

The US Anti-terrorism War and PRC's Central Asia Security Policy

Abstract

The “911 Event” has changed the world’s view on the patterns of war and driven the tuning of US national security strategy, this terrorist attack has unified the phases of giant nations in condemning and sending troops to counter terrorism, and hence reinforce the United States’ determination to wipe out international terrorists and wage an anti-terrorism war. The US president, George W. Bush stressed that the US could apply a “preemptive strike” if necessary. It follows that the Afghanistan’s Taliban authority supporting terrorists publicly became the target of America’s first anti-terrorism war, in the rhythm of America’s anti-terrorist war, the US troops are carried to the Eurasia to build a bridgehead accordingly to secure the United State’s regional interest, and further develop it’s global strategic layout.

The five nations of Central Asia reserved their sovereignty after the former Soviet Union collapsed; however, the economic capacities declined continuously. During the post-cold war period, Central Asian nations presumed upon their advantage in abundant energy resources and launched the policy of “economic diplomacy”, in which foreign capital and technology were brought in to improve domestic economic growth. Unfortunately, the politics and economics of Central Asian nations suffer the threat of “three stream of forces” of regional ethnic extremist, Islam extremist, and terrorist and appear the state of instability.

China rose abruptly in the time of post-cold war, it regards the stability of Central Asia region as a crucial link to national interest in terms of both geographic and national security strategy. In particular after the “new security outlook” of PRC was formulated, it aggressively pushed the construction of “Shanghai Five” and “Shanghai Cooperation Organization” mechanisms. The security issues e.g., boundary conflicts and arms reduction and regional economic and trade cooperation issues have all revealed that China is increasingly paying attention to the security of western borders.

As the US anti-terrorism war and China’s Central Asian security policies are running parallel in Central Asia, the force-balanced plates of Eurasia are extruded and alternated immediately. The “cooperation and competition” effects caused by the US and China’s national interests will generate a certain amount of influence upon regional stability. While the nations of Central Asia receive instant financial aid from assisting the US countering terrorism, China attracts the Central Asian nations to formulate economic and trade cooperation by the potential of future “new silk road”. The “cooperation and competition” relations of US and China in Central Asia will continue to ferment with the operations of US anti-terrorism war and “Shanghai Cooperation Organization”.