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**NATO'S ROLE IN ADVANCING THE STRATEGIC POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AFTER 9/11 EVENTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

The event of September eleventh is a new chapter on foreign policy of the United States of America. This event can be ascribed the biggest protest against the policies of the United States. By arguing that the invasion was a terrorist operation, U.S. government considers this event as their right to defend themselves. From the first days, the accusation finger was pointing at the al-Qaeda network. Then, U.S. government by presentation documents, ascribed this group responsible for the event, and in a short time prepared its troops for the invasion of Afghanistan, the headquarters of the group, and with cooperation of the international community as the fight against terrorism, could easily and in a short time occupied Afghanistan. Therefore, the aim of the study is to investigate the role of NATO in advancing the strategic policies of the United States in the Middle East after September 11th.

**Keywords:** Terrorism, Nuclear Weapons, the Middle East, U.S. Strategy, NATO

**INTRODUCTION**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization, that is abbreviated as NATO, after World War II and following the Soviet threat with the aim to protect members especially Western European countries formed. After World War

II until 1991, and after Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill's negotiations, Europe map as a new event was drawn at the Yalta Conference in February 1945. After the formation of a bipolar system, and the world was divided

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between two superpowers, that is the Soviet Union and the United States, different countries had to be attracted to one of the poles. The situations in Europe during and after the war are summarized in this way:

1. Initially it was destroyed
2. It was divided
3. Finally, it was armed to the teeth

Finally, following the threats from the Soviet Union for the European countries and due to Moscow's access to nuclear weapons, hydrogen bombs, the formation of the Warsaw Pact, intercontinental missiles, and the Cuban missile crisis between 1949 and 1962, all of these events meant the existence of a dangerous enemy. Therefore, Europeans were forced to consider the formation of NATO.

At first, Europeans were trying to ensure their safety. Five countries, Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg in March 1948, signed Brussels defense treaty. Following the intervention of the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe and Europe being defenseless against Soviet influence machine, the presence necessity of America was felt in the body of a defensive alliance to establish security in Europe. On 6 July 1948, negotiations to sign the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with the US, Canada and five members of the Brussels Treaty

began in Washington by joining Italy, Denmark, Norway, Iceland and Portugal, NATO was finally signed in April of 1949. (Turkey and Greece joined in 1952, and Germany in 1955).

It has been said that the existential philosophy of the treaty before 1991, were creating a security cordon around the Western democracies, and blockade the Soviet superpower, and its underlings that later gathered in the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

The problem that we face today is existential philosophy of NATO after the collapse of the Soviet Union. In this article appropriate response was given to this problem with a brief explanation of NATO, NATO plans and goals, and how is a new life after 1991. Middle East is the main concern of world politics. More than 20 countries are bordering the Mediterranean Sea; this adds the diversity, complexity and sensitivity to this region. NATO's presence in the security environment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and especially in the Middle East started since "Mediterranean Dialogue (MD)" in 1994; but the reasons and structural barriers in the region, in particular, the differences between the Arabic countries and Israel and also between NATO, Mediterranean Dialogue

remained more at theoretical level (saed, 2004 and chris, 2004). With the September 11 event, NATO cooperation with U.S. according to Article 5 of the statute of the treaty for the invasion of Afghanistan, and also design new threats such as terrorism, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction and missiles in the region, more space was provided for the presence of NATO in the security environment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Since then, the North Atlantic Treaty with many neighboring countries of Iran has signed agreement on military, security, intelligence and cooperation. NATO currently has signed agreements with all the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus in various areas, especially is in the military and security within the program of "NATO'S Partnership for Peace"(PFP) and "North Atlantic Cooperation Council ". In addition, following the formation of the "Istanbul Cooperation Initiative"(ICI) in 2004, the grounds for NATO was better prepared for further cooperation with Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries. Now NATO has military, intelligence and security cooperation, with all members of this Council, and it is predicted that bilateral cooperation increase with respect to parties interest. For example, during the past few

years the French and German forces were sent to strengthen and prepare the new Iraqi army, its officers trained at the garrisons of the United Arab Emirates. Also, NATO forces in "Ar-Rustamiyah " near Baghdad, have taken the responsibility of recruiting some Iraqi troops (Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI), 15 Oct 2008). Meanwhile, the North Atlantic Treaty in Lisbon meeting, Portugal, could have gained Turkey agreement to build parts of NATO's missile defense shield (Patel, 2010: 1-2). It was agreed instead to establish an U.S. missile defense shield, in the Czech and Polish which is suspended by Obama, NATO missile defense shield created in Turkey. Since then, preparations for the launch of the system was created in Turkey, this system has already been activated. The system is capable of supervising and monitoring the activities of neighboring Turkey at a distance of 2,500 square kilometers. Defense system in Turkey is part of NATO's missile shield in Europe. Up to 2018, it is expected that the rest of the system that is in Italy, Spain and some countries in Northern Europe, to be active and operative. The system is designed in such a way that it can identify the missiles were fired in the least time possible and ultimately destroyed them.

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**Literature review of relevant records**

Orfi Mustafa (1994), in a book titled "NATO and the Middle East": Geopolitical bed after September 11th, has surveyed the nature and expansion of the presence of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the Middle East since 1994, and he states that he wants to give a clearer picture of the role of NATO in the Middle East that is known as a eternal source of instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and extremism in the West.

Saghafy Ameri (1390) in a study entitled "NATO's new arena: the military operation in Libya" examines the military operations by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Libya and future prospects of the organization's activities.

Bozorgmehri (1389) in a study entitled "NATO's presence in Afghanistan, and its progress Palashes", by analyzing the presence of NATO forces in Afghanistan, and their composition and also forces Geographical distribution of each of NATO's members in this country, deals with the challenges facing NATO forces in Afghanistan.

Dehghani (1383) in a study entitled "The Future of NATO's strategy in the Middle East" analyzes the NATO strategy in the Middle East, in dealing with its challenges.

The results of this study indicate that NATO presence in the Persian Gulf region and the Middle East cannot be in the national interest of the Islamic Republic. The future of NATO presence in the region will be more objective and active.

Robert (1378) in another study entitled "The stability of NATO after September 11th" first explains the short condition of NATO's September 11th and after September 11th.

Then states the theory of the alliance, and thereafter discuss alliance from three different views.

**Historical and conceptual frameworks of discussion****1. The formation of NATO**

NATO is the most powerful regional treaty that is present in political and military scenes for over 60 years from its establishment. Background formation of the treaty dates back to the end of World War II, beginning of cold war and beginning of the West cross-regional fight for preventing influence of Soviet communism to Western liberal democracy and creating a security shield for Western European countries in cooperation with the United States.

By the end of World War II west faced a new crisis and the domination of the Soviet Union, the spread of communist ideas in Europe as a

result of the Soviet victory over Germany in the war and the establishment of communist parties. The growing power after war drew seven countries of the Eastern Europe to his side and left-wing parties in France and Italy were more influential. U.S. that was considered as a superpower after the war avoid this situation and its spread to Western Europe and the Middle East with its ally Britain fell in thought of building a security fence to prevent influence of Communists and Soviet along its border with the Soviet and provided the context of a regional alliance. The combat power up of the Soviet Union and its allies as a block East and the socialist movement in western countries and U.S. to think of creating a common military organization for collective defense and fight off the East Block. NATO is an organization that in the period after the Second World War was formed for implementation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949. In the early years after World War II and the beginning Cold War that began in March 1948, five countries of England, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg with the signed of Brussels treaties collective defense alliance formed then, they invited from Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal to join the process. Two months after

joining Canada and America into the fold the North Atlantic Treaty was signed on 4 April 1949. NATO is the English abbreviation of the word North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Currently, 28 countries from America and Europe are its members and a number of other countries in the region are expected to join the military organization.

**NATO members are:**

America, Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Turkey, Portugal, Bulgaria, Albania, Iceland, Slovenia, Poland, Luxembourg, Latvia, Croatia, Slovakia, Romania, Estonia, Denmark, Spain, Czech Republic, Hungary Norway, Lithuania, Greece.

After the five countries-Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg signed the treaty of Brussels in March 1948, adopted collective defense Union in response to Soviet expansionism in Eastern European countries, North Atlantic Treaty Organization with the acronym (North Atlantic treaty organization) that is known to NATO on April 4, 1949 in Washington, signed with the participation of 12 countries, United States of America, Canada, England, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Iceland and Portugal and put into existence. In fact, the treaty would be

completion of the Brussels Convention. Turkey and Greece in 1952 and West Germany in 1956 joined the treaty and by joining Spainto organization reach the number of members to 16 countries. The accord is between the two governments in North America to Western Europe link. The treaty binds these two governments. In the fifth article of the treaty that is the spirit of the treaty, attacking to each Member government consider as attacking on all members, and if one country is armed and attack to each other "with every action you need to know" will help the country. As mentioned, the treaty was signed against the Soviet Union and East Bloc countries and, of course, the Warsaw Pact is against it that is like this Alliance for the Eastern bloc countries. This treaty is considered as a regional treaty that United Nations charter is allowed their formation. With this treaty, although U.S. is obedient to the defense of Europe, the fifth article guarantees that entry into the war is not spontaneous (automatic), U.S. and Congress can decide which country can go to war or not! Thephilosophy existence of this military alliance is creating a security cordon around Western democracy and surrounding communism and its satellites. NATO is one of three military rings Block West for

surrounding the East Block, but two other rings the CENTO and CITO is gone now. In fact, the treaty was the third phase of the Great West strategy after the Marshall Plan and the arms race with the East or the Cold War that run by U.S. lead.

### **Treaty Ratification**

NATO eventually on April 4, 1949 was set of 14 regulation and entered into force on August 24 in the same year. An important part of article 5 of the treaty is in which the signatory countries have agreed armed attack against one or more member country in Europe or North America consider it as an attack on all member countries and to contrast against it. In accordance with Article 9 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, for NATO a centralized military structure and civil institutions is considered. At the head of the NATO is North Atlantic Council of Ministers of the member countries that will convene at least once every two years. The council is the highest decision-making body in NATO and its decisions are taken unanimously.

Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty has determined activity limitation of the treaty; Member countries, islands in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer,

the Mediterranean and parts of Europe in which were based member countries.

### **Conceptual and theoretical framework**

In the case of the Middle East as well as other concepts and expressions of the humanities, there is no a clear conception. In fact, there have been different definitions of the Middle East. In some definitions that are more classic, mainly Arab countries of the Persian Gulf that are on the western edge of the Mediterranean sea are known Middle East countries. In other words, here the purpose of the Middle East is "Middle Arabic" that was used until the advent of World War II and the Cold War. With time and increased communication between countries gradually the circle of countries spread in the Middle East. During the Cold War the purpose of the Middle East countries, were rather Arabic countries that were based between the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea, in addition to Iran and Turkey. The space created by the Cold War resulted in, Iran and Turkey also be added to the circle of the Middle East countries; Even though some already knew that Iran and Turkey were the important parts of the Middle East. In the nineties, especially in the current decade, the concept of the Middle East was revised, and parts of North Africa, Pakistan and Afghanistan countries

joined to the Middle East Circle countries (Orfy 2011 35). The end of the Cold War and the bipolar system were the other changes that cause a change in the Middle East. Following the collapse of Soviet, the Muslim countries of Central Asia and Caucasus were separated from it and be accordance to Islamic history and ethnic and cultural ties with the Middle East, particularly Iran and Turkey, form a new Middle East.

The Cold War ending and the East-West ideological battle, cause increasing the cooperation between the countries of the region and its withdrawal under pressure from the international system. In other words, the end of the Cold war provided new space for different areas especially in the Middle East region to provide a new form of interaction. As a result, some experts spoke of the Middle East that in addition to Arabic countries were included North Africa, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Qatar, Iraq, Kuwait, UAE, Oman, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia and the Caucasus. Still a lot of differences are between experts in the field of define the boundaries of the Middle East. For example, some people with the rejection of the Greater Middle East concept believethat the Middle East, including countries that are located in

the interface between the Mediterranean southern and western boundary and Arabian Peninsula. According to this definition countries that are between Morocco to Oman in addition to Iran and Turkey are considered the Middle East. As a result, according to this definition, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia and the Caucasus located outside the region. This is in conditions that many other researchers related Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia and Caucasus countries to other Muslim countries in the Middle East. These experts speak on the issue of Islamism and terrorism as the most important link between the Arabic countries with Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia and the Caucasus (Hansen, 2000: 210). In contrast, some experts believe that the classical interpretation of the Middle East that includes Arabic countries was no longer applied, and should provide a new definition of the Middle East. "Hansen" believes that nowadays there is a broad relationship between the countries of Central Asia, the Caucasus, Afghanistan, and Pakistan with other Islamic and Arabic countries. He believes that Islam, fundamentalism and terrorism have been linked all these countries together; as a result, the Middle East region should be defined in a way that will accommodate all of these

countries. According to the Hansen, Middle East include Pakistan, Afghanistan, Central Asia and Caucasus countries in North Africa, plus the Arabic states at the interface between the eastern margin of the Mediterranean Sea to the Sea of Oman (Hansen 2000: 211-12) . As mentioned above, reasons for their relationship together are Muslim majority, ethnic and religious connections, fairly same historical background, similar political conditions, economy and culture and vast amounts of oil and gas. Some experts have been trying to define the Middle East concept by conflicts. For example, "Hubel" and "Kaim" believe that the Middle East is a region that is mainly in the conflict rather than peace. They believe that the Middle East include conflicts between the Arabs and Israel, Iran and Arabic countries, the differences between the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, and also between India and Pakistan. Based on this definition Middle East includes all Arabic countries, Iran, Turkey, Central Asia and Caucasus countries, including Afghanistan and Pakistan, all of which are in some way conflict with each other (Hubel and Kaim, 2005: 14). As is evident Hubel and Kim defined Middle East as Hansen in such a way that Iran is placed in the heart of it and Pakistan,

Afghanistan, and Central Asia and the Caucasus are added to it. According to these definitions, the Middle East concept today has fundamentally changed and cannot be used the classical concept of the Middle East. The reality is that in the world today, especially because of the prominent role of Islam, there are broad communications between the issues of Central Asia and the Caucasus, Pakistan, Afghanistan and North Africa with Arabic and Islamic countries. So it is logical that all the countries located subtitle of Middle East or great Middle East, to look larger and yet more accurate and more scientific way to explain the problems they had. Since the advent of civilization far, relations between different communities in different periods have gone through many ups and downs. These transformations include a wide range of age of isolationism and era of alliances and the entire evolutionary process is tended towards further integration of these communities. Although civilizations in the past, lived in isolation from each other, and often were reluctant to communicate with the aliens, who are often the "savages" and "barbarians", as they came, but over time, following the end of the Empire and the formation of independent political units, spread the desire to integrate the different

areas between the rulers of these units. In fact, the relative synchronization of the industrial revolution and the development of capitalism that focused the link between finance, industry and marketing and of its important features are flowing of these three key elements, led gradually emerging political boundaries seen in the light and sometimes political conflicts are affected by economic understanding. In addition continuing competition between the government and the desire to gain advantage between new nations- governments had created serious challenges in front of rulers. At the same time they werewitness two conflicting trends: On the other hand, the formation of new political units, adding the power and capabilities of national government, on the other side the development of international law was lead to a more precise definition of concepts such as territorial jurisdiction, governance and independence (Zhrbh 1373: 41). On the other hand, decreased the isolated military power in these separated territories or remainedof the great empires,they are forced for compensate their weaknesses, collaborate and establish alliances with other countries. Therefore, the government learned that in new era for acquiring, maintaining and increasing power and supplying their national security and

interests, were inclined to form conferences, providing organizations and military unions, political, economic, and so on, and give part of its power to these institutions.

### **NATO's role in promoting the United States Policies in the Middle East after September 11**

Many experts evaluate the U.S. efforts to build a NATO missile defense shield in Turkey and strengthening air defense power of Arabic countries in the Persian Gulf and Israel as the actions to undermine the deterrence in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is noteworthy that in addition to trying to build a NATO missile defense shield in Turkey, Government of U.S. in national form has tried in a parallel form with NATO to strengthen power defense of Arabic countries in the Persian Gulf margin and Israel. In this regard, it should be noted that the process of strengthening the air defense power of the Persian Gulf countries and Israel began since declaration nuclear programs of Iran and the magnification that the Bush administration did in this area. In fact, the Bush administration magnify in the field of regional threats, especially on the issue of nuclear proliferation and missile power magnification of the Islamic Republic of Iran; to provide

space for his performances in these areas. While the Arabic countries of the Persian Gulf margin and the Zionist regime been and are also extremely enthusiastic expanded missile defense system in the region. As a result of this, government of U.S. set "trilateral policy" to strengthen regional missile defense against missile threats is a top priority (Danidand Schmitt 2010). U.S. tripartite policy in this area, include trying to sell advanced missile defense systems in the Arabic countries and Israel, expansion of the U.S. fleet air defense system deployed in the Persian Gulf, and also creating of a joint defense system in Israel and one of Arabic countries that is beginning since Bush administration and continues in the Obama administration. U.S. tripartite policy to deal with possible Iran's missile power, was introduced first time in general lecture OF "David Petraeus" Commander of forces in Central U.S., in "Institute for the Study of War," depending on the Ministry of defense U.S. In this lecture, General Petraeus explicitly revealed the anti-missile system details in the Gulf region. He announced that the system will consist of two patrol ships with special equipment in the Persian Gulf and the establishment of two defense systems in each of Qatar, the UAE, Bahrain and

Kuwait countries. Immediately after this project, the government of U.S. deployed two "Battleship Ajjys" with the air defense power against ballistic missiles to Persian Gulf area (Missile Defense in the Persian Gulf 31 January 2010). Moreover, following the approval of Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the UAE, U.S. government decided to deploy "Patriot missile defense systems" in these countries. Some margin Arabic countries of Persian Gulf, creating a Patriot missile defense system and also deployed warships that have advanced air defense system, Ajjys were not enough to protect themselves. For example, the United Arab Emirates has repeatedly called U.S. for more support from Arabic countries security in combating missile and nuclear threats. Following this Bush administration in a major agreement with Emirates, agreed, to be sold advanced defense systems in this country. According to the agreement, was supposed very advanced air defense system Todd, to value \$ 7 billion is delivered to this country. This system that the full title of it is "terminal high altitude area defense", has the ability to efficiently deal with missile attacks, for this reason, purchase it was important for the United Arab Emirates (Andrew 2010). Furthermore, the United States of America in the past few

years has been followed greatly strengthening the defense power of the Zionist regime. U.S. government by sending air defense systems has raised its ability in countering missile threats. The most important action of America in this field is, trying to build defense system in Israel and one of the Arabic countries. In this area was declared in 2010, U.S. government, aware of the inability of its missile defense systems in the region, seeks to creation a new defensive system and more efficient. According to published information, that is going to be installed different parts of this system with the aim of increasing efficiency, in Israel and one of the Arabic countries. The difference between this system and other U.S. systems in region is the extent of coverage and the strength of its defense. Patriot anti-missile systems of UAE, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain, have the only ability to defend the countries against limited missile attacks; In contrast, the new system that is going to be installed in Israel and one of the Arabic countries of the Persian Gulf margin, will cover the whole area against missile threats. However, some experts due to proximity of the countries of edge of the Persian Gulf to claim threats, the efficiency of these systems in support of these countries have not assessed very reliable. These people

believe that the main goal of creating a common system, merely defending the Zionist regime and not the Arabic countries. Of course, after finalized the defense systems in Israel and Arabic countries is going to match all of them with each other and also with two U.S. ships settled in the Persian Gulf Against threats to their performance exceeds against threats (Glen 2010). However, at the macro level on the willingness and efforts of the Arabic countries, Israel and U.S. to increase missile defense power in the Middle East, there are different and in some cases opposite approaches. In fact, based on how much of missile threats in the Middle East are serious, different analysis are presented of the motivation of regional actors and U.S. for the development of missile systems, especially U.S. plans to build a NATO missile defense shield in Turkey. For instance, some economist experts believe that there are no missile threats in the region; as a result of missile threats magnification have been evaluated especially the Islamic Republic of Iran with the aim of creating a secure environment in the region and providing conditions for the sale of U.S. weapons. The experts believe that the Iranian missile and defensive power are to defensive purposes;

Therefore, there is no anynecessity for buying defensive system in the region and establish a NATO missile defense shield in Turkey. Even some of the experts have been assessed installing air defense system in the Arabic countries of Persian Gulf and the creation of a NATO missile defense shield in Turkey not with the intention of providing securing in these countries, but also in line to strengthen Israeli deterrence power. Based on this reason, margin Persian Gulf countries that have very short distance with Iran greatly reduce air defense system performance. As a result, U.S. purposes of sale defense systems are only absorb petrodollars and reduce the pressure of the financial crisis on U.S. economy (Alai 1389). In contrast, some experts get serious the nuclear and missile threats in some region countries, America's efforts were to increase deterrence power of Arabic countries through the creation of a NATO missile defense shield in Turkey and Arabic countries in the Persian Gulf and the Zionists regime in order to provide security of these countries, thus creating deterrence against Iran. In this context, many Western experts as "Roy Takeyh" and "James Lindsay," with knowing the threat as real thing, seek U.S. broad actionsto establish deterrence against the Islamic Republic. "Roy

Takeyh" and "James Lindsay," in one article also emphasized the seriousness of Iran's nuclear and missile power, have asked of U.S. statesmen to ready themselves for living with a nuclear Iran. In this regard, they have assessed the best action against Iran with nuclear and missile power is creating deterrence, on the way creating air defense system in surrounding and strengthening the common defense of Israel and Arabic countries. While these two strongly have supported the plan of creation a NATO missile defense shield in Turkey. Based on this analysis, one of U.S. most important goals of creating NATO's missile shield in Turkey and also the most important goal to create air defense system in the Persian Gulf is creating deterrence against Iran's nuclear and missile power (Lindsay and Takeyh March / April 2010). The other analysis in this context that is similar and parallel with the above analysis belongs to experts as "Gyvra Island", "Kenneth Pollack" and "Steven Simon". Based on this analysis, one of U.S. aims in creating a security defense system in Iran's security environment, ensuring the security of Israel and thus prevents a new war in the region, according to the negative consequences of it for U.S. The experts believe that U.S. due to internal

problems, as well as involvements in Afghanistan, is against any Israeli aggressive action. For this reason, U.S. government is trying to prevent the actions of the regime in any way possible to add its security against claims threats (Steven November 2009). For example, U.S. officials have repeatedly mentioned one of the most important goals of creating NATO missile defense systems in Turkey and as well as the most important goal in creating air defense system in the Persian Gulf Arabic countries is to provide Israel security; in the way to prevent the new crisis in the Middle East (Mitchell May 2010). However, regardless of the different analyzes that exist about the causes of U.S. defense systems extension in the region, the main problem is that it does not conform with the security interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran. About the creation of NATO defense systems that have been active in Turkey, according to the wishes of U.S, it must be said that these advanced systems capable of monitoring and as a result collecting countries military intelligence in the region, this is not in the interests of the Islamic Republic and Arabic countries in the region. In other words, the creation of the NATO military systems in Turkey, NATO's member countries have found capabilities that the military processes

and activities of countries in the region, especially the Islamic republic took off under more supervision. In fact, because of this concern Turkey with the aim to prevent negative impacts of plan on relations with Middle Eastern countries, especially the Islamic Republic, was against transferring information that gathered by the system to the non-member countries. It should be noted however, Turkey's action is reduced concerns of countries in the region, but countries military intelligence gathering systems in the region by NAT defense systems in Turkey and send it to NATO member countries are not in the interest of the region countries and the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this context, many NATO member countries have close relations with the Zionist regime and it is likely that the information pass through them to this regime. On the other hand, the creation of a national air defense systems and also shared among Arabic countries in the Persian Gulf margin and the Zionist regime in a way that complements the design of a NATO missile defense shield in Turkey, also has negative consequences for security in the region. The first issue in this connection goes back to the negative consequences of entrance military weapons in the Middle East. The historical experience of Military purchases

countries in the region have shown that extensive purchases of weapons did not help much to increase security and even in some cases has deteriorated the security situations. Accordingly, imports of military equipment and advanced air defense systems, U.S. can create an atmosphere of distrust and thus more extensive political and military competition in the region. Accordingly, imports of military equipment and U.S. advanced air defense systems can cause creation of an atmosphere of distrust and thus more extensive political and military competition in the region. Moreover, based on new agreements between U.S, Israel and some countries in the region, is going to create the common defense systems in Israel and the Arabic countries, that leading to security proximity of these countries to the detriment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. While the presence of air defense systems equipped with Patriot missile in the Arabic countries, spontaneously can lead to increase security of the Zionist regime against threats. Also the presence of these systems in the region will lead to an increase in the role and influence of U.S. troops in the Arabic countries, which is now also widely are present in the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council member countries. Finally, although

there are doubts about these systems defense power, however extended air defense systems that have ability to cope with long-range and intermediate-range missiles cause weaken deterrence of countries in the region that has a good potential in this field.

## **CONCLUSION**

The fact is that the collapse of the Soviet Union, the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the end of the period of disintegration of Europe, established the new democracy and independent, relying on the capitalist economic system and the reunification of Germany in the wake of the destruction of the Berlin Wall, the existential philosophy of NATO's formation takes under question and new security arrangements after that demand another form of political and military support for this organization. At the time, the most important change has emerged, were developments in the meaning of "peace and security" in the Cold War era from the viewpoint of realists, "power" is a main concept in international relations and thus to realize the idea of peace, the main political units of International system shouldrecline on military power and seek to "self-help" for maintaining their security. So what was causing the formation of an Alliance was achieving to the balance of power on the basis

of rational and self-interested calculations of the actor's units. Such peace can be achieved in its minimal meaning and not merely meant war. The relative peace with change of the capabilities of each of the actors and therefore change the balance in the governing structure power, stand in the tenuous situation (kennan, 1985: 6). At the end of the Cold War and the transformation of the international system, with the collapse of the Soviet superpower has been changed geography and international borders. With the transformation of the international system has changed the meaning of power and security. Security has found collective aspects and of this order countries in order to maintain their security have become increasingly interdependent, so that have been witnessing the transformation in the process of life and growth of NATO. But what seems to be happening after nearly two decades from collapse of the bipolar system and concerns followed by it is the formation of a new pole against world absolute pole single, the United States. The new poles can be seen as a combination of several small world powers. One of the features that unipolar system brought was relative stability in terms of security and economic development in the light of West capitalism system in the international system which allowed of ruling

the world nearly two decades. But Russia's internal developments and its internal reconstruction and be expensive the price of oil and also being countries like Iran that not be dependent on Western technology and because of the numerous economic sanctions, military that be drawn toward Russia and Eastern powers retail and the appointed of Putin as arrogant and authoritarian president, and public opinion in Russia support the behavior of their president that revive the face of Russia in the international system and also near NATO expansion to Russia that endangers national security of this country, all led Russia to move back to the pole. As mentioned, the development of the Russian economy and public opinion in Russia who had years experience of superpower that causes Russia moves, but what is most important is maintain national security of this country that compromised by NATO and the United States. We observed that the growth of NATO is to the East and somehow to limit the boundaries of Russia and the actions of United States in Europe soil including the installation of a missile defense system near Russia's borders, led the Russians would not have tolerated unipolar system. And try to bring up itself as a newborn pole but legacy of the Soviet Union. For this important

repeatedly witnessed that Russians in different communities speak of being nuclear power, in their country escape the kind of authoritarianism that is more compatible with the spirit of the Russian people, have revived its aerospace industry on the Iranian nuclear issue acted to somehow an independent, Putin behavior, with the leaders of Europe and the United States it well show that this change in Russian behavior will be considered as a new power and most importantly, the treaty of friendship that by the existence of a common enemy in the current unipolar system have been written between Russia and India and China. Russians to line up in front of the US and military forces do not need to be accompanied by a close friend of India and China that these two countries are at odds with Washington's policies. This common enemy as far has been serious for these three countries, which resulted in signing the treaty of Shanghai. The contract that is likely to be a replacement for the failed Warsaw, in this treaty in addition to economic and trade cooperation, propose military cooperation and establish a joint army. To create a positive balance of economic and military power of the West and particularly the United States and reduces the single excoriating in international system.

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