

America`s Global Warfare. Military Redeployment to Asia and The Pacific Threatens China

By [Prof Michel Chossudovsky](#)

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The 2000 Project for the New American Century (PNAC), which was the backbone of the NeoCon's agenda, was predicated on "waging a war without borders".

The PNAC's declared objectives were to "fight *and decisively win multiple, simultaneous major theater wars*" in different regions of the world as well as perform the so-called military "constabulary" duties "associated with shaping the security environment in critical regions". Global constabulary implies a worldwide process of military policing and interventionism, including covert operations and "regime change".

This diabolical military project formulated by the NeoCons was adopted and implemented from the very outset of the Obama administration. With a new team of military and foreign policy advisers, Obama has been far more effective in fostering military escalation than his White House predecessor, George Bush Junior....

Escalation and Military Redeployment

The Iraq war is "officially over". The thrust of US foreign policy in the wake of the Iraq war is not towards "peace" but towards **military escalation and redeployment** in all major regions of the World. This process is supported by new military technologies including cyber warfare as well the development of special forces.

The Pentagon's global military design is one of world conquest. The emphasis in the wake of Iraq will be placed on **the militarization of the Asia Pacific region** requiring the redeployment of military capabilities from Europe to South East Asia and the Far East, visibly implying **a military build-up directed against the "region's rising economic and military power", namely The People's Republic of China**. To this effect, the US will be reinforcing its military ties with several Asian and Pacific countries including Australia, South Korea, Japan, India, Singapore and The Philippines:

"The United States has laid bare its concerns about China. Obama last month announced that the United States would post up to 2,500 Marines in the northern Australian city of Darwin by 2016-17, a move criticized by Beijing.

The United States also has some 70,000 troops stationed in Japan and South Korea under longstanding alliances and has offered assistance to the Philippines which launched its newest warship on Wednesday.

Singapore is also a long-standing partner of the United States. The US military already operates a small post in the city-state that assists in logistics and exercises for forces in Southeast Asia. ([AFP Report](#), December 17, 2011,

emphasis added)

A report published in *Stars and Stripes*, December 19, 2011 confirms the Pentagon's continued resolve to wage a global war, with increasingly advanced weapons systems:

A day after the last U.S. troops left Iraq, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said **the U.S. military must redirect its focus of the last 10 years from preparing for continuous deployments to training, with an eye toward the growing strategic importance of the Pacific region.**"

-As a global power, "we cannot afford to pick a point on the spectrum of conflict and say 'that's what we're going to be best at,' "

"We have to be capable of providing options to our leaders to deal with problems across the entire spectrum."

-The U.S. military...will look at how to integrate new capabilities into training, such as cyber expertise and special forces, the number of which have quadrupled over the last decade or so`.

"We have to restore readiness for all potential forms of warfare," Army Gen. Martin Dempsey told a crowd of more than 400 U.S. military members and civilians at a town hall meeting Monday in Ramstein's officers' club.

In the last 10 to 15 years, Dempsey said, there's been **"a pretty prominent shift of strategic risk towards the Pacific,"** as defined by changing demographics and the **region's rising economic and military power [i.e. China].**

That doesn't mean the U.S. military is "going to pick everybody out of Europe and put them in Japan" or South Korea, he said, but "you will see some shifts."

Dempsey didn't say what those shifts might be, but stressed that "as we shift, we're going to have to think through, how do we maintain the foundation of our traditional strategic relationships," with the country's current partners and allies.

As a global power, "we cannot afford to pick a point on the spectrum of conflict and say 'that's what we're going to be best at,' " he said. "We have to be capable of providing options to our leaders to deal with problems across the entire spectrum."

One area future training may focus on is the ability of the U.S. military to operate in areas without fixed bases, unlike the so-called "forward operating bases" in Iraq and Afghanistan, complete with working fiber optics and satellite dishes, for example.

"We've got to rekindle our skills to be mobile, to maneuver and to have the ability ... to establish architectures that don't always exist," Dempsey said.

The U.S. military also will look at **how to integrate new capabilities into training, such as cyber expertise and special forces**, the number of which have quadrupled over the last decade or so, according to Dempsey. (See Jennifer H. Svan, Dempsey: Future to focus on training 'for all potential forms of warfare', *Stars and Stripes*, December 19, 2011, emphasis added)

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