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TERRORISM & SUPER POWERS PLAY GROUND

HEADING TOWARDS WORLD WAR-III-?

This article was written in April 2017, it never lost its relevance.

The US and Israel are spreading terrorism in the Middle East and exporting it, to present it as an excuse to continue the wars all over the world.



ISIS leadership was entertained by John McCain who denied it saying it was printed on an al-Qaeda web site. The reporter quoted 'Guardian UK' and that shut the senator quite up. Similarly Obama was embarrassed on TV interviews about supply of dollars and latest weapons to ISIS. So is the case with Taliban, crafted, created and financed by Washington and used as per requirement.

If ISIS is that rabid as they say, how come they are killing only Syrians? It killed those innocent Coptic in Egypt ignoring the next door blood-hound-Israelis who are causing the mayhem against the Palestinians and Syrians?

Syrian Forces have been pushing and chasing the Islamic State, as well as into areas controlled by forces aligned with the U.S. backed rebels calling themselves Syrian Democratic Forces. The alliance is largely dominated by the Syrian Kurdish People's Protection Units, or the YPG, but also includes some Arabs. Both Turkey and Syrian rebels say the YPG has been targeting their forces. U.S. Special Operations forces are deployed with Syrian Kurds, who are trying to carve out an **autonomous Kurdish zone** in northern Syria, while U.S. planes bomb on behalf of Turkey, which has sworn to prevent any such entity and wants to repopulate the region with Sunni Syrian refugees. Syria is in the worst clutter world ever has witnessed. **Super Powers proxy war can anytime be converted into a major war.**



On the other side; mounting military tensions in the South China Sea, another, more ominous situation is brewing in the East China Sea that could be the trigger point for a major war between the superpowers.

At the heart of tensions are eight uninhabited islands controlled by Japan that are close to important shipping lanes, rich fishing grounds and potential oil and gas reserves. China contests Japan's claims and is escalating its military activity. In response, Japan has been doubling its F-15 jet intercepts.

The situation increases the risk of an accidental confrontation and could draw other countries, like the United States and Russia , into a conflict.



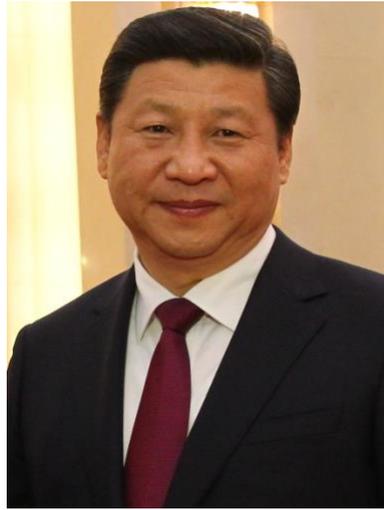
Airborne intercepts are on the rise over the East China Sea, with Japan now averaging roughly two intercepts of Chinese aircraft per day since April of last year, nearly twice as many as in the 12 months prior. JASDF has doubled the number of fighter aircraft at its Naha Air Base, adding a second squadron of F-15Js, the Japanese version of the U.S.-made F-15 fighter jet.

The increased Chinese and Japanese aerial intercepts, heightens the risk of an accident or misunderstanding between the two militaries, a situation that could rapidly escalate, given the already heightened military tensions in the region. Such an incident, intentional or not, could quickly spiral, potentially drawing U.S. forces in the region into the fray.

Observing Chinese surface ships into waters claimed by Japan are increasing alongside airborne incursions by Chinese and Japanese fighter jets, that makes the situation possibly very dangerous, when fighters and fighters come close.

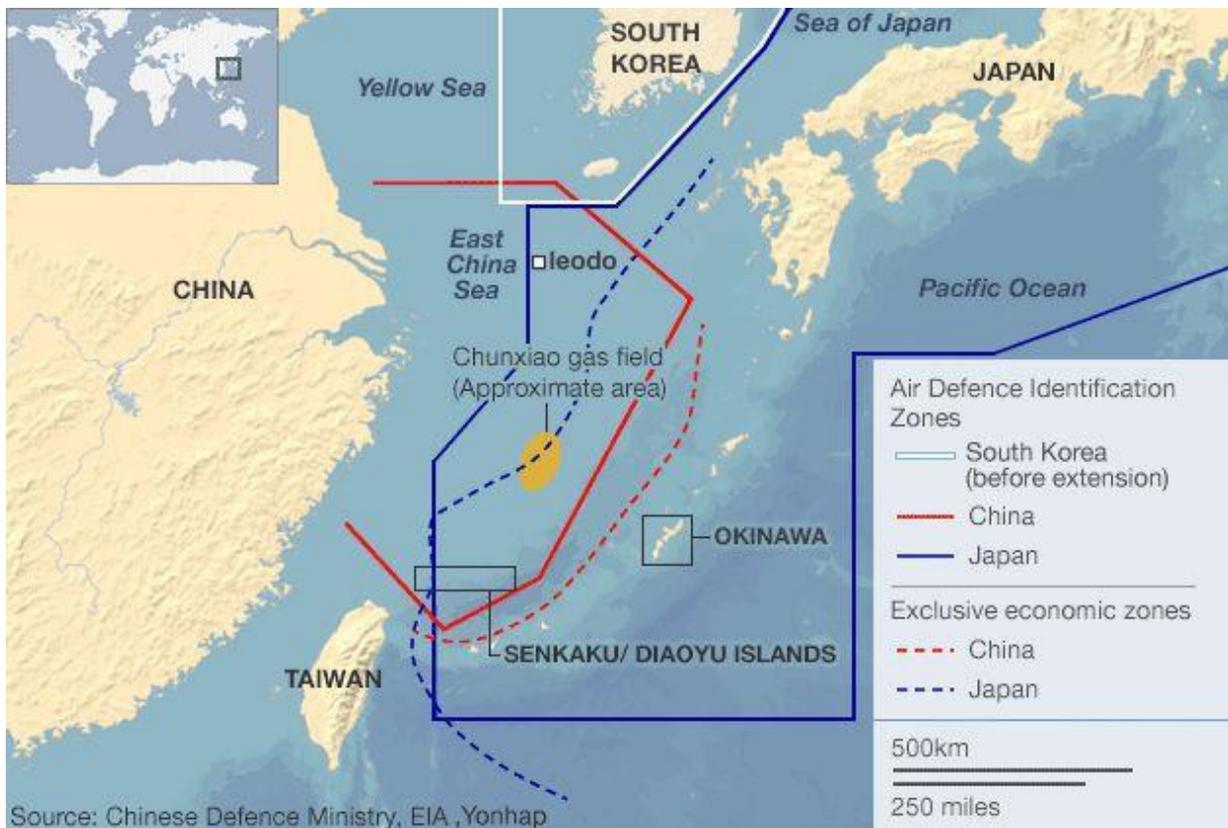
During last year, Japanese fighter jets scrambled to intercept Chinese aircraft 644 times (Japan's fiscal year runs April 1 to March 31 of the following year). JASDF forces haven't intercepted this many aircraft since the busiest days of the Cold War, when aircraft from the Soviet Union were active in the region.

Today tensions in the region are heightened by new catalysts, primarily overlapping territorial claims in the East and South China seas, the lingering threat of military action on the Korean Peninsula, and an increasingly capable Chinese military that seeks to secure its near-abroad rivals through a mix of air and sea power. Neighboring U.S. allies, like South Korea, Taiwan and Japan, are forced to look on nervously as China continues to test and improve its capabilities in the western Pacific Ocean and in the seas abutting China to its south and east.



Chinese President Mr. Xi Jinping Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Shinzo Abe

Another political hot button is Okinawa, home to several major U.S. military installations as well as a meaningful contingent of Japan's Self Defense Forces, one particular sticking point serves as a regular reminder to Tokyo of just how tense Japan/China military relations have become.

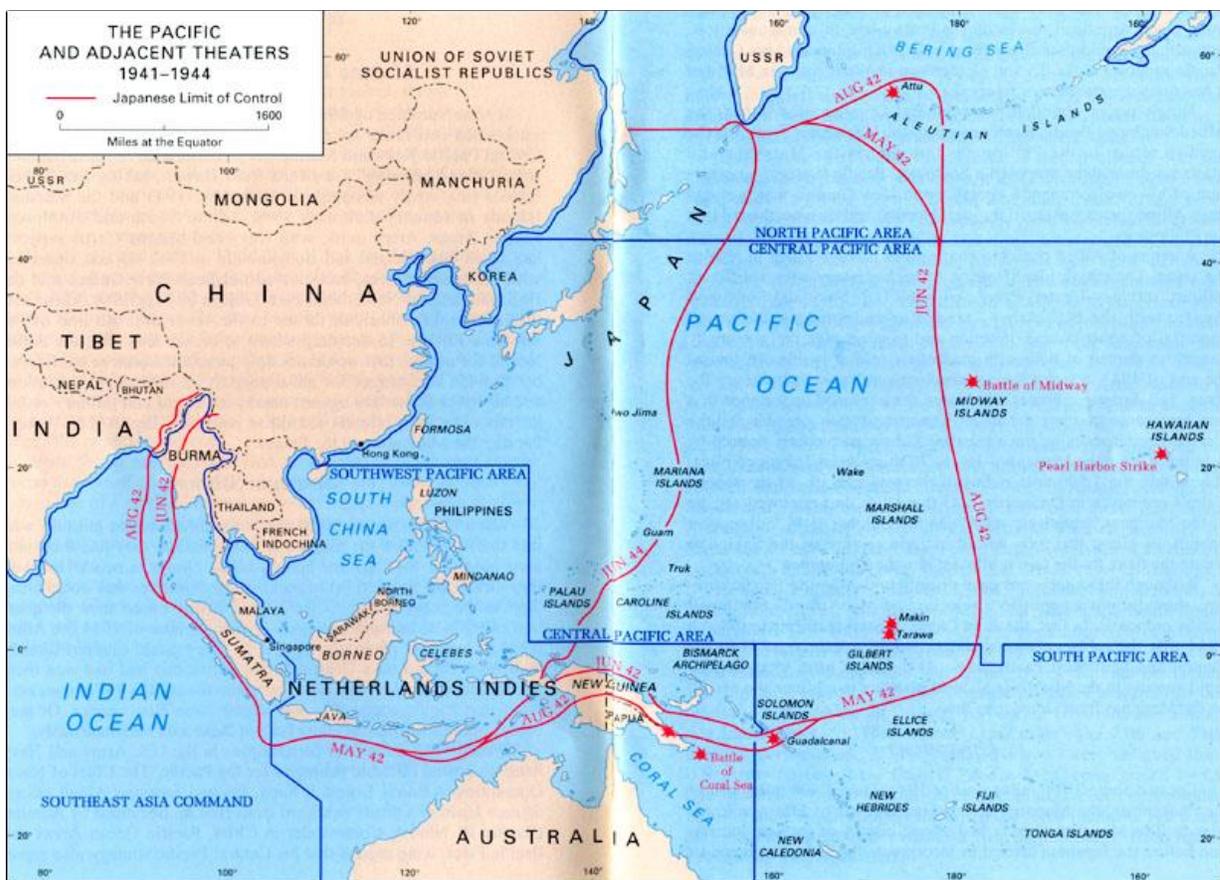


The Senkaku Islands (known as the Diaoyu Islands to China), located some 225 nautical miles west of the main island of Okinawa and just 90 miles north of the Japanese island of Ishigaki, are claimed by both countries, creating an ambiguous security situation as both nations militaries attempt to administer the uninhabited land masses and their surrounding territorial waters and airspace. Key to the dispute are both the rich fishing waters around the Senkaku and reports of potential oil and gas reserves in the seabed of the surrounding

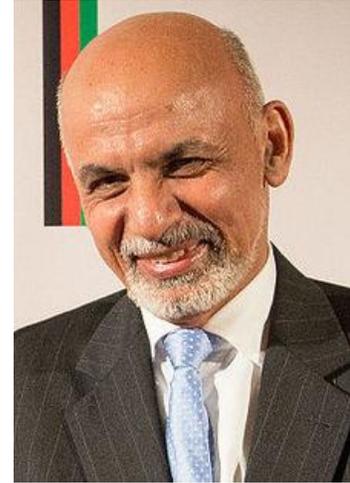
East China Sea. Sovereignty over the islands for either China or Japan (or Taiwan, which also claims the islands) would bolster any future claims to those energy reserves.

The Senkaku have become a political hot button for both nations, stirring nationalism on both sides while driving a cautious approach by a Japanese government eager to avoid open confrontation with China. Japan claims it has taken a soft approach, urging Japanese fishermen to steer clear of the islands even as Chinese ships continue to ply the waters around the Senkakus.

China has openly said it aims to secure access to the Western Pacific beyond what's known as the "first island chain" the string of islands stretching from the Japanese archipelago to Taiwan to the Philippines and across the southern fringe of the South China Sea, all the way to the Malay Peninsula. Ultimately, China aims to extend its military reach into the South China Sea and Western Pacific in such a way that it can effectively control who can and cannot enter those regions.



It's a troubling addendum, United States Marine activities make it more provocative when they have exercises in the territorial disputed area. Chinese military activity in the East China Sea often take a backseat to avoid any confrontation, the issues underpinning Chinese military activities along its eastern coastline are in some sense more capricious. China considers democratic Taiwan a breakaway province and has vowed to bring it back under mainland Chinese rule. Doing so isn't just a matter of geopolitical strategy or economic necessity, but a matter of nationalistic pride for many Chinese citizens and the ruling communist party.



There is a relationship between Iran and Russia in Afghanistan, Iran shares a long, porous border with Afghanistan. While Russia and Iran appear to be unlikely allies with a hard-line Sunni group such as the Taliban, the two countries have for years played the different sides of the conflict. Both supported the U.S.-backed ouster of the Taliban in 2001, and Iran was the chief benefactor of the anti-Taliban Northern Alliance. But Iran and Russia eventually soured on the U.S. presence, which they both gradually saw as a threat.

Iran is worried that with American troops in Afghanistan, the two militaries can confront each other as Iran also wants to revive its power in the region, by having influence over Afghanistan. Russia, which also sees Afghanistan as part of its sphere of influence in Central Asia, has suggested that the Taliban are an effective bulwark the rise of the Islamic State. Still, Iran and Russia have both denied providing the Taliban with weapons or cash.

But U.S. and Afghan officials say that the relationship between Russia, Iran and the Taliban goes beyond just diplomacy, and that conflict with the United States elsewhere could prompt Iran and Russia to raise the stakes here.

Assertion speaks to the extent to which the debate over Russian and Iranian influence has dominated Afghanistan in recent weeks.

While President Trump has taken a harsh stance on Iran, he has said little about what he envisions for the U.S. role in Afghanistan. Just this week, U.S.-Russian relations plummeted in the wake of U.S. strikes on a Syrian army base. The administration says it was used in an April 4 chemical weapons attack.

The state of U.S., Russian and Iranian relations will determine Afghanistan's stability. If there are bad relations between Iran, the United States, and Russia, it will be very dangerous for the region and can deter the situation.

Coming over to North Korea; President Trump said he is taking action after North Korea's President Kim Jong-un threatened to nuke U.S. war ships. Trump's threats to North Korea can't stop their constant research and development of nuclear weapons. They are not afraid of Washington, they are not afraid of any sanctions, they are not afraid of death. Washington, especially Trump should understand their determination and be afraid of them.



“We are sending an armada, very powerful. We have submarines, very powerful, far more powerful than the aircraft carrier,” Trump bursted before media “We have the best military people on Earth. And I will say this: he is doing the wrong thing.”

Meanwhile, President Trump spoke with President Xi Jinping of China over North Korea concerns. During a meeting last week at the White House, Trump also discussed cruise missile strikes against Syrian President Bashar al-Assad’s government in response to a chemical attack against their own people.

“We have two very different countries, two very different peoples. But I think he understood the message and I understood what he was saying to me,” Trump later on said to the media.

North Korean state media warned the United States of a "super-mighty preemptive strike" after U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson said the United States was looking at ways to bring pressure to bear on North Korea over its nuclear program.

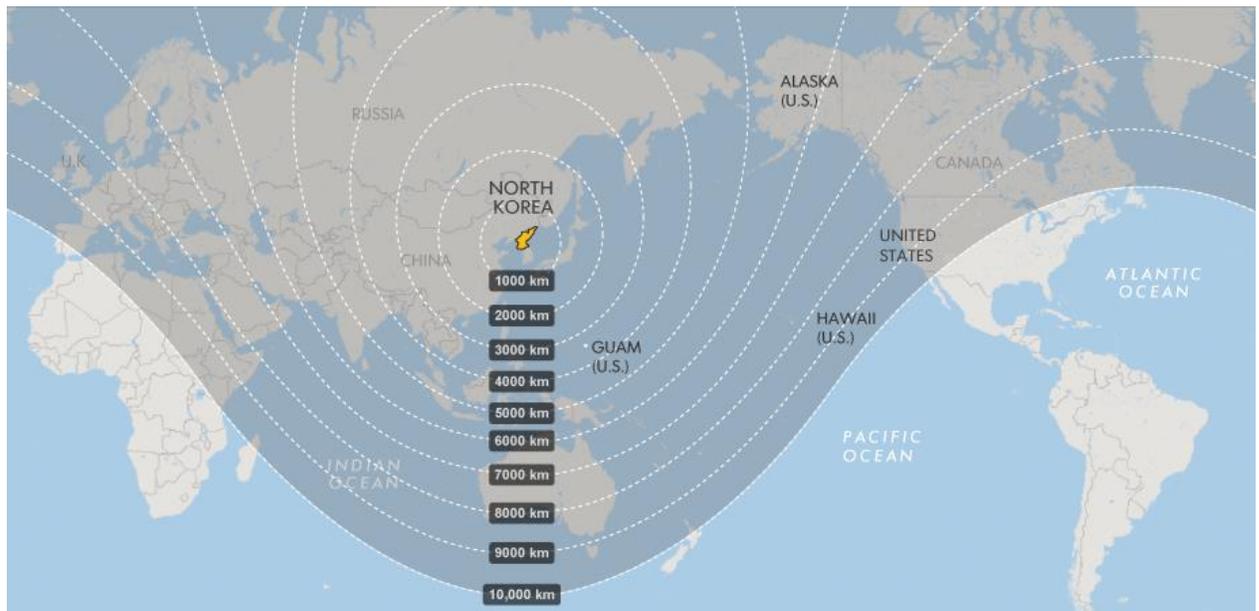
U.S. President Donald Trump has taken a hard line with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, who has rebuffed admonitions from sole major ally China and proceeded with nuclear and missile programs in defiance of U.N. Security Council sanctions.

North Korea regularly threatens to destroy Japan, South Korea and the United States and has shown no let-up in its belligerence after a failed missile test on Sunday and a huge display of missiles at a parade in Pyongyang.



The United Nations Security Council condemned North Korea's latest missile test and demanded Pyongyang not conduct any more nuclear tests, in a statement that had been delayed as the United States and Russia sparred over language. The 15-member Security Council traditionally condemns all such launches by Pyongyang.

South Korea's acting president, Hwang Kyo-ahn, at a meeting with top officials repeatedly called for the military and security ministries to maintain vigilance.



The defense ministry said U.S. and South Korean air forces were conducting an annual training exercise, code named Max Thunder, until April 28. North Korea routinely labels such exercises preparations for invasion.

The North has said it has developed a missile that can strike the mainland United States, but officials and experts believe it is some time away from mastering the necessary technology, including miniaturizing a nuclear warhead. William Perry, who served as U.S. defense secretary from 1994 to 1997 and negotiated with North Korea, said he did not believe Pyongyang was planning a surprise attack, despite the fiery rhetoric.

But warning is there as they are doing a lot of bluster and a lot of threats, and they might misplay that hand and blunder into a war.

South Korea has reaffirmed their plans to go ahead with the THAAD, but the decision will be up to the next South Korean president. China says the system's powerful radar is a threat to its security. There had been confusion over the whereabouts of a U.S. aircraft carrier group after Trump said last week he had sent an "**armada**" as a warning to North Korea, even as the ships were still far from Korean waters.

The U.S. military's Pacific Command explained that the USS Carl Vinson strike group first had to complete a shorter-than-planned period of training with Australia. It was now heading for the Western Pacific as ordered.



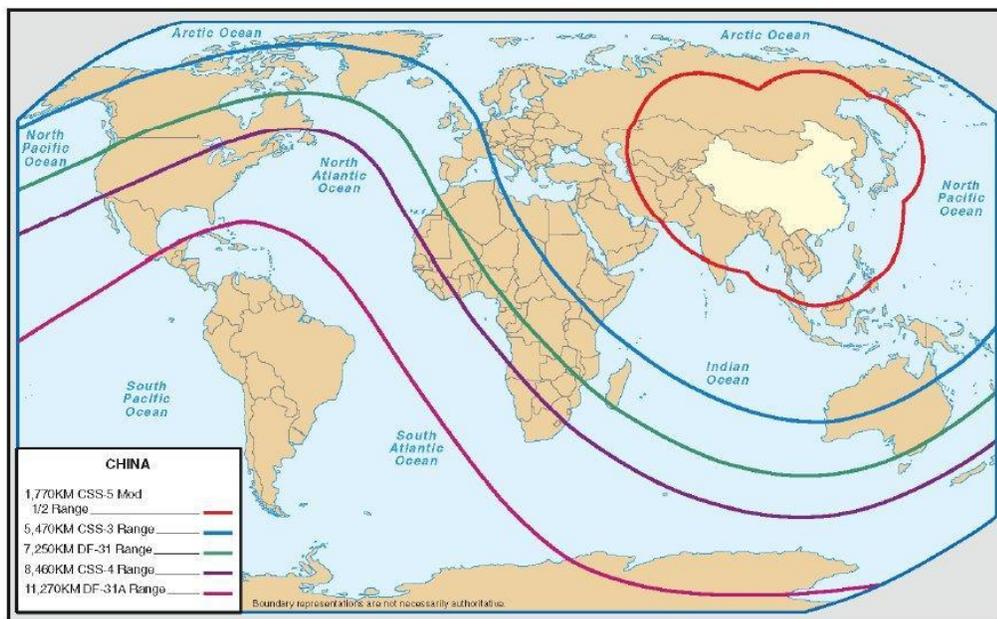
East China Sea, South China Sea, Afghanistan, Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Libya and Europe, Washington is involved every where. It's their lust of power to control the world or it's their extra ordinary economic conditions or it's their technique to test their war heads, can't be determined. Their strategy is a big threat to the world peace, which they have already ruined.

BUT, now, with California's stand for independence and Trump's policies are making America feeble and seems heading towards disintegration. A country who had taken many countries into disintegration, today itself is facing the same.



To divert the attention of their people, Washington can put the whole world in war, the “World War-III” which will have the highly destructive effect all around the world.

Instead of warning North Korea for their nuke desire, Washington itself should stop any further research, development and production of war-heads of any sort. Presently, disturbance, civil war or terrorism, any where in the world, weaponry is supplied by the Washington, directly or indirectly. Who will check him?



Medium and Intercontinental Range Ballistic Missiles.

Note: China currently is capable of targeting its nuclear forces throughout the region and most of the world, including the continental United States. Newer systems, such as the DF-31, DF-31A, and JL-2, will give China a more survivable nuclear force.

BUT, Washington is warned, in case of “World War-III”, this time, America will also be a play ground.

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