

EAI 미중관계 공식성명일지

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주요 이슈

1. **미중 군사안보협력** : 중국의 첫 항공모함 개발과 중국의 군사적 투명성 결여에 대한 미국의 비판, 한미 합동훈련의 정당성에 대한 미국의 입장, 지역안보를 위협하는 중국의 군사력 증강에 대한 미국의 우려, 중국 군사위협론에 대한 중국의 반발, 미중 공동의 안보이익인 아태지역 안보를 위한 양국 협력의 필요성, 미국의 대테러정책에 대한 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 21일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 미중관계에 대한 발언 ● 24일 미 국방부 언론브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1일 人民日報 영문판 사실 ● 13일 中國日報 영문판 사실 ● 18일 人民日報 영문판 사실 ● 25일 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 26일 中國日報 영문판 사실, 미 국방부 '2011 중국 군사·안보 발전 보고서' 발행에 대한 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언

2. **미중관계 발전방향** : 미중관계 발전에 대한 미국의 기대, 미국 민주주의 제도의 한계에 대한 중국의 비판, Locke 신임 주중대사에 대한 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 19일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 胡錦濤 중국 주석과 대화 중 발언 ● 21일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 미중관계에 대한 발언 ● 24일 미 백악관 언론브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 15일 環球時報 영문판 사실

3. **경제협력** : 세계 경제문제 해결을 위한 미국 리더십의 필요성 강조, 미국 주도 세계 경제질서의 한계에 대한 중국의 비판과 새로운 발전모델의 필요성, Biden 미 부통령 방중과 미중 경제협력 강화에 대한 미중의 기대, 세계경제 침체와 중국의 역할, 미국의 중국 내 지적재산권 보호노력 지지, 중국의 '제12차 5개년 계획'에 대한 미국의 지지, 미중 경제의 상호의존성 증가에 따른 거시경제정책 협조 필요성에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 9일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 19일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 미중 비즈니스 회담 중 발언, 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 溫家寶 중국총리와 대화 중 발언 ● 21일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 미중관계에 대한 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2일 環球時報 영문판 사실 ● 3일 人民日報 영문판 사실 ● 4일 人民日報 영문판 사실, 人民日報 영문판 사실 ● 8일 環球時報 영문판 사실 ● 9일 環球時報 영문판 사실 ● 10일 環球時報 영문판 사실 ● 11일 人民日報 영문판 사실 ● 16일 人民日報 영문판 사실 ● 17일 環球時報 영문판 사실 ● 19일 中國日報 영문판 사실 ● 22일 環球時報 영문판 사실 ● 24일 人民日報 영문판 사실

4. **인권문제** : 劉曉波, 高智晟의 즉각적 석방 요구하는 미국의 입장, 인권 문제를 대외 정책의 핵심기조로 삼는 미국의 입장, 서구 민주주의 정치체제의 한계에 대한 중국의 비판과 대안적 정치체제 모색, 인터넷 검열의 필요성에 대한 중국의 강조

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 9일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 17일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 9일 環球時報 영문판 사실 ● 12일 環球時報 영문판 사실 ● 13일 環球時報 영문판 사실



5. **아태지역문제** : 한일 독도분쟁에 대한 미국의 입장, 중국의 센카쿠/다오위다오 영유권 주장, 미국의 남중국해 분쟁 개입에 대한 중국의 비판

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 3일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 5일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 24일 다오위다오섬 인근 중국 어업감시선 출몰에 대한 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언

6. **중동·아프리카 문제** : 미국의 시리아 시민들에 의한 민주화 지지 및 시리아 정부에 대한 미국의 구체적인 압력조치, 리비아의 민주화를 핵심 이익으로 강조하는 미국의 입장, 서방국가들의 리비아 개입 의도에 대한 중국의 비판, 미국의 이라크 점령 결과에 대한 중국의 비판, 시리아의 발전경로에 있어서 시리아 국민들의 자주권을 강조하는 중국의 불개입 정책

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3일 미 국무부 정례브리핑, 시리아 관련 UN 안보리 의장 성명서에 대한 Rice UN주재 미 대사 발언 ● 9일 미 국무부 정례브리핑 ● 10일 미 백악관 기자회견, 시리아 관련 UN 안보리 회담에 대한 Rice UN주재 미 대사 발언 ● 11일 미 국무부 정례브리핑, 미 국무부 정례브리핑 18일 시리아 사태에 대한 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 ● 30일 미 국무부 정례브리핑 ● 31일 미 국무부 정례브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 19일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 23일 環球時報 영문판 사설, 人民日報 영문판 사설, 시리아에 사태에 대한 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 24일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 25일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 31일 環球時報 영문판 사설

7. **북한문제** : 7월 뉴욕 북미대화의 배경에 대한 미국의 입장, 북한의 진정성을 입증하는 구체적 행동인 2005년 비핵화조치의 이행 및 남북관계 개선을 요구하는 미국의 입장, 6자 회담 핵심 파트너인 중국의 역할에 대한 미국의 입장, 북한 식량문제에 대한 미국의 입장

- 1일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑
- 4일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑
- 10일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑
- 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑
- 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑
- 19일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 溫家寶 중국총리와 대화 중 발언
- 25일 국무부 정례 브리핑

8. **대만문제** : 미국의 대만 무기 판매 의도에 대한 중국의 비판, 'One-China Policy'와 대만관계법을 모두 존중하는 미국의 입장, 대만 문제를 핵심 이익으로 강조하는 중국의 입장, 대만의 자위력 확보를 지지하는 미국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 24일 미 국방부 언론브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 10일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 18일 中國日報 영문판 사설



Issue 1. 미중 군사안보협력 : 중국의 첫 항공모함 개발과 중국의 군사적 투명성 결여에 대한 미국의 비판, 한미 합동훈련의 정당성에 대한 미국의 입장, 지역안보를 위협하는 중국의 군사력 증강에 대한 미국의 우려, 중국 군사위협론에 대한 중국의 반발, 미중 공동의 안보 이익인 아태지역 안보를 위한 양국 협력의 필요성, 미국의 대테러정책에 대한 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 10일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “[...] we’ve been quite open about them with regard to the lack of transparency from China regarding its power projection and its lack of access and denial capabilities. So we want to see more transparency. We would welcome any kind of explanation that China would like to give for needing this kind of equipment. And as you know, President Obama and President Hu have stated together that they want a healthy and reliable military-to-military relationship.” “Again, this is part of our larger concern that China is not as transparent as other countries. It’s not as transparent as the United States about its military acquisitions, about its military budget. We’d like to have the kind of open, transparent relationship in military-to-military affairs.” “With regard to this particular acquisition, the concern is that, again, we want to have a better understanding of how it might be used, what the intentions are, and that that is the kind of information that would be part of a better, more transparent military-to-military dialogue.” ● 2011년 8월 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “The U.S. and the ROK are currently conducting an annual military exercise. This is a previously scheduled exercise. There’s nothing provocative, nothing unusual, nothing nontransparent about this exercise. We do it every year. Every year, North Korea complains. These are designed to enhance interoperability and the readiness of alliance forces to respond to any threats, so these are defensive in nature, and we urge North Korea to exercise its own restraint.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 1일 人民日報 영문판 사설(China one step closer to developing aircraft carrier) Quote: “In regard to geography, carriers can increase the amount of attention given to marine sovereignty, rights and interests, which are important considerations of countries with carriers.” “In regard to development, establishing a large-scale modern off-shore platform is the requirement of China’s future development [...] China will finally have to transfer the focus of development to the sea because of land resource exhaustion.” “Japan and South Korea, which enjoy the protection of U.S. aircraft carriers, are making active efforts to build their own. Both countries have built aircraft carrier-like amphibious assault ships.” ● 2011년 8월 13일 中國日報 영문판 사설(The US Slip is Showing) Quote: “A weapon in the possession of a traditionally peace-loving country is more likely to promote regional stability, whereas misuse of financial power and leadership by a superpower can debilitate international trade, currencies and financial markets.” “The world is paying the price for the shortsighted policies and divisive politics of a country [US] that claims world leadership and assumes the role of international police. This is not the first time partisan politics in the US has dealt a severe blow to the rest of the world.” “It is the United States that should be made to fulfill its responsibility by not leaving the rest of the world holding its breath for the next disaster its partisan politicians are about to cause.” ● 2011년 8월 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설(China has the right to own aircraft carriers) Quote: “They even took the chance to play up the “China threat theory” again.” “U.S. State Department spokesperson Victoria Newland recently answered several questions about China’s first aircraft carrier at a daily press briefing,¹ and hundreds of millions of Chinese people were full of righteous indignation at her hypocritical and illogical answers. Newland’s arrogance and paranoia have exposed the hegemonic mentality of most Americans.” “China’s first aircraft carrier, built as a “messenger of peace,” will be used for safeguarding the country’s national security.”

¹ 2011년 8월 10일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 <<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2011/08/170349.htm#CHINA>>



- 2011년 8월 21일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 미중관계에 대한 발언(Remarks on U.S.-China Relations, followed by Q & A with Students at Sichuan University)

Quote: "The fact is China and the United States face many of the same threats and share many of the same objectives and responsibilities. But because we sometimes view threats from different perspectives -- that is China and the United States view them from different perspectives, our -- or favor a different way in dealing with what we perceive to be joint threats, our generals should be talking to each other alongside with our diplomats, as frequently as our diplomats do. Like China, the United States has a huge stake in the prosperity and stability of Asia and the Pacific." "Over the last 60 years, no country has done more than we have to ensure the stability and security of the Asian-Pacific region. And I'd respectfully suggest that has been good for China, allowing China to focus on domestic development and to benefit from a growing market. America's focus on this critical region will only grow in the years to come as Asia plays an even greater role in the global economy and international affairs." "There are many other security challenges that the United States and China share. From Afghanistan, to Pakistan, to the Sudan, and we have been and will continue to discuss our mutual interests and concerns. Continuing to develop our security dialogue and cooperation is the surest way to meet these joint challenges."

- 2011년 8월 24일 미 국방부 언론브리핑(DOD Press Briefing on the 2011 Annual Report to Congress: Military and Developments Involving the People's Republic of China)

Quote: "[...] the pace and scope of China's sustained military investments have allowed China to pursue capabilities that we believe are potentially destabilizing to regional military balances, increase the risk of misunderstanding and miscalculation, and may contribute to regional tensions and anxieties. Such capabilities could increase Beijing's options for using military force to gain diplomatic advantage, advance its interests or resolve military disputes in its favor. And this very much speaks to the logic that we see for sustained and reliable military-to-military dialogue and military security dialogue between the United States and China so that we are able to gain the sort of transparency and strategic understanding that's necessary to forge that positive, cooperative, and comprehensive relationship." "[...] we will continue to use military engagement with China as one of several means to demonstrate U.S. commitment to the security of the Asia-Pacific region, to encourage China to play a constructive role in the region and to press China to partner with the United States and our Asian allies and partners in addressing common security challenges." "If we are able to have that sort of robust, reliable, continuous military-to-military dialogue, that that will lead to a more positive relationship between the United States and China and will help contribute to regional stability and security."

- 2011년 8월 25일 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "The Chinese Government always maintains that the international counter-terrorism cooperation should be enhanced on the basis of the UN Charter, international law and other norms governing international relations, and disapproves of linking terrorism with certain country, nation or religion. China is ready to strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation with the US under the principle of equality and mutual benefit. Meanwhile, China's concern over the 'East Turkistan' issue should be respected in real earnest. We oppose "double standards."

- 2011년 8월 26일 中國日報 영문판 사설('China threat' again?)

Quote: "Briefing reporters on the report [...] said, 'the pace and scope of China's sustained military investment have allowed China to pursue capabilities that are potentially destabilizing to regional military balances, increase the risk of misunderstanding and miscalculation, and may contribute to regional tensions and anxieties.'" "But, as the US is well aware, US arms sales to Taiwan are the most sensitive issue jamming China-US military-to-military contact. Taiwan is China's internal affair." "Clearly it is in the interests of the Pentagon to claim that China's military capabilities are a threat when it bargains with Congress for another big, fat check."

- 2011년 8월 26일 미 국방부 '2011 중국 군사·안보 발전 보고서' 발행에 대한 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu's Remarks on the US Defense Department's Release of the Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China 2011)

Quote: "The US Defense Department releases this kind of report year after year, pointing fingers at China's rightful and normal development of national defense with exaggeration about China's military strength so as to disseminate the "China military threat theory". We firmly oppose the irresponsible behavior that does no good to the enhancement of China-US strategic mutual trust." "No country shall be concerned in this regard."



Issue 2. 미중관계 발전방향 : 미중관계 발전에 대한 미국의 기대, 미국 민주주의 제도의 한계에 대한 중국의 비판, Locke 신임 주중대사에 대한 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 19일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 胡锦涛 중국 주석과 대화 중 발언 (Remarks by Vice President Biden in a Meeting with Chinese President Hu Jintao) Quote: "To get straight to the point, Mr. President, President Obama asked me to come to Beijing to meet with you and others to reaffirm our absolute, total commitment to a strong and enduring positive relationship with China, and to reaffirm our commitment to stay engaged in the world in the most vigorous way possible." "I have made two visits to China, but, Mr. President, in light of President Obama's request, I expect, with your indulgence, I'll make many more in the near term." "I began to establish a very good relationship with Vice President Xi, and the President and I look forward to working with him, as well as hoping to continue the great legacy you've begun in the relationship." ● 2011년 8월 21일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 미중관계에 대한 발언(Remarks on U.S.-China Relations, followed by Q & A with Students at Sichuan University) Quote: "But even as we cooperate, the United States and China also will compete, and competition is healthy. [...] But for this competition to benefit us both, it must take place on a level playing field with rules that are clear and treat all countries fairly and equally. Although the United States and China are working hard to get this right, we still face obstacles of doing business in each other's countries. That's why I acknowledged on this trip the United States should undertake to make it easier for Chinese business people to obtain visas to travel to the United States. It takes much too long for that to happen. That's not in our interest." ● 2011년 8월 24일 미 백악관 언론브리핑(Press Briefing by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Josh Earnest) Quote: "[...] (Regarding the Vice President's trip to the three East Asian countries) one of the reasons that he spent so much time in China is because the U.S. and China are the world's two largest economies. So it is important that we continue to build or promote the kind of understanding and promote the kind of good working relationship because there are significant economic consequences for that back here in this country." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 15일 環球時報 영문판 사설(New US Ambassador faces a tough job) Quote: "Locke's previous background as the US secretary of commerce, a cabinet position, highlights this significance. China and the US are more deeply interdependent from each other while conflicts also exist in many fronts. Locke best illustrates the clashes between these challenges and hopes." "Naturally, Locke carries great hopes from both countries, given his past record in bringing closer ties between China and the US, and his aggressiveness in increasing exports of American goods to China. Locke holds a unique advantage in facilitating communication between the two sides. However, it is also reasonable that the ambassador's report card is also subject to general feelings between Beijing and Washington."



Issue 3. 경제협력 : 세계 경제문제 해결을 위한 미국 리더십의 필요성 강조, 미국 주도 세계 경제질서의 한계에 대한 중국의 비판과 새로운 발전모델의 필요성 강조, Biden 미 부통령 방중과 미중 경제협력 강화에 대한 미중의 기대, 세계경제 침체와 중국의 역할, 미국의 중국 내 지적재산권 보호노력 지지, 중국의 ‘제12차 5개년 계획’에 대한 미국의 지지, 미중 경제의 상호의존성 증가에 따른 거시경제책 협조 필요성에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 9일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "I would also note that the United States is still the country that the world looks to for global leadership, whether it's on the economic side, in ensuring the continued strength and resilience of global financial markets and institutions, including the G-8 and the G-20, whether it's keeping markets open and free trade flowing, or in other areas like keeping sea lanes of communication open in Asia, in the Middle East, in the Americas. When a fragile democracy needs support, who do they call? They call the United States, and the United States tries to pull together an international coalition of support. When there's a famine in Africa, who is the largest donor? It's still the United States. So we remain bullish on our economy and on our ability to continue to lead. And our partners and allies do as well." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 2일 環球時報 영문판 사설(US debt deal merely delays pain for all) Quote: "They [creditors of the U.S] would have to keep the US afloat, or everybody would suffer." "It is difficult to talk sense into the US. The country is too powerful and has already set its own rules on the global political, financial and media agendas. No country is able to challenge this order, as past experiences have proven that the US eliminates anything that threatens its dominating role. Thus, countries better protect themselves, and try not to cause trouble for the US. But China can hardly take this path. Its enormous but depreciating foreign reserves are a pain for the Chinese people, yet there are few options to do away with them. This perhaps is the lesson China has to learn from its development." ● 2011년 8월 3일 人民日報 영문판 사설(US debt ceiling deal is double-edge sword for China) Quote: "The United States raising its debt ceiling is a double-edged sword to China. In the short term, the U.S. economy avoids suffering from a "double dip" and introduces the third round of the quantitative easing policy, which will reduce the global financial market risk." "In the long term, the current dispute between Republicans and Democrats on the debt ceiling warns China that the United States will ignore the interests of creditors for the needs of domestic political struggles." "It is undoubted that changing the existing pattern of intensively holding U.S. dollar assets is necessary. However, it is more important to change the trend of continuing to increase U.S. dollar assets in the future, which requires fundamental adjustments in the economic development model." ● 2011년 8월 4일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Chinese-American ambassador to China key to boosting ties) Quote: "The nomination of the former commerce minister as the new ambassador to China shows the United States attaches great importance to China-U.S. economic and trade ties. Economic recovery and job creation are the top priorities for domestic politics in the United States. Only through economic restructuring and export increase can the United States revitalize the sluggish economy at home. Depending on Asia, especially an emerging economy like China, to help U.S. economic recovery should dominate U.S. foreign policy, and it will also further deepen the bilateral economic and trade ties."



- 2011년 8월 19일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 미중 비즈니스 회담 중 발언
(Remarks by Vice President Biden and Chinese Vice President Xi at a U.S.-China Business Roundtable)

Quote: “[...] I have absolute, unequivocal confidence in the strength and the vitality and the growth of the American economy. And I am absolutely confident, as well, that the two largest economies in the world are the road to world recovery.” “[...] President Obama and I, we welcome, encourage and see nothing but positive benefits flowing from direct investment in the United States from Chinese businesses and Chinese entities.” “We also welcome and are really encouraged by the 12th five-year plan and the reordering of the economy toward a more consumer-based economy. [...] it’s very much in the interest of the Chinese and the Chinese people, but it’s also in the interest of the United States.” “I think it’s legitimate for Chinese business persons and government officials to point to the dilemma with the American visa process, which I very much want to work on with the Vice President.” “Bilateral trade and investment between the United States and China, as is pointed out, is growing rapidly in both directions. We’d like it to go even more rapidly in terms of investment in the United States because it creates jobs and it creates economic opportunities in both countries.”

- 2011년 8월 4일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Time to reconsider buying US assets)

Quote: “US borrowing from China depends on its trade deficit, not its budget deficit. The trade deficit is what gives China the dollars to buy US assets of all types, including US government bonds. However the willingness of prominent politicians to use an obviously fallacious argument to raise concerns about China shows the extent to which it has come to be seen as an enemy in political debates.” “Any threat by China to stop buying government debt is no threat at all. It would lead to a rise in the yuan against the dollar.” “The response to China’s concerns over the risk of US default may help educate its policymakers that its current path of buying up massive amount of US assets to support the value of the dollar is not a viable long-term strategy for both political and economic reasons. This realization would be a very positive outcome from this mess.”

- 2011년 8월 8일 環球時報 영문판 사설(US crisis gives China reasons to change)

Quote: “The US crisis will certainly be a burden to its top foreign exchange reserve holder, China, but this could be taken as an opportunity for China to effectively implement the strategy of transforming the mode of development.” “The US will certainly transfer part of its economic crisis onto China by depreciating the dollar” “China must reduce its US debt holdings. One condition to achieve this is that China must truly start its growth mode transformation. China should make preparations for the pains and risks inherent in economic reform.”

- 2011년 8월 9일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Face up to debt woes)

Quote: “By piling up public debts, these countries [developed countries] have tried in vain to seek easy answers to their fundamental social, economic and political problems.” “Policymakers in both the US and European Union should no longer indulge themselves in the delusion that the debt crisis under their watch has any chance of being fixed without their making difficult choices.”

- 2011년 8월 10일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Keeping a cool head amid global unrest)

Quote: “The world has been shocked by two recent events: the US debt crisis and the escalating riots in Britain. The most advanced democracy is in deep trouble but seems unable to do anything about it.” “China can address its problems by stimulating development while the US credit crisis shows Washington is trying to cover up one problem with another” “As the biggest developing country, whether China will stick to its own path depends on how it controls its worship over foreign countries while learning from them.”



- 2011년 8월 19일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 溫家寶 중국총리와 대화 중 발언
(Remarks by Vice President Biden at a Meeting with Chinese Premier Wen)

Quote: "[...]I'm anxious to talk to you about both our economies and how we can work together. But I point out U.S. treasuries[...] we're going to take care of very closely not merely because China owns 8 percent of them, but because the Americans own 85 percent." "We appreciate and welcome your concluding that the United States is such a safe haven because we appreciate your investment in U.S. treasuries. And very sincerely, I want to make clear that you have nothing to worry about in terms of their viability." "We have welcomed the Chinese State Council's recent campaign to enforce intellectual property rights, a commitment that President Hu made when he visited and he's keeping. But the effort must be strengthened and extended." "These intellectual property protections not only benefit the United States and United States workers, United States companies, but I would argue Chinese companies, as well, as they increasingly seek to safeguard their own creations."

- 2011년 8월 11일 人民日報 영문판 사설(US debt crisis leaves china three major difficulties)

Quote: "Analysts said that since it is hard for the U.S. economy to rise again, China's import and export enterprises will probably face various difficult environments, such as persistently-weak overseas market demand, exchange rate appreciation and increasing foreign trade friction, in the next few years. China's export trade will also inevitably be affected. "The U.S. dollar is bound to continue to depreciate, and emerging economies will become the safe harbor for investors amid the turmoil in global financial markets. Given various factors, China will suffer more severe imported inflation," Xu said."

- 2011년 8월 16일 人民日報 영문판 사설(US should not threaten balance in China relations)

Quote: "The China-U.S. ties, particularly the cooperation in economic and trade fields, have undergone a process of continuous integration and development and have gradually formed an interest structure of "being each other's stakeholder." "The two countries will benefit from their peaceful coexistence and lose from conflicts" are the remarks that China has reiterated when dealing with the China-U.S. relations. The remarks show that the Chinese people have embraced the ideas of valuing the big picture and equal consultations and pursuing cooperation and mutual benefits, with open and generous minds. "If the balance is properly handled, the balancing factors will become a solid foundation to promote the relations. If not, the balancing factors will likely become obstacles to progress."

- 2011년 8월 17일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Dollar trap should see major US rethink)

Quote: "Freed of the need to make campaign commitments, now Biden has the opportunity to better explain US policy to his Chinese hosts, worried over Washington's ability to keep fiscal discipline and get its economy back on track. The newly released US economic data does not bode well though." "There is a certain sentiment within the US that China is caught in the dollar trap and is at the mercy of the greenback depreciation [...] Some Chinese scholars are suggesting linking China's debt holding to other aspects of Sino-US relationship, including arms sales to Taiwan. This is a possible option. The US should remember it has the most to win and the most to lose from a stable dollar."

- 2011년 8월 19일 中國日報 영문판 사설(A promising growth engine)

Quote: "China is now the third largest export market for the United States, behind Canada and Mexico. In the decade since China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001, US exports to China have risen 468 percent to \$91.9 billion, compared to a 55 percent rise in US exports to the rest of the world." "Moreover, stubbornly high unemployment in the US is giving rise to trade protectionism that has wrongfully blamed Chinese exporters for stealing US jobs. US policymakers and politicians should not buy into such protectionism that would cost both countries a vital growth engine in the years ahead."



- 2011년 8월 21일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 미중관계에 대한 발언(Remarks on U.S.-China Relations, followed by Q & A with Students at Sichuan University)

Quote: "A rising China will fuel economic growth and prosperity and it will bring to the fore a new partner with whom we can meet global challenges together. When President Obama and I took office in January of 2009, we made our relationship with China a top priority. We were determined to set it on a stable and sustainable course that would benefit the citizens of both our countries. Our Presidents have met nine times since then, including very successful state visits in Beijing and Washington, and have spoken numerous times by telephone." "Just as putting America's fiscal policy on a long-term sustainable path is important not only to the United States but to China, to China's economy, shifting China economy, which the 12th five-year plan calls for, to rely more heavily on consumer demand in China is not only important to China, but it's important to the United States of America."

- 2011년 8월 22일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Biden's visit serves more than petty sniping)

Quote: "US Vice President Joe Biden concludes his six-day visit to China today. The US media holds that as the debt crisis undermines the US' status, Biden has been pressed by China on the stability of the US dollar, instead of pressing Beijing over the yuan. This is not the right attitude to have." "The yuan is China's sovereign currency, and it is absurd that its exchange rate should be decided by the US Congress. US pressure may have some effect, but it is certainly not an "order" for China." "The economic bonds between the US and China determine that their relationship has to be fully pragmatic. The US neither gives orders to nor receives them from China." "The two countries should maintain basic bona fides in strategic considerations, a prerequisite to avoid over-interpreting potential unfriendly moves. If the two countries really care about the influence their relationship exerts on the benefits of people across the world, they can fix many problems more easily via frequent exchanges and contacts."

- 2011년 8월 24일 人民日報 영문판 사설(No safe havens in global financial storm)

Quote: "Ironically, after the historic downgrade of the U.S. credit rating, global investors snapped up new U.S. bonds instead of unloading old U.S. bonds. In fact, it is not hard to understand this counterintuitive market reaction. U.S. debt remains sought after not because the U.S. economy is in a good situation but because investors have few choices for alternative safe havens."



Issue 4. 인권문제 : 劉曉波, 高智晟의 즉각적 석방 요구하는 미국의 입장, 인권 문제를 대외 정책의 핵심기조로 삼는 미국의 입장, 서구 민주주의 정치체제의 한계에 대한 중국의 비판과 대안적 정치체제 모색, 인터넷 검열의 필요성에 대한 중국의 강조

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 1일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "today the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detentions' opinion that the detention of Nobel Laureate and co-author of the Charter 08 Liu Xiaobo and the house arrest of his wife Liu Xia was arbitrary and in contravention of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. That was made public. The Working Group, which is an independent UN body composed of experts from UN nations, called for their immediate release from prison and house arrest, as well as for reparations." "We join in the UN-- with the UN Working Group and once again call for the immediate release of Liu Xiaobo as well as his wife from detention with full restoration of their rights and urge China to uphold its international human rights obligations." "[...] this is a multinational body that has reached essentially the same conclusion that we've been saying for some time now, which is that we believe his detention is unwarranted." ● 2011년 8월 9일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "You know our position on Tibet. It is well known that we support full human rights and freedom of expression for Tibetans while seeing Tibet as a part of China, so we will continue to approach it in that context." "I think every time we meet with Chinese officials, we make clear our views on human rights situation in China. And we'll continue to that, and we're public about it as well." ● 2011년 8월 17일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "Well, let me take this opportunity to again urge the Chinese Government to ensure that Gao Zhisheng is immediately released from custody and to clarify the details surrounding his case and his whereabouts. You know that the protection of human rights is a central part of President Obama's foreign policy, both in China and elsewhere. Vice President Biden will raise our concerns about the human rights situation throughout China on this visit, as we consistently do." "[...] the United States will continue to make its views known on the human rights situation in China. Every administration, for the last decade or more, has taken this position and has used its high-level meetings with Chinese officials to talk about human rights, and we will continue to do so." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 9일 環球時報 영문판 사설(World politics enters uncharted waters) Quote: "The US decision-making capacity is weakening. The Democrats and Republicans compete to please voters by promising unaffordable welfare." "The real problem is that the US denies its own problems. It is confronted with new competitions and challenges, but still takes its system for ideal and denigrates all those that disagree. Such arrogant behavior is at the very core of the US downfall." "It is hard to predict what this means for China. For the country, the key is to take control of the direction of its reform and avoid serious mistakes." ● 2011년 8월 12일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Does a perfect political system exist?) Quote: "Democracy once brought prosperity to the US and European countries. However, these powers are declining now, can politics explain why?" "Western democratic politics is quite successful in many aspects, but it is not the only way that countries can go. For China, as it stands at the crossroads of reform, we can learn from Western democracy, but more important than that is for us to move forward from our basic national condition." ● 2011년 8월 13일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Riots lead to rethink of internet freedom) Quote: "Media in the US and Britain used to criticize developing countries for curbing freedom of speech. Britain's new attitude will help appease the quarrels between East and West over the future management of the Internet." "On the Internet, there is no lack of posts and articles that incite public violence. They will cause tremendous damage once they are tweeted without control. At that time, all governments will have no other choice but to close down these websites and arrest those agitators."



Issue 5. 아태지역문제 : 한일 독도분쟁에 대한 미국의 입장, 중국의 센카쿠/다오위다오 영유권 주장, 미국의 남중국해 분쟁 개입에 대한 중국의 비판

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 2일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “[...] we don’t take, as a government, a position regarding the sovereignty of the Liancourt Rocks. We do recognize this [Dokdo/Takeshima dispute] is a longstanding dispute between the two countries[South Korea/Japan]. And thus far, it’s an issue that’s been handled with restraint. We would hope that such restraint would continue to be exercised and that they would work – both South Korea and Japan – work peacefully and diplomatically to find a mutually acceptable solution.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 2일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Will China-Japan defense dialogue produce practical effects?) Quote: “Japan transferred its defense focus to the so-called southwestern islands near Taiwan and the Diaoyu Island and even attempts to establish a military deterrence against China with the support of the U.S.-Japan alliance. Japan and the United States expressed concern about the “freedom of navigation” on the South China Sea while adding restrictions on the “freedom of navigation” on the East China Sea.” ● 2011년 8월 3일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Why does speculation grow in South China Sea) Quote: “The United States wants to highlight its leading position, assure those who want to balance interests with China with U.S. involvement and reap the largest benefit from strategy that utilizes Asia-Pacific nations to contain China. Its intention is to make China “a responsible member” of a U.S.-dominated system.” “The United States is the leading military force in the region [...] Regular marine exercises is even directed against China.” “What is the real intention of US’ involvement in the South China Sea? To balance interests with China or rope allies in or form rules and regulations for Asia, its final goal is economic benefit and its own prosperity.” ● 2011년 8월 5일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Matching words with deeds) Quote: “Evidence abounds that the Philippines is not matching its words with deeds. It lacks sincerity in solving the South China Sea dispute with China in peace.” “Meanwhile, the Philippine’s navy is awaiting the arrival of the newly acquired USGC Hamilton. The cutter is the largest ever built for the US Coast Guard and, according to media reports in the Philippines, will be used to secure the natural resources and energy projects the country has illegally launched in the South China Sea.” “The reckless moves taken by Manila do a disservice to cooperation on bilateral and multilateral levels that aims to build momentum and mutual political trust toward resolving the maritime disputes peacefully.” ● 2011년 8월 24일 다오위다오섬 인근 중국 어업감시선 출몰에 대한 馬朝旭 중외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu’s Remarks on Chinese Fishery Administration Vessels’ Patrol in the Waters off the Diaoyu Islands) Quote: “The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands have been China’s inherent territory since ancient times. China has indisputable sovereignty over them. Chinese Fishery Administration Vessels patrolled the waters to maintain normal orders of fishery production. China has made relevant positions clear to Japan.”



Issue 6. 중동·아프리카 지역문제 : 미국의 시리아 시민들에 의한 민주화 지지 및 시리아 정부에 대한 미국의 구체적인 압력조치, 리비아의 민주화를 핵심 이익으로 강조하는 미국의 입장, 서방국가들의 리비아 개입 의도에 대한 중국의 비판, 미국의 이라크 점령 결과에 대한 중국의 비판, 시리아의 발전경로에 있어서 시리아 국민들의 자주권을 강조하는 중국의 불개입 정책

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 3일 미 국무부 정례브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "The rhetoric that we've seen has been from the President and Secretary – has been strong in the past few days. And we continue to press our message both to Assad, his regime, and to our partners throughout the world that the time for democratic change is already underway in Syria, and Assad has lost legitimacy in the eyes of his people and needs to allow that transition to take place." ● 2011년 8월 3일 시리아 관련 UN 안보리 의장 성명서에 대한 Rice UN주재 미 대사 발언(Remarks on the Security Council Presidential Statement on Syria, Via Conference Call) Quote: "[...] obviously our over-arching goal, first and foremost, is for the violence to stop and the people of Syria to have the opportunity to chart their own course and have a democratic future." ● 2011년 8월 9일 미 국무부 정례브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We want to continue to work with our partners and particularly those with continuing economic interest in Syria to strengthen those sanctions. So those conversations are ongoing. We still believe that further action in the UN would be helpful, although the president's statement last week began to set the table for that." "Where we are today is to do what we can with U.S. influence, whether it's directly in Syria or with our allies and the neighbors of that country to end the bloodshed, first and foremost, so that we can help those in Syria who want to take their country in a more positive and democratic direction." ● 2011년 8월 10일 미 백악관 기자회견(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney) Quote: "A democratic transition would be better for Syria, the region and the world, and we intend to help the Syrian people achieve the dignity and freedom they have demanded and for which too many have died. We will keep up that pressure. We will work and coordinate with our international partners, and I think it's been noted by all of you that that pressure is increasing every day," "We continue to call on the regime to immediately halt its campaign of violence and arrests, pull its security forces back, release the many thousands of detainees, and to respect and act upon the clear demands of the Syrian people for a peaceful and democratic transition.", "[...] we'll continue to increase the pressure through a variety of means, working with our international partners to do so." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 2일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Breaking Libyan deadlock) Quote: "In the meantime, international pressure to resolve the conflict has been gaining weight. Russia has refused to recognize Benghazi as the only legitimate authority and called for a dialogue in Libya to create a transitional political structure. A UN envoy is contacting relevant parties in Libya for peace negotiations and the African Union (AU) has proposed a road map in a bid to resolve the Libyan crisis. China hopes the two sides in Libya can adopt a more flexible and pragmatic attitude and seriously consider the peace plan proposed by the AU and other parties. [...] NATO and Benghazi must find a way to include the forces fighting on Gadhafi's side and his tribal supporters if there is to be post-Gadhafi political order." ● 2011년 8월 19일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Iraq still mired in violence) Quote: "The stated US goal in Iraq was "to establish a stable democratic state capable of defending itself and holding itself together and overcoming insurgent attacks and internal divisions." "After eight long years of regime change and US occupation, Iraq is not a beacon of freedom and prosperity, lighting the way for other Arab countries, and the prospect of peace and prosperity is still nowhere to be seen." "While the US, as President Obama proclaimed last September, is ready "to turn the page" and leave others to clear up the mess it has made, it is not so simple for ordinary Iraqi people who are left to wonder when they will be able to get on with their lives in peace. " ● 2011년 8월 23일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Libya media spectacle gives way to reality) Quote: "[regarding lessons from Libya situation] First, never underestimate the power of the people. The second lesson to learn from Gaddafi's demise is that a weak country cannot easily control its own fate. It cannot escape the will of the major powers." "Overthrowing Gaddafi is entertainment for the media, but talk of rebuilding is not. The West has to take responsibility for clearing up its mess in Libya." ● 2011년 8월 23일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Middle East rejects imported ideology) Quote: "They [Western leaders] can label Arab leaders as "illegal" at will, impose sanctions on one certain country or even interfere through the use of force." "Without their former heads [of Tunisia and Egypt], the two governments are now under great influence of Western countries, especially the United States." "These countries have the right to explore the paths of development that are in line with their realities without external interference, though they will likely pay the consequences of more blood and wars."



- 2011년 8월 10일 시리아 관련 UN 안보리 회담에 대한 Rice UN주재 미 대사 발언(Remarks by Ambassador Susan E. Rice at Security Council Consultations on Syria)

Quote: "The Syrian people have moved the world with their aspirations for democracy and universal human rights. But the Assad regime has met their calls for change with cruelty and contempt."

- 2011년 8월 11일 미 국무부 정례브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "So we are looking for action. We are not looking for words. We're not looking for promises. We're looking for the violence to end, for the forces to go back to barracks, and for a real democratic transition to start.."

- 2011년 8월 18일 시리아 사태에 대한 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언(Remarks on the Situation in Syria)

Quote: "The transition to democracy in Syria has begun, and it's time for Assad to get out of the way. As President Obama said this morning, no outside power can or should impose on this transition. It is up to the Syrian people to choose their own leaders in a democratic system based on the rule of law and dedicated to protecting the rights of all citizens, regardless of ethnicity, religion, sect, or gender. We understand the strong desire of the Syrian people that no foreign country should intervene in their struggle, and we respect their wishes. At the same time, we will do our part to support their aspirations for a Syria that is democratic, just, and inclusive. And we will stand up for their universal rights and dignity by pressuring the regime and Assad personally to get out of the way of this transition."

- 2011년 8월 30일 미 국무부 정례브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "When peace is complete in Libya, NATO has said – and the United States supports this – that it sees itself going into a supporting role within the international community, that were the international community, were the Libyans themselves to ask for a different supporting role for NATO of some kind, that NATO would look at that. But clearly, this mission would end and you would be looking at a different mission based on a Libyan request, and it's too early to know where that might go, and we have to first finish the job of Operation Unified Protector;" "[...] Secretary Clinton said a couple of weeks ago that Iran was fast becoming the only friend that Assad had left. I'd note that even that friend is beginning to abandon the Assad regime."

- 2011년 8월 31일 미 국무부 정례브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "[...] we think a secure and stable Libya that is making its transition successfully to a democratic future is in U.S. vital national interest; that after decades of repression, that we and other countries in the international community need to help the Libyan people and the TNC get on course. We have supported the unfreezing of this small limited amount of money – not so small, 1.5 billion – to begin to meet their immediate humanitarian and governance needs."

- 2011년 8월 23일 시리아에 사태에 대한 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu's Remarks on the Situation in Syria)

Quote: "China follows closely the developments of the Syrian situation and calls on all parties there to exercise maximum restraint and discard violence so as to avoid further escalation of the situation and more casualties. China believes that the Syrian crisis should be dissolved through swiftly launching an inclusive political process led by Syria. All relevant parties in Syria should address problems through dialogue and consultation in a peaceful and appropriate manner. Syria should determine independently its future. The international community's relevant actions should be conducive to materializing the Syrian Government's reform commitment, encouraging all parties to join in the political process constructively and stabilizing the situation in Syria at an early date."

- 2011년 8월 24일 中國日報 영문판 사설(No intervention in Syria)

Quote: "In the past week, the United States and European countries have intensified sanctions against Syria and their calls for Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad to step down." "All these moves, which look similar to those taken by the West before they waged military intervention against Libya, have aroused concern that Syria may soon face the same fate as Libya. If this becomes a reality the region will only plunge deeper into the whirlwind of prolonged unrest." "There is an urgent need to shore up the consensus that the future of Syria should be determined by its people, rather than dictated by outside forces."

- 2011년 8월 25일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Reflect on negative effects of Libya war)

Quote: "The war cannot fully meet the demands of the Libyan people with Western interference, and the opposition is nothing more than a bargaining chip picked up by the Western countries to achieve their own strategic goals." "The war has sent a strong signal to anti-West state leaders: once they become the enemies of the West, they should either completely capitulate as soon as possible, or develop sophisticated weapons to ensure their own safety."

- 2011년 8월 31일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Neutral policy best choice for China in Syria)

Quote: "As tension mounts in Syria, some Chinese observers are starting to criticize China's neutral policy in the Middle East. [...] The Syrian tension apparently poses a challenge to China's diplomatic efforts. China will not join in with the West's quest to overturn Bashar al-Assad's government. But it is equally risky to stand against Western policy. [...] In regard to Syrian tensions, China should neither cater nor be radical opposed to the West. [...] China should not be anxious to change its stance. On the contrary, it should be reconciled to its current status in the region, and try to protect its interests on this basis. Democratic forces will not mature overnight in this region. The Middle East we are familiar with will not suddenly disappear. [...] A short-sighted, radical policy changes may be more risky than gradual adjustments. Being practical is the only choice that China should make to minimize its losses in the Middle East."



Issue 7. 북한문제 : 7월 뉴욕 북미대화의 배경에 대한 미국의 입장, 북한의 진정성을 입증하는 구체적 행동인 2005년 비핵화조치의 행 및 남북관계 개선을 요구하는 미국의 입장, 6자 회담 핵심 파트너인 중국의 역할에 대한 미국의 입장, 북한 식량문제에 대한 미국의 입장

United States

- 2011년 8월 1일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "Again, they need to live up to their commitments made under the 2005 joint statement." "Again, we had the initial meeting in – on the margins of the ASEAN Ministerial between North and South Korea. Those led us to believe that exploratory talks with North Korea would be a next logical step. We've had those meetings, and now we're going to consult and consider what our next step is after that and we'll keep you informed." "We continue to look for concrete signs that North Korea is serious this time about denuclearization and we'll wait and see."

- 2011년 8월 4일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "[...]China is a vital Six-Party Talks partner. And certainly, they play a unique role in terms of their – in terms of influence with North Korea. So we believe this kind of dialogue can be useful. We have continually consulted with China about how it can use its influence with North Korea. And as I said, they're a partner in the Six-Party Talks, and we believe they'll deliver a coherent message on the part of our other partners in the Six-Party process to North Korea."

- 2011년 8월 10일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "What we want to see, as you know, is a continued improvement – an improvement in the relationship between the North and the South, and we want to see the North begin to take steps along the lines that we discussed in New York last week so that we can get back to the Six-Party Talks. But that's going to require further commitment on their part to their obligations on the nuclear side."

- 2011년 8월 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "The North Korean Government bears primary responsibility for the state of food security in its own country and the horrible isolation its people live in as a result of its policies which flout United Nations Security Council resolutions. So the best route would be back to engagement with the international community, which would allow trade and allow an open system. That said, you know the basis on which we evaluate food aid, and we're still evaluating."

- 2011년 8월 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "Certainly, North Korea has not done what it could have in the last two and a half years to take advantage of the opportunity to restart Six-Party Talks – if it will comply with its international obligations, come back into compliance with its 2005 commitments, et cetera, improve its relations with South Korea. But again, we continue to encourage North Korea, as we did in the consultations that we had in New York, to prove that it is taking steps to denuclearize and improve its relations with South Korea so we can get back to the table and we don't squander the opportunity."

- 2011년 8월 19일 미 백악관 Biden 미 부통령 溫家寶 중국총리와 대화 중 발언(Remarks by Vice President Biden at a Meeting with Chinese Premier Wen)

Quote: "If armed with nuclear weapons on long-range missiles, North Korea and Iran would pose a direct and serious threat to the security of the United States of America and our allies. It would present an existential threat. That is why we've been working with China and our international partners to maintain peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and to achieve a complete denuclearization of North Korea."

- 2011년 8월 25일 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "We spoke yesterday about our concern about their HEU enrichment, and we don't see any reason for that to meet civilian needs. We have also spoken in the past about the need for North-South relations to improve. They made commitments in 2005 to the international community. Those are very clear. We need to see them taking concrete steps along all those lines." "[...] the reason that we chose to have the meeting in New York that we had a month ago was to be absolutely clear in a direct channel what we thought was necessary in order to come back to the talks. So there are no secrets there in terms of our list of expectations vis-à-vis North Korea. So when they come forward with a couple of them, as we said, it's still insufficient."



Issue 8. 대만문제 : 미국의 대만 무기 판매 의도에 대한 중국의 비판, 'One-China Policy'와 대만관계법을 모두 존중하는 미국의 입장, 대만 문제를 핵심 이익으로 강조하는 중국의 입장, 대만의 자위력 확보를 지지하는 미국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 24일 미 국방부 언론브리핑(DOD Press Briefing on the 2011 Annual Report to Congress: Military and Developments Involving the People's Republic of China) Quote: "In addition to planning for Taiwan contingencies, China places a high priority on asserting and strengthening its maritime territorial claims." "But there are trends, as the report points to, that continue to point to a very challenging military and security environment across the strait. That is a set of issues that we're committed to working with Taiwan to address, committed to meeting our commitments under the Taiwan Relations Act, in the context of the one-China policy and the three joint communiqués to assure that Taiwan has the self-defense capabilities that it needs. And that is something that obviously continues to be a concern of the Department of Defense and, indeed, the entire U.S. Government." "And we are working very, very closely with Taiwan, as we have for many, many years now across administrations of both political parties, to make sure that they have the self-defense capabilities that they need. And we will continue to do so." "It's a challenging security environment across a number of different dimensions." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 8월 1일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Why does Taiwan exaggerate Chinese mainland's military might?) Quote: "The U.S. arms sales to Taiwan first involve the interests of politicians and arms firms... The arms sold by United States to Taiwan are characterized by high prices and low quality and the United States basically regards Taiwan as a cash cow. Thus, the arms sales are known as "an idiot's arms purchase." Furthermore, the arms sale to Taiwan is a U.S. geopolitical strategy to strengthen political and military ties with the island and then to control the island to ensure its own interests." "The World Journal's July 23 editorial said that purchasing expensive U.S.-made weapons is no different from paying protection money. Taiwan is safe and does not need the protection of the United States unless it seeks independence. It is pointless to worry about the Chinese mainland's military power if Taiwan will eventually re-unite with the mainland. Given the huge military gap, Taiwan cannot afford a war with the Chinese mainland." ● 2011년 8월 10일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Arms sale to Taiwan no longer US 'trump card') Quote: "Furthermore, the United States is unwilling to sell arms to the island at the expense of its positive relations with China." "In fact, the United States has always wanted more "trump cards" to contain China. As the Taiwan card is increasingly losing effectiveness, it is making active efforts to use new "trump cards," such as the disputes in the South China Sea and East China Sea to contain China." ● 2011년 8월 18일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Disruptive arms sales) Quote: "A look back at the trajectory of Sino-US ties in recent years shows that relations nosedived whenever Washington ignored Beijing's core interests and refused to work with Beijing to properly handle their differences." "Any misstep in dealing with the issue of US arms sales to Taiwan may disrupt the improving relationship between the two powers." "The US arms sales to Taiwan have remained the biggest source of disagreement between Washington and Beijing. While recognizing Taiwan as an inalienable part of China, Washington has continued to arm the island." "Both countries shoulder the responsibility of maintaining world peace and development and a sound Sino-US relationship will enable them to fulfill their responsibilities. In this regard, they should bear in mind the following remark by Chinese President Hu Jintao: "We both stand to gain from a sound China-US relationship, and lose from confrontation."



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