

CURRENT SECURITY IN MIDDLE EAST

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Middle East is one of the hottest regions on the planet. Despite the measures taken and all risks assumed by the intervention of a coalition led by the United States against the Taliban in Afghanistan and the dictatorship of Saddam Hussein led Iraq, the Middle East is far from reassuring perspective and still very close to the resurgence of a devastating conflict dimensions.

The hasty execution of Saddam Hussein by hanging did not solve any problem, and instead created new problems, both by offending the spirit of international and humanitarian community of the European continent, which is categorically against the death penalty and the Arab world, already divided and humiliated. However, hope has not disappeared yet in this troubled part of the world. There is still a chance that things will settle down, values accepted and respected and the human being protected.

Keywords: *Middle East; international organizations; sizes; technology; information.*

Our world is interdependent. In this dimension of interdependence, it progressed immensely, high technology and information technology enabled implementation of very special performance, significantly closer to the much – dreamt free movement of information society, a strong society, integral type, the company knowledge, which man is indeed a supreme being.

Unfortunately, this perspective does not automatically solve the world's problems, neither peace nor tranquility dreamt hoped not ipso facto eliminate poverty, injustice, gaps, In this world of tech component, about 45 million people die every year of hunger and malnutrition, while several million were forced to leave their homes to seek refuge and suffer from wars, conflicts and disasters of all kinds.

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One of the hottest areas of the world is the Middle East. This area, which is home to a great civilization and culture, is one of the most troubled on the planet. Currently, almost the entire Middle East is a hotbed of crises and conflicts, that is, a space in which crises and conflicts are racing. There is, from the beginning a serious and disturbing question: Is the Middle East to be blamed for this situation? The answer is very complex and very complicated. It's hard to say that the blame for this situation lies with the countries actually suffering from this conflict. It's hard and it would be unfair and untrue. In our opinion, not unexpected victims are guilty of conduct, of a conflict with such complex cases, some coming from hundreds of years, and with so many implications.

Conflict in this area, we believe, has several important characteristics which make it completely and utterly special. First, we must say that tensions and conflicts here have at least two complementary dimensions: internal and external.

The *Internal dimension* highlights many unresolved problems, such as those in the Middle East, generating the always open and prolonged conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, involving active Hezbollah militia, tensions in areas Kurdish, Shiite and Sunni conflicts of spring, uncertainty, state of war and therefore the belligerence of some of the countries and peoples here, the issue of water resources issue, region specific lifestyle, but fully understandable from the world and many other existential problems present here for centuries.

The *External dimension* consists mainly of interest that countries have different power centers in the world not only for energy resources in the region, but also for dominating or stabilizing the area. This interest manifested for centuries and manifested today, differently expressed in different, often contradictory ways, sometimes pressure, sometimes by stratagems, which generate extremely complex effects of hostility, enmity and intolerance, a rational attitude, wise and very constructive. There are also cases of forced alignment, rushed to one side or the other, without a prior patient and consistency.

These two dimensions are interrelated. After all, the world is interdependent, and this characteristic is expressed both in the harmony of the world and in its conflicts.

Internal measurements do not entirely emerge from inside the area and external vulnerabilities are not built solely on internal elements of this world, but there are dangers, reactions, directly or indirectly, the world of the Middle East conflict or extremely tensioned, can generate them. An intense and prolonged conflict in the Middle East can always generate a much larger conflict, including other regions, which can be easily got rid of control and turned into a disaster.

Realities and meanings

Arabs and Muslims are a quarter of the world population. The potential of this population is huge and they have a great depth values. The Arab world has made outstanding contributions to the development of mathematics, to medicine, astronomy and many other fields. At the same time, it has kept and keeps unaltered values, traditions, customs, beliefs and respect. Like other great civilizations – Sinic, Hindu, Asian, European, African and so on for thousands of years – and civilization Arab (or Islamic, as called Huntington), is one of the great pillars of universal civilization. The values of the Arab world, beautiful and respectable in essence, spirit and its realities, give strength, moral resources, dignity and consistency.

Values do not contradict Islamic world with the values of other civilizations, but rather harmonizes perfectly with them. For example, the Old Testament, New Testament and Koran are writings that underlie the world of faith, which calls for harmony, respect, kindness and trust. All achievements in the Arab world belong, as values of the world, are part of the universal heritage. It's about values in the scientific world of architecture, construction, faith, cultural and moral values and even political values and economic, material. World unity is achieved by its values diversity, not conflictualitatea opposition and its interests. But if values harmonize both ab initio and after the event, and interests can be harmonized, both ante factum and after the event, by an effort of will and as a fact of consciousness, in order to put under control conflictualitatea and exploit the huge potential for collaboration and partnership.

Everything was done valuable in the Arab world is based on grace, effort, work, wisdom and faith. And this should be known, understood, admired especially respected. Therefore, what is happening today in this space of the great civilizations of the past, the Silk Road, the values that are part of the universal heritage seems incomprehensible. In our opinion, these places are not people but guilty of what is happening here today, but complicated transformations destabilizing effects of the Second World War and the Cold War mode (sometimes very hastily) that were analyzed, understood and solved the great problems of the political, economic, strategic and cultural right, traces of empires, wars, many disasters world and the way in which it was written, transmitted, and understood its history.

The Middle East is far from being stable and very far from being prosperous and the future – at least immediate future – does not, in our opinion, essential changes in this configuration troubled, tensioned of quasichaotic crises.

Features

Among the most important characteristics of this area could be located and the following:

1. Near and Middle East problem sizes are very complex, unfair and dangerous. Some are lost in the mists of history, others are effects of recent confrontations, but most are related to the dynamics sophisticated, complex and very complex current and future interests of all players large and small that are involved, in one form or another in this problematic area.

The complexity of these problems is their great diversity, multiple cases they generate and regenerate them located on very different levels – from the border to the interest of oil from the legitimate readjustment of the political, economic and social under the conditions of the new stage which mankind through at the battle of power and influence - the way in which powerful countries of the world, G 8 and, in particular, European Union, United States, Russia, Japan and China, the UN and Arab League relate to very complex dynamics of this region, the conflictualitatea here at roots and its effects.

Middle East injustice issues that relate to the disastrous effects of confrontations of interests, the realities of complex cases and even some ghosts of history are incurred primarily and most directly, the people here, the cities for thousands of years, the values of a heritage to whom respect must be included.

The danger lies in the possibility of extending the area of Conflictuality entire Middle East, and beyond, Central Asia, Africa also torn by specific conflicts and even in some parts of the European continent. The world is becoming increasingly interdependent. Philosophy and physiognomy network make it an extremely powerful entity, but extremely vulnerable vibrating every change.

2. Near and Middle East face all kinds of dangers and threats that currently exist in the world, from those related to weapons of mass destruction and the means CBRN terrorist continuing with the until the conflict generated by political extremism and great religious and economic differences.

There is already a fait accompli: India, Pakistan and Israel have nuclear weapons, and Iran has a nuclear program that creates a big problem. When it is considered that nuclear weapons were more or less under control, and people understood the enormous threat posed by WMD proliferation and the U.S., China, Russia, Britain and France have reached a certain management of this area North Korea and Iran - countries that President Bush included them in the so-called "axis of evil" – is developing a nuclear program which is considered to be dangerous. This is indeed a problem, even if Iran assured the international community that its nuclear program, namely poverty uranium only for peaceful aims, i.e. getting electricity.

But Iran has vast energy resources – oil and gas – which would allow rapid development and more beneficial energy without necessarily need to develop and put into practice a program to obtain nuclear power. However, in

September 2007, will enter the first Iranian nuclear power plant, one of the Buchehr, built with Russia, following a one billion dollar contract signed in 1995.

That one of the richest countries in the world oil calls for nuclear technology to get electricity seems a paradox. But today the world is full of paradoxes that have to accept and deal with. The nuclear program but greatly complicates things. There are, of course, the view that all countries in the world have the right to a nuclear program to obtain energy, if they so desire, while, according to other points of view, such programs create a sound to obtain nuclear weapons.

Under these conditions, assuming that Iran's nuclear program would envisaging nuclear weapons, who would feel threatened, if we take into account that Iran has never attacked anyone? Such questions there are, indeed. But they do not justify any nuclear weapons, in an age in which mankind should move immediately to nuclear disarmament. But even this may not be possible. Nobody gives up weapons they have. Of course, any additional nuclear weapon is an additional risk, especially in this area extremely sensitive to geopolitical and geostrategic changes, such as the Middle East. But solving such problems is neither simple nor handy. Will the Arab world and the international community should not be ignored, however. Because, after all, a viable solution can be found only to dialogue in and with the world.

3. Intervention by US-led coalition forces in Iraq to remove Saddam Hussein's dictatorial regime has created some preconditions for normalizing the situation in this country, but things are more complicated. High-tech war – War on Network – ended, but peace is delayed, whereas in Iraq has triggered a different war, a guerrilla war, a war of attrition (wear) that generates other problems (and they very serious), such as: bow conflictualitatea of Shia-Sunni, Jihad outbreak, public insecurity, destruction of the national economy, increasing social anomie, etc.

In our opinion, although tensions and conflictual network effects of an acute, specific to the chaos in Iraq will continue – and, unfortunately, perhaps will continue for a long time – there are some prerequisites to normalize the situation there, the most important think that might be found in:

- desire and will of the people of Iraq to cease hostilities and normalization of the situation;
- Arabian interests in reducing Conflictuality, prevent its expansion and normalization of the situation in the area;
- the interests of the United States and the European Union to reduce Conflictuality in the Middle East and normal access to exceptional and cheap energy resources found in the area;
- the interests of the international community and Arabian values be respected to ensure stability in the area;

- the interests of the Arabian League countries to address serious problems that generate conflicts and achieve a normal system of relations between countries in the region and between them and the world;
- the need to protect the value systems of Arab civilization unique and totally unique, empowering and consistency universal civilization;
- the interests of each country in the region or from outside to participate in preventing war and creating conditions for its development.

4. There are many points of view according to which almost all conflicts in the Middle East lies in the Palestinian issue. A careful analysis of serious events in the Middle East - the foundation problem de jure and de facto of Palestinian state, the implementation of the Roadmap, attacks of all kinds against the people of Israel, the recent Israeli military attacks against the Hezbollah militia in southern Lebanon , with painful consequences for this very beautiful country, Lebanon etc. – one concludes that the events in this space, even if most dynamic and most inflammatory in the geopolitical area are part of a more complex set of circumstances, the roots, causes, effects and planetary interests some come for hundreds of years, others very recent.

There is also some progress: a sustainable state of peace between Israel and Jordan, negotiating better toughening border between Egypt and the Palestinian side against the Smuggling of weapons through tunnels on the "Philadelphia" as Israel welcomes positive developments in the democratization of society in Lebanon etc.

In addition to the Palestinian problem and the hostile attitude of part of the Arabian world against Israel - some, including the leadership of Iran, Israel not only gives the word "Hebrew state" - there are many other problems that generate conflicts: water problem, problems caused by the actions of organizations of the Kurdish population, particularly in Iraq and Turkey, the issue of religious fundamentalism, economic disparities, in addition to those of the world: global warming, growing disparities between the rich and higher poor people, between North and South, which may turn into strategic faults, the unprecedented terrorism which, in our opinion, is becoming more and more danger with ADM, the most complex and surprising threat to world peace and security etc..

All this requires a political concept very flexible, very well prepared, based on detailed knowledge of the situation and its causes and, hence, the negotiations, partnership and highly political realism This concept must be put into practice by a multinational strategy primarily in the Arab world as an entity in diversity, and in consonance with NATO, the EU, the Group's main industrialized countries (G8) and other international organizations and bodies under the aegis of the UN. Must take into account that each country in the

region and understands the other, usually differently and rarely unified strategic situation, the realities and the events and, as such, can hardly be found common attitudes and ways acceptable to all of settling disputes and conflicts. But these paths necessarily found, as the alternative would be extremely dangerous and therefore unacceptable.

In our opinion, many concrete solutions to these problems depend not only on how to conjugate attitude of the President of Palestine National Authority (PNA), Abbas (Abu Mazen) in the Hamas, the Hezbollah leadership of Lebanon to that of Israel to implement the roadmap, with developments in Iraq, Afghanistan and Iran, but also how countries in the region realities and will harmonize with the attitude of European Union, the United States, the G 8 and Arab League to general and specific issue of the Middle East and in context of the Middle East. Solutions to these problems, although it will carry impression regional, have, however, scale and global connotation, the whole world.

In conclusion, we believe and hope that the Middle East will not occur, at least in the medium term, a major conflict, but a major revival of reconciliation and convenient and lasting settlement of these conflicts that lasts too long. But as the Middle East is one of the areas with the highest degree of instability and the low probability that the events referred to achieve, anything is possible. We hope, however, that the brunt of the past and the dialogue will prevail Conflictuality bloody. Large countries in the region, including Egypt, plays an undeniably and undoubtedly a significant role and a voice in solving this conflictual weight, irregular, asymmetric and, under certain conditions, could become very dangerous.

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