

# Migration And The Complicated Effects Of The Chaotic War On The Sustainability Of Sustainable Development

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**Abstract:** *The advances of knowledge and science are immense, and the development based on them follows a galloping trend, even aggressive and precipitous, as a breakage of clouds. However, from the point of view of the security of systems, processes, society, economy and life, the world does not follow a straight-forward, good, safe and precise direction, but a very complicated one in which the predictable, desired and calculated with rigor and precision effects are largely faded and even canceled by those that are chaotic and unpredictable. The strategic balance of mankind is a precarious one, based rather on balancing the threat than controlling it and its vulnerabilities. Of course, responsible people are aware of this dangerous trend and do their best to control it. But the chances of success in this increasingly uneven and increasingly vulnerable environment are, in turn, more and more controversial. And yet, such chances still exist.*

**Keywords:** migration, development, war, security, sustainability

**JEL Classificatio:** Q01, O15, F220, F52, H56

## 1. Introduction

The 21st century began exactly as the twentieth century ended: with crises and conflicts of all kinds, with endogenous civilian inequalities and endless struggles, through all forms and formulas known throughout the millennia - from fratricide wars, thus led by people against people, to unrelenting economic and social competitions - for resources, markets, power, influence and for almost anything, including for ... peace. Even though the twentieth century was marked by two World Wars which have horrified mankind and seriously damaged humanity, the people's society progressed tremendously. Nuclear energy was rediscovered - and its summum was the creation of the atomic bomb, which at the end of the war, unnecessarily destroyed two gorgeous Japanese cities - Hiroshima and Nagasaki (nowadays, both are reborn and could possibly be considered as part of the most beautiful and modern cities in the the world), more than 50 million people lost their lives, half of whom were Russians (today, Russia, which has only 142 million inhabitants, is once again is armed with resources), the Middle East somehow sees flaming winds, and there is a war between the Western and Muslim civilization, the one spoken about by the famous Harvard professor Samuel P. Huntington in his book *Clash of Civilizations and Restoration of World Order*<sup>1</sup>, a work that developed a famous article published in 1993 in *Foreign Affairs*, and translated into almost all languages, including Romanian.

Why this war broke out, what forms it has, what are the real belligerents and what is the stage it's in are difficult to answer

<sup>1</sup> Samuel P. Huntington, *Ciocnirea civilizațiilor și refacerea ordinii mondiale*, Editura: Antet, 2016

questions, because in such a confrontation - which does not follow the rules of (past) wars so far, but is part of a borderless and limitless conflagration that violates all known laws and does not care about any morality, the law of peace and war, international law, customary law or any other right that ever existed on Earth. The US Military-Security Complex has developed new ultra-sophisticated weapon systems, the Pentagon spoke at the time of urban wars and so on; the Neoliberalism of the beginning of the millenium was in need of an armed arm - Claude Serafi wrote in 2003 - precisely to prove that arming, under the given circumstances, is a necessary thing<sup>2</sup>

The Theory of Unlimited War was developed, through an exceptional strategic reflection exercise, by two Chinese Air Force colonels - Liang Qiao and Xiangsui Wang - in a paper bearing this very title, written in 2006 and also translated into English and French. Such a confrontation existed during the Cold War and covered all (most) areas (economic, financial, religious, ecological, cognitive, etc.). Nowadays, it is continued and developed only on new high-tech and IT coordinates and especially through an appropriate conceptualization. This unlimited (limitless) war is so sophisticated and infinite (boundless) that most people on the planet do not even realize that they are, without a doubt, both permanent and fearless fighters and unconscious victims.

The careful analysis of the international situation in the last quarter of the century shows that humanity lives one one of the most terrible civilizational paradoxes ever

<sup>2</sup> Claude SERFATI, *La Guerre sans limite à l'ère de la mondialisation du capital*, <http://1libertaire.free.fr/Serfati02.html>

since it exists on Earth. On the one hand, our multi-millennial civilization progresses at an accelerated pace towards an epistemological epoch, called, in some works, *cognocivilization*<sup>3</sup>, which could install a sort of dynamic conceptualization of human existence and a synergic connection somewhere, abstractly, reorienting the effort of cognitive investigation through an exogenous dimension to other universes and, on the other hand, strives to invent the most sophisticated weapons and combat means of all kinds, including economic and cognitive, in an endogenous dimension that, aimed at conquering and holding the absolute power by a group of countries and / or powerful people, blinded by power and developing an unlimited war in this respect, will lead to a guaranteed and complete self-destruction.

## 2. Migration And Chaos, The Destruction Of Peaceful Horizons

In this paradox of unlimited boundaries, our course, progress of human civilization is registered toward nowhere. The consumer society in which we live and which offers us virtually everything we want, of course, in exchange for ourselves, for our long-term enslavement and re-enslavement, is approaching, with very quick steps, its superior limit of competence and, soon enough, it will probably suffocate in its own development. Already the huge number of cars makes traffic more and more difficult, the planes studied the sky and generate cohorts of toxic clouds, the financial system - as far as we can imply something like that actually exists - has virtually exceeded any limits, detaching

<sup>3</sup> Cognocivilizația și posibilele ei provocări, în revista *Univers Strategic* nr. 3(27)/2016, <http://iss.ucdc.ro/revista-pdf/us27.pdf>

itself almost completely from its purpose and even its own essence related to the concept of material production and commodity circulation, and generating vortexes that can trigger at any time hybrid disasters with effects that are impossible to assess and, above all, control and manage.

The asymmetric demographic explosion makes this reality even more terrifying, in which migration has reached hallucinatory odds. The war in Syria, triggered in the trend of the Arab Spring conflicts, virtually emptied this country of its natives, making room for the Islamic State war cohorts - one of the most terrible terrorist organizations to this date - of Muslim civilization factions that are battling themselves for centuries, and for other geopolitical and geostrategic interests, very important in the perspective of repositioning forces, means, devices, and, above all, strategic commandments for future confrontations. Moreover, in view of the war of the future - a mosaic war, unlimited and unregulated, everyone is alert. The United States, China, Russia, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Israel, North Korea, Brazil and other countries in Latin America and all continents are arming themselves. The hyperstrategic means of the two nuclear superpowers - the United States and Russia - exceed, according to some evaluations, the figure of 16,000 vectors, with how many ogives they want, which shows that, at a single sign or at a single moment of inattention or irresponsibility, the civilization of the people on Earth can be pulverized in the name of its salvation or for the destruction of endogenous evil. And even if the nuclear warheads of the two strategic world superpowers' super-nuclears are thoroughly guarded and the procedures for launching the nuclear war are subject to drastic maximum security

rules, the dangers of destruction or self-destruction of humankind's horizons continue to be great. In his book *The Hidden Face of the Western World*<sup>4</sup>, Thierry P. Millemann shows that, in fact, one of the greatest threats to mankind, among those that exist, is not just war, but even ... demography.

The West devised a strategic policy for each major region on the planet in response to four fundamental questions, which relate to:

- how to preserve its supremacy and preserve its liberties and Western way of life in a constantly evolving world;

- how to preserve and ensure production and supply control with vital resources, especially energy, for its own use but at the expense of producing countries;

- how to take advantage of the benefits of selling the raw materials belonging to producing countries so that they (in turn) never reach the ability to be able to compete;

- how to control the exponential curve of demographic growth, especially in third world countries.

The fact is that the Earth's population currently exceeds 7.5 billion inhabitants, and the most significant demographic explosions occur in third world countries and especially in the Islamic civilization.

The West conceived, at one point and following the American model, a scenario of agitation in the Middle East, so that the latter would not be able to solve the conflicts that have been grinding it for centuries and then to reunite its forces, means and resources against the western civilization, which (it is

known that it) always had expansionist and domineering tendencies, even though it did so for the export of modernity, knowledge and advanced technology.

Desigur, migrația musulmană masivă a anulat, în mare parte, avantajele acestui spațiu, dar efectele discriminatorii în interiorul aceleiași identități europene, umilitoare și nedrepte pentru cele două state ajunse la periferie continentului – România și Bulgaria – rămân. This offensive-expansive "civilizationist" policy belongs not only to the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain and other (once) colonial countries, but also to the European Union, an extremely modern group that created, even within itself, an essentially discriminatory space - The Shengen Area - which divides the countries of the Union into eligible countries to be part of this privileged space and countries that are not, or are still not yet, fit for such a state within the state. Of course, the massive Muslim migration largely overturned the advantages of this space, but the discriminatory effects within the same European identity, somewhat offensive and unjust for the two states at the periphery of the continent - Romania and Bulgaria - remain.

The non-acceptance of Romania and Bulgaria in this area is due to the lack of performance in fulfilling the European requirements and, in the countries of the Union, the lack of consensus. Of course, as it is well known, countries that opposed the admission of Romania and Bulgaria to Shengen - although they met the conditions imposed - had and still have certain interests in the two countries, at least in Romania, such as the concession of the Constanta port, and the latter have not yet been willing to give up the last infrastructures and resources that remain

<sup>4</sup> Thierry P. Millemann, traducere din limba franceză de Mihai Constantinescu, *Fața ascunsă a lumii occidentale*, Pro Editură și Tipografie, București, 2008, p. 13

under national control. They are probably going to in the months or years to come because, as far as the former relations between European countries are concerned, it seems that nothing has changed, but has only been integrated into a newer, more communal coat.

The sustainable development of a country - member - or non-member of the European Union - is not just about the way it listens to and obeys the recommendations coming from different international institutions, other countries or interest groups, but how it solves the economic and financial problems of that country, the way in which it uses its economic resources and capabilities to achieve the strategic balance needed to build good relations with its business partners, to create all the conditions for the freedom, prosperity and security of its own citizens, of course, in an European and international context. Well, the indiscriminate disposal (submittal) of the resources to contenders who, from certain points of view (the wood processing industry, the oil industry, the metallurgical industry, the scientific research in agriculture, the shipping industry, etc.), as well as the fraudulent privatizations probably born out of lack of competence, were in the detriment of the Romanian people and of the Romanian business environment, all of these (and not to be wrongly understood) for the conditions imposed to be admitted to NATO and the European Union. This combined with the massive migration of the qualified Romanian population in search of a job outside the country shows, after a quarter of a century, the destructive face, and disastrous effects that are probably irreclaimable. Today, there is (almost) no longer a highly skilled labor force in the country, and

the opening or reopening of any manufacturing enterprise is, ab initio, completely devoid of that non-degradable intellectual potential, meaning the human capital.

It is the most dramatic destruction within the Romanian space, and if and only if we have peace, tranquility, external support and necessary wisdom, we will succeed, over the next fifty years, to rebuild what we have destroyed with irrationality and irresponsibility. The Romanian migration was not a solution for Romania, but only a very painful reality that brought to ruin a nation of hard-working people, a culture and a civilization, without receiving anything in return, except for some precarious security guarantees. But the most important and most urgent security guarantee is human security, and this means the thorough preparation of the population to carry out activities useful to the country, the community, the family and the individual, to the strategic economic, political, social, cognitive and military balance, ensuring optimal national control over the economy and, above all, of the resources, good relations with neighbors, partners, the European Union, NATO and all other countries around the world.

None of this is in normal dimensions (parameters), besides, perhaps, the exemplary mode in which our soldiers are doing their duty in the theaters of operations in which we are called upon to act together with our strategic partners. But at the level of a country's performance, these successes in theaters of operations, far from the country and its major economic, social, educational, legal and moral issues, are only niche successes. Even though this may not look as such, this is an optimistic view over the situation, small clusters of success being registered across the fields and by gifted individuals.

### 3. The Difficult Recovery Of The Lost Potential

The economic, social and professional losses of the last quarter of a century - a few thousand useful businesses with cutting-edge technology (at that time) destroyed and simply "banishing" the skilled population from the country desperately seeking work elsewhere (mostly) in Europe - are quite impossible to recover. Readdressing the situation means, in fact, the reconstruction of the destroyed Romanian economic potential from scratch. But even this also seems to be impossible because our relations with foreign partners, financial institutions, multinationals, NATO and the European Union are not being built up or configured from the position like that of a sovereign country with resources, infrastructures, economic, financial, intellectual and human potential that are well-defined, strengthened and progressive, but from the position of a country that has gone through a devastating war in which everything has been destroyed, over a million and a half people simply vanishing in this vortex and, alongside them, also disappearing the country's brand, culture, confidence, optimism and leadership capacity to generate safety, quietness, enthusiastic confidence, or even that bit of optimism needed for survival. Moreover, it sometimes seems that Romanian (higher) education does not prepare future specialists with the mentality of pulling the country's bull's horns, but rather for the intellectual and brain potential for big corporations, for the great capitals of the world, where the able and well-trained are courted, respected, chosen and well paid.

It has been tried and there are struggles to find solutions so as to restore what is left to be restored. But it seems like there

are still different languages spoken between the few and the many, there is not yet a reliable economic, politic, legislative, legal, cognitive or psycho-emotional roof over our heads. Sometimes, those that actually work and think are blamed, poorly paid and banished, the control over the exploitation of the Romanian strategic resources seeming as absent in class. There are still reforms to be made, altered and made again and it seems like it will still take a while until we switch from the formula of illiteracy (back) to our holy culture and to the supreme rank of Romanian civilization, a civilization that exists here on this Earth since the beginning of the beginnings, and which resisted and retaliated, as pointed out by Ilie Bădescu and Dan Dungăciu<sup>5</sup>, in their exceptional treaty of sociology and geopolitics of the frontier, through culture.

The restoration of the teaching potential of schools (and of the beneficiaries of the school system), the Romanian intellectual potential, of the capacity of all Romanians, but especially those who have responsibilities in the country's management, is not a narrow nationalism, but an equation with complicated but absolutely necessary solutions, a European and world requirement, a vital condition to "de-victimize" Romania, to bring it back to that universe of sincerity, hospitality and trust in which we have lived and deserve to live together.

How can we, God, get out of this catastrophic effect of our own emigration? To this question, the answer is not simple. Political and strategic lucidity is needed, alongside understanding the new context

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<sup>5</sup> Ilie Bădescu, Dan Dungăciu, *Sociologia și Geopolitica frontierei*, Editura Floare Albastră, București, 1995, pp. 21-22

created by the geopolitical and geostrategic environment and, above all, assuming our responsibilities towards ourselves, the country, its multimillenary history, and our condition of member with full rights and obligations of the European Union and NATO.

There is the confidence, despite this dramatic situation, that in the next stage of our existence in this Godly beautiful and generous space, we will find those highly needed and through centuries deserved solutions.

#### 4. Conclusions

Even though all of us are human, we are not the same. What separates us identifies us, what identifies us individualizes us, what individualizes us honors us and thereby unites us. Migration is, alike, a disastrous effect of the chaotic war, of the impact of both separatist

and globalist policies, as well as of the excessive division of the world into the North and South, East and West, and, into interests and antagonistic fallacies and crevices, irreconcilable and even warrior-like. Migration also means uprooting, but also implantation into another soil, which obeys other rules and other angles in which the Planets, the Sun and the Universe observe us. We cannot easily escape (get out of) "what" we are, who we need to be, from our designation (mission) to this world. We are all indebted to the ancestors, to those who died so that we can live at home, free and worthy of honor and with respect for other people, other cultures and other civilizations. And even if we are all humans, we are not the same. What separates us identifies us, what identifies us, individualizes us, what individualizes us, honors us and, thereby, unites us.

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