

EAI 미중관계 공식성명일지

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주요 이슈

1. **경제협력** : 미중 경제전략대화의 성과, 미중 에너지-환경 협력의 중요성, 중국 시장 개방 및 위안화 절상에 관한 미중의 입장, 미국 첨단기술수출통제에 대한 중국의 입장, 미국 국내법에 따른 중국 기업제재에 대한 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 Obama 미 대통령 청정에너지 관련 발언 ● 9일 Clinton 미 국무장관 미중 경제전략대화 개막 행사에서 발언, 미중 경제전략대화 첫 총회에서 발언 ● 10일 Obama 미 대통령 이민법개정관련 발언, Clinton 미 국무장관 미중 경제전략대화 폐막 기자회견에서 발언, 미중 에코파트너십 서명행사에서 발언, 미중 전략경제대화 폐회식 공동발표에서 미중관계 발전방향 발언, Geithner 미 재무부 장관 미중 전략경제대화 폐회식 공동발표, Clinton 미 국무장관 Phoenix TV와의 인터뷰 ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 미중관계 발언 ● 20일 Obama 미 대통령 유럽 방문 시 미 백악관 정부 고위관료 언론 브리핑 ● 26일 Locke 미 상무장관 차기 주 중국대사 임명 시 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 5일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 10일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 11일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 12일 人民日報 영문판 사설, 中國日報 영문판 사설, 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 26일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 30일 中國日報 영문판 사설

2. **미중관계 발전방향** : 21세기 세계질서에서 미중관계의 중요성, '100,000 Strong Initiative' 계획 발표, 상호신뢰 구축을 위한 협력 및 커뮤니케이션 강화의 필요성

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 9일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑, Joe Biden 미 부통령 미중 전략경제대화에서 미중관계 발언, Clinton 미 국무장관 중국대표들을 위한 연회에서 발언 ● 10일 Clinton 미 국무장관 100,000 Strong Initiative 자문위원회 취임모임에서 발언, Phoenix TV와의 인터뷰 중 중국발언 ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 제41회 Washington Conference에서 발언, Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 미중관계 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 9일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 10일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 11일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 12일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견

3. **인권문제** : 중국의 언론 탄압과 인권문제에 대한 미국의 비판과 이에 대한 중국의 입장, 미국의 중동 및 북아프리카 정책 발표와 이에 대한 중국의 비판, 인터넷 검열에 대한 미국의 입장, 미국의 사이버 공간에 대한 국제전략 발표와 이에 대한 중국의 입장, 보편적인 민주주의에 대한 중국의 비판

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Bin Laden 사살에 관한 발언 ● 3일 Obama 미 대통령 세계 언론 자유의 날 기념 성명서 ● 9일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑 ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 미중관계 발언 ● 16일 Obama 행정부의 사이버 공간에 대한 국제전략, Clinton 미 국무장관 사이버 공간에 대한 국제전략 관련 발언 ● 19일 Obama 미 대통령 Bin Laden 사살 이후 중동과 북아프리카 관련 발언 ● 26일 Locke 미 상무장관 차기 주 중국대사 임명 시 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언 ● 4일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언, 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 10일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 11일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 13일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 14일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 16일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 17일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 18일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 26일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 27일 人民日報 영문판 사설, 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 31일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 人民日報 영문판 사설



4. **미중 군사안보협력** : 미중 대테러전 협력, Osama bin Laden 사살에 대한 중국의 입장, 미중 군사안보협력 저해요인에 대한 양국의 입장, 陳炳德 중국 인민해방군 총참모장 방미, 중국 군사력 증강에 대한 미국의 우려와 이에 대한 중국의 입장, 미국 새 국방수권법안(National Defense Authorization Act)에 대한 중국의 우려

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2일 Clinton 미 국무부장관 Usama Bin Laden 사살에 관한 발언 ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 미중관계 발언 ● 18일 Mullen 미 합참의장 陳炳德 중국 인민해방군 총참모장과 공동 기자회견 ● 26일 Locke 미 상무장관 차기 주 중국대사 비확산문제 관련 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언 ● 3일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 環球時報 영문판 사설, 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 5일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 10일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 16일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 17일 人民日報 영문판 사설, 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설, 中國日報 영문판 사설, 陳炳德 중국 인민해방군 총참모장 Mullen 미 합참의장과 공동 기자회견 ● 20일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 23일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 24일 人民日報 영문판 사설

5. **아태지역문제** : 아태지역 평화와 안정을 위한 미중 협력의 필요성

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 미중관계 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견

6. **북한문제** : 한반도 비핵화를 위한 미중 협력, 6자회담 재개문제, 남북관계 개선의 중요성, 김정일 국방위원장의 중국 방문, 미국과 한국의 대북제재에 대한 중국의 우려 및 중재자로서 중국의 역할

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 북한문제 관련 발언 ● 24일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑 ● 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 27일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 28일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 31일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견

7. **대만문제** : 대만문제에 대한 미국의 입장, 미중관계에서 대만문제의 중요성, '하나의 중국' 원칙에 대한 중국의 확고한 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Phoenix TV와의 인터뷰 중 대만관련 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 17일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 18일 陳炳德 중국 인민해방군 총참모장 Mullen 미 합참의장과 공동 기자회견 ● 25일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언 ● 27일 中國日報 영문판 사설



Issue 1. 경제협력 : 미중 경제전략대화의 성과, 미중 에너지-환경 협력의 중요성, 중국 시장 개방 및 위안화 절상에 관한 미중의 입장, 미국 첨단기술수출통제에 대한 중국의 입장, 미국 국내법에 따른 중국 기업제재에 대한 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 6일 Obama 미 대통령 청정에너지 관련 발언(Remarks by the President to Workers at Allison Transmission Headquarters) Quote: "We're in a competition all around the world, and other countries — Germany, China, South Korea — they know that clean energy technology is what is going to help spur job creation and economic growth for years to come." ● 2011년 5월 9일 Clinton 미 국무장관 미중 경제전략대화 개막 행사에서 발언 (Remarks at the Opening Session of the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue) Quote: "The Strategic and Economic Dialogue is the premier forum in a bilateral relationship that is as important and complex as any in the world. Since we first gathered in Washington back in 2009, the depth and breadth of our discussions and the participation across our two governments have grown significantly." ● 2011년 5월 9일 Clinton 미 국무장관 미중 경제전략대화 첫 총회에서 발언 (Remarks at U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Strategic Track Plenary Session One) Quote: "We also, when it comes to energy, have many reasons to cooperate and many opportunities as well. Our policy decisions and practices as the two largest producers and consumers of energy in the world have major impacts on world markets." "I think that the policy choices which we have made on critical energy security issues, including promoting open and efficient markets and dealing with potential oil supply emergencies and the safe expansion of nuclear energy, are especially timely for us to address." ● 2011년 5월 10일 Obama 미 대통령 이민법개정관련 발언(Remarks by the President on Comprehensive Immigration Reform in El Paso, Texas) Quote: "Look at Intel, look at Google, look at Yahoo, look at eBay. All those great American companies, all the jobs they've created, everything that has helped us take leadership in the high-tech industry, every one of those was founded by, guess who, an immigrant." "So we don't want the next Intel or the next Google to be created in China or India. We want those companies and jobs to take root here." ● 2011년 5월 10일 Clinton 미 국무장관 미중 경제전략대화 폐막 기자회견에서 발언(Remarks at the Conclusion of the Strategic and Economic Dialogue With China) Quote: "And as both of us have said, we do not expect to find agreement on every issue. We know that we approach some of these sensitive matters from a very different perspective than our Chinese counterparts. But I do think it is fair to say [that] I do think we have a deeper understanding of the viewpoint of the other." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 3일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference) Quote: "Both suffering from terrorism, China and the US share common interests on counter-terrorism and have maintained sound cooperation. With a medium and long-term counter-terrorism exchanges and cooperation mechanism put in place in 2001, China and the US have held several rounds of consultation so far and conducted concrete cooperation on multiple projects. China is ready to continue to work with the US in light of the principle of cooperation on an equal footing and mutual benefit to deepen bilateral counter-terrorism cooperation in a joint effort to safeguard world peace and stability." ● 2011년 5월 5일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference) Quote: "We hope people from all circles in the US will be fully aware of the significance and mutually beneficial nature of China-US economic and trade cooperation. It is only natural that frictions arise in the midst of rapidly growing bilateral economic relations and trade. We seek to appropriately address these problems together with the US through equal consultation in a constructive manner." ● 2011년 5월 10일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference) Quote: "China hopes that the US side will set a clear timetable and roadmap for implementing the dialogue outcomes, take credible steps to relax high-tech export controls vis-à-vis China, recognize China's market economy status, accord fair treatment to Chinese companies investing in the United States, and refrain from politicizing economic and trade issues. The two sides need to fully accommodate each other's concerns and deliver real benefits to the two peoples through concrete results from the dialogue." ● 2011년 5월 11일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Bridging the divide) Quote: "Washington wants the yuan to appreciate faster in hopes of increasing US exports to China, thus reducing its overall trade deficit. China has long assured the US that it will increase the flexibility of the Chinese currency and indeed Beijing has been doing this. Since 2005, the yuan has risen more than 26 percent against the US dollar, 2 percent alone in the past four months. This shows China has taken the US' concerns into consideration. In return, Washington should heed Beijing's concerns about rising inflationary pressures exacerbated by a weak dollar."



- 2011년 5월 10일 Clinton 미 국무장관 미중 에코파트너십 서명행사에서 발언 (Remarks at U.S.-China EcoPartnerships Signing Ceremony)

Quote: "We are very committed to this relationship, and we know it needs to expand beyond the government-to-government conversations. We need to harness the unique skills of both of our cities, our states, our universities, our private companies, our civil societies to find solutions to common problems. That is especially true when it comes to clean energy, energy security, environmental stability, and climate change."

- 2011년 5월 10일 Clinton 미 국무장관 미중 전략경제대화 폐회식 공동발표에서 미중관계 발전방향 발언(Joint Closing Remarks for the Strategic and Economic Dialogue)

Quote: "We have seen concrete progress on a wide range of shared challenges, from the energy and environment to international trade and security. For example, there is now a new partnership that will bring U.S. and Chinese companies and universities together." "We are also laying the groundwork for potentially significant future collaboration on development, from working together to innovate and distribute clean cookstoves and fuels to strengthening public health systems in developing countries. And our people-to-people programs continue to expand, most notably our '100,000 Strong' Student Exchange Initiative." "And we both have made our concerns very clear to the other. We had candid discussions on some of our most persistent challenges, from addressing North Korea and Iran to rebalancing the global economy." "We agreed on the importance of cooperating in Afghanistan to advance common goals of political stability and economic renewal. We established a new U.S.-China consultation on the Asia-Pacific region, where we share a wide range of common interests and challenges."

- 2011년 5월 10일 Geithner 미 재무부 장관 미중 전략경제대화 폐회식 공동발표(Joint Closing Remarks for the Strategic and Economic Dialogue)

Quote: "First, China committed to making long-term improvements in its high-level protection of intellectual property rights and enforcement regime to strengthen the inspection of government software and use at all levels of government." "China also confirmed that it will no longer employ government procurement preferences for indigenous innovation products at any level of government." "China has committed to increased transparency, requiring government authorities to publish regulations at least 30 days in advance, so again, that U.S. firms, all foreign firms, have the chance to see those informations." "China and the United States, recognizing the importance of transparency and fairness in export credit policies, have agreed to undertake discussions on export – on the terms of our respective export credit policies." "The final focus of our discussions on the economic side was China's ongoing financial reforms to create a more open, more flexible, more dynamic, more developed financial system."

- 2011년 5월 12일 人民日報 영문판 사설(No winners in U.S. hi-tech export controls)

Quote: "The export controls established by the United States have restricted hi-tech exports to China and are undoubtedly a key cause behind China's trade surplus with the United States." "Even if the United States refuses to export certain technology to China, China can still manage to obtain it from other countries or to develop more advanced technology by itself" "It is a noteworthy phenomenon that China recently made astounding advances in the research and development of various civilian advanced technologies, such as large civil aircraft, nuclear power and super computers for agro-meteorological sounding. The 'latecomer effect' of China's technology is obvious. Therefore, the United States should understand that it will miss opportunities if it limits high-tech exports. Actually, U.S. companies will be able to occupy a larger share of China's emerging market as long as the U.S. government lifts restrictions on civilian high-tech exports to China."

- 2011년 5월 12일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Shared responsibilities)

Quote: "[Regarding the outcomes of the China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue] The to-do list includes: strengthening the global recovery, cooperating under the Group of 20 framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth, and jointly promoting international efforts to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to achieve the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Beijing and Washington have also vowed to address climate change and the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula among others." "It is good to see this week's S&ED meeting held in Washington has made headway in this regard by stating in a political document that the US welcomes China playing a bigger role in international economic affairs, while China recognizes the important role the US plays in the international economic system and in the Asia-Pacific region."

- 2011년 5월 12일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "Energy cooperation is an important part of China-US practical cooperation and one of the priority areas for joint exploitation. Both countries decided to promote the implementation of the China-US Ten-Year Framework for Cooperation on Energy and Environment and adapt it to new circumstances, so as to enhance bilateral cooperation in terms of environment and energy. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to ensure energy security based on the principle of win-win cooperation, diverse forms of development and coordinated supply as decided at the second round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogues and as stated in China-US Joint Statement on Energy Security Cooperation. The two countries also signed 6 new EcoPartnerships."



- 2011년 5월 10일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Phoenix TV와의 인터뷰(Interview With Anthony Yuen of Phoenix TV)

Quote: “[We] make the case that opening up one’s market will actually benefit people. Well, so we have our point of view; the Chinese express their point of view, but that should not be viewed as any kind of interference from either side. We want to just put out all of our observations, and each country is, of course, always having the right to choose one’s own course.”

- 2011년 5월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 미중관계 발언(Interview With Hu Shuli and Huang Shan of Caixin Media Company)

Quote: “So I believe that our economic relationship is deepening and broadening. Yesterday, we had a lunch with leading American and Chinese business leaders, and they were very open in describing to our leadership and the Chinese leadership what they thought was working and what needed to be improved. I like the level of very clear discussion and the ideas of solutions, which I think is always the best way to approach problems.”

- 2011년 5월 20일 Obama 미 대통령 유럽 방문 시 미 백악관 정부 고위관료 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Senior Administration Officials on the President’s Trip to Europe)

Quote: “(Mr. Froman) I think there’s a broad consensus within the G20 on the importance of global rebalancing, including encouraging more domestic demand in the major surplus countries of — in the major surplus countries and increasing savings in the major deficit countries. So I think we’re all on the same page on [the question regarding whether the United States has the same vision as Europe towards rebalancing towards China].”

- 2011년 5월 26일 Locke 미 상무장관 차기 주 중국대사 임명 시 발언(Envoy-to-be Gary Locke aims to rebalance U.S.-China trade)

Quote: “Rebalancing our economic relationship will require the type of market opening that the implementation of these commitments will bring.” “The commercial relationship between our nations stands at a crossroads, a relationship that can no longer be characterized by China making and the United States taking.”

- 2011년 5월 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Is China rising, while U.S. slipping?)

Quote: “China will not seek hegemony or engage in expansion, but act very cautiously and focus on solving its domestic problems including the rising wealth gap and environment, observed Tom Engelhardt in an article on the CBS News website earlier this month.” “[He] points out that [...] In addition to maintaining economic growth and avoiding overheating, China has to face the problems of a growing ‘middle class’ and ‘hundreds of millions of forgotten farmers and migrant workers’. So it is almost inconceivable that ‘China could or would ever play the role the U.S. played in 1945 as the British Empire went down. It’s hard even to imagine China as another Soviet Union in a great global struggle with the United States,’ Engelhardt wrote.”

- 2011년 5월 26일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu’s Regular Press Conference)

Quote: “China opposes the US imposing sanctions on Chinese entities by invoking its domestic law, which will be inconducive to bilateral non-proliferation cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual respect.” “China has a complete non-proliferation export control regime. In case any Chinese entity or individual engages in illegal export activities, we will certainly handle it in accordance with law.”

- 2011년 5월 30일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Finger pointing no solution)

Quote: “The urgent need to rebalance the Sino-US economic relationship, as Commerce Secretary Gary Locke told a number of US senators on Thursday, is more than obvious. Yet, his pronounced ardor to press for more access to the Chinese market and faster revaluation of the yuan as the elixir for all the US’ economic ills is misdirected.” “[...] if the would-be US ambassador to China wants to play a productive role in both governments’ efforts to rebalance their economies for sustainable growth, he should stop, as early as possible, playing up to the politicized thinking that habitually blames others for the US’ economic woes.” “The challenges of rebalancing are real and imminent for both China and the United States.” “[...] it will be enormously promising for the two countries, as well as the world, if both sides can focus on expediting painful but necessary domestic reforms.”



Issue 2. 미중관계 발전방향 : 21세기 세계질서에서 미중관계의 중요성, '100,000 Strong Initiative' 계획 발표, 상호신뢰 구축을 위한 협력 및 커뮤니케이션 강화의 필요성

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "I can imagine [talk about Pakistan] would come up because [U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue's] a topical discussion, and again, we have a relationship with China that is very broad, very complex. Obviously, it touches upon an array of issues and is also, I think, mindful of China's increasingly global role, and we want to seek China's input in a constructive way." ● 2011년 5월 9일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney) Quote: "But [President Obama will] also talk about the need we have for our overall strategic and economic dialogue. And one of the reasons why this group was formed was to maintain these high-level contacts in a regular — on a regular basis, to look at all the issues that — the bilateral issues we have between us, and to make progress on them." "And the Chinese-U.S. relationship is very important and that's what this dialogue is about." ● 2011년 5월 9일 Joe Biden 미 부통령 미중 전략경제대화에서 미중관계 발언 (Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden to the Opening Session of the U.S.-China Strategic & Economic Dialogue) Quote: "When President Obama and I took office in January of 2009 we understood — we understood absolutely clearly that our relationship with China would be a key priority. The President and I were determined — determined to set the relationship on a stable course that could be sustained for decades." "We've already done much to make our relationship positive, cooperative, and comprehensive. And I'm absolutely confident that we can do more for ourselves and for generations of Americans and Chinese as well." ● 2011년 5월 9일 Clinton 미 국무장관 중국대표들을 위한 연회에서 발언 (Remarks at Banquet for Vice Premier Wang, State Councilor Dai and the Chinese delegation) Quote: "Deng Xiaoping once described China's process of reform and modernization as being like a person crossing a river by feeling his way over the stones. That is a good description of the way forward that we must chart together. We know it won't be easy and there will certainly be times when both our countries stumble on the unexpected stones. But if we continue building the habits of cooperation and respect that this dialogue represents, and if we learn to trust one another and better understand each other's intentions, then I am confident we will not let those slippery stones trip us up and derail our progress." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 5일 環球時報 영문판 사설(After Bin Laden, will China become US foe?) Quote: "Periodic skirmishes between the US and China may be unavoidable, but downright deterioration in bilateral relations could be destructive to both. No external force can stop China's rise. What China needs is confidence in maintaining its rapid development. A confident China can prevent any molehill of a dispute with the US growing into a mountain of conflict." "The rise of China is certain to cause friction with the US, and this demands the prevalence of a peaceful and calm mindset on both sides. Former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger once noted that if the US treats China as a foe, China would be a foe. Put differently, from the Chinese perspective: If China treats the US as a foe, the US would be a foe." ● 2011년 5월 9일 環球時報 영문판 사설(China has heard these US cries before) Quote: "It is not as if China has been deliberately trying to defy comments or suggestions that the US has raised. Notice has been taken of all the complaints and demands. But China cannot and will not simply follow US instructions. It will act in its own interest and at its own pace." "We hope the US becomes a 'reasonable' country: When its politicians raise any issue, they consider China's situation and difficulties, not solely their own interests. However, that will not happen. Each government is dedicated to the interests of its country." "As China's economy grows and its international role becomes more prominent, its confidence to deal with disagreements between the two powers is increasing. The US is growing more impatient and, at times, hysterical, while China is quietly taking steps to deal with difficult issues."



- 2011년 5월 10일 Clinton 미 국무장관 100,000 Strong Initiative 자문위원회 취임모임에서 발언(Remarks at the Inaugural Meeting of the Advisory Committee for the 100,000 Strong Initiative)

Quote: "We've received tremendous support from the Chinese Government, which offered 20,000 scholarships for American students and educators for four years."

- 2011년 5월 10일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Phoenix TV와의 인터뷰 중 중국발언 (Interview With Anthony Yuen of Phoenix TV)

Quote: "Ever since President Obama came into office, he and I have said that we support China's successful rise. We think a successful, thriving China is good for the United States. We will have differences and disagreements. We are two very different people, and we have different histories. But overall, I think we have charted a very positive path forward."

- 2011년 5월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 제41회 Washington Conference에서 발언(Remarks at the 41st Washington Conference on the Americas)

Quote: "We launched the 100,000 Strong program in China and we have already raised more than enough money to assist in making sure we have the opportunity to meet our goal of 100,000 Americans studying in China, more Chinese students studying in America, overcoming some of the visa obstacles that, unfortunately, were quite difficult to navigate since 9/11." "[...] we want to make it absolutely clear that this is our home, and we want to be sure that our young people are making those connections and those lifelong friends and networks of relationship."

- 2011년 5월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 미중관계 발언(Interview With Hu Shuli and Huang Shan of Caixin Media Company)

Quote: "So I believe that our relationship now is very solid. We are addressing so many issues together. At our just-concluded dialogue, we had many government officials from both nations, plus business leaders, plus women leaders and scientists and academics, and it was a very thorough discussion on everything from energy — clean energy to agricultural productivity to increasing people-to-people connections like more American and Chinese students studying in the other country."

- 2011년 5월 10일 人民日報 영문판 사설(China-U.S. dialogue requires pragmatism)

Quote: "The history of China-U.S. relations shows that pragmatism promotes bilateral cooperation. It is not about one side overpowering the other side. Instead, pragmatism means that differences can be properly handled through talks, and problems can be solved through mutual concessions. The reason why specific problems must be discussed to move forward step by step is that these problems are constantly changing." "The phenomena of 'major principles' becoming more and more clear while 'minor principle' becoming more and more complex has become a prominent feature of the status of China-U.S. relations." "[China and the US can accumulate mutual trust] to ultimately ensure that China-U.S. relations move forward along the 'mutual respect, mutual benefit and win-win partnership' track."

- 2011년 5월 11일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Bridging the divide)

Quote: "[...] the relationship between China and the US, and how the two countries manage it, will shape the 21st century. It has become a consensus that Sino-US ties have implications far beyond their bilateral scope." "To deepen mutual trust either politically or strategically, both nations need to face their differences squarely and discuss them in full and on an equal footing. Exaggeration or a condescending attitude will not bridge the gaps but rather widen the divides." "As Vice-Premier Wang Qishan said, the past and the present have proven, and the future will prove, that nothing can hold back the trend of Sino-US cooperation."

- 2011년 5월 12일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "China and the US agreed to enhance strategic mutual trust, promote high-level exchanges, deepen bilateral cooperation and strengthen communication and coordination on international and regional issues, thus enriching bilateral cooperative partnership."



Issue 3. 인권문제 : 중국의 언론 탄압과 인권문제에 대한 미국의 비판과 이에 대한 중국의 입장, 미국의 중동 및 북아프리카 정책 발표와 이에 대한 중국의 비판, 인터넷 검열에 대한 미중의 입장, 미국의 사이버 공간에 대한 국제전략 발표와 이에 대한 중국의 입장, 보편적인 민주주의에 대한 중국의 비판

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 2일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Bin Laden 사살에 관한 발언(Remarks on the Killing of Usama bin Laden) Quote: "History will record that bin Ladin's death came at a time of great movements toward freedom and democracy, at a time when the people across the Middle East and North Africa are rejecting the extremist narratives and charting a path of peaceful progress based on universal rights and aspirations. There is no better rebuke to al-Qaida and its heinous ideology." ● 2011년 5월 3일 Obama 미 대통령 세계 언론 자유의 날 기념 성명서 (Statement by the President on World Press Freedom Day) Quote: "Governments have an obligation to protect these rights and freedoms. Yet this year alone, at least 16 journalists have already been killed and more than 145 remain imprisoned around the world, simply for daring to report the truth. Dozens of countries continue to stand in the way of a free press. This includes [...] threats against and arrests of domestic and foreign journalists in China [...]" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 2일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Remarks on the Death of Gaddafi's Son and Others in NATO's Air Strikes) Quote: "China has noted the report of the death of Gaddafi's son Saif Gaddafi and others in the strikes. We express concern over the escalation of conflicts in Libya and ensuing civilian casualties. China always disapproves of any action that goes beyond the authorization of the UN Security Council and calls on relevant parties to cease fire as soon as possible so as to resolve the current crisis politically through dialogue, negotiation and other peaceful means." ● 2011년 5월 4일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Remarks on the Annual Report of the US Commission on International Religious Freedom) Quote: "The Chinese Government safeguards citizens' freedom of religious belief in accordance with law. The Chinese people enjoy full freedom of religious belief as is prescribed by law. We urge the so-called US Commission on International Religious Freedom to discard prejudice, respect facts and stop interfering in China's internal affairs by releasing reports or other means." ● 2011년 5월 4일 人民日报 영문판 사설(Human rights dialogues need mutual understanding) Quote: "Certain countries highly advocate human rights while arbitrarily violating the sovereignty of other countries, causing humanitarian disasters and frequent human rights scandals. China has always been open and pragmatic to advance human rights in the process of development, so its people's political, economic and social rights have improved remarkably. It is not difficult to tell which way is better." "Although the Cold War has been over for about 20 years, certain Westerners are still trapped in the Cold War mindset, and often unrealistically demand China to solve a bunch of non-existent problems in hopes of forcing China to make concessions or even to change its political system. [...] China's development pattern should depend on the Chinese people, and foreign countries should not interfere." "If the success of human rights talks were only measured by whether China accepted the 'instructions' from Western countries and changed its political system, the talks would only cause tension and end in deadlock."



- 2011년 5월 9일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney)

Quote: "I think I saw that the Vice President and the Secretary of State brought up our concern about human rights. We have always done that within the context of our very important and broad relationship with China."

- 2011년 5월 10일 姜瑜 中 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "As for the human rights issue, I believe that no country is perfect on human rights and there is no human rights policy or mode that applies to all countries. Due to different national conditions, China and the US have different views in the human rights area and the two can enhance trust and reduce misgivings through dialogue. China is ready to continue to engage in dialogue, enhance understanding, reduce differences and expand common ground on the basis of equality and mutual respect."

- 2011년 5월 10일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Internet management does not equal thought control)

Quote: "The United States has more than 130 Internet regulations, ranking first worldwide, and other countries, such as Britain, Japan and Australia, also have legally empowered investigative authorities to monitor Internet information when necessary." "Some suppose that managing the Internet means restraining the thoughts of Internet users, curbing the freedom of speech and repressing the flow of information. This is untrue. The government management of the Internet mainly aims to monitor harmful information, crack down on cyber crimes, maintain order in the cyber world as well as fill the network gap, lift information use efficiency and bring more people the convenience of the Internet."

- 2011년 5월 11일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Bridging the divide)

Quote: "As to the US' concern about the so-called deterioration of China's human rights record, it is not based on the reality that China's human rights are steadily improving. Being at different stages of social development, China and the US have different priorities in promoting human rights. Preaching on human rights with a condescending manner only leads to antipathy and delays cooperation on more immediate issues."

- 2011년 5월 13일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Hillary's China censure a fool's errand)

Quote: "In an interview with the Atlantic magazine published Tuesday, Clinton said the Chinese government was 'trying to stop history, which is a fool's errand.'" "It is not rare for the US media to use whatever words they want in reporting about China's affairs. But it is unacceptable to hear Clinton, as the US secretary of state, insulting the Chinese delegates to their face. Since the latest upheaval in the Middle East, some US politicians seem very optimistic over the prospect of Western-style democracy sweeping the world. They believe China will be next." "Chinese media is often labeled 'nationalistic' when opinion-makers lash out at the US." "We wish that senior American officials would learn some basic etiquette in their dealing with other countries."



- 2011년 5월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 미중관계 발언(Interview With Hu Shuli and Huang Shan of Caixin Media Company)

Quote: "And so certainly from our perspective, we believe that human rights is of important interest and it's a value of the United States. We will continue to raise it and we will listen to our Chinese partners' responses. We will encourage progress in this area. And we think it's very valuable to make sure that the relationship is strong and stable so that when we have areas of disagreement, which we certainly will have, that we continue our talking and our working together despite that."

- 2011년 5월 14일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Humanitarian crisis)

Quote: "The humanitarian situation in Libya has worsened since the beginning of the crisis, which is not what the United Nations Security Council wanted when it passed Resolution 1973 about two months ago." "The UN resolution authorized 'all necessary measures' with the aim of protecting civilians, meeting their basic needs and ensuring the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian assistance. Unfortunately, since NATO started its "measures" more civilians have lost their lives and the humanitarian crisis has worsened."

- 2011년 5월 16일 人民日報 영문판 사설(US troubled by deadlock in Middle East peace talks)

Quote: "The Obama administration has been struggling to cope with the volatile situation in West Asia and North Africa and has been wandering between the pragmatic policy and the 'idealism objectives' over the past few months. The 'core of the Middle East' — Palestinian-Israeli issue — has become a second priority. The most attractive part of Obama's speech will be how to further interpret the changes in the Middle East situation, how to run through its policy responses and how to get down to the Palestinian-Israeli issue. However, it is a speech after all, and the involved interests and the determination of implementation behind the speech are the most important factors."

- 2011년 5월 16일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Singapore election coverage shows Western arrogance)

Quote: "The Western media said directly that the existing political system of Singapore is not 'true democracy,' implying that only Western democracy is the genuine democracy. Some Western media reports even related the political changes in Singapore to the unrest in West Asia and North Africa, claiming that they were all the results of the global wave of democratization." "Obviously, the Western media are not interested in how Singapore achieved great economic progress because the Eastern country's successful development mode is not in line with Western democratic standards." "The issues facing Asian countries are surely issues involving their political systems, while the issues facing Western countries are limited to economic ones. Does this result from prejudice or ignorance?" "The political changes in West Asia and North Africa have made some Westerners more irrational about their political system and sharpened their sense of moral superiority."

- 2011년 5월 17일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Strange puzzle in Afghanistan)

Quote: "The Afghan dilemma once again proves the complexity of international politics." "[...] it is unclear what 'permanent interests' all parties involved in the Afghan issue are pursuing." "[...] the precondition for their success [in developing effective risk response strategies in the post Bin Laden era] is that the United States should be transparent enough in certain fields. If the United States plans to sacrifice the interests of other countries for its own benefits, it is almost certain that its plan will not succeed."



- 2011년 5월 16일 Obama 행정부의 사이버 공간에 대한 국제전략(International Strategy for Cyberspace)

Quote: "The digital world is no longer a lawless frontier, nor the province of a small elite. It is a place where the norms of responsible, just, and peaceful conduct among states and peoples have begun to take hold. It is one of the finest examples of a community self-organizing, as civil society, academia, the private sector, and governments work together democratically to ensure its effective management. Most important of all, this space continues to grow, develop, and promote prosperity, security, and openness as it has since its invention. This is what sets the Internet apart in the international environment, and why it is so important to protect. In this spirit, I offer the United States' International Strategy for Cyberspace." "It provides the context for our partners at home and abroad to understand our priorities, and how we can come together to preserve the character of cyberspace and reduce the threats we face."

- 2011년 5월 16일 Clinton 미 국무장관 사이버 공간에 대한 국제전략 관련 발언(Remarks on the Release of President Obama Administration's International Strategy for Cyberspace)

Quote: "[...] the United States will work internationally to promote an open, interoperable, secure, and reliable information and communications infrastructure that supports international trade and commerce, strengthens international security, and fosters free expression and innovation." "It also articulates, for the first time, all of the principles that guide our work — those that infuse our foreign policy, such as upholding the fundamental freedoms that we consider internet freedom to be part of, and all the other aspects of this policy that will be addressed by my colleagues." "Because while the internet offers new ways for people to exercise their political rights, it also, as we have seen very clearly in the last months, gives governments new tools for clamping down on dissent. And while the internet creates new economic opportunities for people at every point on the development spectrum, it also gives criminals new openings to steal personal data and intellectual property. And while the internet makes it possible for governments and people to collaborate more closely across borders, it presents new terrain for conflict, when states or other actors deliberately disrupt networks or when terrorists use the internet to organize attacks."

- 2011년 5월 18일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Dark undertones of US cyberspace diplomacy)

Quote: "A borderless cyber world with a free flow of information and maximum economic benefits is an ideal situation, except that the standard is set by the US." "Countries still at the receiving end of online information are at the stage of better integrating cyberspace into everyday life, to which end necessary Internet regulation is needed to ensure a fair and balanced online world." "The Internet freedom of the US has received attention in other countries, but many others think it is another tool to impose a US worldview, and that more strict controls are needed to prevent the damage these conceptions may wreak. Furthermore, countries with differing ideologies are often subject to Internet freedom censure by the US." "The key for China is to secure its cyber order and security with its own technology. Internet regulation is necessary in China, as in other countries, however the country should not stay defensively minded but move toward a more efficient approach toward online public opinion."

- 2011년 5월 26일 人民日報 영문판 사설(US should not monopolize cyber affairs)

Quote: "The U.S. White House recently released the 'International Strategy for Cyberspace' signed by President Barack Obama [...]. According to the report, the United States intends to draw up an 'ideal blueprint' for the future development and security of the global Internet, showing American values." "It can be expected that the United States will rely on its advantages in the field of information network technologies to urge developing countries to further open their information network technologies, products and services markets." "The United States will probably link the so-called Internet freedom issue with the human rights issue, likely subsidizing and promoting the development and research on cracking techniques to open the door of the Internet information dissemination in some developing countries." "Protecting the national interests and sovereignty in the field of information networks has become more important for various countries under the pressure of the United States."

- 2011년 5월 27일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Obama backpedals on Israel, disappoints Arabs again)

Quote: "Arabs had expected Obama to take an impartial stand on the conflict between Israel and Palestine, so the two sides may resume peace talks as soon as possible. However, [...] History has repeatedly demonstrated that the United States always stands with Israel at crucial moments." "Currently, the 'Arab Spring' is becoming increasingly fierce and the situation in the Middle East is full of uncertainties. The Middle East remains the world's most sensitive and complicated region in terms of politics, economy and military and is still a focus of the diplomatic strategy of the United States. The United States needs the help from Israel to maintain its strategic advantages, fight terrorism as well as popularize democracy and western values in the Middle East. Therefore, whatever speeches Obama has made, the U.S.-Israel alliance is unlikely to be shaken."



- 2011년 5월 19일 Obama 미 대통령 Bin Laden 사살 이후 중동과 북아프리카 관련 발언 (Remarks by the President on the Middle East and North Africa)

Quote: "The question before us is what role America will play as this story unfolds. For decades, the United States has pursued a set of core interests in the region: countering terrorism and stopping the spread of nuclear weapons; securing the free flow of commerce and safe-guarding the security of the region; standing up for Israel's security and pursuing Arab-Israeli peace. We will continue to do these things, with the firm belief that America's interests are not hostile to people's hopes; they're essential to them. The United States supports a set of universal rights. And these rights include free speech, the freedom of peaceful assembly, the freedom of religion, equality for men and women under the rule of law, and the right to choose your own leaders — whether you live in Baghdad or Damascus, Sanaa or Tehran."

- 2011년 5월 26일 Locke 미 상무장관 차기 주 중국대사 임명 시 발언 (Envoy-to-be Gary Locke aims to rebalance U.S.-China trade)

Quote: "The administration is troubled — and I am troubled — by the well-documented deterioration of the human rights environment in China."

- 2011년 5월 27일 環球時報 영문판 사설 (Cyber-defense strength is indispensable)

Quote: "In the cyber-world, China is at a disadvantage, since none of the world's Internet root servers are located in its territory and little say in domain name management. However, China's capability is often exaggerated. Without substantiated evidence, it is often depicted by overseas media as the culprit for cyber-attacks on the US and Europe." "Demonizing China's Internet defense strength is probably part of the US strategy to legitimize its own military expansion. As the US is developing its cyber-attack ability unchecked, China must develop a countering deterrent. Unchecked power will be abused all the same in the Internet world." "Though also sharing mutual interest with the US in safeguarding Internet order, China needs to develop its strong cyber defense strength. Otherwise, it would remain at the mercy of others."

- 2011년 5월 31일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "China respects the choice of the Libyan people and supports all efforts conducive to the political settlement of the Libyan issue. It is hoped that all parties in Libya set store by the interests of the country and the people and fully consider the international community's mediation plans so as to ease the situation as soon as possible. We are ready to stay in contact with all parties and play our role in the political settlement of the Libyan issue."

- 2011년 5월 31일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (China contributes to stability in West Asia, North Africa)

Quote: "Keeping a close watch on the development and changes to the situation in such areas [West Asia and North Africa], China plays an important role in promoting regional stability." "China has made clear that it respects the choices of the public in each country and believes that the people in all countries have the wisdom and strength to solve their own problems and choose a road of development that is suitable to their national conditions." "China has forged an image of a trustworthy and responsible country by adhering to its principles and showing flexibility when dealing with various problems according to the actual situations in international forums such as the United Nations." "Meanwhile, China also opposed interference in the internal affairs and the sanctions approved by the U.N. Security Council and by other international institutions, which have made the problem more complicated."

- 2011년 5월 31일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (China needs public diplomacy strategy for cyberspace)

Quote: "Given its lesser standing in terms of international public opinion compared to the West, China should strive for the right to speak in public diplomacy in cyberspace, strengthen the universal participation of the public diplomacy on the Internet, draw attention to innovative means of public diplomacy in cyberspace, formulate a public diplomacy strategy for cyberspace and proactively build up a national brand. [...] China's 'Internet users-based reporters' can disseminate facts to every corner and Internet community around the world through social networking websites and change the misperceptions about China held by the international community. China should [...] advance public diplomacy in cyberspace."



Issue 4. 미중 군사안보협력 : 미중 대테러전 협력, Osama bin Laden 사살에 대한 중국의 입장, 미중 군사안보협력 저해요인에 대한 양국의 입장, 陳炳德 중국 인민해방군 총참모장 방미, 중국 군사력 증강에 대한 미국의 우려와 이에 대한 중국의 입장, 미국 새 국방수권법안 (National Defense Authorization Act)에 대한 중국의 우려

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 2일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Usama bin Laden 사살에 관한 발언 (Remarks on the Killing of Usama bin Ladin) Quote: "As President Obama said last night, Usama bin Ladin is dead, and justice has been done." "First, I want to offer my thoughts and prayers to the thousands of families whose loved ones were killed in Usama bin Ladin's campaign of terror and violence, from the embassy bombings in Africa, to the strike on the U.S.S. Cole, to the attacks of September 11, 2001, and so many more. These were not just attacks against Americans, although we suffered grievous losses; these were attacks against the whole world." "Here at the State Department, we have worked to forge a worldwide anti-terror network. We have drawn together the effort and energy of friends, partners, and allies on every continent." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 2일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Remarks on the Death of Gaddafi's Son and Others in NATO's Air Strikes) Quote: "We have noted the above announcement and regard it as an important event and positive development in the international counter-terrorism campaign." "As a victim of terrorism as well, China opposes terrorism in all its manifestations and actively participates in the international counter-terrorism efforts. China holds that the international community should step up cooperation against terrorism. China stands for addressing both the symptoms and the root causes so as to eliminate the breeding ground of terrorism." ● 2011년 5월 3일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference) Quote: "Both suffering from terrorism, China and the US share common interests on counter-terrorism and have maintained sound cooperation. With a medium and long-term counter-terrorism exchanges and cooperation mechanism put in place in 2001, China and the US have held several rounds of consultation so far and conducted concrete cooperation on multiple projects. China is ready to continue to work with the US in light of the principle of cooperation on an equal footing and mutual benefit to deepen bilateral counter-terrorism cooperation in a joint effort to safeguard world peace and stability." ● 2011년 5월 3일 環球時報 영문판 사설(World should avoid another bin Laden Source) Quote: "[...] the West must not exaggerate the significance of his death. There is a long way to go in eliminating terrorism and extremism from the planet." "The world, especially the US, should think profoundly upon the bin Laden phenomenon." "The War on Terror launched by the US has been largely successful. However, the US hasn't achieved a total victory. Most important is that the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have failed to create stable new regimes. The war on terrorism has caused a decline in American soft power." "The US should not indulge in a new bout of narcissism over its hard power simply because bin Laden is dead. Otherwise they might seed the soil for the appearance of yet more bin Ladens." "When the party's over, the US must renew its focus upon more serious, long-term difficulties."



- 2011년 5월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 미중관계 발언(Interview With Hu Shuli and Huang Shan of Caixin Media Company)

Quote: "Well, first let me say that our efforts against terrorism are going to continue, and we discussed these with our Chinese colleagues during the 3rd Strategic and Economic Dialogue here in Washington. This is a problem that everyone must remain committed to eradicating, and the United States is pleased that we have a good partnership with many countries around the world." "China and the United States have the same goal: We do not want to see the proliferation of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula or in the Middle East. I appreciate the work that China has done with the United States in the United Nations to impose sanctions on both countries, and we are working to implement those sanctions."

- 2011년 5월 3일 中國日報 영문판 사설(End of Bin Laden)

Quote: "Given that bin Laden had become a synonym for global terror, his death could mark a milestone in the international efforts to fight terrorism and serve as a morale booster for the United States." "To build on the good momentum ushered in by the US success in bringing bin Laden to justice, stronger commitment, wider consensus and more international cooperation are needed so that progress can be made in the fight against terrorism in the near future."

- 2011년 5월 5일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "China deems terrorism as the public enemy of the international community. The international community should rise up to the threat of terrorism with enhanced coordination and joint efforts. Meanwhile, we maintain that countries' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity should be respected. We shall adopt a holistic approach to address both the symptoms and root causes of terrorism in a bid to eliminate its breeding ground."

- 2011년 5월 5일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Fight against terrorism should strike at roots)

Quote: "There are still three things that the United States needs to do to consolidate their victories against terrorism after Bin Laden. First, it must correct the negative consequences of the expansion of the war on terrorism and make great efforts to promote the post-war reconstruction in Iraq and Afghanistan to prevent the breeding of terrorism and extremism. Second, it must attach great importance to the development problem, narrow the North-South gap, and establish a just and rational international political and economic order to give full play to the role of the United Nations in the international fight against terrorism rather than create a new international anti-terrorism mechanism for its self-interests. Third, it must abandon double standards on fighting terrorism to fully consider the interests of other countries and address both the symptoms and root causes to root out the spread of terrorism-breeding soil."

- 2011년 5월 10일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "We support countries formulating and implementing counter-terrorism strategies based upon their own national conditions and in accordance with the UN Charter and universally recognized international laws and norms governing international relations. We also hope for enhanced international cooperation to jointly fend off and combat terrorism."

- 2011년 5월 16일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Top army talks hold key to strategic trust)

Quote: "The US has its stereotype in coping with China. It fails to respect China's interests at times and tends to interpret Chinese objections as a sign of arrogance. This has been one of the primary reasons for military frictions in recent years. The key to prevent frozen bilateral military ties is in the hands of the Americans." "It is understandable for the US to be anxious at China's military growth, as it seeks to maintain its military dominance in the Asia-Pacific. It is hard to totally forgo the impulse of an arms race. The arms race, should one take place, must come as a result of self-improvement of the US, rather than containing China."



- 2011년 5월 18일 Mullen 미 합참의장 陳炳德 중국 인민해방군 총참모장과 공동 기자회견(Joint Press Conference with Adm, Mullen and Gen. Chen from the Pentagon)

Quote: "And we have discussed possible ways to move forward, again, without an expectation that it would be resolved either — any of those issues would be resolved overnight, and at the same time knowing as well that we also have many positive areas, mutual interests, that we have talked about that we can continue to work together on. I talked about piracy, counterterrorism, humanitarian assistance/disaster relief, personnel exchanges, many of the things that are listed in the release that you have." "Clearly, our perspectives about such issues are unique and not always aligned, but I believe frequent dialogue can foster cooperation where interests converge and provide some context in those areas where we have differences. This kind of candor is crucial for any good relationship." "[...] I believe that we have established a foundation upon which we can explain ourselves, and that we can begin to look forward to mutual transparency about what we are doing, how much we are spending and where we are operating."

- 2011년 5월 17일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Strategies for harmony between militaries of China, US)

Quote: "It is unfair for the United States, with its unrivaled military power, to regard China as a threat using the excuse of the lack of transparency in military modernization, which is also harmful to the sound interaction between the two country's military forces." "To maintain the stable and strategic exchanges between the two militaries, the structural obstacles to the normalization of relations between the two military forces must be removed."

- 2011년 5월 17일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Normal military exchanges)

Quote: "China expects to develop military relations with the US." "As both countries are important players in world and regional platforms, their militaries shoulder common responsibilities in safeguarding global and regional peace and stability. The two sides also have a great potential for cooperating in non-traditional fields including anti-terrorism and peace keeping." "But despite all the good aspects, Sino-US militaries ties still face three major obstacles: US arms sales to Taiwan, frequent reconnaissance by US naval ships and aircraft in the waters and airspace of China's exclusive economic zones, and the restrictions imposed by some US domestic laws on exchanges and technical cooperation between the two armed forces."

- 2011년 5월 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Will top-level talks strengthen China-US military relations?)

Quote: "It reflects how much importance the United States attaches to Chen's visit that they have opened these areas for inspection." "There are concerns that as China and the United States have different stances on certain core issues, they will not achieve a consensus at all. However, experts believe although consensus and confrontation may co-exist during the visit, China and the United States can take this platform to clearly express their positions and listen to each other's strategic intentions to avoid misconceptions and disparities." "Currently, the main obstacles restricting the development of China-U.S. military relations lie on the U.S. side. The United States will touch China's bottom line if it continues to create obstacles in three major issues, namely selling arms to Taiwan, launching reconnaissance in China with naval vessels and aircraft and discriminatory domestic laws."

- 2011년 5월 18일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Joint fight against terrorism)

Quote: "[...] the traditional friendly relations between Beijing and Islamabad are long-standing and have withstood the test of time. [...] [The relationship] does not target any third party, but rather contributes to regional peace and stability." "China hopes to see US-Pakistani relations improve as it is in the same boat with the two countries in fighting terrorism." "The road for the international community to remove the root cause of terrorism remains long and arduous, demanding more international cooperation."



- 2011년 5월 26일 Locke 미 상무장관 차기 주 중국대사 비확산문제 관련 발언 (Envoy-to-be Gary Locke aims to rebalance U.S.-China trade)
Quote: "We need to convey to the Chinese people and to the leaders of China that it's also in their national security interest to avoid proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and nuclear capability of both North Korea and Iran." "[The risks to international peace and security outweigh] whatever commercial benefits some of their companies may obtain by continuing to sell or transfer technology to North Korea or Iran."

- 2011년 5월 18일 陳炳德 중국 인민해방군 총참모장 Mullen 미 합참의장과 공동 기자회견(Joint Press Conference with Adm, Mullen and Gen. Chen from the Pentagon)

Quote: "We both agreed that the opportunities facing our mil-to-mil relations far outweigh the challenges. In the new international landscape under the new and complex and volatile international situation, enhanced cooperation between our two militaries serves the common interests of our two countries and two peoples and also benefits peace and stability in this region and the world at large." "Let me tell you very frankly that our efforts to enhance China's national defense and military capabilities after decades of reform and opening up, and after rapid growth in our economic power, is compensatory in nature." "We shared a broad consensus on some major issues." "Certainly, we also disagree on some other issues." "I can tell you that China does not have the capability to challenge the United States."

- 2011년 5월 20일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Small steps forward for Sino-US military ties)

Quote: "Chen Bingde, Chief of the General Staff of the PLA, told his American counterpart during a press conference in Washington on Wednesday that the US is too arrogant. It is rare for a senior Chinese military officer to speak out so openly, especially when on US soil. However, this is a positive sign of the military communication between the two governments." "The bilateral military ties are actually not as fragile as some hawks imagine them to be." "Chen's remarks also serve as a reminder to US military hawks that they need to abandon their arrogant mindset and contradictory actions such as arms sales to Taiwan. Such simplistic politically driven calls by the US will make it difficult to dispel distrust."

- 2011년 5월 23일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Pax Americana)

Quote: "If passed, it [a new bill part of the National Defense Authorization Act] will allow the US military to attack any 'associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States anywhere in the world.'" "The real concern for the international community is that the translation of such US domestic law into action would collide with international law and infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations." "Some US congressmen may think this is a good time to demonstrate global dominance by authorizing the US forces to 'pursue virtually anyone suspected of terrorism, anywhere on earth, from now to the end of time.'" "If the bill is approved by Congress, it could serve as carte blanche for more unilateral military action by the US upon other nations." "Are we ready for this new form of Pax Americana in the name of anti-terrorism?"

- 2011년 5월 24일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Top military official's visit promotes China-US military ties)

Quote: "Chen's visit to the United States was aimed at implementing the consensus reached by Chinese President Hu Jintao and U.S. President Barack Obama on China-U.S. military ties and establishing military ties based on mutual respect and mutual benefit that match their cooperative partnership." "First, mutual respect is a precondition." "Second, being sensitive to each other's interests is a core condition. Safeguarding core interests is the responsibility of any country's military." "Third, communication is the foundation." "Fourth, practical cooperation is the starting point. China and the United States should consolidate the results of their existing cooperation, expand cooperation areas and cultivate new growth points for cooperation." "Fifth, mutual benefit is the goal."



Issue 5. 아태지역문제 : 아태지역 평화와 안정을 위한 미중 협력의 필요성

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 미중관계 발언(Interview With Hu Shuli and Huang Shan of Caixin Media Company) <p>Quote: "With respect to the Asia Pacific region, both China and the United States are Pacific powers — China, on the east and the United States on the west." "I think it's fair to say that with the many nations in the Asia Pacific region, they are hopeful that China and the United States will settle any differences peacefully, that we will work together on important goals like preventing or responding to disasters. So I think that it's going to be a very positive development, and it was an idea that the Chinese side suggested and we're happy they did."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 12일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference) <p>Quote: "We believe that the establishment of this mechanism will facilitate the two sides' good interaction in this region, enabling us to make more positive efforts for peace and stability of this region." "China and the US have far more shared interests and responsibilities in this region than differences and disputes." "China and the US can only realize cooperation in its true sense and foster their respective interests and development...by being more open and inclusive and appropriately addressing disputes through enhanced communication and understanding."</p>



Issue 6. 북한문제 : 한반도 비핵화를 위한 미중 협력, 6자회담 재개문제, 남북관계 개선의 중요성, 김정일 국방위원장의 중국 방문

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “[...] we’re looking for ways that we can — that we can address North Korea’s behavior and improve stability and peace in the region, and also improve relations between North and — North Korea and the Republic of Korea. Obviously, we value China’s contribution as a Six-Party member, and it will be a good opportunity for us to compare thoughts and to think about the way forward.” ● 2011년 5월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Caixin Media Company와의 인터뷰에서 북한문제 관련 발언(Interview With Hu Shuli and Huang Shan of Caixin Media Company) Quote: “[We] are particularly focused on working with China to prevent further provocation and nuclear weapon development in North Korea. That would be extremely dangerous. So we work hard on it and we are committed to the same goal, and we must make progress together.” ● 2011년 5월 24일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodess) Quote: “We are deeply invested in an international system that marshals collective action and that can be applied of course to not just our efforts in Afghanistan but our efforts around nonproliferation, the ongoing effort to enforce sanctions on nations like Iran and North Korea that are not meeting their obligations.” ● 2011년 5월 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “Our response is the same as it has been, which is that the first steps need to be between North Korea and South Korea. They need to make a good faith effort to improve those relations, to cease their belligerent behavior. And then as that progresses, we can talk about other things.” ● 2011년 5월 27일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “But in terms of broader issues, there are a number of things we would like to see North Korea do in improving relations with South Korea, first and foremost, before we see other steps on other issues.” “[...] we want to see a better inter-Korean relationships. We want to see a better relationship between South and North Korea before we can talk about broader issues.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 28일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Kim’s visit points to peace) Quote: “It [Kim Joing-il’s visit to China] also sends a strong signal to the outside world that the two will make joint efforts to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.” “This is Kim’s third visit to China in a year, a clear indication that China and the DPRK maintain frequent high-level contacts. During Kim’s visit, President Hu Jintao and other State leadership held talks on issues of mutual concern ranging from bilateral ties to the situation on the peninsula.” “China’s stance that the Six-Party Talks should be revived at an early date has won wide support from the international community.” “China has seen positive signals on the peninsula recently and proposes inter-Korean dialogue before restarting talks within the six-party framework. During his visit, the DPRK leader reaffirmed his support for denuclearization on the peninsula, an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks and improving inter-Korean relations.” ● 2011년 5월 21일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Sino-DPRK exchange good for world) Quote: “Both the US and South Korea have chosen to impose a blockade on Kim’s regime. Given that it is now cornered, North Korea has no choice but to secure state power instead of seeking economic development. Having been secluded and antagonized by the international community for many years, North Korea wavers frequently between military expansion and economic development. As a result, the world now needs to take a very patient and flexible attitude in dealing with North Korea. It is fortunate that there still remains an effective communication channel between China and North Korea.” “A poor, closed and elusive North Korea does not suit the interests of Northeast Asia.” “Nowadays, China is busy with mediation to persuade relevant parties to return to the Six Party talks, which remains the most recognized mechanism in balancing the interests of different players in the region. China’s efforts deserve the respect and support of the US, South Korea and all other parties.” ● 2011년 5월 31일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu’s Regular Press Conference) Quote: “Thanks to the concerted efforts of relevant parties, the situation on the Korean Peninsula has been easing in general since the start of the year. It is hoped that all relevant parties continue to stay in contact and dialogue and address each party’s concerns through consultation in a joint effort to safeguard the overall interests of peace and stability on the Peninsula. China always plays a positive and constructive role in this regard.” “The north and the south are owners of the Peninsula. Peace and stability on the Peninsula cannot do without the concerted efforts and cooperation of the two. To promote the denuclearization process on the Peninsula and safeguard peace and stability of Northeast Asia serves their common interests and requires unswerving and constructive efforts.”



Issue 7. 대만문제 : 대만문제에 대한 미국의 입장, 미중관계에서 대만문제의 중요성, '하나의 중국' 원칙에 대한 중국의 확고한 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 10일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Phoenix TV와의 인터뷰 중 대만관련 발언(Interview With Anthony Yuen of Phoenix TV) Quote: "But our position has always been based on the three communiqués and the Taiwan Relations Act, and it has not changed and it will not change." "Now, we don't take a position on Taiwan elections or Taiwan political statements. That's for the Taiwanese people. But we do believe that the more there can be cooperative arrangements, like the recent economic agreements that were reached between Taiwan and China, the better that is for everyone." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 5월 17일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Strategies for harmony between militaries of China, US) Quote: "The Taiwan issue in particular has always been the biggest and most dangerous obstacle to the stable development of relations between the two parties." "In order to safeguard the fundamental interests of the Chinese people as well as regional and world peace, China is willing to maintain healthy and stable military relations with the United States but not 'endure humiliation' on issues related to its core national interests." ● 2011년 5월 18일 陳炳德 중국 인민해방군 총참모장 Mullen 미 합참의장과 공동 기자회견(Joint Press Conference with Adm, Mullen and Gen. Chen from the Pentagon) Quote: "China's efforts to enhance our military capabilities is mainly targeted at separatist forces as headed by Lee Teng-hui and Chen Shui-bian, who have attempted to split Taiwan away from China." "Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory, and people on Taiwan are our compatriots and blood brothers and sisters. We would use peaceful means to resolve the Taiwan question and achieve reunification." "During my office call on Secretary Clinton this morning, she told me — she reiterated the U.S. policy; that is, there is only one China in the world, and Taiwan is part of China. I asked a question. I said: "I've heard that comment, that statement, since I was a schoolboy, and I'm hearing the same thing now I'm approaching my retirement age. I wonder when can I really see the reunification of my motherland." ● 2011년 5월 25일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Remarks on the Erroneous Comments by Richard Bush, Former Chairman of the Board of the "American Institute in Taiwan") Quote: "There is only one China in the world, and Taiwan is part of China's territory. This is the Chinese Government's clear and consistent position on the Taiwan question as well as a fact universally recognized by the international community, including the US. We firmly disapprove of the words and deeds of some US people that disregard objective facts and breach the one China principle." ● 2011년 5월 27일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Action better than words) Quote: "Ever since China and the US established diplomatic relations, the US arms sales to Taiwan have been a stumbling stock to healthy military-to-military exchanges." "[...] given the increasing interdependence of China and the US today, and the commitment by both governments to build a cooperative partnership in the 21st century, soul-searching has started both within and outside the US administration. In his remarks at the Pentagon, Chen said he was told there are the first stirrings of change." "As far as the issue of arms sales to Taiwan is concerned, the US holds the key to remove the 'mountain' that stands in the way of a healthy, stable and sustainable relationship with China."



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