

# Study on China-U.S. Counter-Terrorism Strategy

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**Abstract:** With the increasing frequency and severity of terrorist attacks in our country, the fight against terrorism has gradually become a task that our public security organs attach importance to. However, the anti-terrorist strategy, as an issue of inheritance uniqueness and historicity, can not be completely copied from foreign anti-terrorism strategies. However, we can find some places that we can learn from and learn from, and we can also obtain it through analysis A certain revelation.

**Keywords.:** Sino-American comparison, anti-terrorism strategy, enlightenment

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In today's society, peace and development are the focus of the times. The international community has not had any large-scale conflict of state and armed forces since the Soviet Union's dissolution. At present, the main factor that really threatens the peace of the international community is terrorism. Many countries are subjected to violent attacks and threats by terrorist groups from various forces. Therefore, many countries have also formulated relevant anti-terrorism strategies. Since China and the United States are world powers, the anti-terrorism strategy of China and the United States fundamentally influences the course of the world's anti-terrorism campaign. Although China and the United States have different anti-terrorist goals, the anti-terrorist strategies of China and the United States have their own points of reference because terrorist attacks have similarities with the sources of terrorists. In the West, the original meaning of the word strategy was general general, referring to the people who planned and deployed the overall war situation. It can be seen that the original strategy was only related to the war. But later, the original intention of the strategy changed, not just in the war. Forfar, the French strategist, argues that strategy is an art that uses force to make the most effective contribution to achieving the goals of political strategy. Therefore, the significance of today's strategy is not only to use the military arsenal to destroy terrorist bases, but also to bring terrorism in all aspects through economic restrictions, cultural assimilation, conceptual establishment of legislation, political and diplomatic cooperation and suppression Strike.

## 2. THE BACKGROUND AND REASONS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE ANTI-TERRORISM

### STRATEGY BETWEEN CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES

#### The Formation of the U.S. Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Various Historical Periods

For the first time, the United States has confronted the issue of terrorism in 1994. The U.S. National Security Strategy Report, "The Strategy of State Participation and Expansion." But in the strict sense, the first official confrontation between the U.S. government and terrorism started with the Nixon administration.

At Nixon's 1972 Olympics in Munich, Germany, a small terrorist group split off by the Palestine Liberation Organization - Black killed 11 Israeli athletes in cruel ways in September, not only by the Nixon administration The first international terrorist attack to date was also the first terrorist attack on the United States. Since then, the United States has formally begun to understand and attempt to resolve this issue with the conflicts in the United States. The Middle East, the terrorists and the Palestine Liberation Organization also hold talks. After the terrorist attacks, media coverage by U.S. broadcasters covered this terrorist attack being known to citizens and governments throughout the United States. It has a great impact on the decisions made by the U.S. government afterwards. Later, the Nixon administration set up a special task force on terrorism, which is mainly concerned with potential bioterrorism. However, due to the Vietnam War, the Watergate incident and Nixon's resignation, the task force was dissolved. From this we can see that although terrorism started its activities during that period, the U.S. government's attitude towards fighting terrorism was only on the sidelines of observation and wait and see because it did not directly invade the interests of the United States.

#### (2) Ford government period

The Ford government's biggest contribution to the anti-terrorism strategy is the issuance of Executive Order No. 12333. ④ Executive Order No.12333 characterized the assassination of sovereign state leaders as unlawful, prohibited employees of the United States government or those representing the interests of the U.S. government from participating in the assassination, prohibited intelligence agencies from participating in assassinations, or prohibited intelligence agencies from requiring anyone to be executed Order prohibited. Later administrations in

the United States reissued the executive order, which is regarded as the Ford government's greatest contribution to the fight against terrorism.

### (3) Carter government period

The Carter administration paid much attention to human rights concerns, but it also left a great hidden danger to the anti-terrorism constitution that was not perfect at that time. In November 1979, Iran detained 51 U.S. hostages and demanded that the U.S. government allow it to release its terrorist leaders and provide weapons and equipment and money. At that time, the U.S. government apparently agreed on the negotiations but secretly implemented the rescue mission. However, when the rescue mission failed, the Carter administration's rescue mission also failed. This failed operation not only resulted in the killing of the hostages, but also killed eight soldiers who participated in the rescue. Moreover, before the terrorists were abducted, the U.S. government was expected to be incompetent in handling the matter because of sandstorms and mishandling. The U.S. government's attempt to use force to resolve terrorism failed this time.

### (4) Reagan administration period

Although the Reagan administration implemented a tough and resolutely opposed anti-terrorism policy, several suicide terrorist bombings in the Beirut area not only resulted in the death of more civilians and the deaths of hundreds of U.S. Marines, the Reagan administration Under pressure from public opinion, they did not implement the policy of resolutely resisting terrorists but instead pulled the soldiers out of Beirut. This indirect policy of compromise with terrorists is of a trans-generational significance to the terrorists because, for the first time, they succeeded in forcing a world power to compromise on its military arsenal and at the same time succeeded in achieving their goal. Terrorists are aware of the gulf between the U.S. government's declared anti-terrorist strategy and the current level of combat effectiveness of the Special Forces in the U.S. government and its realistic decision-making. Most of the terrorists the Reagan administration faces in the face of the negotiations want to rely on negotiations to resolve terrorism. This has not only served as a deterrent to the solution of terrorism, but has increased their arrogance.

At the same time as the Reagan administration at this time the biggest pressure in the country from the Cold War with the former Soviet Union confrontation, the Soviet Union suddenly lightning at this time into Afghanistan, did not give the United States any psychological preparation, but the United States was forced by nuclear deterrence not to The Soviet Red Army conducted a confrontational confrontation, so the United States chose to contact the Central Muslim Authority (Central International Agency) for the invasion of Osama bin Laden's Muslim Muslim guerrillas against the Soviet Union. The CIA secretly

provided the Afghan Muslim guerrillas with substantial economic and weapons support to obstruct the former Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan for oil field resources in the Middle East. However, this act has also created enormous difficulties for the al-Qa'eda created by Bin Laden by the United States in the future. The environment in which the al-Qaeda organization, the world's largest terrorist organization, has been rescued in the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, will grow stronger in the future.

### (5) The old Bush administration period

The biggest terrorist attack on Bush during his administration was the 1988 terror attacks by Libyan terrorists against Pan Am that caused 270 innocent people, including 189 Americans, to suffer. The then Bush administration of the United States simply filed ordinary criminal proceedings against Libyan intelligence personnel because they were controversial over the terrorist attacks on whether or not they own criminal jurisdiction in Scotland's airspace. This shows that during the Bush administration, the United States paid more attention to terrorism than the original Reagan administration's negotiators. However, since the United States has not encountered any similar legal proceedings before the terrorist attacks, there is no similar code The law provides counter-terrorism support. Therefore, the Bush administration still did not take any military action against Libya. However, this incident has had a significant impact on the subsequent anti-terrorist legislation.

### (6) Clinton administration period

The Clinton administration can be said that the U.S. government has made a turning point in the fight against terrorism. The Bill of Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty proposed and hoped to be passed by Clinton in 1996 was the first anti-terrorism act in the history of the United States. However, the bill was not passed at that time for various reasons. The bill legally identifies a group of foreign terrorist organizations and defines all these organizations' conduct in the United States as illegal. It also defines as illegal the granting of funds or other materials aids to the above-mentioned terrorist groups by individuals in the United States or by individuals in jurisdictions in the United States. At the same time, all the representatives of these organizations will be refused visa issuance all through the United States. At the same time, the U.S. financial institutions must freeze the funds of foreign terrorist organizations and their agents and promptly report to the foreign assets control office within the Ministry of Finance.

### (7) Obama administration period

Since President Obama took office, Obama has undergone great changes in the fight against terrorism in the United States. Mainly including turning the national anti-terrorism campaign into an anti-terrorism campaign, emphasizing multilateralism and

international cooperation, enhancing military power in Afghanistan, increasing aid to the countries concerned, and striving to improve relations with the Muslim people and the country. However, the terrorist threat to the United States has not changed substantively. President Obama still inherits to a large extent his predecessor's anti-terrorism policy. On the whole, the United States began to surpass the bin Laden trap on the concept of security. After entering the "9.11" era, the importance of anti-terrorism in U.S. foreign policy will decline.

Starting from the 1990s, facing the increasingly rampant terrorist activities, the Chinese government upholds its position as a counter-terrorism and, at the same time, exchanges and studies with various countries to strengthen its anti-terrorism capabilities while vigorously promoting The international joint conference on counter-terrorism attaches importance to international and regional cooperation and endeavors to ensure the safety and stability of Chinese indigenous communities and the safety of overseas Chinese with Chinese nationality. The main threats to terrorism that China faces now are:

"East Turkestan" mainly in the western region of China's Central Asia area. After receiving training in the media through the media on the production of bombs and jihadvna brainwashed videos, "East Turkistan" elements began organizing and premeditated terrorist violence directed at China in areas such as Xinjiang. They also spontaneously organized groups to visit al Qaeda The use of firearms and knives training or bomb production to join the Taliban in Afghanistan, or they will organize to join the terrorist activities in Chechnya, Russia, or participate in terrorist activities in Central Asia, which have a direct impact on the security and stability of the countries concerned, Endangering China's surrounding security environment. Most of them are Hui people of Central Asian Xinjiang, mainly Muslims. In order to realize the so-called "East Turkestan", the "East Turkistan" elements tried to split Xinjiang from China. After they organized members of the group to watch videos on fundamentalist jihadism, they were persuaded to believe that killing would succeed Into paradise, at the same time, there are terrorists regularly upload some how to use knives and manufacture of indigenous explosives for blasting. Therefore, they have long been engaged in terrorist activities such as explosions, assassinations, arson, drug poisoning and attacks in China, mainly in Xinjiang. According to incomplete statistics, they produced at least 200 terrorist violence from 1990 to 2001, causing 162 deaths and more than 440 wounded, including civilians and local government officials, religious figures and people's armed police units. At the same time, they have also manufactured a series of terrorist violence targeting China. The survey shows that as an important part of the international terrorist forces, the

"East Turkistan" and "al-Qa'ida" organizations are closely linked in arms, supplies and training. At the same time, "East Turkistan" elements have important cultural and religious background links with Turkey and other countries and have a profound sense of belonging to culture and religion. Therefore, they are more supportive forces abroad.

(2) "Tibet independence" elements

In recent years, separatist activities by "Tibet independence" elements have also shown the tendency of terrorist violence. Radical groups such as the "Tibetan Youth Congress" and "Tibetan Women's Association" are strongly advocated by radical groups in the Dalai clique to carry out violent and terrorist activities. It can be said that terrorist activities have become an important destabilizing factor that affects the stability and development of the ethnic and ethnic border areas in China. Because most Tibetans believe in Tibetan Buddhism, and the Dalai clique is their religious leader, Tibet has been a political, religious and one-on-one country since ancient times. Therefore, the Dalai clique wants to rule the Tibetan region alone. It not only hopes to become the religious leader of Tibet, but also hopes to become the political leader of the vast Tibetan territory and wants to split Tibet. However, since the Tibetan independence forces have no organizational and national support for their own religion and culture, they are more manageable than the East Turkistan.

### 3. THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF SINO-AMERICAN ANTI-TERRORISM STRATEGY COMPARISON

Because terrorism can not compete with such a superpower as the United States and China because of his economy and overall strength, terrorism will use this suicide attack against civilians to attack such anti-human attacks. Therefore, all countries in the world are claiming Terrorism is being cracked down. However, the issue of terrorism they face is also different due to the geographical differences between countries. At the same time, on the questions of how to define terrorism and what is the root cause of terrorism, the positions and attitudes of all countries vary greatly. Therefore, if we want to fundamentally solve the qualitative problem of the definition of terrorism and establish the basic principles and policies of our country's fight against terrorism, it is an important prerequisite for promoting international cooperation and adopting correct and effective counter-terrorism measures.

Judging from the anti-terrorism strategies of China and the United States, although China and the United States do not have exactly the same legal definition of terrorists and determine that the types of terrorist organizations are not exactly the same, the strategy for handling the programs and how to deal with terrorist organizations is Can have a place to learn and learn from. For example, from a legal point of view on the definition and origination of terrorism,

how to define terrorism is to set the goal of combating terrorism. December 27, 2015 The 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 12th National People's Congress passed the Anti-Terrorism Law of the People's Republic of China. The Code states that terrorist activities refer to the following acts of a terrorist nature:

- (1) To organize, plan, prepare, implement and carry out any serious social harm that causes or intends to cause personal injury or death, heavy loss of property, damage to public facilities, or social disorder;
- (2) promoting terrorism, incitement to carry out terrorist activities, or illegally holding articles promoting terrorism and compelling others to wear clothes and signs promoting terrorism in public places;
- (3) To organize, lead and participate in terrorist organizations;
- (4) Providing support, assistance and convenience for providing information, funds, materials, labor services, technology and places for the training of terrorist organizations, terrorist personnel, terrorist activities or terrorist activities; ⑤

As a result, our country has a clearer definition of terrorism. However, each country has different responses due to the different objectives of the terrorists and the forms and levels of armed resistance caused by different national conditions and geographical and ethnic reasons. However, from a strategic point of view, the response measures can be referenced.

The root causes of terrorism are very complicated, because in different areas these organizations tend to be cohesive because of different religious concepts and concepts of nationhood, and even some series of conflicts arising from their existence. They have used so-called terrorist groups by resorting to terrorist attacks to gain support and living conditions for different purposes. In the tide of economic globalization, there are many unjust international economic order. The developed countries are increasingly developed. At the same time, developed countries are beginning to curb and squeeze the development of developing countries. The gap between the southern hemisphere and the northern hemisphere is widening. The gulf between ethnic and religious beliefs is deepening. The distribution of benefits of labor and gains by producers is even more unfair. Many developing countries are being

marginalized. Civilians in these countries are even struggling to pass daily work Get necessities.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Therefore, conflicts and turmoil are the hotbed of terrorism. Poverty and backwardness are the soil of terrorism. Eradicating terrorism should be carried out simultaneously in easing regional and international tensions, eliminating poverty and strengthening anti-terrorism cooperation. While resolutely cracking down on terrorist activities, the international community should pay attention to the comprehensive management by means of political, economic, diplomatic and legal measures. The mere reliance on military strikes is not the fundamental solution to the issue of terrorism. (6) And the policy of the "Belt and Road Initiative" that China is prepared to implement since the Xi Jinping government took office is also the best solution to the root causes of the terrorist organizations in Central Asia. Like the previous hope by the U.S. government to go through legal proceedings through peaceful negotiations and the suppression of armed forces can not solve the problem of terrorist organizations, there is an "Isis" al-Qaida destroyed. Therefore, the only solution to terrorism is to use comprehensive political, economic, diplomatic, legal and other means to fight poverty and unbalanced development.

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