

MILITARY DOCTRINE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STRATEGY FOR THE ARAB COUNTRIES AND THE BIG POWERS

Dr. Mohamad Salim Al-Rawashdeh

Associated professor, International Relations, Al-Balqa'a Applied University, Jordan.
The Royal College for Staff and Command and National Defense, Bahrain Defense Force,
Kingdom of Bahrain.

ABSTRACT: *(All Life is readiness for a huge thing that may not happen at all). The military doctrine is the basic concept for the security of the State concerned, also seeks to formulate goals and tasks of the military policy of the state, and the identification of priority interests, and to express its position on issues of war and areas of use of military force and the drafting of combat missions assigned to the forces of the state in time of war or peace, and the diagnosis of the nature of the actual and potential military threats against the state, and the nature of future war that can be plugged in the state, as well as for characterization methods by which to repel any aggression by military means, and to develop new concepts of military strategies, and guidance of preparation of the State for the purpose of defending the territory of the State and the safety of its soil. The differences between religious belief and military doctrine. Some people who were not familiar with the term "military doctrine" that this term is given by a specific researcher or some academics or that the use of metaphor for the phrase "doctrine", or something else similar; but many interested readers know that the military doctrine or army dogma as it is known, in some countries in the world is the basis corner for the definition of a army and military force. The military side includes the military doctrine, combat doctrine or creed combat and focus of the combat doctrine to direct destruction of the armed forces of the enemy, that means the combat doctrine in this sense, means the adoption of principles, methods and tactics of certain aims to destroy the armed force of the enemy side. There are a lot of military doctrines in this aspect, such as the doctrine of realistic intimidation: adopted by the United States and studied in the Soviet military schools previously, chosen here to highlight the concept of military doctrine in this paper. The Doctrine of hybrid war dominates the world's conflicts and make it more complex, strategic analysts consider that the 'hybrid wars' blends the deadly conflict of the State with fanatical zeal and prolonged in irregular warfare.*

KEYWORDS: Military Doctrine, Military Strategies, Big Powers, Role of the Army.

INTRODUCTION

Any researcher tends to write on the subject of Military Doctrine in International Relations Strategy for the Arab Countries and the Big Powers, whether that applied in previous periods, or that are expected to be applied in the future, neither it can reach up to determine the overall objectives of the world military strategy for a period of time of the Arab states as well as the big powers history, nor it can completely encounter with all the briefing implications of that strategy, whatever facilitations of information or documents, or interviews with personalities related to decision-making circles in the country that are available to the researcher, because most of the military strategies involved in an important part of the hidden objectives and means, in addition to the announced ones, those un announced parts of the military strategies are dealt with and handled between politicians and military personnel involved in the high degree of secrecy, and a minimum degree of documentation. So most researchers interested in this regard

are trying to build their perceptions of trends of big powers strategies based on leaked unconfirmed information and data available, that are consistent with the goals of information for those strategies, and the implications of attitudes and important events, which were being used to fill gaps in the withheld analysis of information. the standard admissibility of studies which deal in this regard remain in their compatibility with the general framework of these strategies and with sobriety and logic wanted in scientific research.

One of the important and influential in the construction of military force in the world is identifying the military doctrine and strategic concepts for their armies as a legitimate framework which defines the purpose of preparing the armed forces and the manners of fighting and other related to military operations issues, and countries currently and in the past have become in an attempt to identify the secrets ,basis and ways of success and effectiveness.

We will not go too deep in those attempts that were dealt with thoroughly in researches , but we will try in these pages to enter directly on this difficult subject, hoping at the end of it to stand on the features and dimensions of the military doctrine that if we tried to follow, we could achieve success for our society, despite the fact that some of the leaders in the Muslim world still believe that there isn't any relationship between the doctrine and victory, thinking that the victory comes from of the killer machine, though neglect those who drive the machine, they forget that aircraft, tanks and weapons are only being blocks of iron man-made for use in the wars, and human remain their controller, and without humans, there isn't value for each weapon and ammunition, and without the doctrine that has the will to fight, unite the class, and achieve harmony. If these leaders look at the Western military booklets they teach and learn , they will find that faith is the first thing that move and control their mentality, ideas and goals in the implementation of their plans and training their soldiers.

Those who thing that victory comes of the machine, and consequently they neglect the concept of human issue , they put the wrong premises which will we give us inevitably the wrong results, which means that the West and Israel have the technological superiority and machine killer that we do not possess, and consequently they believe nothing is left us, except to be defeated and surrendering to the enemy, no matter how we tried to name things without their real names, but they forget that we have strategic superiority, and that their claim is supported by reading inductively the human, geographic and economic reality, and also supported by some benevolent and wellbeing faith models that did well and arms did not become a burden on them.

Our perception should be enriched, by reading beliefs in various countries around the world as part of military doctrine and its fruit, so that we can extend the right vision and judgment on the renewed reality through an Islamic perspective, that judgment on a thing is part of its perception , and this is only obtained by reading the global military, then compare it to Islamic military doctrine as part of the Islamic perception of the Islamic faith in general, and those are completely mistaken who think or believe that it is possible for a Muslim soldier to fight and carrying the non-Islamic doctrine of military, and in fact the defeated reality is the evidence on that , and by extrapolating history, we see that when Muslims gave up the application of Islamic doctrine, victory abandoned them , so that the study of foreign military doctrine and commitment of its terms , and the neglect of the Islamic faith affects the student of psychological defeat and destroys his morale and eliminates his character, and always make him feel with the knot of superiority of his enemies. It will be our theme in this research is the latest Military Studies hoping to benefit from it.

Montgomery in his book "war throughout history" under this title, he says that Muslims are invincible people. (Within a hundred years, the Islamic state spanned from the Aral Sea to the Nile, and the borders of China to the Bay of Biscay, and there was only one force that has the ability to resist the Muslims at the time, which is the Byzantine Empire, despite it lost the south-eastern part of its empire, and in the year (636) the Byzantine emperor mobilized an army consisted of fifty thousand to fight the Arabs, whose army was half of the Byzantine army led by Khalid bin al-Walid, and the two armies met at the Yarmouk, the result of the battle was the defeat of the Byzantine army, and the dispersion of its ranks and died at the hands of the people of the desert, and this led to shrink the Byzantines front until it reached the Taurus Mountains, as Alexandria was fallen in the grip of Amer bin al-As ..) In another subject, Montgomery says: "Arabs were rushing toward the fighting, driven by stronger motives of the war, namely faith and doctrine. They firmly believe in the Islamic calling and they were excited and jealous on it, and embrace a solid principle which is jihad for the sake of God, which was penetrated in their hearts.

Here, we would like to say that the progress of the military doctrine is the basic concept for the security of the State concerned, also seeks to formulate goals and tasks of the military policy of the state, and the identification of priority interests, and to express its position on issues of war and areas of use of military force and the drafting of combat missions assigned to the forces of the state in time of war or peace, and the diagnosis of the nature of the actual and potential military threats against the state, and the nature of future war that can be plugged in the state, as well as for characterization methods by which to repel any aggression by military means, and to develop new concepts of military strategies, and guidance of preparation of the State for the purpose of defending the territory of the State and the safety of its soil.

Military doctrine: It is the overall views applied in the state about the nature of modern warfare and methods of preparation and conduct of the armed forces and the state to fight in the next war.

Military doctrines are taken out of rules and objectivity, ideological and geopolitical principles, whether in individual or communist doctrine, and the military doctrines addressed to the future and are concerned with the last out and present, out of history and geography.

Aspects of military doctrine:

- The political side: the political point defines the purpose and functions of the war which depends on the political and social regimes of the country.
- The technical side: it expresses the potential of the state in modern manufacturing methods of warfare and the acquisition of weapons and the ability to solve the problem of technical superiority.
- The military side: it identifies trends in the construction of armed force, organization and its different forms and trained shapes and its uses in future wars, and the military side is based on the political system and the physical and technical possibilities.

The military side includes the military doctrine, combat doctrine or creed combat and focus of the combat doctrine to direct destruction of the armed forces of the enemy, that means the combat doctrine in this sense, means the adoption of principles, methods and tactics of certain aims to destroy the armed force of the enemy side. There are a lot of military doctrines in this aspect, such as the doctrine of realistic intimidation: adopted by the United States and studied

in the Soviet military schools previously ,chosen here to highlight the concept of military doctrine in this paper.

Specifications of realistic intimidation:(principles of American military doctrine).

The most important of these principles, which the doctrine of realistic intimidation focuses on:

- 1 Power: it means ensuring overwhelming superiority constantly.
- 2 Alliance: The United States relies on its principle on the faith of alliances in the war on behalf of the enforcement of the agreements between the allies and give international legitimacy to the hostilities and create a focal point on the matter goal that makes the target opponent feels of (suffocation) which speeds his moral degradation .
- 3 Readiness for negotiations:This principle is used before landing blows on the enemy in the event of breaking his will.

The basic ideas of US military doctrine.(This doctrine is built on several key ideas).

- 1 Strategic sufficiency (market momentum) and this idea includes potential enormous economic and logistical available to the United States but not to other countries and independent feet and deployed military sites in critical areas in addition to alliances.
- 2 Election of goal: to choose the target (State / opponent states) so that it is beaten with big sticks as deterrent to countries (the next targets) on the condition of choosing the target and prepare the election so as not the beating raise severely condemned and ensures that what the United States is owned by the media misleading the national public opinion and global legal experts and the ability to exercise political pressure and economic and subtract from maneuvers intelligence located on the target (the enemy) entangled and processors of fate in his hands (Afghanistan: the destruction of the Buddha statues in a bloody single sympathy hundreds of millions of Buddhists with the Taliban, Iraq, the threat of the head of state of double missiles and hit the neighbors Middle as in East, Panama: attaching the drug trade (Bnorieg).
- 3 Lightness of strategic movement:The ability to be present quantity or qualitative required at the right time and the presence of fleets and armies, air and land in Europe, Asia and Oceans Pacific and Indian makes intimidation more realistic. In fact, the United States finally adopted the so-called pre-emptive strike doctrine (of preemptive war), and perhaps This doctrine is made of strategic ideas,"Robert ma Knamara" which is audible opinion in political circles and the Pentagon (he was a defense minister), which sees in more than thirty years, "the security of the real state stems from the knowledge of the sources of the various capabilities and meet the security threat that threatened to give the opportunity for the development of those capabilities in the present and the future. "

We can notice on this definition, which establishes and rooting for the doctrine of pre-emptive strike, we note that it determines the sources of threat expectation and predicting with no evidence showing and clues, as well as the threat of activity hostile effective concrete, this definition (Liberal Democrat) supports the principle of " whom you suspect him kill him," a principle that is worthy to be called on , a criminal gang.

So the doctrine of pre-emptive strike is contrary to the norms and national laws and the principles of public international law.

The doctrine of pre-emptive strike means to issue covered access to guess the intentions of the convicted person.

The differences between religious belief and military doctrine. Some people who were not familiar with the term "military doctrine" that this term is given by a specific researcher or some academics or that the use of metaphor for the phrase "doctrine" ... or something else similar ; but many interested readers know that the military doctrine or army dogma as it is known, in some countries in the world is the basis corner for the definition of a army and military force.

NATO, for example, presented a definition for the military doctrine which is the entire basic principles adopted by military forces to accomplish the tasks, which are binding rules, although various combat situations remained the basic rule to follow any of the rules of military doctrine." If, it is "the doctrine of" completely, so the US military is talking about the doctrine of the soldier "The Soldier's Creed" on the basis of it is a way of life and well-established doctrine of the ordinary soldier. Above all, some uses of the term "The Military Doctrine" on the basis that it is military doctrine that carries the general rules of the Army.

In order to explain the said story, The idea of "military doctrine" does not mean the traditional religious affiliation or search for a person's religion if he is a Muslim or Christian or Jew, for example, but talking about the formation of the doctrine of "life" and the doctrine of "military" in the sense related to military action and its role as a military man and his duties during military service . Strangely, however, that this role and that belief is not confined only in hours of work, but it also falls on the public life of the soldier and his role. The idea is to be formed with the normal "doctrine" of the soldier's life , or you can say as a "secular" in the sense not linked to the traditional sense of religion, but this creed of life or secular creed does not separate between the doctrine of this military soldier and his life; it is trying hard to link all the details of life, and paid for faith What unwavering faith. It is inspired by the modern state, and the establishment of the army and its leadership and composition.

Incidentally, those who talked about the term and the concept of "military doctrine" did not choose the word faith here "Creed \ doctrine" motivated by simplistic demonstration, but motivated by a clear motivation for making alternative doctrine of the prevailing religious dogma before the modern era, which paid armies to fight historically. It term is an attempt as the term of - Bin Khaldon- of " tribal" making as an alternative for traditional tribal and / or alternative to traditional ideological armies ideology before the modern era.

This means, those who were fighting in the European Central Ages with a religious doctrine, are fighting in the recent centuries carrying the doctrine of secularism; as the role of the same doctrine has not been replaced, but has been implanting and deepen, but within the new system of concepts and part of a new network of terminology and rituals of secularism that characterized the modern state and its proceedings.

Holy War, which was fought by Richard the Lion heart for the Christian cross with a scorching religious doctrine.. became a holy war fought by the US President for American Eagle and the doctrine of (not) religious convictions that motivates him for the deal with the brother of citizenship, as was Richard deals with Brother in Christ (or brother in God).

Novels editorial in the Bible about the liberation of the Israelites from slavery and their journey from Egypt to Jerusalem to escape religious persecution. itself is borrowed to express edit immigrants from oppression in Europe and the journey of the New World (America) to escape

religious persecution, so many researchers in America speak about what should be about the faith of the American citizen, linked by story editor to enter the American paradise. Those who do not believe in the story telling of the American liberation, he is like the son who is expelled from the mercy of God in the Bible who doesn't believe in the story of liberation of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, and just all these rituals and narratives associated and narrated behaviors and major values associated with are dealt with as fully national dogmas in the modern state, and questioning them may be called as denying and infidelity of the homeland, and thus as much clarity of the infidelity and the presence of proof it is judged as "secular apostasy" and denial him of the Commission for Citizenship mundane and stoned to hell of the non-homeland.

All this story is introduced to illustrate a central point here. which is that the modern army, which is no longer associated with religious faith as a motivation to fight not given up on the same belief, but it has provided an alternative doctrine of secular linked to the modern state inspired by the legislators, and made by its prophets and the Founding Fathers and transferred by frequent narrators subsequently which shall not be questioned nor criticized, that faith in the modern state may not be the "freedom of belief" and "persecution of doctrine" is a must simply because they are "secular."

The story is that modern military armies introduce mandatory doctrine army which must not be compromised nor criticized and must be obeyed absolutely with no exceptions, at the time where the formation of the army in the pre modern states is ironically given on the issue of belief that is formed and its practices in the same way. The idea of a military doctrine or secular in general. is a curse chasing the refusals of the role of faith in life; the greater their ferocity in denial whenever it is installed a much more established and deeper, and the religion, which is fired from the door enters from the window.

Politics, war, and military doctrine: -"Those who consider politics as a journey into the sea and see it as a way to implement the project or to achieve the very end of its content when reaching the goal they are wrong with no doubt. It is not a popular task that can be disposed of, but is a way of life."

The war is the continuation of politics by using other means as what the Greek historian said: The war is one aspect of state policy in stages of its dangerous escalation.

War in this concept is (a form of politics) which is almost agreed upon by all political and military theorists and it is possible to happen at any moment and acumen of preparedness (All Life is readiness for a huge thing that may not happen at all). "Wits" in the non-affiliated predict Communists of general peace when the proletariat class controls and the red color prevail all the earth. However their readiness for war in their creed military exceeded readiness of the United States, where they adopted superiority as a principle and reached it in the acquisition of the arms strong weapon as Andre Boquer said.

However, the Soviet superiority is not costly as in the US faith, that the principle of the strong weapon of all weapons led to the security of the Cold War and the theory of nuclear deterrence.

The impact of policy on military strategy.

The main objective of this study is to demonstrate the impact of the political orientations of the State in the formulation of military strategy, through a conceptual entrance to some of the terminology associated with military strategy and its relationship with foreign policy, then the

showing the stages of formulating military strategy, and the article is concluded by a spotlight on the role of the American Presidency in directing the military strategy of America as a model of political influence in the military strategy.

Conceptual Introduction

The issue of the definition of terms is one of the most controversial debate and differences of opinion, especially humanitarian, military and social science terminology, as experts and theorists differ in giving definitions of specific terms to be known and determine the general framework of it, and this difference is stemmed from a number of reasons, perhaps in the forefront are the academic stripes. For these intellectuals and professionals of their different intellectual schools, or to adopt all of them on the specific approach and framework, or by focusing on one factor related to this phenomenon term or to be interpreted.

Military Strategy

Many writers, thinkers and military strategists, dealt with the subject of military strategy, as "Bismarck, Clausewitz, Muletkh, Andre buffer, Liddell Hart, and Others", different concepts and definitions have been identified, each according to his diligence, as defined by Clausewitz "the art of the use of force to reach political goals," Hart agrees with Clausewitz when he sees it, "the art of distribution and use of the various military means to achieve political goals", are among the most heavily used of the military strategy which is the "science and art of preparing plans and means to address the overall situation of potential conflicts involving the use of force, either directly or indirectly (the threat of using force), in order to achieve political objectives that can't be implemented by other means. military strategy is defined in the military science curriculum as the" (market). "

Military Doctrine

They are the instructions, contexts, methods and principles that are applied by the Armed Forces in the Field, a subject of defense policy, and subject to change to be more depending on the change of the enemy, arming it and its faith, as well as scientific and technical developments, and other reasons that can't be mentioned here. The Ministry of Defense develops the military doctrine that emerges from the political doctrine of the state and is based on it, which should ensure the army's military doctrine that adopted to achieve the political objectives of the state when the application and go to war, so the military doctrine vary from a state to state depending on the political and economic interests, relationships, and the real and potential enemies, because the key factor to be taken into account in the development of military doctrine is the real or potential enemy, so as to be training in time of peace on how to confront it at the times of outbreak of war, if the enemy is not determined, there will not be a specific goal that the military force train for it.

Defense / Military Policy:

The general approach that is based on the general policy of building, training and use of armed force, to achieve the national tasks ascribed to them by the political leadership. The defense policy is implemented by the market (military strategy,) both (resource market) and (market operations). After the national tasks are determined by the political leadership, and in the light of the directives issued to the Ministry of Defense, this ministry concludes and extracts the tasks entrusted to it, by converting (political goals) to (military missions) to achieve those

goals, and then the decision on the size and type of the required military forces to achieve those goals.

The Relationship between the Defense Policy and the Foreign Policy:

Foreign and defense policy are intertwined in a profound and complicated manner, as through the overall coordination of foreign and defense policy to offer what is required to build the armed forces and their work, such as providing weapons, ammunition and military equipment manufactured in other countries, or to obtain military rules or any other facilities needed by the armed forces outside the national territory, and the creation of the world public opinion to the justice of armed conflict before it starts, and work with various international and regional organizations in order to get the best results through treaties that follow armed conflicts. The Prussian General. Carl von Clausewitz (1780- 1831) said : "The foreign policy and military policy (defense) are closely linked, both are looking forward to outside beyond the national boundaries, both of which are interested in the intentions and capabilities of other countries, which is looking forward to exercise some influence. "

Stages of Formulating the Military Strategy: The stages of formulating military strategy can be determined in the following steps:

1. Determine the objectives of the strategy: military strategy derives its objectives from the policy devoted to the protection of national interests or promotion within the framework of the strategic environment in the situation that they are, and in the situation, which can be reached.
2. Identifying the strategic concepts: identifying ways of achieving the goals of military strategy, using power tools. The power tools are the embodiment elements of power (resources of the state) that are already available. Strategic methods link the resources with the goals to answer the basic questions (Who does what? Where and when? Why?).
3. Identify the resources required to implement the strategy: to identify any patterns and levels of the necessary resources to support the implementation modalities of military strategy. The required resources that may be tangible (such as troops, equipment, facilities, and money. Or intangible (such as courage, intelligence, culture, national will, and good international intentions).
4. Evaluation of the strategy: this step includes: first: determine the suitability of military strategy to achieve the desired objectives by answering the following question: Is the application of this strategy achieves the desired effect?. Second - Determine the feasibility of the military strategy by answering the following question: Is it possible to complete the work by means available at the present time? Third- To determine the acceptability of military strategy by answering the following question: Are influences, methods, and resources used to make these impacts justified and acceptable to the political elite? Fourth-To determine the degree of risk in the implementation of the strategy by balancing the known, assumed, and the unknown risks. Fifth - Evaluation of strategy: This process involves determining levels of success, or failure, and make the necessary adjustments to achieve strategic objectives.

The leadership series of US military operations:

The identification of targets is considered the most important part in the formulation of military strategy. The appropriate targets are studied in the context of politics and national interests and the environment desired, and according to available resources. The subordination of the military to the civilians policymakers is a sensitive and recurring issue in the military relations with civil within the United States, and the political leadership and the American people expect of their army, the implementation of directives issued by the integrity elected civilian officials, and at the same time demanding that the military is performing its duties professionally and win wars waged by the country. The policy provides a guide to the work of the objectives and the use of force tools. On the other hand, the logical formulation of a strategy provides a military advice to the policy process. The military strategy seeks to protect the public interests of the state in a way compatible with the policy orientations, and is through this quest to use the Strategic schedule to determine the factors affecting those interests, such as (the facts, issues, threats, and opportunities), and the relationship of these factors with interests and of guide policy that leads to goals and appropriate ideas which means knowledge of what needs to be done, and how to use the available power tools to the state to accomplish these goals. Targets of US military strategy has often the necessary flexibility and scalability to adapt and cope with unexpected factors, by focusing on the fundamental purposes of those goals and reasons.

Although the constitutional standards and in the United States rules out the possibility of the dominance institution of the presidency, however, the president has strong powers in matters of determining the trend of foreign affairs and national security. The president serves as the Supreme Commander of the US Armed Forces, and the job is more than just a formal expression to confirm that the power in the hands of civilians, as this power has enabled presidents of the United States to take the decision regarding the armed actions against third parties more than 125 times, without a declaration of war Since the founding of the American state.

The chain of command for military operations carried out by the US Army is completely clear of legal destination: President of the United States and the Secretary of Defense are just the only - two civilians - who can issue orders to the US military. During the operations, chain of commands are directly issued to the General or Admiral (if the commander originally naval officer), with a four-star (lieutenant) who is located on the top of each one of the fighter leaders scattered around the world, such as Central Command in the CENTCOM, or AFRICOM, or EUCOM, or SOCOM. These fighters leaders are responsible for the planning and execution of the wars and military operations (by the political leadership that decides fighting) and run the actual fighting in it. (Military and civilian staff appear in the operational chain of command in the form of points as in the following chart).

Chains of Command of US Military Operations:

The Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff holds a meeting meets in the presence of President of the United States and Vice President and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made up of chiefs of staff of the branches (forms) of the four US armed forces (top military officers in the Army - the land forces, and in fleet - Maritime Forces, and in marines - pedestrian Maritime, and in the Air Force). Each branch of these forces has a civilian president, secretary, Navy and Marine Corps have one leader who is called a secretary. Leaders and secretaries branches are not in the chain of command for military operations, in other words, they have no orders to

their troops fighter deployed in the world version, but only to advise and work to overcome the difficulties they face. (Dashed line in the figure indicates the consulting relationship, not a hierarchical relationship).

Vice President of the United States, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the chiefs of staff of the branches of the US armed forces, are not in the chain of command of operations, in other words, they have no orders to the leaders of militant leaders throughout the world, but only notification of commands and advise them and find out their needs and work to meet the issuance of validity. The task of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is to provide advice to the President and Minister of Defense and the National Security Council, and not leading the troops in battle, and the leaders of the branches of the US armed forces are responsible for recruiting, arming, equipping and training troops, and run military operations. The President of the United States may order the Joint Chiefs of Staff numbers to do a military plan, but are not required to be implemented because this is outside of their authority in the chain of command. There is no one from the Congress and the Secretary of Defense or the civilian and his agents included in the chain of command, and shall be assigned an advisory capacity, and their influence in military planning and military operations is to convince the minister to draw commander in a combat leaders to do to make what they see as necessary, or to convince the combatant commander idea what, adopt it his will because he believes it is a good idea. The deputy defense minister, may to be within the chain of command when he performs the tasks of the minister during his absence, or when the minister delegated to do so.

The impact of military doctrine on military strategies:

The world is currently undergoing a critical juncture, where the military machine has become the last word, and a state which does not possess its weapons, can not possess its food, and high precision technology intervened, is unprecedented, in arms manufacturing , as international conflicts increased in light of a new world system that does not know anything except for only interests.

In this sense ,it was necessary to the existence of this page to highlight all regional and global strategic issues as well as to introduce the state-of-the-art weapons and military technology manufacturing until we put in front of the reader the full picture. In our daily lives, many terms Confront us frequently in the media (such as defense policy and military doctrine, military doctrine and orders of combat), and the fact that these three terms express one concept includes issues of war in general, and the issues of the construction and preparation of the armed forces, as well as to prepare the country to fight a possible war with all the ramifications for these topics and issues of the dilemmas. If it is scientifically annoying that we use the word doctrine which indicates its meaning , because the Arab doctrine is part of the creed.

The provisions of the military doctrine are drafted by the political and military leadership of the state based on an objective analysis of the circumstances of the political and military situation in the surrounding country on the region, and potential enemies or rather the source of the threat of war on the state, and the possibilities and intentions as well as working methods of the potential enemy, mainly economic and military state potential analysis and based on the political goals of the state determined to fight the war.

The basic provisions of the military doctrine stems from the internal and external policy of the state .Based on that, and because of the different policy ,economic and social systems of one state to another , it is necessary to have to be a special military doctrine for each of these

countries, no matter how is it , large or small, strong or weak. History through the stages did not know the State or group of States that fought a war without having its own military doctrine, whether this doctrine (written) subject or under the application of the provisions of that un written doctrine by the political and military leadership, during the preparation for war or during fighting . We have in this recent example, the Jews fought the 1948 war and they have their Israeli military doctrine of their own, and the Arabs fought without a unified Arab military doctrine.

First, The content of the military doctrine of realistic outlook

The military doctrine of a state that part of the state policy, which plans and organizes its defense, in other words: the plans and ideas on all matters relating to the state of war and peace. The military doctrine or political defense of a State in general, is defined as that: (all views and ideas approved by the state and the armed forces in a limited historical period, related to the nature of a possible war and methods fought, and measures of forces and the preparation of the country to the war).

Most of the provisions of the military doctrine of a State shall be, declared or known in a way or another through constitutional and legal provisions that deal with war and peace and the functions of the armed forces issues, as well as guidance and statements issued by officials in the state and the armed forces in addition to what is contained in the decisions of the ruling parties of and views on the issues of defense and prepare the country and citizens are likely to face aggression, and to clarify the justice of the cause defended by every citizen well as Spreading hatred of the enemy who intends to attack on the country and the occupation of part of it, and touch of national pride and religious sanctities, and thus the strong mobilization of material and moral of spirits to fight and defeat to achieve victory in the war.

Because each country (or state) has its own political and geographical conditions, the military doctrine of each country will have its own peculiarities, and thus each country has its own military doctrine that is distinct from the military doctrines of other countries, and can understand it more clearly if we tackle the SOURCES which the military doctrine stems from, specifically the provisions of the military doctrine, these sources include the following: foreign policy of the state, internal politics of the of agricultural and industrial production development, the country's potential economic in general, geographical features, the situation of the armed forces, media of the state to go to war, etc. what is available from them?. In terms of quantity, quality and prospects of development? Military laws of science, art and the state of the war experiences of real wars and training projects.

In my humble opinion, the doctrine of jihad in Islam and the experiences of the Arab - Islamic wars (conquests), especially positive ones, and what can be applied in the current circumstances and modes of modern armed conflict, and the successive experiences of Arab-Israeli wars, is an essential reference for the formulation of military unified Arab doctrine.

Second, The political and military doctrine

Military doctrine consists of two parts or components of the foundations represent both sides of the military doctrine, namely:

Political side: is the primary side and the leading one for the military doctrine, this side includes searching in the following issues *

- a. detecting and identifying the political and social essence of war.
- b. The nature of the political goals of the state in the war.
- c. Requirements of the military construction based on political goals set by the state.
- d. Requirements of the preparation of the country (state) to the war. Military side : or the technical side of the military doctrine, it handles military matters based on the provisions of the political side, and includes the following issues:
 - The nature of the military strategy for the next war.
 - ways (methods) to go to war.
 - Tasks emanating from the political objectives of the State armed forces in the war.
 - The main axes of building the armed forces, and the policies of the supply of weapons and war materiel, basic and complementary.
 - Trends of preparing the armed forces to fight and methods of training and education and morals of direction.
 - Ways to use the armed forces of all kinds (land forces , air, naval, air defense) in the war.
 - The foundations of preparing the country for war in military terms, including the preparation of the field battles of operations and preparing citizens and train.Undoubtedly, the two aspects military doctrine are closely linked with each other and their mutual correlation is characterized by the following characteristics:

You cannot separate the two sides of doctrine from each other because they represent two sides of the same coin together, and that without one cannot claim tradable currency, so the two sides are represented together, including the provisions of views that represent the full range of military doctrine. The necessity of the existence of matching between the political goals of the state of the fight and the possibilities of combat for its armed forces, and the ways (methods) to be used in fighting the war because without this correspondence, the outcome of the war would be lost, and the provisions of the military doctrine must reflect this matching in a realistic way.

While acknowledging the views and judgments expressed in the military doctrine of a State is not necessarily fixed nor permanent, due to a number of reasons of political, economic and social nature that are subject to switch and change with the passage of time .Based on the foregoing, the views and judgments that are subject to scrutiny and change from time to another, where some of the provisions that are no longer reflect the new reality of the new provisions can be replaced by new ones based on an analysis of current conditions.

Despite the priority of the political side of the military doctrine of that the provisions of the political side of the character of leadership, but it should be emphasized that the mutual relationship between the political side of the military and - Technical side is not a dependency relationship only, but it is a cause and effect relationship between the both sides of the military doctrine that influence and are influenced by each other constantly in both directions .

We note here that the provisions that belong to the political side of the doctrine are less vulnerable to change, which enjoy a great stability due to it nature representation of the public policy goals of the state, which is usually characterized by stability for a relatively long period, unlike the provisions that belong to military technical side, as they relate to a large extent the

development of means of fighting the war which are changed larger than the provisions of the political side, because our time is developing a revolutionary, windy and quickly to the means of armed conflict.

Thus the military doctrine is a product of the social system, and represents a summary of ideas for solving the tasks and military problems facing the state in a particular historical period, to put these ideas to build on a realistic and accurate analysis of the conditions that prevailed in the state, including the interior, foreign policy, economic and political, geographical and its social characteristics, the situation and the quality of the means to enter a war.

The content of the military doctrine and the provisions is considered one of the basic issues of the military strategy of the state.

Given the objective of the interrelationship between the military strategic and military doctrine, the Russians say - before collapse of the Soviet Union - The military strategy is the daughter of the military doctrine which is assigned in its plans on planning and plans of the provisions of the military doctrine, when searching and implementing issues related to the preparations for the war and fighting, and issues of building Armed forces to be the strategy of relying entirely on the provisions of the military doctrine and the starting of the requirements, taking into account the current situation and material and moral potential of the country's circumstances and here it must be noted that the Western military doctrines called this the art of low and high strategic military processes.

The development of military strategy theory is subject to the provisions of the military doctrine requirements because these provisions reflect the state decisions, particularly in the area of the essence of preparation for war and methods the armed forces in fighting, and where those decisions have the status of orders and laws (binding) are enforceable and should therefore be on the military strategic focus efforts and research to resolve the issues raised by the military doctrine, and the strategic role of the limited implementation of the provisions established by the military doctrine, and find the best solution to the issues raised, but that the strategic influence and another on the doctrine of the military through research and applications executed and the results are accessed, where the unaccounted results are added to the provisions of military doctrine.

We have in this example, as how the United States of America - regarding the faith and fighting doctrine- moved from modern compound battle theory and then to process the theory of air - land and then to the theory of destruction the second precautions of the enemy through the NATO. Then a theory of prevention strike in its fight against terrorism and then to the theory of pre-strike in the operation of Iraq occupation in 2003.

Hence, the conclusions and recommendations reached by the military strategy, which commensurate with the requirements of the political goals, and respond to the current conditions and the possibilities of countries, these recommendations and these conclusions can be adopted by the political leadership - military supreme as official provisions in military doctrine, which is an integral part him, and so practiced strategy an important influence on the composition of the provisions of the military side of the doctrine.

Third: the military doctrine of the United States of America

We need to review these developed strategies since the end of World War II until the contemporary conditions in the first of the atheist and the twentieth century decade.

1. Historical gradient of US military doctrine until the end of the eighties: The US military doctrine is based on Prevalent Returning Strategy, as it has been stated by the US officials who said the United States is ready to direct a comprehensive nuclear strike at the right time and place and outside the borders of Europe this with the beginning of the war Cold. when reviewing of these successive strategies , we note the following:

(A) In the fifties ,the American military doctrines depended on the threat of igniting nuclear World War in order to achieve the goals of America's political and military strategy.

(B) In the sixties: appeared in America a new strategy, a strategy to be flexible and decisive at the same time, that notes the willingness to fight a nuclear world war, or large or small traditional, so the (Supple Returning Strategy) dealt with a wide range of Wars, as it allows to go to the so-called the limited war with the use of nuclear means , and was heading predecessor to win the global sovereignty and confronting the communist regimes and regional revolutions.

(C) In the year 1971, Washington announced a Strategy Deterrence Protector which was by drafted the US - military and political leadership.

New perspectives in its military doctrine, about the nature of war and its classification, were wars were divided into four types, according to the means that call for participation and measures of implementation and the balance of power on area of conflict:

the comprehensive strategic nuclear war - limited nuclear war on the area of operations, - comprehensive conventional war- limited conventional war on area of operations.

(D) It was noted at the eighties, a sudden shift in US strategy and force alone became influential in Washington's foreign policy, and claimed the statesmen and senior US military officials are threatening a nuclear war, and declare all important areas in the world are located thousands of kilometers from the American continent, they become areas of vital interest to Washington, according to the principles of the US military doctrine, which proposes and draws preparation and potential wars in the territory overseas.

Four unified commands out of the five and means of bulletin even in peace outside the United States time, in Europe – Atlantic Ocean - and the Pacific and in the Americas, based on the required military tasks. The US armed forces were divided into strategic forces, general forces and the mass transport sectors formations and rapid intervention forces to secure the direct military intervention of the United States in the Middle East region in particular, and any other region in the world.

This is in addition to the well-developed network of military bases spread in all the important areas strategically in the world, to achieve the flexibility to move to the battle field, and provides for this purpose permanent presence of significant concentrations of US military forces, theaters overseas and providing strengthening logistics and armament in a crisis situation.

In sum, the idea of working From the action of Strong Position Seized control of the US doctrine of the military, and book as a guide officer in the armed forces defined the military strategy as: the art of the use of armed force, flag, assuming the achievement of national political goals, through the use of force or the threat of it, then the Kuwait war came in 1991 and applied to the process theory of the Air –land battle operation .

2. Air- land operation theory: In 1982 adopted the US Department of Defense (Pentagon) formal Theory OF Operations Air-land. This theory included the perspective of a new US military command on the nature and methods of fighting hostilities. Moreover, they take special implementation sites and air battles land important, shared power hordes and formations of land forces and air force and the hostilities air - land, offensive would take rapid and decisive, and combines extensive maneuver forces and heavy use of the media fireworks high accuracy and destructive deep .

The essence of the theory of (signed) Air – land operation from the point of view of US military experts is limited to work to crush the enemy on the entire operational structure of the depth of the enemy forces, and through the influence it to the maximum extent possible nuclear and chemical weapons and international arms.

To do a deep impact which is based on the basis of providing common configurations leaders with data reconnaissance (intelligence) at the time, required to do the coordinated actions depending on the objectives and the time and place, between the airline and the strong and the media hordes and formations and pieces of land forces, to destroy and impeding the enemy and paralyze the work of the second patterns of the enemy and reserves, or for some important purposes (such as: Transport nuclear attack, and the headquarters of the command and control, and the holding of the connection, and the purpose of the rear operational, and crossings, walkways, bridges) as a result, this leads to operational excellence or tactical, and ultimately secure crushing the enemy in stages, has applied this -as theory is known - in the Desert- Storm operation process to defeat the Iraqi forces occupied Kuwait at the time, and the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of sovereignty to them.

- 3 Preemptive War Theory: The pre-emptive war strategy that the current Bush administration's adopted did not become a full construction theoretical and targeted only after the 11th of September 2001 attacks, the attacks imposed on the United States to reconsider the previous traditional security doctrine and included racist (deterrence and containment) as these relatively old strategy is no longer able to respond to security challenges which flees from this kind of dangerous and unfamiliar - US national security threats.

Although the US security policy has been living a turning point before September 2001 AD, but the sudden from these attacks added to them a new dimension, the United States sided a new threat and variable, while the US government found itself without a comprehensive plan idea to protect the American homeland from any new terrorist attacks. There was the American response formulation of the need for a new security policy in three documents published in the year 2002, which is a strategy of national security States and the national strategy for anti-weapons of mass destruction to protect the national security .These three documents define various aspects of the American answer, which is supposed to depend on political, military tools, diplomatic and legal (at the local and international levels) within the overall program to enhance American security. So, there was The theory of pre-emptive war.

The new American military doctrine has set this war strategy of pre-emptive US a few strategic targets of two major: the fight against terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and does not accommodate us way to explain this theory in detail, but we can say that the two preventive and proactive are a different character to some extent, the

number of American Scientists assume that this kind of war can be logically if at the traditional or nuclear level, taking into account the size of the adventure, which is accompanied by nuclear war, when he baptized the first party to launch an attack (an influential and effective) against the other party. Thinking of the possibility of resorting to this party earlier in the attack. Although such wars is one of the unintended wars as long as the defense seeks to achieve the objectives.

Two types of these wars have been known: Preemptive War and Preventive War indicates where the first type to the hostilities, which begins in the light of the conviction that the enemy attack unexpectedly inevitably, depends Type II (Preventive) on the assumption that the enemy will start war in the near future and that it will be very convenient for ways that initiate hostilities example of pre-emptive war is aggression against Israel in the war of June 1967, and the example of preventive war, the recent US invasion of Iraq in 2003, according to the viewpoint of the current US leadership.

Fourth, the Israeli military doctrine of enemy :

Characterized by the Israeli military doctrine for most military doctrines other adopting the Jewish religion and the lessons of military history of the Jews along with the lessons of war derived from the ancient and modern world military history, relying absolute to support the United States and support, not these values are confined to the political and military apparatus but moved to the Israeli society itself to no social relations based on creating a generation fascist (racist) gives a new military values aggressiveness.

Israeli military doctrine is centered around the idea of The Greater Israel as this idea constitutes the main essence and purpose at the same time, Israel has the military means used by Israel to achieve its political objectives Strategy and especially its expansionist ambitions. And from the Israeli military strategy drawn established Israel itself a special military doctrine even before its creation in 1948, and if the majority of the military doctrines of old and new may include teachings in defense and attack, the Israeli military doctrine to support that Israel will not be defeated but only once, either to win or else dejectedness means the ultimate demise of existence.

The Israeli military doctrine has adopted pillars derived by Jews planners from the reality of Israel's political, military and economic, social and geographical pillars which are: preventive war, deterrence, excellence, transfer hostilities to the land of the opponent, a fait accompli, investment of the international situation, the rapid retaliation (post revenge). the military strategy left in Israeli society permanent and profound hatred of Arabs and Muslims tendency, encouraged violence, and the permanent focus on the external threat, which was printed Israeli military doctrine of racism and superiority, and bigotry.

After the 1973 October War, Israel declared the nuclear option, as stated in the newspaper on 11/04/1976 by Moshe Dyane that Israel has access to the nuclear option, even the Arabs know that we can destroy them if there was a situation became whereby the state as the existence of danger. So Israel has not signed up to date on an agreement of banning nuclear tests, currently owns according to sources more than 200 nuclear warheads, usable, except developed nuclear weapons, tactical, and outer space launch allergic satellites and others.

Israeli planners bring together that the primary condition for achieving the goals of Zionism is to continue to adhere to the strategic security concepts that are mainly Israeli military doctrine is to preserve the Israel strong and superior absolute Arab states military technology, and finally

acknowledge that Israel is in the process of the development of the old military doctrine as a result of the new situation Budding in the Middle East - especially surrounding the Zionist entity - and the rapid changes in the international situation countries.

The US military doctrine:

The US military doctrine emerged from the American military thought, which worked on the cast in military strategy with the main objective, of defending the country and maintain national security.

There is no doubt that it is not a country in the world where the military plays a prominent role in foreign policy, such as the United States-making process, due to the nature of the role it enjoyed after World War II, as one of the two superpowers in the world, and saw itself as the guardian the free world, capitalism and the market economy world. Then came of September 11/ 2001 events to increase the role of the military in political decision-outer.

And the perception of the author's military doctrine is like a parallel ideological political ideology of the regime under President George W. Bush, and the advantage of well established and stability at higher levels, and within the jurisdiction of the political leadership.

The events of September 11 have shown the existence of a defect in the US internal and external political approach, what necessitated the revision of the military doctrine, organization, preparation and thus a two variables essential in this doctrine, the first revolution in military technology in order to focus on goals at the lowest costs and losses, and the second input strategies of pre-emptive strike and pre-emptive strike to achieve their goals, so the facts of the events of September 11 were a major turning point and radically transformed the quality of discourse and practice in American foreign policy, where he occupied the concept of the new US military doctrine to adopt a pre-emptive strike strategy for a large part of the American political and strategic discourse.

"Wars that the United States has fought and the ones that will take place in the future will not be linked to a moral sense or international legitimacy, and this war will be charged with it a lot of destruction and abuse of the sanctity of the people."

The events of September 11 left many consequences, including the collapse of the concept based on nuclear deterrence and missile and weapons of mass destruction, the US National Security, where it showed that a few members of the group can inflict heavy losses to the security of the superpower in the world, which is the most powerful weapon, the most organized owned devices and communications systems and advanced technical information.

And those events had rendered the United States deterrent capability, and quickly became bound to restore the image of deterrence actors, so it adopted the concept of the new US military doctrine of pre-emptive strike strategy, and it occupied a large part of the American political and strategic discourse. And promote American understanding of pre-emptive war based on a new concept of preemption in military science, because it depends on early intentions of the United States see as hostile.

We would like to say that the wars that the United States fought with the wars that it will take place in the future and the various military doctrines and the transitions that will be witnessed by this strategy, shared foundations based on it will not know the border, not linked to a moral Broader or international legitimacy, and will be charged these wars with it a lot of

destruction and abuse of sanctity peoples as long as the US military progress moving independently of spiritual values.

The effects of the US strategy and results, future vision about the stability of the international system.

US strategy. American strategy is founded on the side of what the makers of American policy by threatening called that it took different forms, in the period of the Cold War threat was meant confronting the Soviet Union, but after the Cold War, it took the concepts and other forms, such as the side of "rogue states" and "terrorism" and " Fundamentalist Islam ", which are all in the American concept means the enemies of American interests.

The US foreign policy strategy was developed to meet these threats, accompanied by stepping up in the innovation and development of strategies such as deterrence and counter-terrorism, and finally "missile defense shield."

United States of America has commissioned the task of confronting the communist camp after World War II military forces, and the goal is to stop the expansion of the Communist tide. However, studies have shown that the goal of the US strategy was not communism itself, but to safeguard its interests in different parts of the world, which make up the national debt renamed areas, regions towards America committed in defense of American interests.

"US strategic doctrine of excellence include proactive and pre-emptive attack that turned years of national security policy upside down, and struck at the heart of" Westphalia Treaty ", which has long formed the cornerstone of the modern international system of the nation state for more than 300 years "

The author believes that through the American strategy before and after the Cold War, the so-called strategic constants have not changed, but remained the same since developed despite international fluctuations that occurred. The reason that it is based on the idea of staying mainly for the US global strategy, and then gradually progressed from being a national defense to a project that aims to defeat international terrorism as a political project.

The new strategic doctrine of superiority proactive and pre-emptive attack is new and exciting, which overturned years of national security policy upside down, and struck at the heart of "Westphalia", a treaty which has long formed the cornerstone of the modern international system of the nation state for more than 300 years, with the concept of preemption is not new in military science, but the US is a new understanding of its command, being based on the American understanding of the intentions of the other party.

The pre-emptive strike is based on the basic foundations, including a global intelligence network of high-level, military bases, and precautions stations scattered around the world, with a high probability of the use of nuclear weapons.

However, many problems sided US strategy, and resolved by the 1991 Gulf War, which was planned war according to documents the US Congress itself, and approved the application of the new world order with all its consequences.

Then developed a US military strategy for the destruction of which were wary that attenuation of shows or hostile to their goals, and put their goals and plans to build on it, and assumed always a strategic nuclear attack, since the nuclear arms between it and the former Soviet Union

race until the end of the Cold War era. And moved to the application of objectives based on two fundamental concepts, namely deterrence and terrorism, two wars launched by the end of the last century.

The development of the concept of deterrence.

What is confirmed by the author states that the concept of deterrence did not drop by the fall of the Soviet Union, but it was developed, and has been associated with the sense of subjugation, the United States has diversified methods of securing adequate deterrence, ranging from nuclear deterrence through mandatory acquiescence by following the orders and riding the wave.

“The current deterrence strategy has worked to eliminate or narrow the interval borders between the defense and attack, so that you cannot distinguish between the behavior of the dominant force in the defense if it was an attack, and offensive as if it was a defense.”

Then, we want to discuss deterrence based on political international reality, and the balance of power and their interactions in a uni-polar world, missed its rival parallel in strength and power, and paved the way for the birth of a new level of deterrence, based mainly on test intentions and questioning them, including giving the pole the only great freedom to move through wars, not identical and unequal confrontation threats against it and its interests, and to prevent exposure as prepared by national and national interests at risk, based on the new military doctrine of military strategy and applications being the most important branches of the high strategy of the state .

The current strategy of deterrence has worked to eliminate or narrow the interval borders between the defense and attack, so that you cannot distinguish the behavior of the dominant force between the defense as if it was an attack, and offensive as it is a defense, what is causing problem not at the political level in dealing with this behavior internationally, and problematic at the theoretical level, which requires research and application, and the scientific level in the identification of the desired deterrent and also the selection of appropriate tools and methods to achieve, which is in the balance equation between the global proliferation and its cost.

The Chinese military doctrine:

People's Liberation Army has emerged in China in 1921 under a military doctrine to counter a major force that occupies the country, namely Japan, the local strong force which is the KMT force, in other words, the main strategic goal is the liberation of the external and internal fronts, which affected its military doctrine adopted that was based on three pillars:

First: The enemy is double, and we must fight it in a diversified manner, there is no specific enemy, but there is a changeable enemy, hence the fighting style which was adopted was the gang war , or hit-and-run.

Second: The enemy has a strong fortifications, and then it must be stronger to side fort, which join the ranks of the masses of the Chinese people to protect it .

Third: It does not have modern weapons to counter the opponents, and then must be relying on the methods of the ancient Chinese war, hence the Mao Zedong readings and his colleagues in the military ancient Chinese books, especially the book «The Art of War» for the Chinese strategic thinker Sun Tzu for surprising the enemy of what doesn't expect.

People's Liberation Army, was able to achieve a miracle to defeat the external and internal enemies, and achieve the first Chinese miracle, based on five principles:

The first principle: that the army is linked to the people, live among their ranks, and it depends on it regarding its food and in the protection, which is at the same time practicing various professions, as well as fighting.

The second principle: that the army is subject to the party in the context of the political ideology of the party that sided the changes and the work of cleansing through the struggle for nearly three decades, and then the army was subject to change as the adjustments of the party in its philosophy and its leaders to varying degrees, according to the circumstances of the revolutionary work of 1921 - 1949.

The third principle: that the party does not have a state that depends on it, and then it must develop tools and equipments of fighting, especially moving in fighting.

The fourth Principle: dependence on the strength of the audiences which means numerical strength to face the enemy which is developed in its equipment and fighting, and remained so even after the establishment of the Chinese Communist regime, but it was used very efficiently in the 1950 – 1953 during the Korean War.

The fifth principle: Focus on the Main Land and liberating it without thinking about going out on the continental geographical framework.

These principles and objectives were necessary to change and develop after the establishment of the communist regime, and start building a modern state year 1949, and provided stunning after the reform and opening-up phase. It offers not only the urban development but also on military force in the various maritime, air and land and fields of space technology, missiles and satellites civilian and military alike.

Chinese combat doctrine has turned to the power of technology, vocational training and continuing political and military monitoring of the strength of enemies and competitors, but friends and on an ongoing basis, and work to achieve the Chinese national security of this strategic perspective.

The Chinese army has also relied on diversifying the sources of arms, as well as develop its own abilities that stunned opponents. But three important elements remained of the traditional Chinese martial creed:

First, relying on defense and not attack, while continuing to prepare for an attack if necessary.

Second, the continued subordination of the military to the party, and the continuation of interaction with the people within the faith of the party ideology and philosophy of art.

Third: Focus on Chinese territory, and not starting or expanding or fighting abroad. That is why we do not find a Chinese soldier outside Chinese territory, except for two exceptions:

The first limited participation in some peacekeeping operations under the United Nations.

II: Chinese fleet out to the ocean, and to participate in the work of combating piracy, as in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea region since March 2010.

China in recent years has used to issue from time to time a white paper explains the surrounding security environment, and analyzes the development of China, and its development and defense doctrine and military all in line with the policy of The Four Modernizations posed by China since the beginning of the era of reform and opening up. These Modernizations modernize its armed forces. The recent White Paper issued by China in April 2011, is the latest was given of white books, and analyzes the security environment during the year 2010, and is divided into ten chapters dealing with: the security situation - a national defense policy - Updating the People's Liberation Army - the spread of the armed forces - mobilization of national defense forces and build the reserve force - the military legal system - Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense - defense spending - building military confidence - arms control and disarmament.

To benefit from the Chinese experience for the Arab homeland, we need to cite a number of general observations that illustrate the extent to which the development of the concept of the Chinese defense and the armed forces, and the role of the Chinese People's Liberation Army:

The first observation: The doctrine of combat major Chinese army is twofold, is the doctrine of liberation through the defense and building elements of the overall strength, the sense that the doctrine is based on the Chinese territory is not released in full after the second part is the working together with the people and protect its gains.

Second observation: related to the development branches of the Chinese armed forces to the different circumstances of the times and the challenges and the different nature of the security environment and the different priorities of the Chinese defense. Say that China's national security in the twentieth century environment differed substantially from those that prevailed in the twentieth century, where China has become a giant economic power and have developed industrially and technology. All of this effect in the geographical concept of China's security environment, hence the free navigation of interest in international waters and on the high seas, and attention to the security of the straits, and attention to resist piracy and the impact of all this in the development of the branches of the armed forces and entry areas of electronic wars and wars of space, nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers, and so on.

Third observation: linked to China's military development and compatibility with the international environment variables. When the People's Liberation Army to be the year 1921, the international division was between the forces of liberal colonial powers in international relations after the First World War, and after the Second World War there was the international environment division between the two blocs, the two big communism and capitalism, has emerged as the phenomenon of national liberation movements in the Third World. The day after the Soviet Union and the fall of the socialist bloc in Eastern Europe, and in many Third World countries, it was one-sided polarization of American hegemony for two decades.

The security situation in the Arab world, whether inside or in its relations with the surrounding regional powers or in the development of technological and military or lurking in its challenges, all this calls for a reassessment of Arab military doctrine in line with international developments. The Arab creed combat continued to maintain a defensive character, but have not developed sufficiently Arab technological and sources for obtaining advanced weapons, and this is what should be remedied at this stage so as not to become, but the political will of the Arab military doctrine traditional relations remain and became questionable to many intellectuals and even the referees in the light of the continuous change according to their interests.

But now should be on the armed forces of the Arab states to act in order to preserve the traditional role of the national and the combat doctrine to achieve four things, namely:

The first :military leaders shouldn't stay in their positions longer than necessary because this affects the military thought and conduct military training and combat ability.

Second: avoid drifting with the emotions of some hostile mobs to this or that country, whether in the Arab framework or in the regional context, but think in terms of national Arab interests away from the thought of some people with ideological tendency that does not fit with the requirements of the times , and do not understand the meaning of national security and related items from the building politicians of the overall strength and stay away from any adventures.

The third : there is a real need for the development of the military-industrial capabilities in various fields such as in China, India or Pakistan, military technology, the industry is the driving force, the engine of technological development of the state.

The fourth: development of strategic research centers, a qualitative development and I know that there is a strategy centers in some Arab countries, but they need to do three things is to raise the efficiency of researchers by matching between the military and civil thought, and the link with the military practical thought, and benefit from the experience of similar international centers

Iran's Military Doctrine

The proliferation of the Shi'ism doctrine in Iran was not spontaneous; it has been incorporating it intentionally by the Safaween with peerless successful. The results of the unification of Iran as an independent state in 1501, and become the spiritual stronghold of the Shia. After the Islamic revolution led by Ayatollah Khomeini in 1979 . it was proven in the preamble to the Constitution leadership, regardless of the Crown-Faqih, who acts on behalf of the Hidden Imam in the leadership of the nation and establish the rule of God on earth, and that the guarantee of non-deviation of the various devices in the system of the Republic of origin and functions, and those devices of Iranian armed forces, He is the supreme commander of the institution the number of its members almost 600 thousand people; distributed between land and air force, navy and air defense of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards five troops : air, land and sea and the Basij and the Qods Force. This brings us access to the essence of things that the vision of the Iranian military and thought derived from the terms of reference of doctrinal, and this paper, traced as follows:

First, ideological and political organization of the army. In the Iranian military establishment, it goes beyond sectarian slogans and pictures on the walls inside the camps and training rooms for up to security police and religious sense of the word, and stand firm to show that the non-Islamic Thought sense Shiite duodenal rejected by this institution. This the ideological and political organization is dealt with by the army formed by Khomeini himself to direct the process of doctrinal awareness and education, sectarian and political awareness of the soldiers of special importance. To put a military organization inspired by the spirit of the doctrine, including deepening the concept of ideological army and prove Wali al-Faqih's authority. Cultural efforts have borne fruit to make the army of fully mandate of the Faqih, jurist and led absolutely through the use of advanced media devices. It is through the publishing house "Aga", which has taken part in every book exhibitions and festivals organized by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance.

Second, the military thought: (combat doctrine). The combat doctrine means : method of fighting forces in the field, countries choose doctrine fit in with its military capabilities and religious ideology and national objectives. To balance with the regular forces; established Revolutionary Guard Corps. In the war with Iraq implemented a combat doctrine recognizes the importance of its numerical advantage on the Iraq-style "human waves cascading." And helped in mobilizing volunteers Hamas people with the ideology of the revolution fully comply with the directives of religious leaders holy jihad, rather than proper training to fight. Religious groups have been allocated for progress, and the attack at the beginning of the fighting. As the Colonel mainly relied on concepts, not clear and pious, it is ambiguity carries a first strike and willingness to take casualties to make the opponent at a loss if the military actions are based on rational calculations, based on trends in clothes jihadist suicide irrational. Iran is also pursuing a "defensive injustice" which confirms recent reports from the US Department of Defense that Iran took in the adoption of "defensive" military strategy, to reduce the risk of attacks that may be exposed to in a sign of renewed lift the injustice logo. It is a culture of effective conflict management and mobilization spiritual groups patting victory for the vulnerable.

Export military Revolution. Being Shi'ite was crucial in building Iran's revolution strategy, and export the Shiite revolution was an integral approach in Iran's foreign policy, was not only with access soft and even attacking military and armies. The slogan of exporting the revolution and the establishment of a Shiite Republic, does not establish an Islamic Republic revolution was killed. The Logo was a dose concern that motivated the establishment of the an Islamic revolutionary republic, followed by the Gulf states to take a decision under the influence of this propaganda supporting the tyrant Saddam as a field fire insulator to stop the export of revolution. Then Imam Khomeini turned to this matter quickly and accused this thought of trying to smear the side of the Islamic Revolution said in a frank statement that "our goal of exporting the revolution is not a military assault because this work is of colonial powers, the export of revolution is that the world knows the rationale and objectives of our revolution." But the careful of the statements the leaders of the revolution of others, our officers find the contrary such as dependency of Iraq, Bahrain, Kuwait, Iran and the need to export the revolution to them as a conduit to export the revolution to the Arab neighborhood, was the Iran-Iraq war, then stay for the citizens of Shi'ites from the Gulf training camps but also from all over the world. It is that "Shi'ites are the victors Conference" which was held in mid-2006, which confirms the renewed export of revolution slogan military means as Stalin did the leaders of the Revolutionary Communist Youth movements. Then renewed sectarian Iranian military influence in Syria, Lebanon, Yemen and Iraq as proof of export military clothes continued not only religious men. Iran troops in the footsteps of politicians Iranian army has been repeating since November 18, 2014 of what Gen. Firuzabadi Chief of General Staff accused the "Saudi Arabia of killing Shi'ites in Yemen, and the beginning of international terrorism, Wahhabism, which is a great danger." Iran has to complete its project and export the Shiite revolution to all Islamic, Asian and African countries, and in this quest, and hired energies, including military service objectives ideological "are still strike systems authoritarian and client with no slackening in the use of all means even the military, to achieve this goal." Similar to the they say the literature of the early revolution ..

The Iran's military doctrine challenges has succeeded in developing a series of concepts and tools that move, including derived from a backland of sectarian and turned it into a military thought is being used and employed. it is the literature of the Iran-Iraq war that has been described Saddam as " Yazeid age" and portray the war sacred defense and as similar to the

war between the "Hussein" and "yazeid", as the Iraqi army was described as "an army of disbelief" Now, what is happening in Syria battles are among the "agents of Hussein" against "agents of yazeid." Ayatollah Khamenei is still confirms that the authoritarian powers want to impose their customers "dictators" and that bargaining with the "arrogant" is useless. Iran has also been used as noted mystery and dissimulation and create confusion in the play with an opponent once traction and time representation of the role the weak obedient solo in front of 5 +1.

Third: Weapons: The economic blockade and the ban of the arms arrival after the revolution during the war with Iraq 1980-1988m to pay Iran for the development of military industry. Revolutionary Guard has been assigned the management of the industry; succeeded in a short time to create a significant arsenal of weapons, backed by those set by the state in the hand of the potential for this service effort, as organized sectarian believer in faqih fingerprints Revolutionary Guards sectarian appeared on the products of the industry from weapon .. that lie Iran's military and strategic power which carried the names of "Ashura" average of different names that there are different missiles carried religious names, including rocket Pluckers and Badr Shehab -fjr- earthquake-Sjeel, Qader -joints-Izz al-Din - Gfar..Meethaq missile which is carried on the shoulder. There is also a machine gun called "Muharram". There are aerial combat vehicle named "Karar" our master Ali bin Abi Talib, the generosity of God's name and side, as Iran has industry tank "Zulfikar" the name of our Lord Saif Ali bin Abi Talib, which was dedicated to Immam Ali Bin Abi Talib M .. and a tank "Smassam" Named one of the kings of the State Albuehip Shiite. There is also a vehicle "Zu ganah the wing" tactical heavy over a horse on the name of al-Husayn ibn Ali. The submarines there "Ghadir" on Ghadeer Khum or Eid al-Ghadeer, the day Sunday, 18 November from the year 10 AH, which speeches in which the Prophet Muhammad (p) of the sermon said Fadel Ali bin Abi Talib and honesty and justice, and its proximity to him. There naval patrol vessel in the name of the "Ashura" and then "Kawthar" Navy missiles and Matnih Al-Kawthar in the same context.

Fourth: military maneuvers: The military exercises of all kinds are held in most countries of the world to achieve several things, they are messages to friends and adversaries, and to test and raise the readiness of the armed forces. As being in the military maneuvers display industries and arms and marketing experience. The Iranian maneuvers is not with the exception of that. But plentiful and the multiplicity of forms to make it happen a lot of hype and little progress in achieving its objectives. And after the dogmatic clear fingerprints of the Iranian maneuvers and because the Faqih jurist of the Crown of high status in Iran; his name has been linked to a lot of military activities; the biggest aerial maneuver called "defenders of the sky of the state" to protect its nuclear program from any external threat. It was also maneuvers "defenders of the state" maneuvers "sky state", and even maneuvers "fighters of the state." There is also a "Muharam" maneuvers and exercises blow "Zulfikar", maneuvers and land forces of the Iranian army called "moon Bani Hashim." Making those maneuvers current names of the founding moments of sectarian incitement.

Fifth: sectarian military ties: Corps commander (Jerusalem) Qassem Soleimani has clearly confirmed; that Shiite crescent is not political, it is economic, but prudence and dissimulation strategy is what prevented him from saying that military Helal also the existence of factions to Abou El Fadl Abbas, and guards of Zainab, and Hezbollah, as a sequence followers of sectarian military Iran. By the same, On May 4, 2014, Team leader Yahya Safawi, the former commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard's current military advisor to the Supreme Leader, said that Iran's real borders are not as they are by now, but ends at the shores of the Mediterranean across southern Lebanon. What Safawi was talking about is not vital areas of influence as defined by

strategists, but talking about the military extensions sectarian skillfully woven throughout the 30 years through the former military tools mentioned. It traces the expansion of sectarian exist primarily. A military stretched exchange demonstrated the resilience of the pro-Iranian factions in Syria and Yemen to show they have been trained and armed, well. As confirmed by the look of things Safawi himself when he said: "This is the third time that the influence of the Mediterranean coast. In reference to the conquests of "military" of the Achaemenid and Sassanid empires. "Coincided with rotated to expand those military doctrinal boundaries to include the presence of the Houthis who follow the Zaydi Shiite. Some may argue that Tehran help Hamas and Islamic Jihad are also outside the doctrinal framework for the Crown Faqih! Bypassing the fact that it is currently only interim coalition, or perhaps from the door they combat units of the two claws sharp claws Hezbollah, and in that region of the Great Sham believes that Iranian politicians to stay away from the enemy is more dangerous than the distance from the friend

Sixth: Evaluation of the sectarian dimension of the Iranian military Thought:Clerics in Iran succeeded in maintaining control of the country, creating a system of balances in the joints of the State, through the injection of the doctrine style in the confessional all lifelines. To be fair reading to be touch the positive and negative aspects of religious control over Iranian military thought as follows:

- Despite the fact that the Iranian Islamic mask which focus on the sectarian dimension, but the signal and pay tribute to the Iranian effort to make the most of the activities of military and weapons bearing Islamic names is due.
- The advantages of sectarian control over Iranian military thought the emergence of ideological army insured Twelver Shi'ism is what gave the Iranian excellence and personal privacy. This is what makes the political Shiism is the only player in the armed forces and political forces elsewhere, and the army is the doctrine of welayat-e faqih, non-penetrating Army.
- The advantages of sectarian control of the Iranian military thought in a society where absolute illiteracy rate of 13.5%. I became a confessional is the engine variant of consciousness to make good citizens. Was marketed to the simple cognitive that the doctrine of welayat-e faqih is human thought, which is not thought of others, and because their eyes did not open on the other, it has energized this only from ideological motivation factor is the first and the catalyst of human conflict.
- The disadvantages of sectarian control of the Iranian military thought: that originated repressed feelings among minorities became consider the army as per the doctrine Army instead of being an army of all the people, and the Sunnis and Zoroastrians, Jews, Christians and Baha'is minorities account for more than 30% of the people Iranian, has been marginalized, largely by sectarian state, despite the recruitment of children for military service. Although in the current Iranian constitution Full Article (Article 13) that separates the rights of these minorities; only hope obtaining improvement in the foreseeable future is relatively little.From the negatives are also fears that the military imbued their sect, which includes 600 thousand people, which is an enormous political force currently used Before the political line insured welayat-e faqih; may be one of the motives of the collapse of the political process and the creation of a tyrant, or religious men, and perhaps al-Maliki authority unfair in Iraq and infused the seed of sectarian differences in the military and the propensity toward tyranny and the adoption

exclusionary approach to establish a dictatorship doctrine discriminatory look different to the other is the best example.

- Negatives of sectarian control of the Iranian military thought that the military leadership is no longer the main reference in hostilities, are no longer taken into account in its analysis of operational positions, and proposals for the implementation of certain combat doctrine. Clerics are dominant military joints to their sect, and armed with the ability to deprive people of satisfied Wali al-Faqih, and departing for the dissemination of the overall ideological justifications even military crimes.
- The negatives of sectarian control of the Iranian military thought that he read the names of regional neighboring Iranian weapons spade sectarian catalysts provocative, if the insistence on the Persian Gulf path of domination, access to cultural identity; brandishing military hegemony by force. These weapons will leave the plants for display in the Iranian maneuvers without authorization to enter service in other armies. The maneuvers did not progress to a solution to the security of the Gulf as Iran says before that lead us to sectarian controversy.

The Regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran tried to create a vision for the Islamization of the military effort, and it signed in sectarian and communal thought unilateral control and privacy. System and I think that has a clear security theory and with the principles of coherent form an integral whole, but sectarianism prevented the strong appearance between it and the military science for what it is, hence the T clearly cons of the route taken in the diagnosis and understanding of the reality of war and peace from a doctrinal perspective primarily. Sectarian tendency applied by in disorganized ways have to pay a high price on the practice level since the revolution through the war with Iraq and wrangling with the West until now

Russian Defense Doctrine

In this part, we are trying to follow the development of Russian defense doctrine since the Soviet era, and then in the years of the nineties, then the sighting of 21th century, but before this, we would like to shed some light on the sources and foundations of Soviet military doctrine:

The Soviet military doctrine has been formulated and based on six main sources which are:

1. Opinions war of Marxist –Leninism theory.
2. The political strategy of the Central Office of the Soviet Communist Party.
3. Russian experience in the previous wars specially World War I and II.
4. Contributions of military Russians thinkers since the Kaisaris era.
5. Theoretical ideas of the science of bourgeois war.
6. Developments in modern military technology.

The main points of Soviet doctrine as follows:

War is considered as a social phenomenon that occur in a historical stage of the development of class society, which is a political forms of the struggle between classes so that resort to the capitalist class in order to achieve the purposes of expansionary and self-interest.

(B) the adoption of the global concept of security, and that extends beyond the immediate borders of the Soviet Union to include all members of the Warsaw Pact, and the Allies, and friendly countries in the Arab region, Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

(C) reliance in building the armed forces on the study of the nature of the potential enemy and trends in the development of armed strength and nature of the war it intends to make .

(D). Any war break out between the Soviet Union and its allies against the Western camp would be a nuclear missile war, where the use of all types of armed forces in the forefront of strategic missiles.

Russian defense doctrine historical back ground:

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, security issues and trends of general strategy of the new Russian entity has seen controversy and unlike intense inside the centers of the Russian decision, especially among the political and military leaderships making, where the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the fall of the Soviet Union led to major changes in strategic thinking so that there was a need to reformulation of new strategic directions , to take into account the nature of the new phase and be more responsive to international phase, regional or internal.

To respond to these new developments , different groups appeared :

A. Conservatism: a party that was calling to cataloging Russian military doctrine in line with the changes mentioned, but without abandoning the main principles of military soviet thought especially with regard to maintaining regional and international special place for Russia.

B. openness group: this party was more flexible, and called for the need to show more responsiveness with Western security demands and this in the context of the work to build trust between the Russian and western sides even if they ask for it to provide further waiver and dropping .

The most important sources that hit the change in the Russian military doctrine:

A. abandon of ideology, where theoretical Marxism-Leninism was canceled as a source of the Russian military doctrine, and was replaced by nearly intellectual thoughts , more realistic causes of war due to the chaos that the international system made, and the political in nature, economic, and ethnic-racial reasons.

(B) abandon the idea of global strategic confrontation where Russia changed its look to the security dilemma which is no longer a global dimensions, but these concerns have become a regional nature, limited to the idea of national security of the Russian state and the regions with which it shares its neighboring geographical area.

(C) modifying the principles of construction of the Russian armed forces which have become so aims to achieve a minimum of defense and security needs so as to reduce the pace of military spending and the abolition of the state of alert and the militarization of society.

(D) change the rules that nuclear escalation and abandon the idea of a nuclear war and the development of nuclear escalation in another control him escalations so it is not used only in the event of a large-scale conventional war, with the exclusion of the use of such weapons

against non-nuclear state and a signatory to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty unless not allied with a nuclear state.

Principles of the Russian military doctrine:

The principles can be summarized in five principles that are issues of importance in the Russian military thought:

A "Aggression containment principle": where the Russian armed forces focused on building sufficient forces to deal with any potential threat that generates an image with the enemy which is likely that the loss incurred during the attack on Russia is more and outweighs the profits.

(B) Preparation of local and regional wars: After that earlier, setup was for the global wars, where Russian forces have been set up for local wars.

(C) Interest in the development of military technology: the increased interest in the Air Force and support systems and high-tech weapons.

(D) Interest strategic deployment issues: particularly moving forces of the state of peace to a state of war, the soldiers and the transfer of equipment from central Russia to the parties in the state.

(E) Realism in the art of war: a focus on scientific research and directed towards the service of the current goals.

Russian military doctrine with the sighting of the twenty-first century

The national security Document of the Russian Federation in the beginning of the 21st century. Where it was approved by Russian President Vladimir Putin on January 24, 2000 which included nearly 3,000 recommendations addressed to civilian and military leaderships, so that consists of three main sections which are:

A- Military and political foundations: This section has addressed the political and military situation at home and abroad and the main risks to the security of the Russian state to determine the structure of the leadership and military organizations.

B- The strategic military bases: about the nature of wars and potential conflicts, as well as the formation of the armed forces and functions, and relations of Russia towards other countries.

C- Economic and military bases: which addressed the funding methods for military industries and institutions entrusted with the training process, development and research.

The foundations of the new Russian military doctrine:

In completion of the national security document, another document issued bearing No. 607 by Russian President Putin on 22 April 2000 relating to the Russian military doctrine, which has been a focus on:

A- geopolitical situation: which introduced some countries' attempts to prevent Russian influence in the Caucasus and Central Asia region and the threat posed by NATO.

B- The military risks: The risk of the wars on the border of the Russian state.

C- The deterioration of the economic and social situation: requires a revision to the strengthening of border forces and conditions of the financing of these reforms. On March 5, 2007 Russian National Security Council announced the development of a new military doctrine, where the Russian Defense Minister Ivanov said: "We have a military dogma that take into account the expansions carried out by the Western war machine of NATO, which took close to the borders of our state, that is why we are obliged to respond to those who want to gain the support sites Okrana and Georgi " the Russian National Security Council has justified resorting to modifying military doctrine, to:

- Pursue military policies of the main countries to update and modernize its armed forces imposed on Russia cope with this behind.
- Some states seek to change the structure of its armed forces and armed entities and win allies and the intention here is always NATO.
- Chief of Staff of the Russian Armed Forces General Balovska gave it the justifications on the US deployment troubling economic, political, and military, in an area of traditional Russian influence, which he considered "a threat to national security."
- In this framework always, commander of the Russian Space Forces, "Vladimir Popovkin announced the creation of a second radar early warning of the type VORONEJ-DM and focus on this type of device in the new military doctrine.

Military doctrine (hybrid).

The Doctrine of hybrid war dominates the world's conflicts and make it more complex, strategic analysts consider that the 'hybrid wars' blends the deadly conflict of the State with fanatical zeal and prolonged in irregular warfare.

When an area is exposed to attack from the traditional land, sea or air forces, the response method is usually clear. But what happens when the attack is "hybrid," which is a mixture of "special" forces backed by media campaigns and un clear agents, it may reach up to seriousness and ends up with terrorism? And how the opponent forces can adapt with these attacks, which revealed the seriousness of the most pressing crises strategies in the year 2015: the Islamic state (Daash) in Syria, Iraq and the crisis in Ukraine.

Restored Conflicts in Ukraine, Iraq and Syria during 2014 to highlight the so-called "hybrid war" in which the fighters use a combination of military and non-military tactics to achieve their goals. Although this concept is not new, the appearance in the most pressing crises strategies for this year drew the attention of Western governments. This was confirmed by NATO at its summit held in September, where it committed to ensuring that the alliance "is actually able to address the specific challenges posed by hybrid threats of war."

According to the study, issued by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (London), that combination of tactics that Russia used in Ukraine on the one hand, and used (Islamic state(Daash) in Iraq and Syria on the other hand, leaving the Western governments do not know the best way to respond to these hybrid threats.

While the two methods as used on the fields are not identical in any case, are used both the military and civilian tools and covert operations and information warfare and the modern media. And can be considered as examples of the same phenomenon.

Because of the sense of NATO leaders need to take swift action and flexibility in front of these threats, it has taken steps in the "Wales" summit to improve military readiness. These crises have been put forward in front of them familiar questions: Do I have to impose sanctions, although the answer is yes, for whom? Should military action, and if so what is it kind? And how they can support friends and allies?

Dual-use plans increased from challenges by the need for greater speed and agility in decision-making

What is meant by "hybrid"?

The use of the term "hybrid", in this context, is referred back to an analysis carried out by the US Navy Test operational forces in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In 2005, Gen. James Mattis, who later served as commander of Central Command, US-magazine "actions" for the US Naval Institute wrote for the emergence of ways "irregular" such as terrorism, insurgency and the drug trade.

According to this analysis, that "irregular adversaries seek to exploit the tactical advantage in the time and place of their own choice, rather than succumb to our rules, as trying to accumulate a series of small tactical accumulated effects then through the media and information warfare to weaken America's determination." Thus, the integration of different methods and means of warfare which show, which is called "hybrid war."

Mobility study by the International Institute for Strategic Studies on hybrid wars, the officer in the US Marine Corps Frank Hoffman, in an article, published in the year 2007, wrote for the Potomac Institute for Public Policy Studies, which says that the hybrid wars "blends the deadly conflict of the State with enthusiasm bigoted and prolonged in irregular warfare. "

Russian model hybrid collar the NATO style respond.

Frank defines hybrid war, as "includes a series of different ways of war, including conventional capabilities and tactics and information irregular and terrorist acts including the indiscriminate violence and coercion and criminal anarchy."The example cited by many experts, the meaning of hybrid war to clarify, is the 2006 war between Israel and Hezbollah, where Israeli military forces found it difficult to deal with the mix between gangs cities War cells fighter is difficult to determine the location and use of military technology, including missiles and rockets.

But definition of hybrid threats includes this debate, the word "hybrid" simply means a combination of different elements. These elements (traditional military approaches and irregular warfare, insurgency, terrorism and criminality and processes information) is hardly new. In this context, in other words is "not identical" show and indicate an attempt gain precedence over the search for weaknesses in the opponent rather than confront it on its own terms.

However, flexible integration of the tactics that can be observed in several fields of warfare to destabilize the Western armies which believes that the superior technologies and entrenched beliefs would give it a big advantage against any potential enemy. So what was previously believed to separate aspects of the conflict have been incorporated in what could be considered a new way of war.

What are the manifestations of the war hybrids and the conclusion.

The concept of "hybrid war", although its ambiguity, is useful in driving strategic thinkers and military, as well as officials and academics, to think about the reactions of more flexible and efficient. Two situations were found in 2014 and that led to the need to confirm that: the situation in Ukraine and the situation in Syria and Iraq. In both cases, the integration of tactics in the unit increased difficulties in front of the side.

- Ukraine: NATO leaders said in the declaration of Wales summit: "We are seeing a coordinated campaign of violence carried out by Russia, separatists, who are backed, in order to destabilize Ukraine as a sovereign state." As reported in the Journal of "Wall Street" for the then NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen said: "Russia's resort to a hybrid war exercises and peek through the undercover commando and missiles smuggled."

Confront hybrid threats require new responses and adjustable and shared between governments and members of the coalition

- Islamic state (Daash) in Iraq and Syria: Organization of the Islamic state, Daash, the other is using a combination of effective tactics in its campaign in Syria and Iraq in order to achieve multiple goals:
- Daash makes military campaign that combines the forces of occupation and land preservation.
- Daash is pursuing its political goals: the Declaration of Caliphate State, and imposes its reading of the law of the land, which is occupied, and benefit from the government's repression of the Sunnis in Iraq, as well as the civil war in Syria.
- In addition to the execution of a lot of soldiers and local citizens, performs journalists hostage and aid workers Westerners and killing campaign.
- Daash is doing the process of extensive publicity by preparing sophisticated videos distributed via the "YouTube" and social media applications and smart phones.
- Daash attracts recruits from Western countries, Daash represents threat in countries of such recruits.

Based on the features of the hybrid war strategy, which was formed in particular in Iraq and Syria, it was observed that these tactics are being followed in other conflicts in developing countries. In Mali, for example, the jihadist groups funded by the trade in drugs and weapons acquired mainly uprising Tuareg secular. In Nigeria. Daash has implemented the Islamic organization Boko Haram several types of attacks, had been transformed from a rebel movement to organize equipped with military equipment and weapons and cars, and at the same time, the terrorist acts and kidnappings.

In front of the complexity of these conflicts, governments learned the lesson that there is a need for greater speed to handle the new formulations of the tactics used by the insurgent and terrorist organizations, but also take advantage of its superiority in technology and military equipment and economic clout and government legitimacy. It is then included reactions to hybrid threats to a combination of military steps and increasing intelligence activities and monitoring economic measures such as sanctions.

In Ukraine, for example, Western governments do not want at all to military intervention, but wanted to send a signal to Moscow that NATO solidarity remains strong, and that the military alliance would be thoroughly equipped to meet the common defense obligations if any makes a nuisance to allies that is similar. That is the message of the work done by NATO to intensify its military presence and military patrols in the Eastern European countries which are members of the alliance.

NATO leaders have reached a plan of action for the readiness of the presence air, land and sea sustained in Eastern Europe member countries and the formation of a joint working group High Readiness include in the front rows.

At the same time when Daash organization swept northwest Iraq and attacked new targets in Syria, a new coalition by US-led to counter it. Again reactions included military personnel, is to send more military advisers to Iraq and supporting the Kurdish forces, as well as air strikes on targets belonging to Daash in both Syria and Iraq.

But leaders who are authorized to take such actions were confident that it is not sufficient, in the context of a purely military, where cannot be any campaign eventually succeed without land forces, but there is no agenda to send combat troops to the battlefield. Where The strategy in the war on al Daash, in Iraq and Syria, to help local forces in the development of their capabilities and use despite the fact that it, and if possible to achieve part of it in Iraq, it still represents a significant forms in Syria. It was clear that this kind of traditional responses would not be appropriate to deal with the threats which are, "hybrids." threats

It is important to respond in a battle speech to counter Promotional SMS, but it was a challenge to the democratic governments by asking specific questions regarding the use of modern media. And then NATO and its member governments tended to focus again on the "strategic communication" .!

REFERENCES

- Mohammad Fahmi A,(2006),The Introduction to the strategic study, Almajdalawi house pul, Amman.Jordan.
- Mohammad Sadi,(2009),The future of international relations from the clash of civilizations to the humanization of civilization and culture of peace, Center for Arab Unity Studies, the first edition in 2006, Beirut, Lebanon.
- Ibrahim Abu Khuzam,(2005), Arches of dominance, the study of the evolution of American hegemony of the early twentieth century until now, the new House book, the first edition, Beirut-Lebanon.
- Nourhanne Sheikh,(1998), The Decision-making in Russia and Russian-Arab relations, the Center for Arab Unity Studies, edition of the first,Beirut-Lebanon.
- Zbigniew Brzezinski,(2007), Grand Chessboard, US initial requirements and geostrategic: ALAHLYIAH for publication and distribution, second edition, Amman, Jordan.
- Lilia Hiqtsova,(2006), Putin's Russia, translation Bassam Shiha, Arab Scientific -neshron St., M, L, First Printing, 2006 Beirut, Lebanon.
- Paxal Chaignan, (2006),Enjeux Diplomatique et Stratégiques, Economica, Paris (France)
- Batistella Dario,(2006),Theories des relations International presses de sciences Po, 2eme ed, 2006, Paris- France.

- Sawsan Al-Assaf, (2008), Deterrence strategy: the new US military doctrine and international stability, i 1, Arab Network for Research and Publishing, Beirut..
- Tariq Mahmoud Shukri, (1999), Applications of new doctrine of NATO, the prospects for a strategic bulletin, GS (4), the House of Wisdom, Baghdad.
- Harry R. Jargr, strategic and national security professionals: strategic thinking and strategy formulation in the atheist and the twentieth century, i 1, the Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, (Abu Dhabi, 2011), p. 258 S235.-
- Fathi Mohammed Amin, (2005), military science: Mvhovernm..ttabiqath..alm Abaat..nzerah wars and war strategy and laws, i 1, the first for publication and distribution, Damascus. 135.
- Nabiha al-Isfahani, The future of political life in Russia after the parliamentary elections, »International Policy magazine«, number 115, January 1994.
- Nabih al-Isfahani, the basic principles of foreign policy line, »Foreign Policy magazine«, number 142, October 2000.
- George Friedman, the principle of Medvedev and US strategy, »the future of the Arab magazine« 0.2008.
- Ahmed Ibrahim Mahmoud, Russian military doctrine, the twists and motives, »International Policy magazine«, number 115, in January 1994.
- Osama Mohammed Mahmoud Abdel Aziz, Russian defense policy at the beginning of the twentieth century and atheist, »International Policy magazine«, number 142, October 2000.
- AL-RAI NEWS PAPER. JORDAN.
- AL-DUSTOOR NEWS PAPER .JORDAN.
- AL-BAYAN NEWS PAPER. UAE.
- AL-KHALEEJ NEWS PAPER, BAHRAIN.
- AL-AHRAM NEWS PAPER, EGYPT.