THE NEED FOR THE WORLD'S PEACE FOR THE SECURITY OF LIFE HOW COULD IT BE ACHIEVED

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Abstract

The article *"The need for global peace for the security of life, how could it be achieved"* contains the author's meditations on Russia's aggressiveness issues as a destabilizing and a source of international insecurity. The global terrorism,the Islamicone first of all, as a global issue is also the focus of the author's attention. The current negative consequences and those foreseeable in the future, which may be fatal to the international peace and security, are also in the view of the author. The strategic uncertainties, concerning the future of the European Union after the Brexit, and that of the future of transatlantic relations as a consequence of the not exactly right actions and outcries of the USA President Donald Trump, are highlighted as well.

Keywords: *world peace, security of life, global terrorism, Russian aggression, mass migration, strategic uncertainty, nonviolent war, fear.*

1. PRELIMINARIES

The state of international security nowadays is precarious and it is not known precisely whether it is not even catastrophic. Who and how led humanity to these? We could highlight, *first of all*, the aggressiveness of the Russian Federation, headed by Vladimir Putin. After the undeclared war unleashed by Russia in Transnistria, followed by the more obvious one in Georgia, and then the one in Ukraine, the occupation of the Crimea, its annexation and militarization, the arming and supporting by all meansthe separatists in Donbass, with the introduction of the armed forces in Syria and with aggressive threats to NATO and its members, the Russian Federation has become a global problem of humanity that threatens the entire life of the Earth. The humanity is practically today with Russia in the state of hybrid, cyber, asymmetric, informational war, etc. It interferes in the internal affairs, in the EU, the USA, and many other states electoral companies, in order to divide, unbalance and support the most retrograde and aggressive political and social groups in most countries not only European but also Latin American, African, etc.

The world terrorism, primarily the Islamic one, also directly contributes to the catastrophic diminishing of human security around the world. *This is in the second one*. *Thirdly*, the mass emigration of the population from poor countries plundered by wars and terror to richer and more democratic countries has become a direct threat to peace, security, democracy and the sustainable economic development of humanity, of the Western world, first of all.

Fourthly, we could highlight the strategic uncertainty about the future of the EU after the Brexit, the election of Donald Trump as President of the United States and, as a result, the changes in the NATO policy that could cause some uncertainty about the future of transatlantic relations (BEKIAROVA, 2017). All of these ones mentioned above will be detailed and appreciated, in terms of world peace and security, in the following exposition.

The current problems of humanity in maintaining and increasing the degree of security of international peace and security, the prevention and exclusion from human practice of wars that threaten the entire terrestrial life; the scientific literature devoted to these issues served as material for the analysis, assessment, conclusions and proposals formulated and substantiated by the author regarding the establishment of regional and world peace and security.

The methods used by the author include the dialectics, extrapolation, comparison, ascension from abstract to concrete, unity of history and logic.

2. RUSSIAN AGGRESSION - A NEW GLOBAL ISSUE

A global problem is that problem that concerns all mankind and can be solved with the efforts of the entire humanity. This problem, as a rule, threatens humanity, its existence. Such issues are those of the world war, the demographic one, food supply, ecological problem, climate change, global terrorism, etc. There are global issues that do not threaten humanity. Being solved, they would lift humanity, the human civilization to another level or stage of qualitatively new development. Such problems are those of the world's ocean, the cosmos, the liquidation of war and violence as a means of solving conflicts, inter-state and inter-ethnic controversies. Solving these problems or at least some of them would lead to unprecedented progress of humanity.

Unsolved, at least one of the global problems threatening humanity, could lead to the disappearance of the human species and maybe even the entire earthly life.

The new global issue of the current aggression of the Russian Federation is one that threatens the whole of humanity and can only be solved with the effort of all mankind. This problem, not being solved in time, can lead to a new global conflagration which, with today's modern weaponry, can destroy not only the human race but also the whole life on Earth. At the current stage, Russia seriously threatens,not only the regional peace, stability and security, but also the international ones. The annexation of the Crimea, the support of the anti-popular regime in Syria, the rebels in the East of Ukraine, the building of new military bases in foreign territories, the reintroduction of maritime forces and aviation in the Mediterranean Sea and the world's oceans, a turns Russia into a fearsome force for everyone, as it is one of the first nuclear forces on the globe. Especially since it openly declares it can use this weapon when it wants to. "On February 5th, 2010, states Iuliana-Simona Țuțuiau, President Dmitri Medvedev approved the new Russian military doctrine, on the basis of which the preventive strikes on states considered to be threatening with nuclear or conventional weapons Russia's security are authorized" (ȚUȚUIANU, 2011).

More recently, in 2018, Vladimir Putin states that he does not see the future of humanity without the participation of Russia. He, in other words, does not allow the Russian Federation to be excluded from the decision-making and power circles of the world. Today's Russia, with Putin at the forefront, is ready to destroy the whole of humanity and life on Earth for the sake of ambitions, in other words, that may be the result of a possible global conflagration.

The Russian aggressiveness is also manifested in its activity in the areas of "frozen" conflicts, which often serve it for other purposes too, other than those of solving or settling them.

According to the Bulgarian researcher Natalia Bekiarova, between the 2nd and the5th of April, 2016, the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on Nagorno-Karabakh was "thawed". The decisive intervention of Moscow led to a new "freeze". To this conflict, we should add the conflict in Transnistria, a separatist entity in the Republic of Moldova, the conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, the separatist entities in Georgia. Each of them has its own specificity, but what unites them is the role of Russia. Depending on its interests, Russia has a specific policy for each of these conflicts. For example, Moscow actively supports the citizens of the separatist regions of Transnistria, Abkhazia and South Ossetia, giving them Russian citizenship and Russian passports from the '90s, and supports the separatist regimes with weapons, material and financial resources (BEKIAROVA, 2017).

After the conflict between Georgia and Russia in August 2008, Moscow, according to the Bulgarian researcher, clearly declares its intention to restore the Russian Federation as one of the major centers of the multi-polar world.

Destabilizing independent post-Soviet states, she writes, Russia is trying to get them away from joining NATO. Thus, the regulation of frozen conflicts is an important tool for imposing the Russian geopolitical influence.

Russia establishes and maintains its military contingents in the separatist regions. On the territory of Moldova, in Transnistria, illegitimately Russia maintains its armed forces with a staff of 1200 soldiers. Moreover, there is a battalion of peacekeepers, which practically serve the interests of the separatists and do not want, as

Moldova proposes, to be replaced by the UN civilians from other states. Russia also refuses to withdraw its armed contingent, a remnant of the 14th Army, on the territory of Moldova. The Istanbul and the more recent the UN decrees force Russia to withdraw its troops, but it refuses, impudently defying the international public opinion.

Since 2010, Moscow has been building two military bases in Abkhazia and South Ossetia. A Russian naval base is built near the coastal town of Ochamchir, and the Russian ships are permanently near Abkhazia. On March 17th, 2015, Russia and South Ossetia sign an agreement on global co-operation. Russia and Abkhazia signed a strategic partnership agreement in November 2014, where both countries formed a common defense and security area and committed themselves to organize joint military forces. On the territory of Armenia, Russia establishes its 102nd Russian base in Gyumri (BEKIAROVA, 2017).

In response to Russia's aggressive policy, the US has increased its military presence along the borders with Russia, and the situation in the world is tense as during the Cold War. The impression appears to be that the "iron curtain" is being rebuilt, beginning with the Barent Sea and the Baltic one in the north and ending with the Black Sea in the south (BEKIAROVA, 2017). Billions, if not trillions, are thrown away, and it can "blow away", so to say, the whole life on Earth. All these seem to be not for today, or tomorrow, but in the long run. "I do not think, says N. Bekiarova, that it is possible for Russia to return to Ukraine peacefully the annexed Crimea. In my opinion, the militarization of Crimea and the intense military activity in the Black Sea area are a real threat to the long-term viability of the security in the region" (BEKIAROVA, 2017).

The interference in the national political processes, Stan Anton says, the manipulation of public protests against governments, the influence on the flow of goods and raw materials, the interdiction and actions to stop the access to resources, the electronic attacks on communications nodes and of cyber infrastructure of national and international financial institutions, the manipulation capital, of markets, of foreign exchange, contributes to increasing the

uncertainty and complexity of the operational environment in which governments and the armed forces will act in the future. In subsequent conflicts, the author continues, it will be more frequent to plan and execute operations using, as initial engagement or as part of the modeling phase (configuration) of the operation, cyber attacks instead of air strikes. The political influence and the gaining of public opinion through the use of undercover actions and manipulation of perceptions through the use of social media and mass media will greatly contribute to accentuating the rapid dynamics of complexity and uncertainty (ANTON, 2017).

All those mentioned by Dr. Stan Anton, Russia, and its armed forces, used and use them permanently in their actions on the world arena and in the conflicts initiated by it. How could this global problem, in other words Russia's aggression, be solved? I think the way of the blockades, which is being done today by the US and its supporters, is a successful but an incomplete one. The blockades also require the support from other world states, or at least of the strongest and most influential ones, such as China, India, Brazil, etc. But, as I have mentioned, the global issues reach the interests of all, or most of the world's states, and can be resolved or settled with the efforts of all states or the majority of them. Another way would be to support, in all ways and with all means, the opposition within Russia and, above all, the youth organizations, including the educated one, as they represent the future.

The second current threat to peace and security is terrorism, including, first of all, the Islamic one. The North Atlantic Alliance, which, according to Theodore Zecheru, seems to be the most effective force for the defense of global peace and security, faces a wide range of military and non-military, multidirectional and multifunctional security risks, the terrorist actions being surprising, extremely violent , often impossible to predict; assassinations, abductions, arson attacks, conventional ammunition attacks, or improvised explosive devices, suicide bombings, aircraft hijackings, cyber-terrorist attacks, attack and forceful engagement of strategic objectives, sabotage, etc. The use of asymmetric fighting methods, T.

Zecheru writes, is not limited to areas in the war, in recent years recent targets becoming military or public, even innocent people who are in a place or on the street, we would add.

Regardless of the reasons for these actions, hybrid threats, the author continues to say, should not only find echo through a defense strategy but also prevent and counterattack. The NATO needs to constantly adapt in order to respond promptly to the new challenges of terrorist expansion, which does not recognize or take into account state borders, national laws or the public interest (ZECHERU, 2015). On a smaller scale, T. Zecheru states, there are similarities between Hitler's strategy and the way of action of certain terrorist organizations, which are guided by the same principles, aiming not only to exterminate those who do not fit into the patterns of the new system whichthey want to create, but also invading and violating the borders to spread their ideology (ZECHERU, 2015).

Fighting terrorism on these issues is very difficult for the existing armed forces. It is necessary to stimulate by changing, or modifying the army or units within the army, capable of responding adequately and rapidly to new tactics, anticipating and preventing to use them by terrorists. The imperative necessity of transformation, says T. Zecheru, is based on the fact that the limits relax, and the terrorist tactics is diversifying. Terrorism keepstransforming. Various state and non-state actors transfer this phenomenon to a new category - that of hybrid threats. At the operational and tactical level, one can observe operation pattern: connections between terrorist organizations, insurgent groups and international organized crime are established; "homegrown" and "lone wolf" terrorists operate financed through complex mechanisms; there are psychological terrorist operations aimed at creating tensions between civilians and militaries; access to correction and development and consequently to advanced technologies has implications for unconventional operations with strategic impact.

Moreover, terrorist entities are directly involved in trafficking human beings and drugs, through highly organized networks from South America to North Africa, Europe and Central Asia, thus financing their armed attacks (ZECHERU, 2015).

As it can be seen from the above, the world terrorism can also be presented as a globally threatening issue for regional and international peace, security and stability. It is necessary to liquidate this current scourge of mankind until it can use the technologies, weaponry, advanced weapon systems, or else, in this case, the consequences for humanity and terrestrial nature can become unpredictable. "One of the key security challenges, says T. Zecheru is the control of the global spread of technology that can be used in the production of weapons, leading to freeing the advanced military capabilities for terrorist organizations and allowing opponents to acquire advanced weapons systems, both offensive (ballistic missiles, drones, etc.) as well as defensive (anti-rocket shields, etc.) (ZECHERU, 2015).

To combat and eradicate terrorism of all kinds, convergent efforts are required of all state and non-state institutions, human communities and all the citizens taken apart. "Given the globalized and hybrid nature of terrorism, the same author asserts, the unity in effort and the exhaustive approach become key conditions for all organizations fighting terrorism" (ZECHERU, 2015). The main organization of this kind, the organization that the most effectively and efficientlyfights not only with the terrorism but also with other challenges to regional and international peace, security and stabilityis, of course, the North Atlantic Alliance.

"The main issuesthe NATO faces, Robert-Mihai Poenaru says, in terms of improving capabilities, so that they can cope with the increasingly diverse threats, are those generated by time and resources. However, to achieve the proposed objectives, these capabilities will have to be achieved by 2020, so that, a well-trained, well-equipped, fast-deployable and interoperable the NATO Force able to respond to threats against the allies be developed" (POENARU, 2015). The Republic of Moldova is in partnership with the North Atlantic Alliance and should benefit fully from the opportunities offered. The most reasonable and the best for the Moldavian state would be not only the collaboration but also the presence among the member countries of this organization. This would lead to greater safety and security of the Republic of Moldova under the current precarious conditions of regional and

international security. The Moldavian public opinion must be modeled and directed, through education, precisely towards this objective.

The third current threat to the regional and global or international peace and security is represented by the mass migration of people from some countries to other ones. The international migration, says Alexandra Sarcinschi, is a complex phenomenon that, beyond the movement of the population from one country to another, involves a number of elements with a direct impact on national states and security.

The phenomenon of international migration, shefurtheraffirms, generates in Romania both demographic, social and economic challenges and opportunities. Romania has a threefold hypostasis. Mainly, it is a country of origin for migrants, but at the same time it is also a transit and a destination country (SARCINSCHI, 2015). In other words, some peoplemigratefrom Romania, others are transiting, and the third category of them comes to live and work here. This can be said not only about Romania, but practically about all the European states and, above all, the states of the EU. At the end of 2013, the UN recorded 232 million migrants at international level in its statistics, out of which about 59% fromthe developed regions and 41% fromthe developing regions. Moreover, in 2013, about two-thirds of the world's migrants are hosted by Europe (72 million migrants) and Asia (71 million migrants), and between 1990 and 2013 the European countries saw an annual increase of around 1 million migrants, out of which 43% are born in Europe, 22% in Asia, 18% in Africa, and 14% in Latin America and the Caribbean (SARCINSCHI, 2015).

On the issue of mass migration issues in the EU, I have written a few articles, among which, one more recent from 2018, of course including other issues (SÎRBU, 2018). Depending on different criteria, Alexandra Sarcinschi states, the literature identifies several types of migration, such as immigration and emigration; internal and external; temporary and final; legal and illegal; voluntary and forced; return migration and circular migration; "brain drain", labor migration, student migration, marriage migration, migration for family reunion,

migration caused by climate change, etc. (SARCINSCHI, 2015).

The author in discussion, in another article, identifies a series of so-called perspectives on the case of refugees in Europe and analyzes each of them in order to discover both their common and distinct features. This approach is complemented by a clarifying presentation of the terms used in this field and the theoretical framework regarding the social construction of reality (SARCINSCHI, 2017).

Migrant, refugee or asylum seeker? These are terms, says A. Sarcinschi, with which the media and various people and personalities juggled in the presentation and the analysis of a social phenomenon that came to the attention of all. It is about the wave of migrants / refugees / asylum seekers who have entered the EU countries since the end of 2014. Although the migration pressure at the Union borders has fallen from around 1,800,000 illegal crossings in 2015 to around 500,000 in 2016, the situation remains worrying (SARCINSCHI, 2017). Alexandra Sarcinschi identifies a few useful perspectives for a detailed analysis, a statistical, clear and "cold" data perspective; the humanitarian perspective, focusing on the interests of the population affected by persecution or war; the "conspiracy" perspective, which brings to the forefront the hidden interests of certain actors to destabilize the EU and what it represents; the perspective of the population in the country of destination, found in the situation, to get in contact with a new culture and a new way of life; the perspective of the population of the country of origin, victims of conflicts (SARCINSCHI, 2017).

The conspiracy perspective, I believe, seems to be a real and direct threat to national, regional and global peace and security. Migrants, even if they are just migrants, contribute to the emergence of economic problems (only 11% of migrants who have arrived in the EU countries are employed), political (the refusal of some countries like Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, etc. led to divisions between the EU countries, to the majority vote for the Brexit in Great Britain), security and defense.

Mass migrations have also led to the revival of the extremism in the EU countries. As

Alexandra Sarcinschi states, one can easily see the media rhetoric of the past two years, as well as the rhetoric of some European leaders (Marine Le Pen, France, Geert Wilders, The Netherlands, Matteo Salvini, Italy, etc.). that there is a populist extremist trend whichincreasingly makes its presence felt and which speculates the audience's fears of this type of political ideology as well as towards the increasing ethnic, cultural and religious diversity of the Western society determined and favored by the massive migratory flow of recent years, thus being outlined the perspective of conspiracy" (SARCINSCHI, 2017).

All the outlined perspectives are in interaction and interconnection, and all of them have a certain statistic and subjective interpretation behind them. "Unfortunately, says the author, an increasingly prominent feature of the reality is that the world continues to be extremely conflicting, which generates, spontaneously or through external stimuli, persecutions and violence that move large masses of the population. Here intervene the international organizations that, in our opinion, should be the inhibitor of the potentially extremist perspectives and the enhancer of the general human values that must give guidance in any crisis situation, regardless of the proportions it acquires (SARCINSCHI, 2017).

It takes some time for the international community to be able to solve, humanely the problems in connection with the current migration in a fair way. I am optimistic and I believe in human reason, that it is capable of solving the issue of migration, as well as others whichit had to deal with. I believe in the possibility of solving the new global problem – the Russian aggression. As Boris Nemtov mentioned in his report on Putin's war in Ukraine "This war is a shame of our country. But by itself, this problem will not be solved. It is necessary that Putin be stopped. And this can only be done by the Russian people itself".The Russian peoplesupported, through all sorts of blockades, by the entire international community, by most of the world's states, we would add. The blockades of most states are necessary for Putin and his entourage to change their current practices of operating on the international arena. Today, Russia is engaging in the domestic affairs of practically all states and, above all, in those of

the EU. There are reasonable assumptions about its interference not only in the US presidential elections but also in the domestic affairs of France, Great Britain, Hungary, Spain, etc. It is believed that it financed the Catalan separatists, not to mention Dodon's financial support in the presidential elections in R.M.

Is it possible the world peace in such conditions? At first glance, this seems to be a utopia. Be it so? We think not, and that the world peace is possible as the security of Earth life. What would be our arguments for a lasting global peace?

When the relaxationbegan, the east-west dialogue, through the disarmament and the reduction of nuclear potentials, Gorbachev quoted the German philosopher Kant who, in his time, said that the world peace was possible. With this gesture, Gorbachev showed, that him too is, to a certain extent, a partisan of the view that the international peace is possible and a new global conflagration that would destroy life on Earth, can be ruled out.

3. THE IDEA OF AVOIDING WARS AND OF CONDEMNING THEM

Since ancient times, Socrates has been the one who, according to Cicerone, lowered the philosophy from heaven on earth. That is, not the cosmos, the universe must be at the center of philosophy, but the microcosm - the man. "Man, know yourself," he says. Man is the supreme value for man, Socrates believes, repeating Protagoras, who previously stated that "man is the measure of all things."

Aristotle, for three years, was the teacher, the educator of Alexander the Great. He said he had two fathers - Philip II and Aristotle as his spiritual father. Aristotle, not being a partisan of the war, did not support Alexander Macedon in his warlike tendencies, and as a result, he ceased to be one of his close relations, as it had been before.

The ancient philosopher Seneca, through his moral beliefs, underpinned the Christian morality, was "baptized" by F. Engels as "Uncle of Christianity." The Jewish philosopher of Alexandria Filon was also called "the father of Christianity." The main feature of Christianity or

its fundamental principle is love. "Love your neighbor as yourself," even love your enemies. The philosophy of nonviolence is at the basis of Christianity. "Someone slapped you across your right cheek, give him the left one too." Here it is the creed of Christianity. Christianity, in its essence, is a pacifist conception. War, violence was condemned right from the very first stages of Christian development. We may remember, in this context, His Blessed Holiness Augustine, a Christian philosopher of the fifth century after Christ, condemning the war, presenting himself as one of the first pacifists. The Catholics canonized him and the Westerners consider him a saint - St. Augustine, the founder of the concept of free will. The later Christian crusades were deviations from the essence of Christianity as the activity of the inquisition, condemned today even by the Popes of Rome, so by the Christianity. All these are part of the historical argument as the first argument. A second argument in favor of the practical achievement of world peace is the current existence of the philosophy of nonviolence. Let us remember the non-violent struggle against India's colonial power and its victory and the ideas of non-violence of Ghandi. But also by the non-violent movement of the black people in the US, under the aegis of Martin Luther King, equally crowned by victory.

The pacifist actions of academician Sakharov in the former USSR can also be included in this series. It is not accidental that there is also the Prize in the name of Sakharov, conferred not by the Russian Federation ...

So, is the nonviolence a myth or reality? Is it possible or impossible? I think it is possible. Under what conditions? Under conditions of relaxation, of dialogue. The dialogue, with all its drawbacks and lasting inefficiencies, ultimately led to the maintenance of the world peace between the East and the West, even during the Cold War, from the end of the Second World War to the present. During this period, a whole series of local or regional wars took place, but it did not reach a world one that could be catastrophic for the mankind and the entire earth's life. Humanity therefore, has some experience in maintaining the world peace. The individualviolence, I believe, can not be completely eliminated, but maybe, it even must not. Efficient education can

have good results. The inter-state nonviolence is necessary, the lack of which can lead to conflagrations. What could stimulateit? I think the fear, the individual fears, but especially the collective ones of self-destruction. The parity of forces between opposing parties leads to equilibrium, to even temporary, fragile stability. Strategic communication between states also matters.

The fear, however, of the fifth generation war, of natural cataclysms - climate change, glaciers melting, devastating floods, destructive earthquakes, enormous landslides, cosmic threats, etc. could, I believe, lead to the awareness of the necessity in an all-encompassing and lasting global peace, could lead to the settling and even the eradication of violence in the relations between the states and between people.

In order to increase the degree of trust between states and people, a prerequisite for the establishment of the world peace, it would be reasonable and welcome to gradually shift all the institutions of force to "non-violent", "non-destructive" and incapable of taking lives, of killing weapons. Something like the forced putting to sleep of the animals. The "cartridges" should be loaded so as to lull the opponents (soldiers) for a certain period of time, but they do not have to kill them. It should be started with the rangers, the policemen, and gradually to shift to this kind of weapons the armed forces as a whole. Is it possible something like this, is it not a utopia? Under the current circumstances - yes. What about in the future?

4. CONCLUSIONS

The need for the world peace is evident in the perspective of the security of earthly life and the sustainable development of humanity.

The aggression of the Russian Federation, as a global issue, is an omnipresent threat to international peace and security. In order to be solved, the efforts of all, or at least of the majority of the states of the world are needed. The world terrorism is also a global problem, the solution of which also requires the efforts of all mankind or of most of the world's states and international and national organizations, of every individual citizen.

A particular issue, affecting the international sustainable development and security is that of mass migrations of people from countries with military, national, religious, dictatorial and antidemocratic leadership, from poor countries in the European Union, such as countries with advanced economies and democracy, in countries where migrants are taken pity and are received, even though they are poor and have severe economic problems. This problem is more of a humanitarian problem. But it also has aspects that can lead to terrorist activities by certain migrants with conceptions and inclinations of this kind.

The UN efforts, of most of the world's states, of international and national organizations, of all the world's citizens could gradually lead to the exclusion of the war from the practice of mankind, especially the world war. As long as it does not seem utopian, I think this is possible in the medium term. From the very beginning, a complete ban on weapons of mass destruction, then of heavy weapons and, at the last stage, of any weapon that can cause death should be made. The individual armaments should use not the ordinary, death-causing cartridges, but those that put to sleep the violent men, for a certain period of time. These are now applied to beasts and animals to be temporarily put to sleep for certain aims of their manipulation.

Even if violence between people will not be possible to be completely excluded, the tendency towards this is already a stabilizing and desirable factor. Only in collaboration can people solve the problems mentioned.

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