

China's response to the US in contemporary Asia

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Executive summary

In the midst of heightened territorial tensions in Asia and lack of transparency within Beijing's policymaking machine, analysts draw conclusions from China's response to the US 'pivot' at their peril. The volume of Western supposition regarding China's response to the US pivot vastly overshadows analyses of actual responses from Chinese sources.

Studying official Chinese commentary and media coverage on US activity in Asia from November 2011 to January 2013 reveals three major trends. The tone in Chinese reportage on the US pivot ranges from a more moderate discourse from official sources to higher levels of alarm across state-sponsored media. The media coverage of the US–Japan alliance or US engagement in ASEAN generally displays a high degree of nationalistic intensity, particularly when compared to the largely moderate Chinese reactions to Australia–US Marine and Air Force cooperation.

US involvement in the South China Sea disputes and the US–Japan alliance in the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands dispute have also elicited strong nationalistic responses in the media. A common theme of containment was recorded across all sources: the bulk of Chinese commentary on US Asia–Pacific policy is a response to the destabilising effect of what is perceived as a 'Cold War'-style encirclement of China.

US Asia–Pacific foreign policy is discussed widely and actively in China. Understanding the nuances of China's differentiated response from the time of Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's 2011 'America's Pacific Century' essay in *Foreign Policy* magazine is important: it makes us examine the accuracy of Western perceptions of China's 'stance' on US foreign policy in the Asia–Pacific. Doing so provides greater depth to analyses of the narratives and strategic culture of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Greater insight into foreign policy and decision-making in China is useful to regional stakeholders, even if the evidence does not always provide for lucid conclusions.

Findings and regional implications for the Sino–US relationship

The dangers of ambiguity: The Chinese media has interpreted Clinton's 'America's Pacific Century' essay as a signpost for more pointed US activity in Asia, particularly efforts to control China's continued growth and development. The Chinese Government, civil society and wider media have interpreted the shift as a direct response to China's expanding economic and naval capabilities, and have identified it as a contingency to China's grander assertions of regional prowess.

Exposing vulnerabilities is detrimental: In the light of the PLA's naval expansion, securing new markets for US products such as arms and consolidating fighter sales to Taiwan have elicited more intense commentary and statements from China. This observation aligns with the literature on the political spectacle created within the Chinese political environment to bolster legitimacy where it's perceived as failing. However, there are exceptions to this trend. Around the time the US was brokering F-16 sales to Taiwan, commentary could have been more intense, but instead we saw a more muted response. The moderation may be the result of China's ability to influence the outcome of the deal (that is, to remove F-16 sales altogether but to permit a modernisation of its own fleet).

A change in leadership in Beijing in late 2012 could also explain why the Chinese administration loosened its leash on nationalistic statements and coverage of the US pivot. The CCP may deem it useful to enhance its domestic legitimacy and garner support by painting the US as an adversary with neo-imperial designs. This would be especially useful in situations of political scandal, such as that surrounding Bo Xilai and the murder of Neil Heywood¹, which threaten to upset the control of the Politburo.

Chinese policymakers and officials eschew a **values-based response** to the Sino-US relationship and favour a less emotive shared-interest framework. This creates the impression of an equal footing for negotiation and diplomacy. China's civil society aligns with an interests-based interpretation of an enhanced US presence in Asia: the US continues to fare poorly after the global economic meltdown of 2007 and is looking to the promise of Asia's rapid development to underwrite its destabilised economy.

Nevertheless, China's Politburo Standing Committee and ministerial staff prioritise **domestic issues and political legitimacy** as integral to their tenure and the maximisation of their power base. China's political structure is largely hierarchical and very competitive—its establishment prioritises product over method, rewarding behaviour that underwrites CCP legitimacy (usually through commercial success, but also at times by fostering nationalistic tendencies). In the main, the weapons of ideology, although tangible and powerful, have been left for media and commentators to use to garner domestic nationalist support. This can explain why the tone and frequency of official statements rose from late 2012 as a response to scenarios that potentially undermine China's sovereignty and security.

Background: The US 'pivot' to the Asia–Pacific

In November 2011, Washington moved to sustain its leadership, secure its interests and advance its values in Asia. Hillary Clinton's 'America's Pacific Century' essay signalled a drawdown on commitments in Afghanistan and Iraq and a 'pivot' to the Asia–Pacific. It had two strategic objectives. The first was to enhance US engagement with developing economies such as India, China and Southeast Asian states like Indonesia in order to underwrite economic stability. The second was the need to combine existing regional influence or 'soft power' with military capability to address China's expanding naval capabilities and regional assertiveness.

Developing the pivot

The US entered negotiations to secure its membership in the Trans-Pacific Partnership in 2009, and confirmed its Asia trade presence in the East Asia Summit in 2010. Plugging into regional economic partnerships created a platform for President Obama's launch of an expanded military training agenda and US troop rotations through a permanent base in Darwin. Although modest in capability, enhanced Australia–US Marine and Air Force cooperation was the first clear signal to Asia that the US was moving to concentrate its regional military presence.

Official responses and media commentary from China regarding US foreign policy in Asia reflected concern about the strong yet indirect nature of the pivot. How much would the US turn and in what capacity? Would it seek to integrate with, dominate or manipulate the emerging power order? Would it be forceful or peaceful? In an attempt to allay regional concerns and facilitate reciprocal economic and military engagement with Asia's middle powers, Clinton's pointed message was later toned down: US Defense Secretary Leon Panetta reconfigured the shift as a 'rebalance' in his June 2012 address to regional defence ministers at the International Institute of Strategic Studies Shangri-La Dialogue.

China's concerns about US foreign policy in Asia are well represented across Chinese sources. A 'proud but peaceful rise' is a common narrative used by Chinese commentators to frame responses to US activity. Scholars of China note that Beijing seeks to promote a benign strategic culture to the world. Tied to this is the argument that China has been a victim of aggression and imperialism in the past, most demonstrably by the 'hundred years of humiliation', the militant Japan of the beginning of the 20th century, and Western pressure on China's domestic sphere during the Cold War.

The strategic culture within the CCP is heavily informed by a legacy of its political centrality in Asia. Notions of the Mandate of Heaven and the Middle Kingdom run alongside Daoist and Confucian principles. While China does not pursue a strict revisionist strategy, it communicates a desire to be granted the regional patronage status deemed its due. Recognition is the primary function of the CCP's legitimacy—acknowledgement from the polity and from the international community is vital to the incumbency of the Party. A contemporary dearth of ideological underpinnings now requires the delivery of sustained economic growth. Any challenge to the legitimacy of the Party is dealt with seriously—a more dynamic US in Asia constitutes a political and military threat. Beijing's naval expansion and anti-access/area-denial (A2/AD) program have been met with enhanced US military activity in Asia, namely the extended AirSea Battle concept. Sino–US economic interdependence is vital to both administrations. Chinese policymakers are less concerned about the economic implications of US–Asia economic partnerships, but more concerned about what is shared in regional political relationships it is not privy to.

Timeline: the US pivot

11 November 2011	Hillary Clinton's 'America's Pacific Century' published in <i>Foreign Policy</i> .
16 November 2011	President Obama and Prime Minister Gillard announce the deployment of up to 2,500 US Marines to Darwin. Manila Declaration on US–Philippine Alliance signed.
3 January 2012	US Department of Defense releases <i>Sustaining US global leadership: priorities for 21st century defense</i> . The document states that the US 'will of necessity rebalance toward the Asia–Pacific region. Our relationships with Asian allies and key partners are critical to the future stability and growth of the region.' The document also comments that 'China's emergence as a regional power will have the potential to affect the US economy and our security in a variety of ways.' China is urged to make its strategic intentions clearer to 'avoid causing friction in the region'. ²
26–27 January 2012	2nd US–Philippines Strategic Dialogue held in Washington.
4 April 2012	200 US Marines arrive in Darwin.
26 April 2012	Japan–US Security Consultative Committee. In their joint statement, the US and Japan announce that 9,000 US Marines stationed in Okinawa will be relocated 'outside of Japan': 'The United States plans to locate Marine Air–Ground Task Forces (MAGTF) in Okinawa, Guam, and Hawaii and intends to establish a rotational presence in Australia in order to establish a geographically distributed force posture while sustaining the forward presence of US Marine Corps forces in the region'. ³
3–4 May 2012	4th US–China Strategic and Economic Dialogue in Beijing.
14 June 2012	Meeting between Leon Panetta, Hillary Clinton and Korean Foreign Minister Kim Sung-Hwan and Korean Defence Minister Kim Kwan-Jin.
20 June 2012	5th US–Vietnam Political, Security, and Defense Dialogue held in Hanoi.
12–13 July 2012	Hillary Clinton attends the ASEAN Regional Forum in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
November 2012	Leadership change in China begins.
14 November 2012	Annual AUSMIN meeting held in Perth.
15 November 2012	Joint Vision Statement for the Thai–US Defense Alliance.
17–20 November 2012	Recently re-elected President Obama visits Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar.
20 November 2012	President Obama attends the East Asia Summit in Phnom Penh.
11–12 December 2012	3rd Philippines–US Bilateral Strategic Dialogue held in Manila.

A note on sources

This report draws on a variety of sources from late 2011 to early 2013. For a comprehensive list see the Appendix at the end of this paper. Most Chinese media coverage on the renewed US presence in Asia cited here comes from state-sponsored sources, particularly sources translated into English. The paper follows a methodology similar to Swaine's approach to Chinese source analysis.⁴ It also acknowledges the restricted pool of official and semi-official sources from which it has identified trends, and notes that the scope to publish independent Chinese thought has widened with the commercialisation of media and the internet. China's history of censorship of independent media has meant that CCP-sponsored sources are the best funded and easiest to access. For that reason, CCP-led news has been surveyed almost exclusively here.

Since November 2011, these sources have closely aligned and are more representative of the CCP's reaction to US regional engagement. The trends observed here are those in *response* to the US pivot: proactive measures to engage with the US haven't been explored. Xinhua, headquartered in Beijing, is the largest news agency in China and reports to the CCP Propaganda Department. Its online English content has been available since 1997. The *People's Daily*—the official

daily newspaper of the CCP and directed by the Central Committee—launched its online English content in 1998. It remains the most important newspaper in China and is a useful gauge of the party's ideological direction. The *Global Times* is the official foreign affairs newspaper in China. It uses *People's Daily* copy but has a contemporary nationalist slant to capture a burgeoning middle-class readership. Commercial spinoffs such as the *Jinghua Times* use original reportage but also resort to rearranging copy from CCP sources.

Press conferences conducted by various government ministries comprise the main body of official sources, and largely come from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense (MND). Also included are reports and research from what can together be considered Chinese civil society in Beijing and Shanghai: the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR), ChinaPol, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Peking University and the Shanghai Institute of International Studies have been consulted. These organisations are mainly funded by the CCP but are less stringently directed than official sources and party media.

Notable trends: tone spectrum in reportage from November 2011 to early 2013

A strong correlation can be made between the tone and syntax of Chinese responses collated here, and their proximity to central media control by the CCP Propaganda Department (which coordinates the General Administration of Press and Publication and the State Administration on Radio, Film and Television). Reportage becomes more alarmist as it moves from centralised sources and official commentary to vendors like the *People's Daily* and the *People's Liberation Army Daily*, which are allowed a certain nationalistic leverage due to the loyalty to party objectives they demonstrate.

Official statements and civil society

As part of its pivot to Asia, the US has engaged more decisively with its regional partners and allies—Australia, Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam. Chinese official statements and media commentary on US actions and intentions in the region show a distinct fluctuation over the period surveyed. The most moderate responses come from government: statements and speeches are crafted as the main vehicles for communicating foreign policy. These vehicles are also intended to set the direction for domestic policymaking. A speech given by Assistant Foreign Minister Le Yucheng in December 2011 is a good example of directional diplomacy:

China does not want to and cannot push the United States out of the Asia Pacific ... The Pacific Ocean is vast enough to accommodate the coexistence and cooperation between these two big countries.⁵

Moderate statements on US rebalance tend to carry a constructive and cooperative chroma. However, as Le Yucheng's speech demonstrates, there are some harder edges to official diplomatic statements: his statements are laced with concerns about US containment of the peaceful development of China.

Official statements from China's Politburo, Foreign Ministry, MND and other official centres close to the Beijing policymaking hub tend to focus on the mutual interests or win-win scenarios that arise from an increased US presence in Asia. Vice Foreign Minister Cui Tiankai drew on Sino-US strategic partnership and strategic economic partnership in his address at the second Lanting Forum in January 2011. He highlighted the significant co-dependence in the Sino-US trade relationship and signalled an elevated level of military-to-military engagement for the future.

A number of high-level events hosted by the US and China have sought to forge a framework among officials and industry leaders through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms for reciprocity, particularly on the Korean Peninsula, the Iranian nuclear issue and other 'hotspot' issues. Climate change, counterterrorism, cybersecurity, outer space security, energy and resources, public health, food security and disaster mitigation are areas where a greater US role in Asia is welcomed.

Given that Beijing has historically been resistant to multilateral approaches to sensitive issues such as sovereignty in the South China Sea, this kind of commentary may illustrate a tilt to a more status quo approach to American interests in Asia. Sentiments of this kind are echoed in civil society publications from late 2011 to mid-2012, such as Yu Keping's work from Beijing's China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) and the CICIR.⁶

Comments originating from the Foreign Ministry in response to the pivot tend to be directional rather than comprehensive. Examples are scant, and when found, are mostly staid (notable exceptions regard enhanced US engagement with ASEAN states, territorial disputes and values-based assessments as threats to China's regional auspices). Civil society publications vary in tone: while some respond with alarm to a more intensified US presence in Asia, most offer cautionary analysis.

Chinese media's target audiences

While it's beyond the scope of this paper to analyse audiences as a variable in determining the content of Chinese media, it's important to note its role as a function in the 'proximity' trend observed above. For example, reportage from Shanghai provides product for a strongly market-driven audience. This has resulted in what's known as 'popular authoritarianism'—in which the promotion of China's growth takes precedence, and often underwrites commentary on the results of a stronger US presence in Asia. This paper identifies this dynamic as a function that produces less nationalistic, more subtle, reportage and commentary.

While some media coverage of Clinton's initial pivot was moderate, most reportage from Chinese mainstream media has been reactive. The US is identified as a threat to China's and the region's harmony and stability. The more reactive and more intense sources tend to argue that the US rebalance demonstrates a 'Cold War' mentality, will destabilise the region and is aimed predominantly at containing China's rise. Somewhat paradoxically, these sources also contain the argument that US power and influence is waning. They claim that Washington doesn't possess the necessary resources to make its pivot veritably.

The *People's Daily* and Xinhua find a correlation between the pivot and the US's enhanced military activity in Asia, using such terms as 'encirclement', 'containment' and 'interference' and suggesting that this activity is directed solely at China. Responses from China's state-sanctioned media favour extrapolated analysis over direct responses to incidents and shifts in US policy. Increased US presence in Asia, as flagged by Clinton and Panetta, is more commonly interpreted as containment, but is also seen as a 'hedging' strategy.⁷ The enhanced activity of US Pacific Command (PACOM) feeds into this perception, as does the impression that US military and political negotiators are demanding and unyielding. The US is seen as the primary obstacle to the reunification of Taiwan.⁸ Additionally, some commentary argues that US backing and empowerment of Vietnam and the Philippines have led to a 'surge in assertiveness' from those two states in the South China Sea territorial disputes. It follows that it's Southeast Asian states that are attempting to 'drive a wedge' through Washington–Beijing relations.⁹ These media commonly sketch a zero-sum superpower tug-of-war to win the support of smaller regional powers, in which the US seeks to wrestle friends and opportunities away from China.

Commentary from People's Liberation Army (PLA) media distributors during the period from late 2011 to mid-2012 largely reflects this sentiment. Notably, these sources present an interpretation of the US rebalance as a reaction to China's growing military and economic capability.

Reactions to enhanced Australia–US Marine and Air Force cooperation

Chinese official and civil society sources are largely critical of enhanced Marine and Air Force cooperation between the US and Australia. The announcement by President Obama and Prime Minister Gillard that the two countries would build a de facto military base in Darwin elicited the following response from MND spokesman Geng Yangsheng in November 2012:

Military alliances are a product of history. We believe any strengthening and expansion of military alliances is an expression of a Cold War mentality ... and could ultimately harm the common interests of all concerned.

Geng also said that the notion raised by US and Australian officials of advancing 'integrated air and sea combat' was not creative and amounted to 'trumpeting confrontation and sacrificing others' security for the sake of one's own security'. When questioned directly at his regular press conference in November 2011 about enhanced Australia–US Marine and Air Force cooperation, Foreign Ministry spokesperson Liu Weimin was sanguine:

China does not object to the development of normal bilateral relations between countries. We also hope that while developing relations with each other, countries will take into consideration the interests of others as well as regional peace and stability.

When questioned again later that month, he said:

Against the backdrop of a sluggish global economy and international consensus and focus on promoting development, it is worth debating whether strengthening and expanding military alliance is appropriate and consistent with the common aspiration of regional countries and the whole international community.

Specific reportage on the subject by state-run media agencies, such as Xinhua, was mostly published without commentary. The lack of public or published policy on the Marines–Air Force cooperation may highlight the obfuscating nature of Chinese bureaucracy, but indicates more clearly that the activity is seen as a reinforcement of an existing contingency. In other words, such moves don't come as a surprise to China's strategic, defence and foreign policy cohort.

The strategic tilt of the US deployments to Darwin is the focus of Chinese civilian analysis. Yuan Peng from CICIR sees the move as an overreaction to routine PLA Navy behaviour and as one that could escalate tension that 'might lead to another Cold War' in the near future.¹⁰ The Institute of American Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences reads the US 'AirSea Battle' concept as a clearly targeted challenge to China's growing naval capabilities.¹¹

Direct responses from countries in Asia to the AirSea Battle concept are limited. Indonesia issued a terse response: Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa warned in late 2011 that such arrangements would lead to misunderstanding and provoke a 'vicious circle of tension and mistrust'. PACOM's activities in the Asia–Pacific, notably the Cobra Gold, Balikatan, Keen Sword/Keen Edge and Rim of the Pacific exercises, don't include China and are perceived by the MND as a response to China's increased naval capability in its neighbourhood (particularly A2/AD). PLA mouthpieces also touted PACOM activities as a method of encirclement through interoperability, confidence-building and deterrence, but the correlation between

such publications and the core strategic thinking at the executive MND level is tenuous at its current stage.

Simultaneous commentary on the Australian–US response to the PLA Navy's activity in the Western Pacific is similarly muted: Rear Admiral Yang Yi, former director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the PLA National Defense University, questions perceptions of a threatening China, stating that such routine activity is not exceptional.¹²

A change in late 2012: territorial disputes, leadership change and the US–Japan alliance

Official statements about the US presence in Asia escalated in intensity and frequency from early 2012, reaching a peak in late 2012 and early 2013. In March 2012, Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi published an article in *Qiushi* (a political theory bi-monthly published by the Central Party School and the Central Committee of the CCP) promoting the 'China–US Partnership through mutual respect and win–win cooperation'.¹³ The statement was peppered with references to inflammatory US behaviour as a precursor to outlining China's expectations of appropriate US measures in Asia.

In January 2012, the MND quoted the Secretary General of the China Association of Military Science as stating that the US pivot is aimed at 'stirring up trouble in the Asia–Pacific region' to exploit weaknesses in Asian relations and to 'contain China's rise'. MND spokesman Geng Yansheng stated at a monthly press conference that 'increased joint military initiatives', such as rotations of US troops through Darwin, would 'damage common interests' of Australia, the US and Asia. He called the move 'backward thinking' aimed at 'provoking confrontation'.¹⁴

The US is cast as a destabilising actor in the region: Washington's direct and indirect influence on ASEAN and individual regional states and the broader internationalisation of regional territorial disputes are cast in a negative light. These disputes were widely covered by state-run Chinese media during this period. US allies in ASEAN have been empowered by a renewed American presence in Asia. China is now facing increasingly assertive behaviour from Vietnam and Philippines, particularly in disputes over the South China Sea. A common sentiment expressed in Chinese reportage on US involvement in South China Sea is that it should remain sidelined on sovereignty issues.

MND statements issued from mid- to late 2012 responding to developments in US regional ballistic missile defence claim that the US is risking a 'new arms race' in the Asia–Pacific, which would subsequently destabilise the global security environment. *Global Times* commentary on those missile systems during this period was more extreme, naming Japan, Australia and South Korea as potentially complicit in a 'vicious arms race'.

Media commentary responded with heightened criticism of the nature of an increased US presence in Asia during this period.¹⁵ The *People's Daily* (among others) ran pieces that accused the US administration of having a dangerous 'zero-sum mentality' and 'stirring up tensions' among Asian states. Commentary focused particularly on the US–Japan alliance and the implications for the Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands dispute. This corresponded with ASEAN's inability to issue a joint communiqué in Phnom Penh in July 2012. The US and other ASEAN states have accused China of meddling in the multilateral forum to frustrate efforts by Vietnam, Indonesia, Japan and the Philippines to assert their territorial claims. The ambiguity of the 'pivot' is also addressed by both Chinese state media and civil society publications with commentary detailing the potential damage of grandiose yet amorphous diplomatic directions and statements from the US.

Notes

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- 13 Yang Jiechi, *Promoting China–US partnership through mutual respect and win–win cooperation on the 40th anniversary of US President Nixon's visit to China and the issuance of the Shanghai Communiqué*, 18 March 2012, available from <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/zyjh/t915511.shtml>.
- 14 'Chinese spokesman rebukes US–Australian military alliance', Xinhua, 30 November 2011, available from http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-11/30/c_131280105.htm; 'June 2012 Regular Press Conference for the Ministry of National Defense', Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of China, 28 June 2012, available from http://www.mod.gov.cn/photo/2012-06/28/content_4381068.htm.
- 15 Liu Chang, *Commentary: intensive US-led war games detrimental to Asia–Pacific stability*, English.news.cn, 5 August 2012, available from http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-08/05/c_131762540.htm; Liu Chang, *Commentary: US should stop military build-up in Asia Pacific*, English.news.cn, 24 August 2012, available from http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-08/24/c_131805669.htm; Chen Zhi, *China opposes application of US–Japan security treaty to Diaoyu Islands*, English.news.cn, 25 August 2012, available from http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-08/25/c_131807667.htm.

Acronyms and abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CICIR	China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations
CCP	Chinese Communist Party
MND	Ministry of National Defence (China)
PACOM	US Pacific Command
PLA	People's Liberation Army (China)

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Appendix: Chinese (English) Source Media Comments/Coverage November 2011—January 2013

This material has been collected using a keyword 'pivot' and 'rebalance' search on respective Chinese source websites and databases. The excerpts selected pertain to the US pivot and to enhanced maritime activity with Australia.

Date	Source	Spokesperson(s)	Remarks	Comments
10 11 11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on November 10, 2011" http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xwfw/s2510/2511/t876744.htm	Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei	"We have noted relevant report and hope that bilateral cooperation between relevant countries will be conducive to peace, stability and development of the Asia-Pacific region."	In response to a question on the basing of US troops in Australia.
16 11 11	Global Times - "Australia dodging choice between China and US" http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/684304/684304.aspx	Yu Jincai (journalist), Shen Shishun (CIIS)	"For Australia, developing relations with China is practical and beneficial to Australia's economic recovery and development, while the US-Australia relationship is security-related. No matter who is in office, Australia will continue the policy of staying economically close to China and strategically close to the US. Australia has long been a strategic assistant of the US in Asia-Pacific and followed the US in defense policy, but Australians should realize that China and the US are a long way away, and China can't pose a real and specific threat to Australia."	
16 11 11	Xinhua - "U.S. to increase military activities in Australia from 2012: Obama" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2011-11/16/c_131250838.htm	Yang Lina (ed.)	Brief summary with no commentary.	
16 11 11	Xinhua - "Obama arrives in Canberra of Australia" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/indepth/2011-11/16/c_131250185.htm	Li Hongmei (ed.)	"... the U.S. plan to expand its military presence in Australia has raised concerns among some analysts that it could complicate the already volatile situation, escalate regional tensions and damage relations with China."	
17 11 11	Global Times, "Asian strategic pivot Obama's game changer"	Garrett, Geoffrey,	On the political military side, the announcement of higher frequency and higher volume rotations of US marines through northern Australian bases signals Obama's intentions to reinforce the alliance system that has served the US and its allies so well over recent decades. Australia has already responded by deciding to sell uranium to India, aligning Australian policy with US policy, and extending the values and interests partnerships of both countries beyond traditional allies."	At the time of writing Garrett was the CEO of the University of Sydney's US Studies Centre.
17 11 11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on November 17, 2011" http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xwfw/s2510/2511/t879769.htm	Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin	"China does not object to the development of normal bilateral relations between countries. We also hope that while developing relations with each other, countries will take into consideration the interests of others as well as regional peace and stability."	Comments in response to a question on Obama's speech to the Australian parliament announcing greater US presence in the region.
17 11 11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on November 17, 2011" http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xwfw/s2510/2511/t879281.htm	Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin	"We have noted the relevant report. Peace, development and cooperation are the trend of the times as well as the mainstream foreign policies of countries in this region. Against the backdrop of a sluggish global economy and international consensus and focus on promoting development, it is worth debating whether strengthening and expanding military alliance is appropriate and consistent with the common aspiration of regional countries and the whole international	Responding to a question on the announcement of US basing agreement in Australia.

Date	Source	Spokesperson(s)	Remarks	Comments
			community.”	
17 11 11	Xinhua - “Commentary: Asia-Pacific region needs a partner, not a leader” http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/indepth/2011-11/17/c_131253080.htm .	Wei Jianhua		
18 11 11	Global Times - “US Asia-Pacific strategy brings steep price” http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/684596/US-Asia-Pacific-strategy-brings-steep-price.aspx	Anon.	<p>“... anti-China alliance.”</p> <p>“The strategic nature of competition between China and the US in the Asia-Pacific will be murky for the time being. However, China has gained more stakes when dealing with the US. It is hard to say whether the US holds more advantages in China’s neighboring area. The potential for economic cooperation between China and its neighboring countries is great. China should learn to use this to protect its political interests. Any country which chooses to be a pawn in the US chess game will lose the opportunity to benefit from China’s economy. This will surely make US protection less attractive.”</p> <p>“Naval disputes are only a small part of East Asian affairs. The US and other countries seek to defend private interests by taking advantage of them. As long as China increases its input, it will make countries either pay the price for their decision or make them back the doctrine of solving maritime disputes through cooperation.”</p> <p>“East Asian affairs should be handled under the coordination of relevant countries. No one dominant force is wanted. China has more resources to oppose the US ambition of dominating the region than US has to fulfill it. As long as China is patient, there will no room for those who choose to depend economically on China while looking to the US to guarantee their security.”</p>	
18 11 11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - “Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on November 18, 2011”	Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin	<p>“The Asia Pacific is the most dynamic part of the world with greatest potential of development. Nevertheless, countries within this region are also facing some common challenges. In handling Asia-Pacific affairs, one should comply with the basic trend of peace, development and cooperation upheld by regional countries, and respect the diversity and complexity of the region. Countries in the Asia Pacific should handle regional affairs through consultation and cooperation in the spirit of mutual respect so as to realize mutual benefit. The consensus of building a cooperative partnership reached between China and the US includes the enhancement of bilateral communication and coordination on Asia-Pacific affairs in a bid to safeguard regional peace, stability and prosperity. China will work with the US side to implement relevant consensus earnestly.”</p>	In response to a question on Obama’s speech on Asia-Pacific security given while in Australia.
18 11 11	Global Times Online - “U.S. Asia Pacific Strategy Brings Steep Price”		Some analysts express considerable scepticism toward official U.S. assurances that the U.S. emphasis on Asia is not intended to challenge or contain China, charging instead that U.S. actions convey a different message.	
19 11 11	Xinhua - “Any Attempt to Interfere in South China Sea Disputes Will Undermine Regional Peace, Stability” http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/indepth/2011-11/19/c_131257617.htm .	Li Bo and Ming Jiwei		
21 11 11	Global Times Online - “China Takes U.S. Return with Aplomb” OSC CPP20111121722006		The author argues that the U.S. has the intention but not the economic or geopolitical means to encircle China, noting the modest nature of many of the steps associated with the pivot.	

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21 11 11	Xinhua - "Chinese state councilor urges permanent peace in Asia-Pacific region" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-11/21/c_131260925.htm	Xiong Tong (ed.)	"He urged parties involved to listen to the opinions of the Asia-Pacific nations and pay attention to the nations' "comfort level.""	
24 11 11	Xinhua - "The role that US plays in Asia" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/indepth/2011-11/24/c_131266690.htm	Xue Litai	"Chinese leaders and people, however, think that the US dragged the South China Sea disputes, an irrelevant issue, to the EAS to fulfill its own agenda. To them, the US' intention is clear: It is using the South China Sea disputes to drive a wedge between China and some of its Southeast Asian neighbors." "... the US is hell-bent on establishing a strong presence in Asia."	
25 11 11	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on November 25, 2011" http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xwfw/s2510/2511/t882428.htm	Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin	We have the following viewpoints on the Asia-Pacific issue for your reference. The 21st century should be one of peace, development and cooperation. The Asia-Pacific region should follow the trend of times. In order to maintain enduring peace in the Asia-Pacific region, all parties should safeguard and promote peace, stability and prosperity, respect and treat each other as equals, live in harmony and strive for common development. The Asia Pacific should take into consideration the actual conditions and historical experience of the region and accommodate everyone's comfort level through full consultation. China will make unswerving and unremitting efforts with all parties to safeguard and promote regional peace, stability and prosperity. On your question, China upholds the new thinking on security featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination and hopes all parties will do so together with China in the 21st century of peace, development and cooperation."	In response to a question on the possibility of Australia and joint military exercises with the US and China.
26 11 11	People's Daily - "U.S. Uses 'Hedging' Strategy to Deal with China's Rise" http://english.people.com.cn/90780/7688310.html .	Wang Tian	"Taking the 'Atlantic network' as the model, the United States is trying to build up a 'Pacific network' that will accord with its own interests and outlook of values and include various partnerships and organizations. . . . Due to the weak U.S. economic recovery and China's growing economic and political clout, Americans are becoming increasingly worried that a rising China may pose a major threat to their country . . . The United States has worked to shore up its ties to old Asian allies, like Japan and South Korea, as well as new giants like India. The goal is "to assemble a coalition to counter-balance China's growing power."	
29 11 11	Global Times - "US moves test China-Myanmar ties" http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/686292/686292.aspx	Li Xiguang	"A month later, Clinton announced that she would visit Myanmar, perhaps as a kind of reward to the country's new leadership. Chinese media speculate that the US government was behind the Myanmar decision to halt the dam. Obama and Clinton's latest moves to isolate and encircle China have made the country more urgent than ever to vary its routes for transporting fuel from the Middle East and Africa. China cannot afford to lose the Myanmar route."	
30 11 11	Xinhua - Chinese spokesman rebukes US-Australian military alliance" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-11/30/c_131280105.htm	Geng Yansheng	"A Chinese Defense Ministry spokesman on Wednesday criticized the United States' decision to strengthen its military alliance with Australia. During US President Barack Obama's visit to Australia earlier this month, the two states agreed to increase joint military initiatives in order to enhance their alliance. "Any consolidation or expansion of a military alliance that was forged in history is of the Cold-War model," said Spokesman Geng Yansheng	Chinese Defense Ministry spokesman.

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			<p>at a monthly press briefing.</p> <p>Moves that run contrast to the current trend of peace and cooperation are not helpful in building mutual trust and cooperation among regional countries and will damage their common interests, he said.</p> <p>Any other military theory aimed at provoking confrontation and safeguarding one's security at the price of another's is also backward-thinking, he said."</p>	
30 11 11	<p>Ministry of National Defense - "Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference in November, 2011"</p> <p>http://www.mod.gov.cn/affair/2011-11/30/content_4347180.htm.</p>			<p>"This is the first [and last] time a Chinese government department openly criticized the 'air-sea battle' theory of the United States."</p>
1 12 11	<p>China Daily - "U.S. Base in Australia Shows Cold War Mentality"</p> <p>http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2011-12/01/content_14193427.htm.</p>	Li Xiaokun and Li Lianxing		
2 12 11	<p>China Daily - "China must have a strong navy"</p> <p>http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2011-12/02/content_14200571.htm</p>	Yang Yi	<p>"The Western media allege that China's latest naval exercise in the West Pacific reflects its stance against the deployment of American troops in and around Australia. What they fail to see is that China's naval drill is a routine matter, based on its annual plan, aimed at improving the navy's ocean-going ability, and not targeted against the US or Australia. When will they believe that China is not a threat to any country and has no intention of becoming one?"</p> <p>"China will continue to conduct military drills in the West Pacific and other waters to make its navy competent enough to safeguard national security and interests, and to fulfill its international obligations."</p>	<p>Author is a rear admiral in the PLAN and was formerly director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the PLA National Defence University.</p>
6 12 11	<p>Xinhua - "Senior CPC official calls for closer ties with United States"</p> <p>http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/china/2011-12/06/c_131290815.htm</p>	Li Yuanchao	<p>"We are willing to make joint efforts with the U.S. side to consider the China-U.S. relationship from a strategic height and a long-term perspective, maintain the overall situation of the ties, promote political mutual trust and cooperation in various areas, and advance the relationship continuously,"</p>	<p>Li Yuanchao is a member of the Politburo</p>
8 12 11	<p>Global Times Online - "New U.S. Strategy Brings Risk of New Arms Race"</p> <p>OSC CPP20111209722006</p>	Fan Gaoyue	<p>Fan states: Although there is no official statement that the plan mainly targets China, the intention is obvious. Confronted by a rising China, the U.S. is panicky. It worries China may replace it as the biggest economy and challenge its global leadership."</p>	<p>Fan Gaoyue is a senior colonel in the People's Liberation Army and research fellow at the PLA Academy of Military Science</p>
10 12 11	<p>People's Daily Overseas Edition - "U.S. Air-Sea Battle Theory Targets China's Military Modernization"</p> <p>OSC CPP20111210708003.</p>	Yang Yi		
18 12 11	<p>Foreign Ministry - "The Rapid Development of China's Diplomacy in a Volatile World," address at the Seminar on China's Diplomacy in 2011 and its Prospects</p>	Le Yucheng	<p>Recently, the United States has adjusted its policies toward the Asia-Pacific and increased its input in this region. Some people are thus worried and doubt if China and the US can coexist peacefully in the Asia-Pacific. Some even believe that China's surrounding environment</p>	<p>Le was, at the time of this speech, the Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister.</p>

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	www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjb/zygy/gyhd/t890675.htm		has deteriorated. In my view, the US has never left the Asia-Pacific, so there is no "return" to speak of. China does not want to and cannot push the United States out of the Asia-Pacific. We hope the US can play a constructive role in this region, and that includes respecting China's major concerns and core interests. The Pacific Ocean is vast enough to accommodate the coexistence and cooperation between these two big countries. A few days ago Mr. Liu Chuanzhi, chairman of Lenovo, said to me that people were really worried when China first joined the WTO and they thought here came the wolves. Now ten years have passed, and we have got better and better at "dancing with the wolves". We should also follow his way of thinking when it comes to our diplomacy. In the face of the changing situation, we should seek cooperation, not confrontation, to solve issues. We must be confident that as long as China is committed to peaceful development, openness and cooperation and can attend our own affairs well, nobody can encircle us or keep us out."	
19 12 11	Global Times - "Common security can calm turbulent sea" http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/689071/689071.aspx	Gerson, Joseph,	Given the needs for and rights of all people to economic security, my hope is that all nations with claims to or interests in the South China Sea will adopt win-win approaches of common security resolving these dangerous tensions."	Author is director of Programs of the American Friends Service Committee's New England Regional Office
19 12 11	Global Times - "Asia ignores 'divide and conquer' tactics" http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/689031/Asia-ignores-divide-and-conquer-tactics.aspx	MD Nalapat	The article suggests that US (and NATO) are attempting to divide the Asian region so that they can continue to "dominate the region, the way they have been doing for about 400 years. China being the biggest, the concentration of such "Divide Asia" propaganda is on China, to seek to portray it as a predatory power. Such disinformation has been successful." "If we can win international legal battles, we could win the clash in the South China Sea without war. We should be very cautious in using military force to contest for islands."	Author is the director and professor of the School of Geopolitics at Manipal University in India.
19 12 11	Global Times - "Soft power better than fierce island battles" http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/689032/Soft-power-better-than-fierce-island-battles.aspx	Sun Zhe	"Some people think that China should use war to end the disputes and take some preemptive military actions in the South China Sea. However, it is hard to judge whether other countries have the intention of invading Chinese territory." "China is not good enough at legal and publicity means of winning arguments."	Author is the director of the Center for US-China Relations at Tsinghua University.
20 12 11	People's Daily - "To whom does Pacific Century belong?" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/102774/7682657.html	Ruan Zongze		
23 12 11	Xinhua - "Yearender: Obama administrations Asia pivot sows more seeds of suspicion than cooperation" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2011-12/23/c_131323762.htm	Zhi Linfei and Ran Wei	"Analysts believe that as its economic and trade ties with China are becoming increasingly closer, the United States will only backfire if it still embraces the cold-war mentality and adopts policies to contain China. The U.S. move to station troops in Australia also stirred up concerns in some capitals in the Asia-Pacific region, with Indonesian Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa warning on Nov. 18 that such arrangements would lead to misunderstanding and provoke a "vicious circle of tension and mistrust.""	

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23 12 11	People's Daily - "People's Daily Cites PRC Scholars on U.S. Strategy of Returning to Asia"			
26 12 11	People's Liberation Army Daily - "What is Behind U.S. 'Return to Asia' Strategy?" http://chn.chinamil.com.cn/txjs/2011-12/26/content_4752340.htm .	Tian Yuan and Zhang Xin		
27 12 11	Foreign Ministry – Seminar: China's Diplomacy in 2011 and its Prospects http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/zyjh/t890675.shtml	Assistant Foreign Minister Le Yucheng	".. the US has never left the Asia-Pacific, so there is no "return" to speak of. China does not want to and cannot push the United States out of the Asia-Pacific." "nobody can encircle us or keep us out"	
3 1 12	Xinhua - "China, a friendly neighbor committed to common development" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-01/03/c_131340153.htm	Wang Lei	"Meanwhile, the United States' high-profile "pivot" to Asia strategy, widely perceived as an attempt to counterbalance what Washington peddles as "China's rising influence" in the region, has further complicated China's neighborhood. Yet no matter how the landscape changes, Beijing will continue to uphold the time-honored Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, deepen its friendship and partnership with neighboring countries and strive for regional peace and common prosperity. China's peaceful development does not pose any threat to anyone. As recent history has revealed, China serves a powerful economic engine for the region and the world, and its advancement provides an opportunity for all the other peace-loving nations to live a better life in a more peaceful world."	
6 1 12	Xinhua - "U.S. defense plan reinforces Asia-Pacific focus" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-01/06/c_131346317.htm	Xiong Tong (ed.)	"International relations observers say attaching more importance to its relationship with China can be attributed to the U.S. emphasis on the Asia Pacific region."	
6 1 12	Global Times -"Pentagon plan changes game in Asia" http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/691074/Pentagon-plan-changes-game-in-Asia.aspx	Anon.	"Fast economic development has become the biggest advantage that China has when dealing with the US. The US can hardly provoke China in the economic field, unlike its developing military strength which gives excuses for the West to suppress China. The more the two focus on economic competition, the more the situation will tilt China's way." "The growth and decline in economic strength is the starting point for national competition as well as its destination. It reflects national tendencies. But military and politics are often powerful tools to disturb or twist the trend. China should try to avoid a new cold war with the US, but by no means should it give up its peripheral security in exchange for US' ease in Asia."	
6 1 12	Xinhua - "Constructive U.S. Role in Asia-Pacific Welcome, but Not Warmongering" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-01/06/c_131346348_2.htm .	Yu Zhixiao	"The legitimate interests of the United States, the world's biggest power, in the Asia-Pacific region are generally respected by other countries. The U.S. role, if fulfilled with a positive attitude and free from a Cold War-style zero-sum mentality, will not only be conducive to regional stability and prosperity, but be good for China, which needs a peaceful environment to continue its economic development. However, while boosting its military presence in the Asia-Pacific, the United States should abstain from flexing its muscles, as this won't help solve regional disputes."	
9 1 12	Xinhua - "Cui Tiankai: Maintenance of Healthy and Steady Development of Sino-U.S. Relations is the Only	Sun Yi	Wu asserts that "some Asia-Pacific countries . . . have exerted influence on Washington's new America's Asia-Pacific strategy in a bid	

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	Correct Choice for the Two Countries" OSCCPP20120109136010		to drive a wedge between China and the United States. Their attempts have increased mistrust between the two big powers while hindering progress in regional cooperation." The author is most likely referring to Vietnam, the Philippines, and possibly Japan, all of which have arguably intensifying territorial disputes with China and thus, according to this viewpoint, seek to use the U.S. policy move to increase U.S. support for their disputes with Beijing (more on this point below, in the discussion of the South China Sea disputes).	
9 1 12	Beijing Review - "Back in Town" http://www.china.org.cn/opinion/2012-01/09/content_24358126.html	Wu Chunsi		
10 1 12	Global Times - "Defence guidelines wrong way for US" http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/691538/Defense-guidelines-wrong-way-for-US.aspx	He Yun	"So, despite budgetary downsizing, US is still going to strengthen its "show of power" in the region. This indicates a continued US shift of strategic emphasis from the Middle East to the Asia-Pacific region. But if this shift means moving its forces from one place to another, it could threaten, instead of enhance, regional stability by stimulating an intense regional arms race, one that the US may not be able to afford."	Author was a visiting scholar at Cambridge University
10 1 12	Global Times - "US 'return to Asia' attests regional vigor"	Luo Zhaohui	"The US has indeed increased strategic investment in the Asia-Pacific region. It's a policy choice by the US. It just proves this region's vigor and potential as well as its increasing importance." "China neither stirs up trouble nor fear trouble. We know where the bottom line of our interests lies. Both cooperation and competition are to protect our own interests. We don't agree with the idea of a zero-sum game. And we don't think that the newly-emerging countries will definitely clash with powerful countries. China is taking the road of peaceful development, and it's our own choice. We stand firm to our own interests. And we also insist on pursuing peace, development and cooperation."	Author is the Director General of the Department of Asian Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This was a reprint of an interview he conducted with <i>People's Daily Online</i> .
10 1 12	Ministry of National Defence - "Stay vigilant and calm to US defence strategy adjustment: military expert" http://eng.mod.gov.cn/Opinion/2012-01/10/content_4336375.htm	Luo Yuan	Yuan finds four purposes in the US shifting military focus to the Asia-Pacific region; First, as indicated in the title of the report, it is to "preserve American global leadership", ensure the U.S.' absolute security and maintain its overwhelming predominance ... Second, it is to tackle domestic economic predicament by taking advantage of the rapid economic growth in the Asia-Pacific region ... Third, it is to stir up trouble in the Asia-Pacific region and utilize contradictions to make allies ... Fourth, it is to make an overall arrangement in the Asia-Pacific region in order to contain China's rise ..."	Deputy Secretary general of the China Association for Military Science.
10 1 12	PLA Daily - "US should treat China and Chinese military objectively and rationally: defense ministry" http://eng.mod.gov.cn/Press/2012-01/10/content_4336374.htm	Anon.	"Geng Yansheng answered the questions raised by reporters concerning the above China-related contents that China has paid attention to the strategic defense guideline unveiled by the American side and will watch out for the influence of the shift of the US military strategies on the security situation of the Asian-Pacific region and the world at large. He said that the U.S. criticism against China in this document is groundless. It is universally known that the strategic intentions of the national defense and army building of China are consistent and explicit, and China's peaceful development means opportunities rather than challenges to the international community including the US."	

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10 01 12	People's Liberation Army Daily - "One Should Be Alert But Also Calm When Facing U.S. Readjustment to its Defense Strategy" OSC CPP20120110787012	Luo Yuan		
14 1 12	Xinhua -" U.S. pivot to Asia ensures presence, meets challenges: defense official" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-01/14/c_131359350.htm	Yan (ed.)	Descriptive piece on rebalance with no commentary.	
18 1 12	PLA Daily - "China-US military relations move ahead with difficulties" http://eng.mod.gov.cn/DefenseNews/2012-01/18/content_4338873.htm	Yao Yunzhu	"Looking into the year 2012, both China and the United States are facing more complicated and severe security challenges, yet joint response to the new challenges will bring new cooperation opportunities to the two militaries. China and the United States are committed to making joint efforts to build a cooperative partnership based on mutual respect and mutual benefit for win-win results. Against such background, the two militaries should devote to building new military relations on the basis of mutual respect and win-win cooperation."	Author is the director of the China-US Defence Relationship Research Centre of the Academy of Military Sciences of the PLA.
23 1 12	Xinhua - "Proposed U.S.-Philippines drills raises questions about U.S. intentions in Asia," http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-01/23/c_131374109.htm .	Liu Tian		
28 1 12	Xinhua - "U.S. not to have new bases in Asia Pacific: commander"	Chen Zhi (ed.)	Descriptive piece on rebalance with no commentary.	
6 2 12	Global Times - "Anxiety, paranoia lead to US shooting from the hip" http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/694685/694685.aspx	Anon.	"In shifting its strategic focus, the US is carrying out its Asia "pivot" strategy. China, as the implicit target of the strategy, is responding with reserve. Recently in the Diplomat magazine, there were a series of articles discussing "why China isn't freaking out" when faced with the US "reset" policy. The answer is simple: China understands the danger of confronting the current global order, it should cautiously and rationally deal with various challenges to pave the way for development. Of course, this does not mean China should be submissive when facing provocations and act in accordance with Western will."	Discussion of McCain's comments at the Munich Security Conference.
10 2 12	People's Daily - "U.S., Thailand Hold Largest Military Drill in Asia Pacific" http://english.people.com.cn/90777/90851/7726075.htm	Sun Guangyong and Han Shuo	"By carrying out military drills, the U.S. forces could strengthen its relationships with its allies and their mutual trust and carry out interactions dominated by the United States in aspects such as the military command and action, early warning and weapon systematization, and therefore, the United States' dominant military status in this region will be strengthened. According to an anonymous officer from an air force staff officer college, the possibility that China participates in this drill is very small, because the participators are mainly the United States' allies in the Asia-Pacific Region. Furthermore, in some items of the drill, the imaginary incident is a conflict of the Taiwan Strait, the United States and its allies interfere in the war and the possible opponent is China."	
14 2 12	Xinhua - "US touts Asia-Pacific military presence with Cobra Gold" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-02/14/c_131409924.htm	Yang Dingdu (journalist), Major General Luo Yuan (General PLA)	"News of Cobra Gold raised concerns among some Chinese analysts and Internet users who accuse the exercise of flexing muscle at the doorway of China. "But America who used to dominate the region is trying to maintain its influence while China becomes more powerful. And some countries	

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			that have territorial disputes with China want America to counter China's influence,	
16 2 12	National Committee on US-China Relations, US-China Business Council Luncheon http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/zyjh/t910351.shtml	H.E. Xi Jinping Vice President of the PRC	"We hope that the United States will adhere to the three Sino-US Joint Communiqués and the one China policy, oppose 'Taiwan independence' and support the peaceful development of relations across the Taiwan Straits with concrete actions. We hope that the United States will truly honor its commitment of recognizing Tibet as part of China and opposing 'Tibet independence'. "China welcomes a constructive role by the United States in promoting peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific. At the same time, we hope the United States will respect the interests and concerns of China and other countries in this region."	
17 2 12	Global Times Online - "Forcing Asia To Pick Sides Will Go Awry" OSC CPP20120217722006.			
20 2 12	Xinhua - "U.S. strategic shift to Asia-Pacific provides opportunity to improve ties with China: Dempsey" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-02/20/c_131419374.htm	Anon.	"The Obama administration has launched with a big fanfare its " Pivot to Asia" strategic shift since late last year, arousing widespread suspicion that the U.S. move is aimed at containing the rise of China, whose influence in the Asia-Pacific region has been rapidly increasing to counterbalance the U.S. dominance."	
26 2 12	Da Wei, "U.S. Pivot in Asia Pacific Signifies New, Complex Era," China.org.cn, February 26, 2012, http://www.china.org.cn/opinion/2012-02/26/content_2472893.htm .			Analyst at the China Institute for Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) in Beijing, a research institute under the Ministry of State Security.
6 3 12	Xinhua - PRC Foreign Minister Answers Reporters' Questions on Foreign Policies, Relations"	Yang Jiechi	"China and the United States have more overlapping interests in the Asia-Pacific region than in any other part of the world . . . I hope all the parties concerned will devote themselves to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, to its development and prosperity. We hope and welcome the United States to play a constructive role in the region. Of course, we also hope that the United States will respect China's interests and concerns. We are ready to work with the United States and other countries in the region to make Asia-Pacific more stable and more developed."	
18 3 12	Foreign Ministry - Promoting China-US Partnership through Mutual Respect and Win-win Cooperation On the 40th Anniversary of US President Nixon's Visit to China and the Issuance of the Shanghai Communiqué http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/wjdt/zyjh/t915511.shtml	Yang Jiechi	"The US insists on selling advanced weapons to Taiwan, which seriously undermines the bilateral ties and the peaceful development of relations across the Taiwan Straits; it uses the so-called human rights and religious issues to interfere in China's internal affairs; some Americans hype up the RMB exchange rate issue and politicize the bilateral economic and trade frictions; some preach the "China threat theory" and clamor to "contain" China. As the election period starts in the US, the domestic political factors there clearly have negative impact upon the China-US relations. China resolutely opposes these wrongdoings of the US and firmly safeguards its own sovereignty, security and development interests. China demands the US to move	

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			forward together in the same direction, adhere to the principles and spirit of the three joint communiqués and joint statements, step up dialogue and cooperation, properly handle sensitive issues, safeguard the healthy and stable development of bilateral relations and bring greater benefits to the two peoples and people around the world. [The Joint Communiqués] basically require the two countries to handle relations in the principle of mutual respect and treating each other as equals.	
19 3 12	Liaowang - "What Is Inside the 'AirSea Battle' Concept?"	Peng Kuang and Peng Guangqian	A multilateral joint military exercise involving computer simulations and including the U.S., the Philippines, Japan, the ROK, Australia, Vietnam, and Singapore is supposedly "the first exercise for testing the 'Air-Sea Battle' concept in an official form. The three-dimensional image of 'Air-Sea Battle' will move out of the Pentagon office and be displayed in front of people."	Peng Kuang is an editor of the military section of the <i>Global Times</i> online portal, and Peng Guangqian is a retired major general in the Academy of Military Sciences and a prominent military analyst.
20 3 12	People's Daily - US should not muddy the waters over the South China Sea http://english.people.com.cn/90780/7762712.html	Zhong Sheng	<p>"Are the actions of the United States sailing its warships to the South China Sea, frequently holding military drills clearly against China with the countries around the sea and trying to form a military alliance with them responsible actions? Are the actions of the United States forcing Asian countries to take side between the United States and China and even deliberately smearing normal cooperation between China and its surrounding countries responsible actions?"</p> <p>"The current South China Sea is calm and peaceful, and all countries, including the United States, can fully enjoy the freedom of navigation there. The United States is deliberately blurring the issue of the freedom of navigation and the issue of territorial sovereignty and is deliberately creating a type of public opinion to pave the way for implementing its strategy. This topic actually has nothing to do with the freedom of navigation and is just a step taken by the United States to implement its "returning to Asia" strategy.</p> <p>The trouble is that since they always focus on coping with any potential challengers to the supremacy of the United States in the Asia-Pacific Region, they have no problem to take any irresponsible actions and create tensions. The United States must understand that the Cold War has ended and it goes against the historical trend to form a "group," "network" or "alliance" in the Asia-Pacific Region to confront China. Forced to take side with the United States or China is one thing that Asian countries do not hope to see".</p>	Zhong Sheng is a popular editorial pseudonym.
28 3 12	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson's Regular Press Conference on 27 March, 2012" http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xwfw/s2510/2511/t918577.htm	Hong Lei	<p>Q: The US and Australia have planned to substantially step up their military relations, including US deployment of troops in an Australian port and increased use of Australian ports by the US army. Does China think the US move is targeted at the military enhancement of China?</p> <p>A: The peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific is closely related to the</p>	

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			<p>active and constructive role of China. China is always an important force for regional peace and stability. We have pointed out many times that the trend of the times and common aspiration of the people in the Asia-Pacific is peace, development and cooperation. The most desired public goods in the Asia-Pacific is cooperation, which is important to boosting prosperity and development and benefiting the people in this region. We believe relevant countries should adapt to such a trend.</p> <p>Q: A US defense official said on March 26 that the US is seeking to build a missile defense system in Asia and the Middle East similar to the one in Europe so as to help relevant countries ward off threats from Iran and the DPRK and prevent possible long-range missile threats against the US in the future. How does China comment? A: ... We always believe that all countries should bear in mind the need to maintain global strategic stability and enhance strategic mutual trust between states, prudently handle the anti-missile issue and realize security for all through political and diplomatic means.</p>	
29 3 12	Global Times – Statement from the Ministry of National Defense	Ministry of National Defense	"If Japan, South Korea and Australia join the system, a vicious arms race in Asia may follow"	
4 4 12	Xinhua - "200 U.S. Marines arrive in Australia" http://english.people.com.cn/90777/90851/777723.html	Australia Defence Minister Stephen Smith	"Smith said the U.S. move was aimed at dealing with the challenge of the rise of China, India and Indonesia, adding that Australia looks for more cooperation in the region."	Report on Australia's motivations in facilitating US troop rotation in Darwin.
5 4 12	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson's Regular Press Conference on April 5, 2012" http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xwfw/s2510/2511/t921455.htm	Hong Lei	<p>Q: The first contingent of US soldiers have arrived in northern Australia. How does China see the expansion of US military presence in Australia?</p> <p>A: The situation in the Asia-Pacific is stable on the whole. Stability, development and cooperation represent the the trend of times and meet the common aspiration of the people. China maintains that what the people in this region need most is a peaceful and stable regional environment, a prospect of common prosperity and partnership featuring mutually beneficial cooperation. The regional policies of and interactions among the different parties should be conducive to peace, stability and development in the region. We hope relevant countries can make constructive efforts in building a harmonious and peaceful Asia-Pacific region.</p>	
6 4 12	People's Daily Overseas Edition - "Asia-Pacific Countries Should Promote Free Trade Pragmatically" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90780/7779395.html	Qin Hong	"By contrast, the United States showed little sincerity in TPP negotiations. After joining the TPP, the United States has completely revised the regional bloc's rules for its own benefit, implemented economic unilateralism, and deliberately alienated China which has played a crucial role in promoting free trade in the Asia-Pacific region. It is reasonable that certain TPP member states want China to join the group to counterbalance the United States."	

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17 4 12	Global Times Online - "War Games Show Hypocrisy of U.S. Intentions" http://www.globaltimes.cn/NEWS/tabid/99/ID/705198/War-games-show-hypocrisy-of-US-intentions.aspx		"Manila has been openly seeking U.S. naval backing in regional maritime disputes. Washington is also interested in lending its support. It is clear that the real target of the joint exercises is even if the two sides deny it."	
23 4 12	People's Daily - "The Roadmap of the Asia-Pacific Military Bases of the U.S. Military"	Liu Bin	"U.S. forces are being deployed in a "scattered and networked pattern across the region, as part of an effort to "reinforce the second island chain."	
26 4 12	People's Daily - "Internationalization of the South China Sea Issue Is a Strategic Short-Sightedness"	Zhong Sheng	"Internationalization of the South China Sea issue means amplification of contradictions between individual countries and destruction of the hard-won fruits of regional cooperation. Internationalization of the South China Sea issue means that countries in the region will be forced to choose sides, thereby shifting one country's own pressure onto other countries in an irresponsible manner. Internationalization of the South China Sea issue means that external forces will be invite to arbitrate Asian affairs, thereby giving an opportunity to those trying to relive the dream of "hegemony."	
27 4 12	Xinhua - "U.S. pleased by agreement to relocate 9,000 Marines off Okinawa" http://english.people.com.cn/90777/7802020.html		"Though top U.S. government officials publicly apologized for the crime, tensions continued to grow on the island."	
3 5 12	Xinhua - "U.S. vows to assist Philippine navy, not to interfere in South China Sea dispute" – http://english.people.com.cn/90883/7805947.html		"In a statement, the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan)-USA, said that Spain sold the Philippines to the United States for 20 million U.S. dollars at turn of the 20th century. Now, Aquino is selling the country to the United States for some second-hand F-16 fighter jets. There were also criticisms from some quarters that the United States gives only vintage vessels to the Philippine Navy, some even stripped of vital equipment."	
4 5 12	People's Daily Overseas Edition - "A Neutral U.S. Helpful to Stability in the South China Seas" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/102774/7808120.html	Shen Dingli	"The joint defense between the United States and the Philippines deserves recognition and even respect and it will be a favorable factor to stabilize the situation in the South China Sea as long as the United States insists on joint defense and opposes to joint infringement and external expansion by its ally." "However, the United States recently talks less about the historical attribution of the Huangyan Island, but more about defending the Philippines. The purposed ambiguity of the United States will connive its irresponsible ally and it will have to bear the corresponding consequences eventually." "The neutrality of the United States deserves affirmation but we need to see not only what it will say but also what it will do."	
7 5 12	Xinhua - "Build Trust To Avert Tragedy," http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-05/07/c_131573482.htm .	Deng Yushan	"This notion of "the prevailing trend" toward regional cooperation has become a common refrain among both authoritative and non-authoritative Chinese analysts of the region"	
21 5 12	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on May 22, 2012" http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xwfw/s2510/2511/t935031.htm		Q: The US Senate Armed Services Committee recently issued a report that large amount of counterfeit electronic parts from China were being used on US military equipments. How does China respond? A: China is taken by surprise at the report. It is the US who should investigate from whom on earth it purchased these components and what exactly was the contract.	

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26 5 12	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on May 25, 2012" http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/xwfw/s2510/2511/t936062.htm .		"As far as we know, both the non-claimants of ASEAN and countries outside the region adopt the position of non-involvement in territorial disputes on the South China Sea issue." One MND spokesperson expressed a particularly low key sentiment, stating only: "Peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region benefit the shared interests of all countries; we hope that parties will proactively take actions that benefit peace and development in the Asia-Pacific, rather than the contrary."	
31 5 12	Ministry of National Defense - "Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference in May, 2012" http://news.mod.gov.cn/headlines/2012-05/31/content_4372635.htm .			
5 6 12	Liberation Army Daily - "The Multiple Implications of the Change in the U.S. Military's Deployment"	Lu Desheng	Han states that "the United States will definitely... tighten its control over strategic strongpoints in the Asia-Pacific region, and that is bound to increase people's concern that the United States will use its military supremacy to interfere in the sovereignty of countries in the region, and heighten people's concern about a military confrontation between big powers and tension in the security situation."	The author cites several defense analysts, including Han Xudong and Lu Yin of the NDU and AMS researcher Lin Zhiyuan.
5 6 12	People's Daily Online - "Inconsistency between Words and Deeds Lowers U.S. Influence in Asia-Pacific"	Zhong Sheng	"The 'Air-Sea Battle' concept will push the United States into a dangerous position of provocative war planning against China. . . . The U.S. strategy of pivoting to Asia-Pacific has the obvious feature of confrontation, and that cannot but arouse relevant Asia-Pacific countries' worries and concerns about the confrontation costs and burdens." "In essence, rebalancing is not a new concept. It is still aimed at consolidating the United States' strategic status by making use of the misgivings of some of China's neighboring countries about China's development. On one hand, the United States will strengthen the containment of China through the so-called security guarantee obligations; on the other hand, it also tries to prevent conflicts and confrontation with China. The self-contradictory strategy will certainly aggravate the complexity of the Asia-Pacific security situation, and may even cause division."	
5 6 12	People's Daily Online - "Inconsistency between Words and Deeds Lowers U.S. Influence in Asia-Pacific"	Zhong Sheng		
6 6 12	People's Daily - "What does the US want to rebalance?" http://english.people.com.cn/90883/7837171.html	Ruan Zongze	"The China-U.S. friendship is related to the welfare of the two people and the peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region. China and the United States should be responsible for the Asia-Pacific region, rather than "rebalance" with each other and even make "rebalance" in Asia and the world. Otherwise, they will fall into the trap of "rebalance" and make troubles in the already restless Asia-Pacific region, which is detrimental to their own interests."	
12 6 12	Xinhua - "U.S. Should Back up Its Proclaimed 'Good Intentions' in Asia-Pacific With Action" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-06/03/c_131628241.htm .	Wang Fan	"The United States must understand it will not only be judged by what it proclaims that its 'pivot to Asia' strategy will bring to the Asia-Pacific, but also by what it really does in the region. Till now, sweet words have yet to turn into reality. Many in China are legitimately worried that the United States attempts to 'contain' China with cold-war style	Wang Fan is a professor of the Institute of International Relations at the

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			military alliances and endless war games in the region. Only when the United States walks the talk rather than talks the talk, can it convince countries in the Asia-Pacific that its new strategy will help promote peace and stability in the region."	China Foreign Affairs University
26 6 12	People's Daily - "US-Japan-ROK drills aim to fix alliance weakness" http://english.people.com.cn/90883/7857011.html	Wang Shaoji	<p>"But then the United States wishes to "reconfigure the Asia-Pacific layout" and borrow as much "leverage" as possible from its allies. The United States and Japan were always trying to hook in South Korea to compensate for the "short board" of Japan-South Korea military alliance and establish a military "iron triangle".</p> <p>Gong Keyu, researcher at Shanghai Institute of International Studies said that in the new round of tensions on the peninsula after North Korea launched a satellite in April this year, the South Korean government has the idea to make a tough response to such "provocation." The United States takes such opportunity to once again promote their "equilateral triangular" cooperation, resulting in the "unprecedented" military exercise.</p> <p>At the beginning of the second decade of the 21st century, the United States ends the war on terrorism and starts to devote more resources toward the Asia-Pacific region, represents a significant variable in international relations in the region. Under the residual influence of the economic crisis and due to the lack of strength, the United States has adopted the "United States plus X" mode by gathering Japan, South Korea, Australia, the Philippines and other allies through strategic dialogue, military exercises and a variety of ways so as to establish an intersectional, multi-level, new type of military alliance and maintain hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>To a certain extent, their actual "ulterior" intention is to curb the other regional powers. However, South Korea's participation in the military exercises still mainly aims to take advantage of the power of the United States and Japan to guard against and deter North Korea. After reluctantly tying itself to the U.S.-Japan "chariot", whether South Korea can get off easily is quite another question."</p>	
28 6 12	Ministry of National Defense - "June 2012 Regular Press Conference for the Ministry of National Defense" http://www.mod.gov.cn/photo/2012-06/28/content_4381068.htm	Geng Yansheng	"Frequently-held joint military exercises are not conducive to peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula"	
3 7 12	Xinhua - "U.S. vows to support Cambodia to host upcoming ASEAN Regional Forum successfully" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-07/03/c_131691989.htm	Lu Hui (ed.)	No commentary.	
5 7 12	Xinhua - "Asia-Pacific vital for building new China-U.S. ties: Chinese Vice FM" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-07/05/c_131697687.htm	Yang Lina (ed.)	<p>First, China and the United States should view the other side's strategic intentions in an objective and rational manner, and take concrete steps to forge a positive cycle of mutual trust and cooperation.</p> <p>"China and the United States are shaping each other's Asia-Pacific policies. If one takes the other as a genuine partner, one will get a partner indeed," he said.</p> <p>Second, the two sides need to have candid communication. Sound, steady and sustained growth of China-U.S. relations is important to the two countries, the region and the world at large. Meanwhile,</p>	

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			<p>China-U.S. relations are highly complex and new issues will keep emerging. The two sides need to have candid communication, make their interests and concerns clear to each other and find new ways and new measures to address the issues.</p> <p>Third, the two sides need to expand cooperation. China and the United States have extensive common interests in the Asia-Pacific, hoping for economic growth as well as peace and stability in the region. Besides, both need to tackle the challenges of terrorism, piracy, transnational crimes and pandemics, and both stand to benefit from the sound development of regional mechanisms and win-win regional cooperation.</p> <p>Fourth, the two sides need to properly manage differences. With different history, culture, development stages and social systems, it is natural for China and the United States to have disagreements, colliding interests and different approaches in some regional affairs.</p> <p>"They should list their differences candidly, and manage and resolve such differences through level-headed and pragmatic discussions. They should identify shared interests and the biggest common divisor in bilateral relations, and remove obstacles that might hinder sound interactions between China and the United States in the Asia-Pacific," said Cui.</p> <p>Cui also called on countries in this region to pursue closer cooperation, maintain peaceful and stable regional environment, establish partnerships for mutually beneficial cooperation, and work to ensure a bright vision of development and prosperity.</p>	
10 7 12	Xinhua - 'China hopes for cooperating regarding South China Sea issue: spokesman' http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-07/10/c_131707171.htm	Yan (ed.)	"In response to a reporter's question on the U.S. hope for the AMM to notice the South China Sea issue, Liu said the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region is in the common interest of China and the United States. He said that China is willing to work with the United States to jointly commit to peace and stability in the region."	
11 7 12	People's Daily - "Negative influence of US' Asia strategy must be eliminated" http://english.people.com.cn/102774/7871961.html	Zhong Sheng	<p>"Next, the United States should take a practical and specific step to participate in economic cooperation of East Asia and play a positive role in deepening the regional cooperation. Meanwhile, it should also show to East Asian countries its true sincerity of developing and stabilizing its relations with China".</p> <p>"China welcomes the United States to play a constructive role for the peace, stability and prosperity of the region, and also hopes the United States to respect and consider vital interests and reasonable concerns of countries of the region. Only if the United States adjusts its state of mind and gives up the "zero-sum" concept can its "returning to the Asia-Pacific Region" strategy be widely accepted".</p>	
12 7 12	People's Daily - "Who is causing security issues in East Asia?" http://english.people.com.cn/102774/7873465.html	Zhong Sheng	"In order to establish a new East Asian security order, all parties concerned must realize that under new circumstances, security is more than the confrontational balance during the Cold War, traditional military security, or the safety of a region or a country. Without the courage to cooperate, the spirit of innovation, or responsible attitudes, it would be impossible to create a harmonious and stable security	

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			environment." "Pursing hegemony, military expansion, and bloc confrontation is a dead end. Any country sticking with the outdated mindset is bound to cause security issues in East Asia."	
12 7 12	Xinhua - "U.S. Pacific commander hails China visit as new start in normalizing military ties" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-07/12/c_131709699.htm	Yamei Wang (ed.)	"You can't have a relationship with somebody you don't talk to," Locklear said, adding that the U.S. and China should have a "frank dialogue." During the meetings with Chinese military leaders, Locklear said he explained the renewed U.S. focus on the Asia-Pacific region, a cornerstone of the new U.S. strategic guidance, and emphasized that it in no way intends to "contain" China. Locklear said he believed that China should have not only a role in the security environment in the Asia-Pacific region, but "a productive role in it."	The American Forces Press Service (AFPS) July report: China visit by U.S. Pacific commander Samuel Locklear
13 7 12	Xinhua - "News Analysis: Clinton's visit promotes U.S. strategic pivot towards Asia" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-07/13/c_131714696.htm	Chen Jipeng	Alan Chong, an associate professor at the Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, said the Clinton visit is also a way to make sure that the emphasis on the military aspect signaled by the Panetta visit doesn't come across too strongly. "At the end of the day, I don't think the United States is interested in provoking a military confrontation with China," he said.	
14 7 12	Xinhua - "U.S. intervention not conducive to Asia-Pacific stability" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/bilingual/2012-07/14/c_131716009.htm	Mo Hong'e (ed.)	"Hillary Clinton's whirlwind tour of China's neighbors as part of the U.S. pivot to Asia strategy has made waves again in the South China Sea. The "strategic pressure" is not conducive to Asia's development or U.S. long-term interests." Washington must understand that returning to Asia by way of militarily flexing its muscle, and diplomatically intervening in bilateral disputes is wrong and short-sighted. It is wrong because it is favoring confrontation instead of cooperation, which does not contribute to Asia's development and also goes against U.S. long-term interests. Americans should do more to promote regional and win-win cooperation rather than mess up peace and development in the Asia-Pacific region. The U.S. secretary of state's Asia trip, which took her to Afghanistan, Japan, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, was nothing but an apparent "diplomatic encirclement."	
17 7 12	US stirs up conflict among Asian countries as part of rebalancing strategy – People's Daily http://english.people.com.cn/90883/7878288.html		"Stirring up tensions and conflict among Asian countries has been an important way for the Obama administration to implement its rebalancing strategy". "China and other Asian countries should have a deep and proper understanding of the regional and international situations, and avoid getting lost in the dazzling rhetorics and events."	
25 7 12	Xinhua - "Senior Chinese military official meets U.S. national security advisor" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-07/25/c_131738492.htm	Znz (ed.)	"The United States is ready to increase exchanges and cooperation with China to maintain regional security and stability, Donilon said." No commentary.	
26 7 12	China Daily - "China, US to work together in Asia	Cheng Guangjin	"The United States and China should work toward positive and stable	Commentary of

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	Pacific" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-07/26/content_15618081.htm		interaction in the Asia-Pacific region, not confrontation." "The two countries should "build up and develop benign interaction, which is positive, not negative, cooperative but not confrontational, in the Asia-Pacific region, and push forward the bilateral military relations in a healthy and stable way."	Vice-Chairman of China's Central Military Commission Xu Caihou at a meeting in Beijing with US National Security Adviser Thomas Donilon
1 8 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: Japan's annual defense paper reflects Cold War mentality" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-08/01/c_131753464.htm -	Wang Yuanyuan (ed.)	"In the white paper, Tokyo emphasized Japan-U.S. military cooperation and advocates the effective construction of Japan's defense, a demonstration of hypocrisy and arrogance."	
3 8 12	China Daily - "US Asia-Pacific strategy 'not about China" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2012-08/03/content_15641729.htm	Chen Weihua and Zhao Shengnan	"While some have questioned the US' capability to accomplish its strategic rebalance given the poor economic and tight budgetary situation, Carter expressed confidence that the US will have the resources to accomplish all of the tasks." The US often begins its strategic shift with strong military investment instead of consolidating economic or political ties, Shen said. "Once the regional tension escalates, Washington's interference will be logical and feasible."	
4 8 12	Xinhua - "China strongly opposes U.S. State Department's statement on South China Sea: FM spokesman" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-08/04/c_131761517.htm	Lu Hui (ed.)	[The statement] "completely ignored the facts, deliberately confounded right and wrong, and sent a seriously wrong signal, which is not conducive to the efforts safeguarding the peace and stability of the South China Sea and the Asia Pacific region." "The selective blindness and expression of concerns of the U.S. side run against the attitude of 'no position' and 'not to intervene' that they have claimed to hold on the South China Sea issue, and is not conducive to the unity, cooperation, peace and stability in the region."	Qin is the spokesperson quoted.
4 8 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: U.S. needs to behave itself over South China Sea" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-08/04/c_131760963.htm	Mo Hong'e (ed.)	"Such a double-dealing practice has given birth to a swirl of comments that the world's sole superpower is trying to drive a wedge between China and its neighbours so as to clip China's wings and shore up the United States' cracking pedestal in the Asia-Pacific" "China welcomes a constructive role of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region. But on the South China Sea issue, China and its neighbours involved have the ability and wisdom to solve their disputes properly on their own."	
5 8 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: U.S. should refrain from sending wrong signals over South China Sea" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-08/05/c_131762464.htm	Wu Liming	"reflects the U.S. ambition of manipulating Asian affairs."	
5 8 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: Intensive U.S.-led war games detrimental to Asia-Pacific stability" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-08/05/c_131762540.htm -	Liu Chang	"Since the start of the year, U.S. armed forces have massively and incessantly engaged in joint military exercises in the Asia-Pacific region. The notable increase of U.S. military presence in the region has sent a dangerously wrong message to some countries and thus undermines the region's peace and stability."	
7 8 12	People's Daily - "Stirring up troubles not a new trick of		"On Aug. 3, U.S. State Department denounced China for aggravating	

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	U.S." http://english.people.com.cn/90883/7901721.html		<p>tensions over South China Sea in a declaration. It's not a new trick to antagonize China, but Washington had appeared too eager to use the trick recently."</p> <p>"If belittling China can establish U.S. authority or antagonizing China can help America have more alliances, U.S. diplomatic officials are unlikely to feel anxious or helpless."</p> <p>"This year, senior U.S. diplomatic officials made frequent visits to other nations, during which they praised U.S. values while criticizing China in public for issues of human rights, of South China Sea and of Syria as well as China-Africa Cooperation".</p> <p>"Once resentment becomes the theme of Washington's diplomacy, it's impossible to make rational and constructive decisions and policies".</p>	
8 8 12	Xinhua - "FM spokesperson's remarks on US statements on South China Sea" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/bilingual/2012-08/08/c_131770063.htm		<p>"The statement showed total disregard of facts, confounded right and wrong, and sent a seriously wrong message. It is not conducive to efforts by the parties concerned to uphold peace and stability in the South China Sea and the Asia-Pacific region at large. The Chinese side expresses strong dissatisfaction of and firm opposition to it."</p> <p>"Such an act of being selective in approaching facts and making responses breaches the claimed US stance of not taking a position on or getting involved in the disputes. It is not conducive to unity and cooperation among countries in the region or to peace and stability in this part of the world."</p>	Statement by Spokesperson Qin Gang of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China on the US State Department Issuing a So-called Press Statement On the South China Sea
10 8 12	China Daily - "China-bashing a reality of US elections, politician says" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/epaper/2012-08/10/content_15659001.htm	Chen Weihua	<p>"However, Larsen said the US military rebalance in Asia, a hot topic in both China and the US, is not to contain China."</p> <p>"We are not going to contain China. You can't. Not only do we have no interest, it's also impossible. So why do you bring that up? It can't happen," he said.</p> <p>He described the rebalancing as the third step following diplomacy and trade and the economic relationship, which has been leading the way for the US in Asia.</p>	
10 8 12	Xinhua -"Australian defense minister rejects policies of containment toward China" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-08/10/c_131774447.htm	Yamei Wang (ed.)	<p>"Smith stressed the importance of the Indo-Pacific as a whole rather than merely the Asia-Pacific, which has been the focus of a U.S. geo-strategic resurgence, including last week's controversial suggestion of installing a nuclear marine base in Perth, Western Australia. While the idea has been rejected in Australia as untenable, it does reflect a push from U.S. President Barack Obama's playbook of re-engaging U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific."</p>	
15 8 12	China Daily - "Are US words worsening South China Sea issue?" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-08/15/content_15676519.htm	Zhao Shengnam	<p>China and the US usually cooperate as trade partners, but "US criticism of Beijing's latest move in the South China Sea hits too close to some of China's vital interests", said The Christian Science Monitor.</p> <p>"On Monday, US military newspaper Stars and Stripes newspaper, which reports on matters pertaining to the US armed forces, said some analysts maintain that China hasn't intentionally assumed a more aggressive policy in the South China Sea, but is rather trying to maintain the status quo in the face of its neighbors' sovereignty</p>	

Date	Source	Spokesperson(s)	Remarks	Comments
			<p>claims.”</p> <p>“Washington's support of its allies in Southeast Asia has given rise to unnecessary tension in the region, but the region's strong desire for peace and development will certainly defeat any countries' provocations, said Zhang Jihuan, former Chinese ambassador to Thailand and Singapore.”</p> <p>“Paul Keating, former prime minister of Australia, another US ally in the Asia-Pacific, said he has long held the view that the future of Asian stability cannot be cast by a non-Asian power - especially by the application of US military force.”</p>	
16 8 12	<p>Xinhua - “U.S. should share power with China in Asia Pacific: Australian strategist”</p> <p>http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-08/16/c_131789900.htm</p>	Wang Yuanyuan (ed.)	“The United States should treat China as equals and Australia's relations with the two powers will affect its future economy and security.”	Xinhua interview with Hugh White, a “renowned Australian strategist”.
16 8 12	<p>Ding Ying and Luo Yuan, ‘Military Reciprocation’, Beijing Review, 16/08/2012</p> <p>http://www.bjreview.com/world/txt/2012-07/16/content_468340_2.htm -</p>		<p>“The United States and Japan should refrain from persistently meddling in other countries' military affairs.”</p> <p>Q: Leon Panetta announced at the Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore in early June that China is not the target of the United States' increasing military forces in the Asia-Pacific region. Do you think the announcement is truthful?</p> <p>A: We must judge the United States' purpose by its deeds, not just by its words. Surely it would be best if China truly is not Washington's target. However, at least for now, Chinese people are very confused about U.S. activities. On what basis has the United States returned to the Asia-Pacific? Does the security situation of the region pose a threat to the United States? And are there any Asia-Pacific countries making the United States feel the necessity of sending more troops to the region? The United States now deploys six of its 11 aircraft carriers and 60 percent of its nuclear submarines to the region. If China is not the target, then what is? The United States always shouts that China should be more transparent about its military strength. It should then be militarily transparent to China as well as the international community.</p> <p>Panetta claimed that his country tried to keep a strategic balance in the Asia-Pacific by sending more troops there. But according to our report, the United States actually has caused an imbalance in the region.</p> <p>Q: If the United States is targeting China, what should China do?</p> <p>A: The United States has issued some new concepts of military theory, such as "air-sea battles" and "cyberspace operations." We should take two attitudes about this—one is to stay alert, and the other is to stay calm.</p> <p>Even as the United States claims it isn't targeting China, we need to thoroughly analyze its intent. The United States declared that its new military concepts are targeting certain countries' "anti-access/area</p>	Interview with retired major general Luo Yuan.

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			<p>denial" abilities. Experts on military theory can easily tell that the so-called "anti-access/area denial" means the Chinese military may deny U.S. forces' access to the Asia-Pacific region... China should remain steady instead of dancing to the American rhythm. When the United States makes a move, we need to figure out how to deal with it. But we still need to stick to our development path of realizing national defense modernization with Chinese characteristics. We should not attempt military competition with the United States.</p> <p>As we know, the U.S. security concern in the region is to guarantee the safety of its sea line of communication. We should add that its sea line of communication has not been threatened as claimed. The United States' example was that its military surveillance ship USNS Impeccable was interfered with when carrying out inspection missions in China's exclusive economic zone in the South China Sea in 2009. In fact, the U.S. action violated the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. According to the convention, military ships should follow the principle of "innocent passage" in exclusive economic zones, instead of conducting surveillance activities there. If the United States can give up its hegemonic attitude and stop military inspections in China's exclusive economic zones, then its security concern over the safety of its sea line of communication undoubtedly can be satisfied.</p> <p>"China's security concern is its sovereignty, territorial integrity and interests at sea, which the United States should respect. After all, it is the United States that has come to China's doorstep. China has never done anything jeopardizing the security and interests of the United States in the U.S. neighborhood. We hope the United States can be a peace promoter in China's neighboring areas instead of a troublemaker."</p>	
17 8 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: A law-twisting, reality-distorting charge against China over South China Sea" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-08/17/c_131792366.htm	Deng Shasha (ed.)	<p>"Besides its ignorance of historical facts and lack of basic legal knowledge, the Washington Post did reveal the true intention of Wasington's "pivot to Asia" strategy -- the containment of China. The article commended the overt U.S. strategy, which included ratcheting up the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific, as "a seminal move to counter China's rising influence."</p> <p>"Beijing hopes that Washington would play a positive and constructive role in the Asia Pacific and stop meddling in the bilateral maritime disputes that should be resolved only by China and its neighbors."</p>	Response to a Washington Post article published two days earlier.
21 8 12	Xinhua - "Obama's chief trade advisor to visit Cambodia, meet ASEAN ministers" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/business/2012-08/20/c_131796913.htm	Deng Shasha (ed.)	No commentary.	
21 8 12	Xinhua - "US should not stoke tensions over Diaoyu Islands" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/us/2012-08/21/content_15693774.htm		"The move also gives the lie to Washington's alleged neutral stance towards the China-Japan dispute and gives birth to more suspicion over the United States' true intentions in the Asia-Pacific."	
21 8 12	Xinhua - "U.S. should cease to stoke tension over Diaoyu Islands"	Liu Chang	"... it is advisable that the United States not fan the flame in the region."	

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	http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-08/21/c_131798350.htm		<p>"The move also gives the lie to Washington's alleged neutral stance towards the China-Japan dispute and gives birth to more suspicion over the United States' true intentions in the Asia-Pacific.</p> <p>As a matter of fact, it was the United States who initially sowed the seeds of the China-Japan spat over the islands decades ago."</p> <p>"Never considering to remedy its profound mistake, the United States, since the Obama administration came to power in 2009, has started to expand its involvement in a series of other maritime disputes between China and some southeastern Asian nations in the South China Sea."</p> <p>"By doing so, the United States, despite its denials, is trying to contain China's rapid emergence in the region, and at the same time sending out a clear-cut message that its self-crowned leadership in the Asia-Pacific is never allowed to be challenged."</p>	
23 8 12	China Daily - "Military official's US visit linked to islands" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2012-08/23/content_15700029.htm	Zhao Shengnan and Dong Fangyu	"Without the US' strategic pivot to the Asia-Pacific region, Japan would not have created so much friction over the islands, Peng Guangqian, a Beijing-based military analyst, told Xinhua News Agency."	
24 8 12	China-U.S. Focus - "Anti-Ballistic Missile Program: Does No Good to World Peace and Security" http://www.chinausfocus.com/print/?id=19115	Major General Chen Zhou	U.S. BMD systems will "break global strategic balance and stability, will obstruct the process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and may even trigger a new round of arms races"	Major General Chen Zhou is the Director of the Center for National Defense Policy at the Academy of Military Science.
24 8 12	Xinhua - "U.S. in discussion with Japan to beef up missile shield in Asia" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-08/24/c_131804014.htm	Wang Yuanyuan (ed.)	<p>"China has made clear its military is defensive in nature, and called on the U.S. side not to excite tensions in the region."</p> <p>"State Department Spokeswoman Victoria Nuland, when asked about the plan during her regular briefing Thursday, said missile shields are "defensive systems," and the Asia systems are designed against the threat from DPRK, and "they are not directed at China," noting the U.S. side has discussed with China on the system's intent through military and political channels."</p>	
24 8 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: U.S. should stop military build-up in Asia Pacific" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-08/24/c_131805669.htm	Liu Chang	<p>"Though the U.S. State Department promptly denied that the missile defense hardware is targeted against China, yet considering the U.S.' persistently deliberate exaggeration of "China's military threat," the denial is at best a poor lie."</p> <p>"With intensive joint military drills and insidious arms deployment, the U.S. moves to expand military presence in the Asia-Pacific are detrimental to regional peace and stability. By driving wedges between China and its neighboring countries, the United States intends to undermine the conditions that could favor China's development, so as to keep its self-claimed leadership in the region unrivaled."</p> <p>"Washington is playing a double game by diplomatically welcoming China's rise on the world stage on one hand, and covertly curbing the latter's development on the other."</p>	
24 8 12	Xinhua - "U.S., Japan officials discuss Asia-Pacific security" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-	Lu Hui (ed.)	No commentary.	

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25 8 12	Xinhua - "China opposes application of U.S.-Japan security treaty to Diaoyu Islands" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-08/25/c_131807667.htm	Chen Zhi	"China is firmly opposed to the U.S. stance that the Diaoyu Islands fall within the scope of the 1960 U.S.-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, under which Washington will provide assistance to Tokyo when the territories under Japan's administration come under armed attack."	Cai Yingting, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.
25 8 12	Xinhua - "China willing to promote military ties with U.S.: senior army officer" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-08/25/c_131806904.htm	Chen Zhi	"Cai proposed that the two countries should promote mutual trust and cooperation between their armed forces, and properly tackle the obstacles that are undermining healthy and stable development of inter-military ties."	Cai Yingting, a deputy chief of the general staff of the PLA.
27 8 12	Beijing Review - "Dangerous Games in Northeast Asia" http://www.bjreview.com/Cover_Story_Series/2012-08/27/content_478568_2.htm	Ding Ying	"Observers have said that U.S. influence is another important reason behind the current situation in Northeast Asia, as Tokyo is Washington's military ally in East Asia." "Zhou said as it shifts its focus to the Asia-Pacific region, the United States encouraged Japan to conduct a strategy of fierce confrontation with China, which indirectly led to the escalation of territorial disputes in the area. He explained that the U.S. Asia-Pacific policy also created similar effects in Southeast Asia, bringing out conflicts between China and the Philippines."	Zhou Yongsheng is a professor with China Foreign Affairs University.
28 8 12	Beijing Review - "China Seeks New Military Relationship with U.S." http://www.bjreview.com/special/2012-08/27/content_478363.htm	CNTV.cn	"We would prefer to resolve conflicts through peace talks and negotiations. We strongly reject the claim that the Diaoyu Islands fall within the scope of the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. We hope the U.S. will do something good to maintain regional peace and to maintain a good relationship between China and the U.S."	Cai Yingting is the deputy chief of staff of China's People's Liberation Army
29 8 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: It is unwise for U.S. to contain China" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-08/29/c_131815766.htm	Wu Liming	"To be frank, U.S. power is declining and it hasn't enough economic strength or resources to dominate the Asia-Pacific region." "What the U.S. has to abandon is its surreal ambition of ruling the Asia-Pacific region and the world."	
29 8 12	China Daily - "Romney sticks to Obama songbook on China" http://www.china.org.cn/world/US_election_2012/2012-08/29/content_26362754.htm		"Romney's views are quite similar to the Obama administrations policies." "In fact, US policy toward the region and China in particular has been bipartisan," she said. "I expect no major departures from current policy if Romney is elected."	Bonnie Glaser, an expert on Chinese and Asian affairs at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, makes comments.
29 8 12	China Daily - "Clinton visit raises concerns" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/us/2012-08/29/content_15714086.htm	Cheng Guangjin	"US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's expected visit this week to the Cook Islands in the South Pacific has raised geo-political concerns over competition among major powers in the region."	
30 8 12	Beijing Review - "Calming the Asia-Pacific" http://www.bjreview.com/quotes/txt/2012-07/24/content_470377.htm		"China and the United States need to establish a new type of relationship between major powers. Security is a significant component of their relationship."	Cui Liru, President of the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations
30 8 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: U.S. should stop playing double game" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-08/30/c_131817922.htm	Lu Hui	"It is the double game the United States plays that puts Nuland into no words." "Though asserting it does not take a position on the question of the	

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			<p>ultimate sovereignty of the Diaoyu Islands, Washington has never ceased to employ gamesmanship to roil the waters in the region.”</p> <p>“Take the naming of the islands for example. It is a normal practice and a show of neutrality for a third party to simultaneously mention the names used by all the claimants when it comes to a disputed territory, but Washington refuses to follow.”</p>	
31 8 12	Xinhua - “China vows to defend islands” http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-08/31/c_131819133.htm -	Qin Zhongwei and Zhang Yunbi	“A think-tank member visiting Beijing also warned that the frequent defense collaboration of the US-Japan alliance has strained the atmosphere of the Asia-Pacific region, and the weakened strategic mutual trust of the US-Japan-China trilateral ties is in “desperate need” of crisis management.”	
31 8 12	Xinhua - “Hillary Clinton arrives in Cook Islands to attend PIF Post-Forum Dialogue” http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-08/31/c_131820257.htm	Lu Hui	No commentary.	
31 8 12	China Daily - “McCain, Rice urge US global leadership” http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/epaper/2012-08/31/content_15724028.htm	Tan Yingzi	<p>“In the run-up to November’s election, Republicans and Democrats have both played up the rise of China to serve their national security and political interests, said Minxin Pei, an expert on US-China relations and professor of government at Claremont McKenna College in California.”</p> <p>“But China is facing a series of domestic challenges, and Americans aren’t aware of the “declining fortunes” of their perceived rival, Pei wrote in an article headlined “Everything you think you know about China is wrong”, posted on ForeignPolicy.com on Wednesday.”</p> <p>“But Pei warned that rhetorical China-bashing could harm the bilateral relationship and cost Washington an opportunity to rethink its China policy for the next two decades.”</p>	
31 8 12	China Digital Times - “On Asia Tour, Clinton Softens China Rhetoric” http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2012/08/on-asia-tour-clinton-softens-china-rhetoric/	Josh Rudolph	Interpretations of Washington’s rhetoric as delivered by Clinton have varied. Since Clinton’s essay hit the press, she has criticized Beijing over a variety of issues: human rights violations, lack of political liberalization, exercising veto power at the UN Security Council, a failure to live up to global responsibility and the motivations of China’s investment in Africa, to name a few.	
1 9 12	Xinhua - “China urges U.S. politicians to stop making groundless accusation against China” http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-09/01/c_131821236.htm	Tang Danlu (ed.)		
1 9 12	Xinhua - “Clinton stresses security in Pacific in pushing American partnership model” http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-09/01/c_131820748.htm	Tan Danlu (ed.)		
3 9 12	Xinhua - “U.S., China need to boost dialogue to resolve misunderstanding: experts” http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-09/03/c_131824584.htm	Wang Yuanyuan (ed.)		
3 9 12	Xinhua - “U.S. owes China convincing explanation of true intentions of its Asia Pivot policy” http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-	Anon.		

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3 9 12	Xinhua - "U.S., China need to boost dialogue to resolve misunderstanding: experts" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-09/03/c_131824584.htm	Wang Yuanyuan	"Washington and Beijing, as the world's top and second biggest economies, should emphasise more on bilateral dialogue to clear up their misunderstanding amid U.S. refocussing on the Asia-Pacific region, U.S. experts said before the upcoming China visits by two senior U.S. officials."	
4 9 12	Xinhua - "Washington needs to take concrete steps to promote China-U.S. ties" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-09/04/c_131826194.htm	Chen Zhi	"Though U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has said the Asia-Pacific is big enough to hold both China and the United States, Washington still need to take concrete actions to improve its ties with China." "For quite a while, the U.S. government has repeatedly made welcoming remarks on China's rise, but at the same time it has shown little respect for China's sovereign rights in the area."	
4 9 12	Xinhua - "China urges U.S. to work for peace in South China Sea" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-09/04/c_131827228.htm	Yang Lina (ed.)		
4 9 12	China Daily - "US position on Diaoyu Islands very dangerous" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-09/04/content_15730750.htm			
4 9 12	China Daily - "China, US vow to develop relations" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-09/04/content_15733837.htm	Zhang Yunbi		
5 9 12	China Daily - "Clinton flies in amid tension" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-09/05/content_15733936.htm	Zhang Yunbi, Wu Jiao and Wang Chenyan		
5 9 12	Gov.cn - "Chinese president meets U.S. Secretary of State" http://english.gov.cn/2012-09/05/content_2217429.htm			
5 9 12	Xinhua - "China urges U.S. to respect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, key interests" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-09/05/c_131830308.htm	Znz (ed.)		
5 9 12	Xinhua - "Talks with Clinton "constructive and fruitful": Chinese FM" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-09/05/c_131829657.htm	Yang Lina (ed.)		
6 9 12	China Daily - "Talks focus on partnership" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-09/06/content_15737026.htm	Wu Jiao and Qin Zhongwei		
8 9 12	Xinhua - "U.S. to strengthen cooperation with Asia-Pacific economies: Clinton" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-09/08/c_131836499.htm	Znz (ed.)		
9 9 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: U.S. seems unusually ignorant about history of Diaoyu Islands" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-09/12/c_131846328.htm	Wu Liming		
10 9 12	Beijing Review - "Defending the Chinese Perspective" http://www.bjreview.com/special/2012-			

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11 9 12	09/10/content_483950_2.htm Beijing Review - "China and U.S. at Odds Over Islands" http://www.bjreview.com/quotes/txt/2012-09/11/content_481652.htm	Ding Ying		
14 9 12	China Daily - "US defense chief prepares for Asia trip" http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2012-09/14/content_15756956.htm	Zhao Shengnam		
15 9 12	People's Daily - "Diaoyu Islands issue test U.S. political wisdom" http://english.people.com.cn/102774/7956825.html	Zhong Sheng	"The current Asia is completely different from the Asia in the Cold War period. China's comprehensive national strength has obviously grown and its international status has greatly risen, which is an important factor for pushing the Asian pattern to a balance. The United States has brought forward its strategy of returning to the Asia-Pacific Region and is expecting to play a more important role in the region, but its status in Asia must be an equal participant and a peaceful development contributor."	
18 9 12	Xinhua - "China looks to promote military ties with U.S." http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-09/18/c_131858097.htm	Anon.		
24 9 12	Beijing Review - "Play Fair" http://www.bjreview.com/Cover_Story_Series/2012-09/24/content_486140.htm		"A growing number of Chinese citizens believe the United States has sowed the seeds of the feud between China and Japan."	
24 9 12	People's Daily - "Is Panetta's visit to China rewarding?" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90883/7958889.html	Zhang Quan and Wang Shaozhe	"The United States has great influence on Japan and China also revealed strong resolution to defend its sovereignty. Therefore, China expects that the United States can recognize the position of China and joins hands with China to make constructive contribution to the region."	
24 9 12	China Institute of International Studies - "The US Factor behind the Diaoyu Islands Dispute" http://www.ciis.org.cn/english/2012-09/24/content_5360231.htm	Su Xiaohui		
25 9 12	Beijing Review - "Military Opening Up" http://www.bjreview.com/quotes/txt/2012-09/25/content_485950.htm	Yan Wei	"Beijing has legitimate concerns about Washington's pivot to the Asia-Pacific region and, most recently, its skewed stance in favour of Japan on the Diaoyu Islands dispute".	
28 9 12	Beijing Review - "China, U.S. Should Work to Expand Common Interests" http://www.bjreview.com/headline/txt/2012-09/28/content_487236.htm			
28 9 12	Xinhua - "China, U.S. should work to expand common interests: FM" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-09/28/c_131879273.htm	Yang Lina (ed.)		
29 9 12	Beijing Review - "Talking Tough on China" http://www.bjreview.com/special/2012-09/29/content_490556_3.htm	Corrie Dosh		
11 10 12	China Institute of International Studies - "China's View of the New Type of Relations between Major Powers" http://www.ciis.org.cn/english/2012-10/11/content_5396071.htm	Chen Xulong		
4 10 12	Xinhua - "Strong, cooperative relationship with China"	Bi Mingxin		

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	essential part of U.S. rebalancing to Asia: Pentagon" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-10/04/c_131887216.htm			
9 10 12	Xinhua - "China Voice: U.S. should walk the talk" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-10/09/c_131895724.htm	Cao Kai		
12 10 12	China Digital Times - "Clinton to China: U.S. Not Going Anywhere" http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2011/10/clinton-to-china-u-s-not-going-anywhere/	Scott Greene		
18 10 12	Beijing Review - "Intentionally Ambiguous?" http://www.bjreview.com/quotes/txt/2012-10/18/content_490227.htm	Yu Lintao		
19 10 12	Xinhua - "Xinhua Insight: The rise of China and tomorrow's world" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2012-10/19/c_131917938.htm	Wang Aihua and Cheng Zhiliang		
19 10 12	China Daily - "Chinese views of US less positive" http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2012-10/19/content_15829382.htm	Cheng Guangjin		
20 10 12	Beijing Review - "A Power on the Rise" http://www.bjreview.com/expert/txt/2012-10/20/content_493856_2.htm	Jiang Zhida	On the rise of Indonesia. Commentary on both China and the US' relationship and interest in Indonesia.	
23 10 12	China Daily - "US needs to rethink how to partner China" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-10/23/content_15840204.htm		Commentary not focused on the Asia-Pacific but touches on US attitude towards China.	
23 10 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: U.S. should learn to co-exist peacefully with rising China" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-10/23/c_131924585.htm	Liu Chang		
24 10 12	Xinhua - "The U.S. should not send the wrong message" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-10/24/c_131986987.htm	Tao Wenzhao		
24 10 12	China Daily - "US, China hold 4th Asia-Pacific consultation" http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2012-10/24/content_15843458.htm			
25 10 12	Xinhua - "Australia to take no side in the dispute of the South China Sea" http://english.people.com.cn/90883/7990660.html		"Both leaders recognized the need for governments to exercise restraint and refrain from actions that could further increase tensions," they said in a joint statement after the talks."	Australian Prime Minister Julia Gillard.
26 10 12	Xinhua - "Cambodian, U.S. naval senior officials talk to boost ties" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-10/26/c_131932985.htm	Lu Hui		
26 10 12	China Daily - "Encouraging engagement"	Ariel Tung		

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	http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/us/2012-10/26/content_15850174.htm			
30 10 12	China Daily - "China, US have unique role to play for world peace: Locke" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/epaper/2012-10/30/content_15857020.htm	Zhang Yuwei		
31 10 12	Xinhua - "Interview: Chinese general allays fears of China-U.S. war, stresses that China shuns hegemony" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-10/31/c_131942600.htm	Lu Hui		
1 11 12	China Military Online - "Will U.S. security defense deployment make Asia safe?" http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/news-channels/pla-daily-commentary/2012-11/01/content_5074325.htm	Chen Jie (ed.)		
2 11 12	China Daily - "Chinese official calls for smooth transition of ties after US election" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-11/02/content_15870960.htm			
7 11 12	China Daily - "Re-elected Obama faces complex relations with China" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/us/2012-11/07/content_15887610.htm	Tan Yingzi	"Since the administration launched its rebalancing, or "Asia pivot", strategy this summer, many in China have seen the move as aimed at containing China's development in the region. However, Beijing has expressed hope that Washington would play a positive role by contributing to Asia-Pacific stability and prosperity."	
8 11 12	People's Daily - "US dual deterrence is self-defeating" http://english.people.com.cn/102774/8010472.html	Zhang Yun	"The United States tries to maintain its influence in Asia by stressing the strategy of "returning to Asia" and "rebalance." China does not promote the so-called "removal of Americanization" in Asia and hopes that the United States can continue to play a constructive role in the region."	
9 11 12	Xinhua - "Pentagon chief to visit Asia-Pacific" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-11/09/c_131961648.htm	Wang Yuanyuan		
12 11 12	China Institute of International Studies - "Obama Will be 'Smarter' in Rebalancing towards Asia and Engaging China" http://www.ciis.org.cn/english/2012-11/12/content_5482743.htm	Su Xiaohui		
12 11 12	Xinhua - "Philippine, Australia to cooperate on military exercises" http://english.people.com.cn/90777/8014394.html		"Kakadu is a vital maritime exercises involving Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, Japan and Malaysia. Meanwhile, Pitch Black is an air combat exercises conducted by Australia with Singapore, New Zealand and Thailand."	
12 11 12	Beijing Review - "Four More Years" http://www.bjreview.com/world/txt/2012-	Corrie Dosh		

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	11/12/content_499805.htm			
13 11 12	Xinhua - "U.S. determined to remain "Pacific Power": Clinton" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-11/13/c_131971712.htm	Yang Lina		
13 11 12	Xinhua - "News Analysis: U.S. eyes Australian military bases" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-11/13/c_131971149.htm	Christian Edwards		
13 11 12	Xinhua - "Just good mates: Gillard plugs U.S. Alliance" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-11/13/c_131970840.htm	Znz (ed.)		
13 11 12	Xinhua - "Clinton visit locks down Perth" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-11/13/c_131970161.htm	Znz (ed.)		
14 11 12	Xinhua - "U.S. must remain neutral in South and East China seas: Clinton" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-11/14/c_131974705.htm	Chen Zhi	"The official communique stressed the importance of respecting sovereign territory"	
14 11 12	Xinhua - "Pacific big enough for all of us: Clinton" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-11/14/c_131974319.htm	Chen Zhi		
15 11 12	Xinhua - "U.S., Thailand sign defense alliance pact" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-11/15/c_131977238.htm	Znz (ed.)		
15 11 12	People's Daily - "U.S. must remain neutral in South and East China seas: Clinton" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90777/8020675.html			
16 11 12	Xinhua - "Obama's SE Asia visit aimed at pushing forward Asia pivot policy: officials" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-11/16/c_131978830.htm	Tang Danlu		
16 11 12	China Daily - "Aussie-US toes 'not a threat' to China" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2012-11/16/content_15934755.htm	Rod Mcguirk		Rod Mcguirk reports from Adelaide.
17 11 12	Xinhua - "U.S. to work on economic dimension of pivot to Asia: Clinton" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-11/17/c_131981270.htm	Hou Qiang		
17 11 12	China Digital Times - "America's Incoherent Asia Policy"	Josh Rudolph		

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	http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2011/11/americas-incoherent-asia-policy/			
18 11 12	China Digital Times - "What to Make of US Military Presence in the Asia Pacific" http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2011/11/what-to-make-of-us-military-presence-in-the-asia-pacific/	Josh Rudolph		
18 11 12	Xinhua - "Commentary: Obama's trip highlights importance of Asia" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-11/18/c_131982004.htm	Wu Xia		
19 11 12	Xinhua - "China looks to constructive U.S. role in Asia-Pacific" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-11/19/c_131985153.htm	Tang Danlu		
20 11 12	China Daily - "China, US to seek common interests: analysts" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-11/20/content_15944859_2.htm			
21 11 12	China Daily - "US 'will not takes sides on disputes" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-11/21/content_15946305.htm	Qin Jize and Li Xiaokun		
22 11 12	People's Daily - "What's the intention of Obama's visit to Asia?" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90777/8029246.html	Xia Xiudong	<p>"Dual purposes mean that the United States, on the one hand, maintains dominance in Asia Pacific and, on the other hand, benefits from rapid economic development in Asia Pacific. The U.S. has for long been worried that the rise of emerging powers like China will squeeze its strategic room in Asia Pacific, its allies in the region might be alienated and it might be excluded from economic integration of Asia Pacific".</p> <p>"Furthermore, the Obama administration is making slight adjustments to the "rebalance" strategy. He attached proper importance to economy and culture during his visit since the United States has received criticism for overplaying the military and security issues, as well as ill-disguised hostility against China."</p> <p>"The Obama administration is playing trick in the "rebalance" strategy. But, Man proposes, God disposes. The "God" refers to the regional and global trends. Those who bow before it survive and those who resist perish."</p>	
23 11 12	People's Daily - "US should make more positive contributions" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90883/8031095.html			

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26 11 12	People's Daily - "What are the difficulties in China's peripheral diplomacy?" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90883/8033393.html		"Most neighbours want to take the United States as a protective umbrella and benefit from China's rapid economic development. Vietnam, the Philippines and Japan hope to seize China's core interests by promoting cooperation with the United States in terms of security and defence, and contain China on maritime interests with the help of the United States."	
26 11 12	Beijing Review - "Obama in Myanmar" http://www.bjreview.com/world/txt/2012-11/26/content_503602_2.htm	Ding Ying		
29 11 12	People's Daily - "Opportunities in challenges" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90883/8040301.html		"The conflicts in the Asia-Pacific region has intensified, the United States implements the rebalance strategy in the region, complicating the surrounding situation of China. China keeps a dynamic balance in safeguarding legal rights and maintaining stability and has won the victory."	
30 11 12	China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations - "A rebalancing that is way out of kilter" http://www.cicir.ac.cn/english/newsView.aspx?nid=4345	Zhang Zhixin		
30 11 12	Xinhua - "New Zealand welcomes delegates to controversial Pacific free trade talks" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-11/30/c_132009886.htm	Wang Yuanyuan (ed.)	On the TPP: "Critics have said the United States is using the 11-nation TPP talks as a vehicle to contain China's economic growth in the Pacific, while the RCEP includes China and neighboring emerging economy India."	
1 12 12	People's Daily - "Japan must face up to relations with China" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90883/8041948.html		"Only by taking China as its strategic partner can Japan deal with the differences well. However, Japan still cannot break the deadlock of the Japan-U.S. relationships because it fears that the establishment of China-Japan strategic partnership will damage its relations with the United States."	
3 12 12	Beijing Review - "U.S. Move on Diaoyu Islands to backfire against itself" http://www.bjreview.com/headline/txt/2012-12/03/content_504522.htm			
3 12 12	Xinhua - "News Analysis: May U.S. expand influence in region through TPP?" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-12/03/c_132016308.htm	Joseph Xiaojin Zhang		
3 12 12	People's Daily - "West needs new view on China: Kevin Rudd" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90883/8042384.html	Li Zhihui (Xinhua)		
4 12 12	People's Daily - "Build a new type of Sino-U.S. relations" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90883/8045572.html			
4 12 12	China Daily - "US plays with fire over islands" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-12/04/content_15982253.htm	Zhang Yunbi		
4 12 12	Xinhua - "Equal participation key to success of US Asia-	Yang Lina		

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	Pacific strategy" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-12/04/c_132017955.htm			
4 12 12	China Military Online - "US plays with fire over islands" http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/news-channels/pla-daily-commentary/2012-12/04/content_5125498.htm	Zhang Tao (ed.)		
6 12 12	China Military Online - "Why US meddles in Diaoyu Islands issue?" http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/news-channels/china-military-news/2012-12/06/content_5128648.htm	Zhang Tao (ed.)		
7 12 12	Xinhua - "Good U.S.-China military relationship in best interest of Asian, global security: Pacific commander" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-12/07/c_132025840.htm	Bi Mingxin		
7 12 12	China Military Online - "Good U.S.-China military relationship needed" http://eng.chinamil.com.cn/news-channels/pla-daily-commentary/2012-12/07/content_5130789.htm	Zhang Tao (ed.)		
11 12 12	Global Times - "Middle East still matters" http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/749362.shtml	Wang Zhaokun		
12 12 12	Xinhua - "Special Report: China sticks to peaceful development despite squabbles, military advancement" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-12/12/c_132034944.htm	Huang Yinjiazi		
13 12 12	Xinhua - "China, U.S. hold wide-ranging defence talks" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2012-12/13/c_132039478.htm	Yan (ed.)	"Lauding the healthy development of their military relations, both sides agreed to actively conduct pragmatic cooperation, properly handle each other's concerns, resolve differences, and increase positive interactions in the Asia Pacific so as to jointly safeguard regional peace and stability."	
14 12 12	China Military Online - "Chinese navy to actively maintain peace and stability of Indian Ocean" http://english.people.com.cn/90786/8060266.html	Che Hongliang	"Chinese navy will actively maintain the peace and stability of the Indian Ocean, Vice Admiral Su Zhiqian, commander of the East China Sea Fleet under the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), stated in Galle, a coastal city in the south of Sri Lanka, on December 13, 2012."	
16 12 12	Xinhua - "Yearender: China, U.S. move beyond distractions toward fostering new inter-power relations" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-12/16/c_132044270.htm	Wang Fan and Zhi Linfei		
16 12 12	China Daily - "China, US move beyond distractions to new relations" http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2012-12/16/content_16021792.htm		"This year the Obama administration took a spate of measures to bolster the US presence and influence in the Asia-Pacific region, meddled in maritime disputes between China and its neighbours, and moved to block some Chinese products and investments from entering the US market, Chinese analysts said."	
17 12 12	Beijing Review - "At Historic Best" http://www.bjreview.com/Cover_Story_Series/2012-12/17/content_507735_3.htm	Ding Ying	On China and Russia's relationship: "they are under heavy pressure from the United States and its ally Japan in the Asia-Pacific region. Washington is carrying out a very aggressive foreign policy presumably aimed at containing rising powers like China and Russia."	
18 12 12	Xinhua - "Yearender: Cooperating overriding theme in Asia-Pacific despite disputes" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-	Hou Qiang		

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20 12 12	12/18/c_132048783.htm Xinhua - "Yearender: China-Russia relations continue to blossom in 2012" http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/indepth/2012-12/20/c_132053322_3.htm	Anon.	"China-Russia relations are unique and could hardly be repeated in their relations with any other country," Berger said, "I can hardly imagine the same level of trust could exist between, say, China and the United States, or Russia and Japan."	
20 12 12	People's Daily - "Treat US' strategy of rebalance in Asia-Pacific rationally" http://english.people.com.cn/90883/8065858.html	Yin Chengde	<p>"Firstly, the United States boosted the geostrategic pressure on China by strengthening the military alliance in the region, expanding military bases, deploying littoral warships and advanced strategic reconnaissance equipment, improving the anti-missile system, conducting large-scale military exercise frequently near the territorial sea of China and implementing surveillance to China at close range, all of which pose real and potential threats on China and are direct and indirect challenges to its security."</p> <p>"Secondly, China's territorial sovereignty was challenged. The United States flagrantly intervened in the disputes in the South China Sea and East China Sea by openly or secretly supporting countries having difference with China, conniving in their infringement of China's sovereignty. The behavior of the United States made the issues of the South China Sea and East China Sea complicated and increased the difficulty of China's safeguarding its legal rights."</p> <p>"The United States has been preaching the so-called "China treat theory" to stir up the misgivings of other Asian countries about China and providing conditional aids to some countries through military exercises to court them. It tried to establish the so-called "alliance of democratic states" in East Asia, with four countries (the United States, Japan, South Korea and Australia) being the axis that surrounded by other pro-U.S. countries, to destroy China's relations with its neighboring countries."</p> <p>"The United States deployed the rebalanced strategy in Asia-Pacific mainly for a purpose of prevention and deterrence, rather than taking China as a rival. The major policy orientation of the United States is not to cross China's red line, avoiding frontal collision with China and maintaining peace and stability of Asia-Pacific."</p> <p>"Furthermore, the United States is difficult to court other countries to deal with China thanks to its long-established good-neighbor policy. As China is the main trading partner and the largest export market of most Asia-Pacific countries, they would like to develop friendship with China rather than act as the "pawns" of the United States to contain China."</p> <p>"At the same time, the eastward shift of the U.S. strategic center is not entirely negative... Now that the United States has decided to take Asia as its key objective for its strategy to "double the export," it is bound to pay more attention to and focus on strengthening exchanges and cooperation with Asia's largest economy China, which is beneficial for promoting the development of China-U.S. relations."</p> <p>"Therefore, despite of the eastward shift of the U.S. strategy to the Asia-Pacific region, China-U.S. relations will not be reversed. The basic situation in China's surrounding environment and the International environment has not changed. The opportunities still</p>	

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			outweigh the challenges.”	
21 12 12	Xinhua - “Yearender: Mideast upheavals hamper U.S. pivoting to Asia” http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/world/2012-12/21/c_124125864.htm	Ran Wei	“.. many analysts doubt whether Washington has sufficient strategic resources to implement its so-called “pivoting” or “re-balancing,” given the enormous upheavals in the Middle East, and the pressing need for widespread cuts...Some critics bluntly point out that rhetoric outweighs substance in the “pivot-to-Asia” strategy.”	
24 12 12	China Daily - “Sino-US ties need new approach” http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2012-12/24/content_16045385.htm (opinion)-”	Douglas H. Paal and Paul Haenle	“Washington’s Asia-Pacific policy should have at its core upholding the stability and rules-bound system that have delivered growing success for small and large powers alike for decades while accommodating the re-emergence of China as an increasingly important power with a voice in regional and global affairs.”	Opinion piece.
24 12 12	Global Times - “China’s security must be protected by power” http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/751881.shtml			
24 12 12	Beijing Review - “Top 10 World News Stories in 2012” http://www.bjreview.com/special/2012-12/24/content_509265_2.htm -		[Subheading] ‘The growing U.S. Presence in the Asia-Pacific’.	
27 12 12	People’s Daily - “Injecting more ‘positive energy’ into US-China relations” http://english.people.com.cn/102774/8073224.html	Zhong Sheng	“However, the United States has lost its composure when implementing the consensus. For example, the U.S. Congress recently passed the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, which contains controversial articles related to the Diaoyu Islands and arms sales to Taiwan. This is obvious interference in China’s sovereignty and internal affairs. Both countries have just finished their leadership elections, and China-U.S. relations have entered an important transitional period. Such defense bill can only inject “negative energy” into China-U.S. relations.” “America’s lack of composure reflects the complexity of China-U.S. relations. No matter how China reiterates the path of peaceful development and shows good will in practice, the United States remains distrustful of China. The United States has a tradition of creating imaginary enemies, and China seems to be qualified as its imaginary enemy from cultural, historical, and social perspectives”.	
27 12 12	Global Times - “Asia-Pacific geopolitics in transition, says CASS report” http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/752551.shtml	Liu Linlin		
28 12 12	People’s Daily - “China must and is able to withstand pressure” http://english.people.com.cn/90883/8073368.html	Ren Weidong	“Since the adjustment of the U.S. strategic focus, a series of its strategic initiatives in East Asia can be summarized as follows: Politically establishing united frontline around China; making military deployment targeted at China; and undermining the economic influence of China. Out of the hegemonic geopolitical need, the United States will not allow the emergence of a unified geopolitical plate that is out of its control on the other side of the Pacific... which is fatal for China.” “It even directly ruins the key to the security and the development of China in East Asia. Together with internal penetration, evolution and division of China, what the U.S. did is not simply containment with a	

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			purpose of stopping expansion, but a curb with the purpose of manipulation or even choke."	
28 12 12	Global Times - "Defense ministry strongly opposes US defense authorization act" http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/752791.shtml		A spokesman for the Chinese Defense Ministry on Thursday voiced strong opposition to the content concerning China in a US defense authorization act. "The content is a rude interference in China's internal affairs and harmful to our strategic mutual trust. We are strongly opposed to it," said spokesman Yang Yujun, referring to the US National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, which contains controversial sections related to the Diaoyu Islands and arms sales to Taiwan." "The deployment of several aircraft is not worth making a fuss, from a military perspective. However, such actions, which deliberately highlight military security agenda and cause a tense situation in the region, go against the trends of the times and common will of the people of all countries," Yang said."	Yang Yujun is a spokesperson for the Defense Ministry of the PRC.
31 12 12	China Institute of International Studies - "A Historic Opportunity to Establish a New Type of Great Power Relationship between China and the United States" http://www.ciis.org.cn/english/2012-12/31/content_5638120.htm	Ruan Zongze	"The future of the Sino-U.S. relationship draws global attention and touches upon the nerves of the world. A proper handling of the relationship will be a blessing to the world, and improper handling could equally become a scourge. China and the United States are unlikely to become allies, but if they become engaged in conflicts with each other, the consequences could be disastrous. Unexpectedly close, intertwined interests made possible by globalization have made confrontation between the two countries even more costly. If the U.S. tries to gang up on China like it did the Soviet Union, everyone would suffer greatly."	
31 12 12	China Institute of International Studies "Four Things to be done to Promote Future China-U.S. Relations" http://www.ciis.org.cn/english/2012-12/31/content_5638072.htm	Le Yucheng	"It is impossible that China and the United States should or could take charge of all matters in the Asia-Pacific region, but their positive interactions and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific affairs are no doubt of vital importance to the peace, stability and prosperity of this region."	
4 1 13	Beijing Review - "A New Phase of Integration" http://www.bjreview.com/quotes/txt/2013-01/04/content_510066_2.htm	Shi Yongming	"The strong military tone of the U.S. Asia-Pacific strategy has not only increased the confrontational atmosphere of big powers in the region, but also produced a great negative effect on regional political cooperation and mutual trust." "It is clear that Washington has capitalized on structural flaws in East Asia to maintain its dominant position in the region. The practice of the United States could eventually result in a potential security hazard for the region and it has already aroused the concern of East Asian countries. Therefore, East Asian countries' aspirations for common development will compete with U.S. attempts to seek influence over the regional order as it is being reshaped."	Shi is an associate research fellow with the China Institute of International Studies.
7 1 13	Global Times - "Secretary of state leaves legacy of instability in Asia-Pacific" http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/754327.shtml	Yu Bin		
8 1 13	China Military Online - "Top 10 international military news of 2012 named by PLA Daily" http://english.people.com.cn/102774/8082492.html		"The world's largest multi-national maritime military joint exercise, namely the "Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) 2012" led by the U.S. was held in Hawaii and its surrounding waters on June 29 with the participation of 42 warships, 6 submarines, 200-plus aircraft and 25,000 soldiers from 22 countries. Russia and India participated in the exercise for the first time.	

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			The contents of this exercise included the offense-defense combat of aircraft carriers, beach landing drills and others aiming to test the coordinated operation capability between the U.S. fleet and the allied fleets in the Asia-Pacific region."	
14 1 13	Xinhua - "Australia neutral on Japan's territorial disputes with China" http://english.people.com.cn/90883/8090477.html		"Australia has resolutely avoided any involvement in territorial disputes and will certainly resist any Japanese attempts at being drawn into possible conflicts involving Australia's leading economic partner China."	
15 1 13	Global Times - "US threatens China's maritime rights, say experts" http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/753300.shtml	Wen Ya	"The US rebalance to Asia over the next four years aims to build an island chain starting from Japan, South Korea, crossing China's Taiwan Straits, South China Sea, the Philippines and Singapore, ending in Australia, which is a chain to block China, said Wu."	Major General Wu Guifu, quoted, is a former deputy chief of the research department at the National University of Defense Technology.
22 1 13	People's Daily Online - "New aspects in the US-Asia Pacific strategy" http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90883/8101378.html	Ni Feng	"Interfering in China's disputes with neighboring countries is an important measure of the "rebalancing strategy," but it has backfired on the United States... ... Both Myanmar and Australia are important countries between the Pacific and Indian oceans... It may shift from the intensive display of military and diplomatic strength to greater emphasis on economic development."	