from the peace-loving nations, especially developing countries, to accelerate the pace of the process for arms control and disarmament have been on the rise and have evolved into an influential force in global politics. Thus the process of international arms control and disarmament has been gradual but not linear; it has been marked by a pattern of advance and retreat.

China has always devoted herself to maintaining global peace and

stability. She has adopted peaceful diplomatic policies to end the arms race and to eliminate or reduce the risks of war through arms control and disarmament. The aim of these efforts is to create a peaceful environment and contribute to global economic development. China's policies include supporting the comprehensive prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, no-first-use of nuclear weapons, and a pledge not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against nuclear-free countries and nuclear-free zones. China's support for arms control and disarmament extends to conventional arms reductions as well. For two decades, China has actively reduced its armed forces. Between 1985 and 1990 China reduced its military personnel by one million, and in 1997 it declared that it would reduce its military personnel by 500,000 within the coming three years. In support of these policies, China has taken part in negotiations on international arms control and has signed a series of constructive protocols and agreements. China has supported and is continuing to contribute to international arms control and disarmament efforts.

The subject of arms control and disarmament is comprehensive and combines both natural and social sciences. It also encompasses a wide variety of disciplines such as politics, military affairs, diplomacy, science, technology and economics. Research on arms control and disarmament in China had a comparatively late start. The number of research personnel engaged in this discipline is small and because of this limitation the extensive research work currently being conducted cannot meet China's actual needs. In particular, fundamental work, such as building informational databases and compiling and publishing reference books, is currently inadequate.

In an effort to resolve this problem, The Department of Arms Control and Disarmament of the China Defense Science and Technology Information Center (CDSTIC) has organized more than 40 arms control experts from the fields of natural sciences and social sciences to complete the *Arms Control and Disarmament Handbook*.

After extensive research and numerous discussions over three years,

CDTSIC has successfully produced a comprehensive volume which covers nearly all aspects of arms control and disarmament. This volume gives a brief introduction to the history, the present conditions, and the problems currently plaguing global arms control and disarmament affairs. It then examines the prospects for progress in arms control and disarmament and the national policies and positions of the major countries involved in global arms control affairs. In addition, our volume introduces key arms control and disarmament terms including some of the latest and most modern concepts. We believe that this publication will contribute to and enhance current research and policymaking in China on arms control, disarmament, nonproliferation and international security.

# 前 言

冷战结束以来，国际军控与裁军取得了较大的进展，但也面临巨大的挑战。有关军控与裁军领域的谈判、合作、交流活动一直比较活跃，成为各国外交斗争的重要方面。作为对国际和平与安全负有重大责任的联合国安理会常任理事国之一，中国将一如既往，积极参与国际军控与裁军谈判及相关国际会议，为推动国际军控与裁军事业的发展，维护国际和平与安全作出应有的贡献。为了适应我国参与国际军控与裁军的实践和有关方面进行军控与裁军研究的需要，我们编写了这本《军备控制与裁军手册》。

全书共设 13 章，涵盖国际安全与战略理论、各国裁军管理体制、核裁军与防扩散、防止外空军备竞赛、禁止生化武器、常规裁军、建立信任措施以及裁军条约的核查等内容，力求从宏观上反映当今国际军控与裁军的层次和重点领域，同时兼顾军控与裁军的理论和实践。在简繁取舍方面，我们既考虑了专业读者的要求，尽量做到全面、准确和精深；又力求照顾到非专业读者的需要，做到概括、系统、深入浅出。手册最后还附有重要军控条约各国加入情况一览表、国内外有关国际安全与军控领域研究机构简介以及中文和英文索引，供读者查阅和检索。

本手册各章均设一节概述，对该章所涉领域的历史、现状、各主要国家的立场和发展前景作一简明扼要的介绍。然后再设若干部分分别以词条的形式详细地介绍该领域有关军控条约及相关名词术语。词条的选取务求全面，并反映当今军控与裁军领域的最新成果。释文以介绍知识、史实为主旨，着重客观叙述，一般不作评论和批判。

词条标题通常是一个词或词组，并用黑体字表示。条目后附有英文名。一个条目的内容需要参见其他条目内容的地方，设置随文参见。随文参见在行文中以楷体字标示。文中外国地名以中国大百科全

书出版社编辑出版的《世界地名录》(1984年)为准。计量单位以《中华人民共和国法定计量单位》(1984年)为准。

本手册坚持以辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义的立场、观点和方法,力求全面、客观地介绍军备控制与裁军的各个领域,并做到权威、准确、新颖、可靠。在编辑过程的最后阶段,国际军控领域出现了一系列重要事态,对此,我们作了及时的充实、更新和调整。

我国著名科学家朱光亚先生及顾问委员会的成员们对本手册的编写给予了特别的关心,并提出了宝贵的指导性意见;中国首任驻日内瓦裁军大使钱嘉东先生在百忙之中审阅文稿,欣然为本手册写序;中国国防科技信息中心的领导自始至终地关心着本手册的编写,在此谨对他们表示诚挚的谢意。此外,本手册的编写参阅了国内外大量的相关著作,恕不一一列举,在此一并致谢。

裁军事业的进展有赖于国际间的合作精神。本手册的出版分别得到了 Ploughshares Fund 和 Rockefeller Foundation 的帮助以及许多国际友人的支持,荣幸地成为国际合作精神的一个体现,在此深表谢忱。

参与本手册撰写的作者 40 余名,大都是核武器、生化武器、火箭导弹、常规武器、军事战略、国际关系、国际法学等领域中某一方面的专家,同时又长期参与军控与裁军研究工作。此外,在编写过程中,我们还组织过多次讨论,广泛征求了各方面的意见,因此,本手册基本上反映了我国军控与裁军研究的总体情况。当然,由于手册涉及领域广,作者多,以及编者的水平所限,错讹之处实所难免,还望国内外专家学者同仁不吝指正。

编 者

二〇〇〇年七月十二日

## Foreword

Since the end of the cold war, certain progress has been made in international arms control and disarmament affairs. Nonetheless, huge challenges still exist. Negotiation, cooperation and exchange activities relevant to arms control and disarmament continue to be an important aspect of diplomatic contests among countries. As one of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council which has the grave responsibility for international peace and security, China will, as always, take an active part in negotiations on international arms control and disarmament issues. China will also participate in international conferences in order to maximize its contributions to international peace and security through the promotion of global arms control and disarmament. This handbook has been compiled to assist Chinese efforts to actively participate in the practice of international arms control and disarmament; this volume seeks to meet the needs of both institutions and government departments conducting research on arms control and disarmament issues.

The book is divided into 13 chapters, covering such elements as: theoretical aspects of international security and international strategy, the organizational structure of arms control decision-making in various countries, nuclear disarmament and nuclear nonproliferation, prevention of an arms race in outer space, prohibitions on biological and chemical weapons, conventional weapons disarmament, confidence building measures, and the verification of disarmament treaties, etc. We strive to approach current international arms control and disarmament affairs from a macroscopic viewpoint and emphasizing the theory and practice of arms control and disarmament. We have attempted to make the book compre-

hensive, precise and technical in order to address the needs of the arms-control and disarmament professional. At the same time, we tried to make the book understandable to nonprofessionals and students alike by providing brief and systematic explanations and by introducing complex, technical matters in simple terms.

At the end of the handbook the reader will find a table listing the parties to the major arms control treaties and a brief introduction to the research organizations active in international security studies and arms control affairs, both in China and abroad. Both indexes are in Chinese and English. Each chapter includes a brief introduction to a particular aspects of arms control by describing historical issues, the present situation, the prospects for future progress and the positions of the major countries relating to this field. After that, each section contains a great deal of entries about various treaties and terms, in order for readers to have a further understanding of this aspect of arms control.

The authors have attempted to be comprehensive in their selection of entries and have sought to present readers with information on the latest achievements in the current fields of arms control and disarmament. The purpose of this handbook is to introduce and explain basic information and historical facts; the emphasis is on objective information which is not subject to comment or criticism. The title of an entry is usually a word or phrase and is expressed in boldface type. Each entry contains the English equivalent. If you find in the text of an entry certain words or phrases which are marked in the form of regular script in Chinese calligraphy it means that they are also entries. The reader can find detailed explanations of these terms in other parts of the book. The foreign place names are in accordance with the 1984 edition of the Dictionary of World Place Names published by China Encyclopedia Publishing House. Measurement units are in accordance with Legal Measurement Unit of PRC (1984) .

We adhere to the standards, viewpoints and methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in writing this handbook. It is the author's intention to introduce the various fields of arms control and dis-

armament comprehensively and objectively and to make this book as authoritative, correct, novel and reliable as possible. A series of important events in the arena of international arms control occurred just prior to publication. To this, we have added timely updates and adjustments.

Professor Zhu Guangya, a well-known Chinese scientist, and other prominent members of the Advisory Committee showed special concern for the compilation of the handbook and made precious guiding suggestions. Mr. Qian Jiadong, China's first disarmament ambassador to Geneva, went over the manuscripts despite his busy schedule and readily agreed to write the preface of the handbook. Leaders of China Defense Science and Technology Information Center showed great concern to the compilation of the book from the beginning to the end. Heartfelt thanks go to them. In addition, in researching and writing the handbook, the authors consulted numerous Chinese and foreign books as well as foreign experts on arms control. We would like to express our gratitude to all of them.

The development of the cause of disarmament relies on the international cooperative spirit. The Ploughshares Fund and Rockefeller Foundation have generously provided assistance, and many of our international friends have given support for the publication of this handbook. Thus the handbook has become an embodiment of the international cooperative spirit, and we are deeply grateful to everyone who has assisted us. More than 40 writers took part in the compilation of the handbook, and they are experts from such fields as nuclear weapon design and construction, chemical and biological weapons, rocket and missiles, conventional weapons, military strategy, international relationship, and international law. In addition, during the production process, we organized many symposiums and solicited suggestions from different parts of the bureaucracy. Therefore, this handbook mirrors the overall picture of Chinese research on arms control and disarmament. Of course, with the scope and complexity of the subject matter of this handbook, we realize that slips and errors are unavoidable, and we hope that both Chinese and foreign





experts and scholars will pass along any and all suggestions and criticisms.

### **Editorial Committee**