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前言

The year of 2008 marked the 30th anniversary of China's reformand opening up. Over the 30 years, China underwent earthshakingtransformations at home and historic changes in its relations with the rest of the world. Through 30 years of sustained and steadydevelopment, China registered the eye-catching achievements in allits economic and social endeavors, with the increase of its overallnational strength and marked improvement of the material andcultural lives of its people. China has now become an important country with extensive influence in the world. China has developed itself against the international background of the reinforcing interaction between the world multi-polarizationand economic globalization. Its relations with the outside worldhave been ever closer and its interests more interrelated with those of the other actors in the world. While increasingly influenced by the international community, China's interaction with the rest of theworld has also been intensified. China's future and destiny are more closely tied to those of the world. China needs an endurable peaceful international environment and sound economic climate for its development, which, in turn, would contribute positively to the worldpeace, common development and mutually beneficial cooperation. Meanwhile, China is also benefited from and benefiting the world.

内容概要

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On the Iraqi issue, the US tried to win the cooperation of themajor political forces in the country while increasing the US troopsdeployment to intensify the attacks on the rebel forces. It tried hardto persuade the Shiites and Kurds to allow the return of the Sunnisto the government. The US also supported the autonomous tribalparamilitary organization Sahwah Council in maintaining localorder, and paid salaries to the members of the Council. It sped up thehandover of the regional defense to the Iraqi authorities and kept theceasefire agreement with the Shiite militant force - the Mahdi Army. These measures gradually brought about some notable improvements to the security situation in Iraq. Correspondingly, PresidentBush changed his previous position of no timetable for the troopwithdrawal, and started to negotiate with the Iraqi government on themandate of the US forces in Iraq. An agreement on the status of the US forces in Iraq was signed in December 2008, under which the US agreed to withdraw all its troops by the end of 2011, and withdrawfrom Iraqi urban areas by mid-2009. This agreement not only meanta timetable for the withdrawal of the US troops, but also legalized the US military presence in Iraq.On the Iranian nuclear issue, the US obviously toned down itsstatement about the use of force, and demonstrated its willingnessto negotiate despite its continued intensification of sanctions againstIran. An ODNI report published in December 2007 on the latestevaluation of the Iranian nuclear issue believed that Iran suspendedits research and development of the nuclear weapons as early as in the autumn of 2003. This report was interpreted as a reflection of therise of opposition to the use of force against Iran in the US. In 2008, Israel was actively preparing for the surgery attacks against Iran'snuclear facilities, which was dissuaded by the Bush Administration.

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