

THE IMPACT OF THE INFORMATION REVOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT: *The information revolution became recently one of the most sensitive topics in the context of the ongoing international dialogue to analyze the effects of the information revolution and the different ways to control on the development events in the international arena. This is being done at a time when some questions are raise regarding the advantages of globalization on the financial aspects of economic, political, cultural, ideological, media and communication on contemporary international relations. The global economic crisis came recently to support their suspicions. The technology revolution of communications and informatics, which began its first steps with the invasion of human space global after the launch of the former Soviet Union for the first satellite belonging to the land in 1957 to become the move of the main driving forces of globalization, the sequel to the stages of economic successes in the history of mankind since the Industrial Revolution , which did not came down live successes every day, to be brought about discoveries revolution in the field of telecommunications and informatics exceeded the capabilities, the invention of the telegraph in the mid-nineteenth century, the invention of the telephone wire, radio, and Alcinmagrav at the end of the nineteenth century, to come after the invention of television, which has become the slogan of the twentieth as well as the twenty first century to work on the development of qualitative and quantitative methods communication and mass media of internet and the number technology. The international newspapers and magazines are considered one of the important means in the process of exchanging the international media, because of the enormous potential that is owned, whether that potentials are technical ,human, or financial, and they are considered effective means to implement the foreign policy of all over the world.*

KEYWORDS: Information Revolution, International Media, Technology Revolution, International Relations.

INTRODUCTION

The most important features that characterize, this era is the aspect of information explosion, and the great flood, which spreads everywhere and every moment without borders, even controlling this information and the control of these channels has become more difficult than

ever before. This jump was the result of technological progress and civilization, which significantly affected human life, because of the large scientific boom as well as human progress in the knowledge and the long history of discoveries and civilization. Therefore, a researcher, writer or thinker can master only of a small part of what has been written in his area of specialization because of the multiplicity of forms of information publications, and the multiplicity of languages publishing, even this the era in which we live is so-called "information age.

After World War II, the second industrial revolution began, which relied on intensive discovering of the capital by discovering the secrets of the nucleus and the invention of nuclear weapons. Then the third industrial revolution, which began in the seventies of the last century, based on intensive knowledge and control of the humanitarian mind, its development and its adherence to microelectronic inventions, based on the initial investment in the field of scientific research that is intensive and costly, which is unlike the first and second industrial revolutions, based on non-renewable resources such as iron and oil, as the third development that is relied on infinite and unlimited renewable source of knowledge and ideas flow, based on three interrelated areas:

1- Information Revolution: The explosion of knowledge in huge forms of disciplines and many languages, has doubled in intellectual production in various fields and the emergence of the need to achieve maximum control on a flood of information flowing made available to researchers and decision-makers with less effort, by the introduction of new methods in the organization information depending primarily on the basis of computer technology and the use of communication institutions supporting information and payment services to reach all continents.

2 -Communications Revolution: that is represented in modern technology communications, which began in telecommunications and television through satellite, fiber optic, mobile, internet and others. Until it became a set of techniques and tools, the means and the various systems that are employed to address the content of which is meant to connect? Through, personal, organizational or collective mass communication.

Electronic Computing Revolution : which is penetrated into all means of life and all means of communication, means of development in production of systems, various information in the management of information systems and networks, communications and the development between computers and electronic communications (online). The acquisition and processing of information in various forms and, whether printed, graphic, audible, visual or magnetic. And broadcast using a combination of electronic information (calculator), means and devices to connect remotely to the third industrial development led to the policy of new information systems in other words, that the elimination of electronic information allows the establishment of projects, transnational and international markets and media. Perhaps the crucial step ahead in achieving the capabilities of communications technology depends on the construction of a traffic light road, rapid a fiber optic network, connecting rapid roads between cities and different countries. Nevertheless the third industrial revolution achieved the integration of

information technology with different means of communication and led to the emergence of the concept (communication technology), which significantly affected the means of communication and presented a huge impact on the political, economic, social and psychological life. That led to increasing the gap of communication between the advanced industrial countries and the developing countries (South- countries) in three directions:

- 1- The flow of free information between the center (the world of the industrialized in the West) and between the countries of the Pacific or the parties (the world of the south) in one direction, surpassing the national sovereignty and national interest of the countries.
- 2- The West domination of communication and information on the south by the world media organizations with huge possibilities influential culturally and technically at the expense of other countries that have low-cultural and technical Possibilities.
- 3- The commercial national skip the borders of countries which has led to a continuous flow of goods and services by a resolution of industrialized countries of political and economic fields and the development of human potential and the material responds to the realities of globalization.

Even while shedding some light about the impact of the development of information technology and communications on countries led to the interdependence and complexity of the world and to a large extent reduced geopolitical considerations of many countries.

The most prominent characteristics of technological development witnessed in international relations. The international relations in the era of (information communication) is characterized by the rule of knowledge and technological progress .Considering that information and knowledge does not recognize sovereign political boundaries of states, managing the international relations takes this matter into consideration which is managed by methods beyond the limitations of international assumptions that prevailed during the Cold War era.

States could talk about the sovereignty of the media and control the flow of information to the inside and work to shape the minds of its people and to ensure their full loyalty to their sides, it has become with the growing opportunities of contact through information and communication networks which to weakness of the states possibilities of controlling the type and how much information thus weakening the ability of States on governance and foreign relations with other countries .

The spread of the western culture and the tendency toward admiration of the Western cultures (violence, sex, fame, wealth and power, the values of consumption, abundance of individual and selfishness) and the production values , austerity and community spirit were reduced which affected the role of states in the development of the minds of its people and the weakness of its popular national or religious ideology.

Where the technological revolution contribute in causing of union on a global scale in accordance with the interests of the industrialized nations (the center) and thus cause to a further disintegration and decentralization on a local and internal scale of the states.

With the arise of diplomatic satellites and global media in the publication of news and images accompanied by aesthetic and colors and excitement and injustice which caused embarrassment of the official channels approved by the States in the management of their internal affairs. So this new type of media satellite causing confusion a sense of the States concerned and because they are no longer able to control the media and internal tendency of their people and the influential and exciting tendency of foreign cultures, and after the spread of the culture of television-based satellites, the states lost and will lose control over the flow of information and communication of an international character, which has a direct negative effect on the cohesion of the people and loyalty to their countries inhabited and belonging to them. Under the banner of the consolidation of the global culture and instilling the values of scientific knowledge and disarm communities sides of their national culture. As a result, the national culture has been split in most countries of the world, especially the south and the Islamic ones to the conflict of two trends (secular and Salafist) .

The ability of global technology in marginalizing the role of the state - the government to impose its control over its people parallels the marginalization of the role of the state in economic life towards impoverishment and decline in revenues and decline in the performance of their duties relating to the maintenance of national security and national defense and the emergence of a growing desire among some international powers dominant on the new international situation to perform that role on behalf of the states in return for a high degree of material costs as well as to strengthen their global hegemony requirements and ensure their international interests.

Will countries be able to constancy and permanence to absorb the secrets of revolution (information communication). This matter does not invite them to turning inward to deal with the technology, but the new international capitalizing on the advantages of multiple, otherwise the (new world will appear) on the ruins of the national state, based on the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 the world of new international relations.

The historical development of the information revolution:

Globalization and the information revolution have recently become of the hottest topics in the context of the sensitivity of the ongoing international dialogue to analyze the effects of the information revolution and the different ways to control the development of events in the international arena. This is being done at a time when some questions regarding the advantages of globalization on the financial aspects of economic, political, cultural, ideological, media and communication in contemporary international relations. At the same time, the INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND depicts globalization as "a rising level of integration related to markets of goods, services and capital." Ivanov, the Russian foreign minister, in his book "Russia's foreign policy in the era of globalization" pointed to some of the key elements

of the process of globalization, the political, economic, scientific, and technological, tried to analyze the Russian point of view, and said it blew the civilized life and changed the image of humanity.

While more specialists considered that the term "globalization" means the modern stage of development of the international capitalist, or that it represents the last stage of imperialism. The most obvious definition came in the words of the Russian Academic known. Otekin, who said that "globalization has imposed itself after the end of the Cold War, and spawned a global system that unites the national economies of the countries in the world and to be dependent on the free movement of capital, rely on openness of International Media, regenerative rapid technology, the reduction of tariff barriers, the launch of the movement of goods and capital, and to increase convergence of communication between the countries, which is one of the features of the scientific revolution, accompanied by a social movement which became international use of new forms of transportation and visual communication technology, and created a kind of internationalist education.

But opinions differed when talking about the beginnings of globalization since the beginnings of some of the early era of Western conquerors like the Marco, Polo and Magellan, and Columbus. While some others consider half of the world was globalized since the old Roman era, and the era of Alexander the Great, and the era of Jingyz Khan, ignoring completely the globalization that resulted from that provided by the Arab and Islamic civilization of humanity in an era of prosperity, when Europe was to swim in the depths of darkness. While some researchers considered that contemporary history was the first phase of globalization, and followed by a second phase in which we live today. They say that first began during the transitional phase, which lasted during the nineteenth and twentieth century any period of the wars of expansion of Western colonial that swept the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and World Wars I and II and attendant of the achievements of technology and modern scientific quickly evolved tremendously impact directly in the economy national and international, and was accompanied by the emergence of the means of mass communications sophisticated entered the world of global trade, and the movement of capital and people broadly. And led to the complexity of economic and commercial interests of internal and external to become with the mutual interests between the major powers and most importantly away with it the risk of war between these countries to become almost impossible. Of course, did not forget to point out that this trend has not been able to keep the specter of war and the two world wars that ignited the fire in less than half century: the First World War, which ended with the elimination of the Ottoman Empire and fixing of colonial domination and the sharing of most regions of the world. And World War II, which used the United States of America for the first time the atomic bomb the most lethal weapons of mass destruction twice and deliberately against the Japanese people, and could not prevent any economic or commercial relations but on the contrary it was the cause. Some researchers considered that the ground on which it came from the second phase of globalization has been the last decades of the twentieth century, when it floated to the march towards globalization which began in the West. It was initially used as a term of "interconnectedness," but the actual movement towards it has already

begun with public relations International campaigns during the forties and fifties of the twentieth century, to look globalization like a planned and put into effect by the circles dominant in the world of finance and economy in Western countries, and the governments of those countries and the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization.

Some of the positives of the human development in the conditions of globalization become visible even to the narrow-minded, and led to a rise in the standard of living of the people, and provided a means of communication and information traverse the international political boundaries of countries very easily. Some countries achieved advanced economic leaps, as happened in the countries of ASEAN, "Asian tigers" including South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia and other Asian countries; India became productive Electronic Industries, and turned into one of the leading exporters of electronic products and computer software to the world. And globalization has led to the gradual growth of the movement of capital flows until it became the size of the international financial daily deal which became about 1.5 trillion USD. So the expression "exporting rule the world" becomes a reality. With the early fifties of the last century, global exports were estimated at 53 billion dollars, but today some of the references indicate that it was about 7 trillion dollars. The emerging of technology in full of cutting-edge islands in developing countries as: San Paulo in Brazil and the borderline of assembly plants in northern Mexico, and whole cities in India, Taiwan and all other countries.

The globalization facilitated movement of manpower and tourists, the World Bank data indicate that migrant workers who work in the rich countries remit to their families in poor countries about 70 billion dollars per year, and this figure is much higher than the official figures of the aid granted by developed countries to developing countries, and hundreds of thousands of families living are based on that money and do not know anything about the term "globalization." And the development of international tourism is one of the positive phenomena of globalization as the number of tourists in the world reached to (500) million tourists a year. And that the normal person in his normal life collides with daily manifestations of globalization in all its forms from the purchasing of goods, watching television programs, the use of mobile communication devices, and others. Some even say that globalization has become avenues provider for the participation of dozens of nations and peoples of the progress of financial, economic and scientific cooperation.

And yet any state in the official political line at least did not announce its anti-globalization, and that everyone accepts globalization as an indicator of positive but with varying perspectives.

Disadvantages of Globalization on developing countries.

In the case of our recognition of the inevitability of the transition to inclusive globalization, it is necessary to refer to the negatives and deadly dangers phenomena posed by globalization on humanity and the already existing, including:

- 1- Risk of subordination to the world of Western multinational companies.
- 2- Dangers of imposing concepts and the way of thinking and life of America on the world.
- 3- The danger of deepening the gap between rich and poor countries in the world (the rich countries of the North and the poor countries of the South).
- 4- The danger of weakening the role of the breadth of the phenomenon of nation-states, and the globalization of terrorism, and restrictions on national languages and cultures and try to eliminate them, and stir in the multi-ethnic states.

The negative consequences of the first phenomenon may happen in the long-term as a result of the increased dominance of multinational big companies to manage the global economy and turn it into a tool to pay the ideology of globalization, to reap through its global role astronomical profits support of their capabilities and potential financial and economic are beyond the abilities and potential of some countries in the world today, It is what it refers to some sources that say that about (160) State Member of the United Nations potential and capabilities less than of all the possibilities and capabilities of multinational companies. Some predicted that in the event of continuing the phenomena of the above mentioned globalization, it will inevitably lead to the rule of multinational companies in the United States and Western Europe, Japan and the governments of those countries to the economic reality and fiscal and trade in the world and then have complete control of it and on the interactions of international relations. Which raises the wave of mass protests by those who consider globalization is an attempt to impose a pattern of American life to the world through (50) American multinational corporation. They believe that the United States actually continuing its progress and advancement beyond the interests of all foreign countries, and even its closest allies, in the fields of scientific, technological, and military technology, because it acted spends nearly 400 billion dollars on defense affairs in the year, and this figure is a half budgets in countries around the world for military affairs. Because the size of spending on projects to develop advanced military technology in the United States far exceeds what the newly industrialized countries of specialization in the footsteps of the United States from the Member States of the other seven in the group of "eight" major combined. American leaders do not hide their quest to employ all the economic and financial capacity, and the scientific, technological, military and political order to impose American control over the world in the twenty first -century.

The American hegemony today is represented through conversion of American English dialect to a single language for the globalization of the means of communication and the exchange of international media and international relations. As it is referred to by the British Book dr. Crystal "English language of globalization language," and his book "Death of languages," where he noted that at the same time that the use of the English language accommodates and spreads, rare languages in the world become extinct every two weeks. Some specialists pointed out that more languages mass on the planet is not English but the Chinese language, which is spoken by more than 1.4 billion people, but they are all behind the Great Wall of China, Southeast Asia, and in the Chinese neighborhoods scattered in some countries of the world.

Unlike the English language, which is spoken by everyone everywhere, even that China has committed its elementary schools to teach English, and learn at the present time there are tens of millions of Chinese young people, youth and adults. Which led many in the United States to consider the American way of globalization on the way to put the human in the service of American interests and the American people chosen by God?

The risk of deepening the gap between rich and poor countries in the world is represented in the interaction that does not lead to the settlement of economic and social conditions of humanity, but on the contrary leads to a deepening of the gap between rich and poor. And the gap that already exists within the most countries in the world, and even within the rich countries, in a time when more than 3 billion people are malnourished, we see that the United States spends more than 100 billion dollars a year to combat diseases satiety that suffered by its citizens. In a time where more than 1.3 billion people on less than one dollar per day and the presence of more than a billion people unemployed. Which deepens the negative effects of globalization and even referred to the report prepared by the United Nations Organization

Regarding "the impact of globalization on social development", where as much as specialists working on the preparation see that there not hope during the next fifty years to bridge the gap between rich and poor countries in terms of income level which threatens the intensification of the confrontation between the two.

The risk of widening the phenomenon of weakening the role of the nation-state, and the globalization of terrorism, and restrictions on the cultures and languages of nationalism and try to eliminate them, and other phenomena is represented in the growth and the spread of organized crime, multinational, and growing annually at a rate of 5% at the time of the rate of growth of the world's population of 1%, some sources pointed to the growth of international organized crime at a rate of four times during the last ten years, and (450) million crimes were recorded in 2001 and globalization has led to the opening of the borders to the flow of money, information, and millions of people, which has helped the growth of crime, multinational, and led in turn, accelerated the growth of two types of crime: the global trade of drugs to increase the number of drug addicts in the world, even the (180) million addicted, but the size of the drug trade (800) billion dollars, with a breadth of other crimes "money washings ", where the indicated data of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, to wash 1.5 trillion dollars a year in the world, and this is equivalent to 5% of global income.

No one denies that globalization has helped the spread of international terrorism which has turned gradually into a global phenomenon, some try and persistently linked to the Islamic world before and after the terrorist acts that took place in the United States on September 11 / 2001 and was followed by acts of terrorism included a lot of countries around the world such as Spain, and Britain , Russia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Syria, Jordan and other countries in the world and all prove the relationship between terrorism and globalization, prompting the international Forum, which was held in Croatia in November / 2002 to discuss the problems of public diplomacy, The mass media and terrorism. And repeat it through discussions more than once showed a new reality that if it is not the globalization of

television broadcast what it was terrorism. Because the main goal of terrorism as some have suggested, is not to kill a few hundred or even thousands of people, but scare millions of people, and to be more precise bear fear in the hearts (2) billion television viewers in almost all countries of the world are watching usually the main news broadcast by television. If this did not deploy to the entry of terrorist organizations and organized crime world use the same means of communication and mass media to escalate the problem of terrorism in today's world of globalization any of this evil through the means of mass communication modern electronic.

The development of the information revolution and its impact on international relations:

The technology revolution of communications and informatics, which began its first steps with the invasion of human space global after the launch of the former Soviet Union for the first satellite belonging to the land in 1957 to become the move of the main driving forces of globalization, the sequel to the stages of economic successes in the history of mankind since the Industrial Revolution, which did not come down live successes every day, to be brought about discoveries revolution in the field of telecommunications and informatics exceeded the capabilities, the invention of the telegraph in the mid-nineteenth century, the invention of the telephone wire, radio, and Alcinmagrav at the end of the nineteenth century, to come after the invention of television, which has become the slogan of the twentieth as well as the twenty first century to work on the development of qualitative and quantitative methods communication and mass media of internet and the number technology, so was able to with the human end of the century from owning more than 2.5 billion radio receivers, and more than 2 billion television receiver, and more than 10 thousand daily newspaper. And the world is already shifting, as Mcleohen predicted, to the "global village", and became the world's population almost all at the same time receiving the same information. Even managed to (3.6) billion viewers, at the same time to watch the opening of the Olympic Games in Sydney in 2000, and the terrorist attacks on the United States in 2001 across television screens, and this figure represents virtually all of the adult population of the earth. Even that about 2 billion viewers from football fans become able to follow the World Cup football from the various capitals of the world.

And gradually improved the quality of information sources and means of information transfer and archiving and retrieval, and saw the last era of the twentieth century, the birth of dozens of networks broadcasting International as a network CNN International and others, and has seen a World Wide Web into the actual use of broadband. And turning to television broadcasting tool of globalization. And became the World Wide Web the most influential people in the world today, and after that the number of users of the Internet in the world in 1993, about 90 thousand users figure jumped to read (580) million users in 2004 to predict some of that up this figure to one billion during the first decade of the twenty-century atheist. This rapid growth has not witnessed by any means of communication and public information in the history of humanity ever, and headed optimism about the means of mass communication after that, the number of mobile phones is estimated at about 800 million devices in the world, in addition to hundreds of millions of regular phones and are connected to the Internet practically. With the expansion

of the use of mass media, traditional media publishing modern electronic, such as the Internet, has increased to a large extent satisfy the rights wherever they found the information, which is what has been termed the Information Society, any entry information and knowledge era of globalization, which doubled the amount of human knowledge in the seventies of the twentieth century, and is still the increase is still continuing today, and some people call carry out many in order to achieve the tasks related to the activities of the humanitarian, economic, scientific, and aerospace, medical, and other, despite the fact that the machine at the present time eventually become complement the human hand, and the computer has become integral to the human mind. And despite the fact that the human mind is the finest creations of God, and, according to some scientific data includes 10 billion Nero, almost all of them have a link with a other thousand and can do almost the process in the second. Although half of the tanker metals cannot precede the human mind has which has emerged possibilities for making new types of reservoir cells for the computer a million times higher than the human mind from the standpoint of dealing and possibilities. It was expected to be completed in 2003 of making a computer its size exceeds the size of two refrigerators backyard of its speed a thousand trillion operations per second and outperforms fifteen times on the 500 most powerful computers for the year 2000.

At that time, the advanced countries in the world preparing themselves for the transition to the information society, we see that the European Union has prepared a strategy in 1999, "the European Association of informatics," in order to overcome the backwardness of the United States of America in this area. Besides the tremendous success achieved by Japan in this area, enabling it to become at the forefront in this area (because the term "information society" was born in Japan originally), and was ended in the Singapore program for the universal use of computers in all parts of the country to turn to the "Island of Knowledge", which is what we find in the national policy of China, India, and all developed countries. Even the United States has placed the task of the transition to the post-industrial society to information society stage until 2020, when 17% of the population only in the field of material production and the rest in the field of information technology, education, and services. And that the work of 17% of the population will provide prosperity to all the American people, to overtake the United States in the world in all fields. At the same time, the information society is a preparatory point for the transition to a new era, an era of global space community, which brought progress strenuously to advanced information technology in recent years to the emergence of another of the dangers in the future faced by human and got the name "digital divide", and the talk here is going to be about increasing the gap between rich nations and poor nations in terms of the availability of means of communication and informatics. And the "digital divide" defined by the presence of (250) million computers on the globe today, 40% of them in the United States, and the same amount in almost countries, and only 20% is the share of 5.5 billion people. Nearly one-third of Internet users in the world today are living in the United States, and the same amount in Europe, and slightly less in Japan, South Korea, Southeast Asia, and less than 10% in the other countries of the world. For comparison, in the United States and Sweden (600) telephones per thousand people, while in Chad, one Telephone per thousand people and it shows in practice

that the entire information and all the discoveries in this area centered in the countries in which 15% of the earth's population live in, at a time 50% of the population can use this, leaving 35% (mean 2 billion human being) outside this process. And that the lack of telephone networks explain the reasons for the inability of most of the hemisphere to make a telephone call in 2000 and the superiority massive west in this area poses a threat to deepen the gap between rich and poor in the world, and even pave the way for the misuse arena informatics for aggression, through control of the West and directed media campaigns to achieve specific goals for it, and the best example of this is the bombing of Afghanistan, the bombing of Iraq, and the bombing of Yugoslavia, and the bombing of Lebanon, the bombing of Palestine. Americans and Europeans who follow these events with interest on television, like computer games only.

The future of international relations in the light of the information revolution:

In comparison made by some historians of the predictions made by politicians in 1900 and what actually happened during the century, it appeared they did not expect through their predictions important events that took place during the twentieth century, two world wars, and the October Revolution of Bolshevism in Russia, and does not constitute socialist countries, nor collapse of the colonial world, to prove that prediction in the field of global development is very difficult, it is much harder to predict in the field of software cloning medical or in the conquest of space and the movement of people to other planets, however, some possible scenarios for the future have tried the starting points of the realities of the times, including:

It is possible to predict the future of the private United States in its quest to impose its hegemony on the world over the next twenty years. Because this state is continuing to go on the road to increase the gap between them and the international community in the areas of financial relations, economic, scientific, technological, military, political and other, and during the years of the first term of the Clinton (1992 - 1996) of the United States of America, increased economic indicator of national income by about 4% annually, which is what happened to the German national income, and during the second presidential Clinton (1996 - 2000) national income of Japan was increased, and many people talked about the other "economic miracles", and in fact, a miracle took place in the United States of America itself. Because of globalization in the conditions of the global per pole narrowing of Independent States, the other majority do not let them hand over the US-led globalization. It is not unlikely that Washington will implement the plans as commander of a strategy to weaken or exhaustion of those countries. Here we must recall what was written by Q. Huntington: that the "unipolar system made the establishment of a single superpower, and the absence of other major countries and a large number of small states." To conclude that large countries such as Russia, China, India and undesirable for the United States highlights the important question of how long the case will continue in this unipolar world?

Trying to answer this, the Russian Academic Moisieiev, depending on the laws of mathematics, stressing that it is not possible to keep this situation for a long time, because history has shown

that every time ran, where one superpower world without having the power equation, it collapsed, and other empires that dominated the ancient world, this situation is based on the one leg chair. He stated that: "After the destruction of the criminal to the center of power II (former Soviet Union), which is done by a small group collapsed balance peaceful world after the Second World War, and destroyed the nature of the development of events in the process of interaction of global, and everything became linked to new forms of military force "the efforts began to show Washington that you know that it cannot withstand a long and lonely, to get the support of Western Europe to be a strategic partner younger. In the time that it took some invitations to appear, let the West seeking to build a coalition of US Atlantic in order to achieve stability in the world.

The concentration of financial power centers, economic and trade shifted to the east and south-east Asia to the center for half of the global economy and financial and commercial population. Some even predicted that China until 2020 has the largest global economy, pointing out that this does not mean military and political weighing, but the level of life in China itself, which besting his counterpart in the United States and Europe, and China will not leave Washington controls the world alone. And India, with its population of 1.2 billion people, will become the fourth country in the world economy, according to World Bank projections, will remain three Western countries are the United States of America, Germany, and Brazil; within the ten countries most economically in the world until 2020, and the remaining seven in Asia. Although the direct impact on international relations during the next ten years, will remain as in the past concentrated in three centers of power are the United States, the European Union, and Japan, is expected to join them in China and India and play Russia and its allies, the role of the center of gravity on the development of global events.

The impact of globalization on development of international relations:

Here we summarize the direct impact of globalization on the lives of human beings in the whole world in their international relations in the following points:

- Reinforced tangles economic and security for different countries, and changed to a large extent the international political agenda, and the concomitant change in the preferences of the interests of countries in the international arena and changed the possibilities and means to carry out their foreign policy.
- The concept of "state power" change of reliance on military force to rely on the development of financial and economic resources, information and intellectual state.
- The role of the major players on the international scene change of alliances and federations, military and political alliances, trade associations and regional, and international economic. For example: the European Union, the European Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and Economic Association "Eurasian", and the Gulf Cooperation Council Arab, and others to remain in the forefront group, "the eight major countries", which means turning global politics and diplomacy towards the economy.

- Globalization was the reason for the high proportion of national consciousness among the population of the globe, and can lead to a rise in the number of Independent States. Especially since the number of Independent States was (50) state after World War II, and that the United Nations membership now is 192 countries, with the possibility to increase this number in the coming years, because of the presence of ethnic minorities in more than 100 countries and the increasing number of members of each community about one million people, with the possibility of the collapse of those countries and to be divided into independent states, as has happened in the former Soviet Union, which split into fifteen independent state, and Yugoslavia, which split into several countries still struggle exists between them so far, and Czechoslovakia, which split into two independent states, and Ethiopia, which was divided into two independent states. In the best of circumstances ,federations of semi-autonomously can be in some of those multiple nationalities states, which is sought by the Great Powers at the top of the United States at the present time, for example, the case of Iraq, and the situation in Sudan, and Russia's case, and others.
- The rise in the number of countries may lead to a decline in the role and character of those countries within the internationally recognized borders (as is now being in Western Europe).
- It is likely to increase the number of ethnic conflicts and border. The announcement of more than (50) area conflict zones, in addition to more than (150) on the maritime border conflict, and more than (30) Island is located within the areas of conflict.
- Predicting the collapse of the role of intergovernmental organizations beginning of the United Nations Organization, and the increasing influence of non-governmental organizations, such as:, Doctors Without Borders, and others.
- The majority of developing countries require the right to self-determination, which will be presented principle of non-prejudice to the limits of the state and territorial integrity to great danger, but imagine what would happen if Tibet, Inner Mongolia, and Sensing, declared the right of self-determination in the Peoples Republic of China, or if declared Kashmir the right to self-determination in the Republic of India , or the Declaration of the black population and Latinos in the United States the right to self-determination?
- Increasing the risk of proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and increase the number of countries that possess nuclear weapons after the accession of Israel, India and Pakistan for those countries in addition to dozens of nearby countries from acquiring nuclear weapons.
- The impact of globalization on international relations and diplomatic work since the beginning of the twenty century where appear on the first line, military and political matters, accompanied by crises, military, and summit meetings, dominated by issues of foreign trade, financial, and environmental protection, and international media exchange and others.
- The appearance of Hentejton s. Who spoke in his book "The Clash of Civilizations," about the conflict between the civilizations of the list of seven currently in the world, and Bjeezynski

g. Who called in his book "The Great Chessboard" to the dominance of the United States on Europe and Asia.

The problem remains in front of Russia (Pole former rival to the United States before the collapse of the Soviet Union and the socialist system) revolves around dealing with globalization, without creating a problem of them. And work on that integrates Russia with globalization without inflicting losses interests of nationalism, especially as they occupy 15th place in the world in terms of the number of computers actually used, in addition to its failure to European countries by 8 times almost in terms of per capita share of the number of computers per thousand inhabitants , and the proportion of the employed in the production of information technology and services that are not in Russia for more than 1%, while it is more than 20% in developed countries.

In time, which calls for the optimists to the lack of fear, reminding potential mega-owned by Russia's natural resources and human resources that can eject Russia from its current crisis? It is what was announced by Russian Prime Minister m. Kasyanov at the International Conference of the Organization of the United Nations Development held in Johannesburg, South Africa, said that Russia owns 25% of the reserves underground resources (12% of coal, 13% from oil, and 20% of potable water, and 20% of cobalt, 27% of iron, 30% nickel, 35% of the gas, and 40% of platinum), but all raw materials, and international markets await advanced products ready, which are not enough produced and sold in Russia. In addition to face stiff competition at the level of the economy and international trade. This paid and insistently to join the World Trade Organization, which has not been achieved yet, to facilitate the exit to foreign markets, exports and switch structures. The quest through the ten-year program to enter the arena of scientific progress, the economic embargo imposed by globalization.

Despite the owning of Russia for missiles atomic strong intercontinental, and permanent membership of the Security Council in the United Nations Organization, and its participation in summits countries, "eight" advanced in the world, and its participation in the conferences of the European Union, the European Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Association "Eurasian", however there is a vigorous attempts to restrict it at the level of international politics, in order to marginalize their national interests. Even the member of Russian Academy of Sciences, Moisieiev n., was obliged to declare: that the strategic objective of the United States of America in the coming years following the restrictions on Russia to remove it from the Baltic Sea (by accepting the Baltic states in NATO) and take it out of the Black Sea (by luring Ukraine into NATO) and counted in the Arctic Ocean the north, and turn it into a maritime nation north. Bjeezynski also wrote: To a marginal state. And that this goal is hidden under the glamorous partnership terms, and the new relations between Russia and the United States and NATO.

While we believe that diplomats, understand that globalization has changed the essence of the agendas of international politics, and preferences, and expanded the possibilities of joint action of the various states, and opened new horizons for the international community to multilateral cooperation. And highlighted the weight of "economic diplomacy", accompanied by

"environmental diplomacy", with the growing importance of "public diplomacy", and "development diplomacy" to resolve the problems of the poor countries of the South. Which calls for the world to form a global system to counter the threats and new threats, resulting from globalization in the twenty-century? Which is called for by the Council of the Foreign Ministers of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe minutes held by the city of Porto in early December / December 2002 with the participation of Russia through the issuance of a decision to prepare a strategy to deal through the organization with the new threats to security and stability in the Horn of atheist century. And was followed by the approval of the General Authority of the United Nations in mid-December / 2002, the Russian draft resolution "to deal with the threats and dangers of globalization," and consider the possibility of the formation of a global system to counter these threats and dangers, to be studied and report to the next session of the general assembly of the Organization of the United

Arab countries on the international media scene:

We could see that, the situation in the Arab world currently is harsher and live the catastrophe which is not less than the plight of Palestine in 1948 when the American troops and the British destroyed the infrastructure of Iraq and occupied it , and specifically, the entire Middle East and the Arab people now are experienced from the effects of the destruction and devastation of the so-called Arab Spring which entered the nation in the junctions, and there are not signs to be resolved in the near horizon. This home(The Arab World), which was the cradle of civilization, scientific, artistic and literary humanity in an era of Babylon and Hammurabi, who was in the Islamic era, during the period of the conquests in the Rashidi, the Umayyad, Abbassi and the minaret and a tool provided by the scientific ,cultural and civilization, was a pillar of the contemporary Arab World, one of the most important developing countries in the post-liberation from European colonialism., invasions barbaric shed from which Israeli forces have considerable support from the United States of America and destroy the infrastructure of Palestine and Lebanon and works killings, displacement and uprooting two people from their homes and lands on the eyes and ears of the world without being stirred. Even the Rome conference in July 2006 came as a mandate to Israel called for the extermination of its hand as it can from the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and complete destruction of their infrastructures and destroy their economies completely. The world is witnessing the birth of a new Middle East without any regard for the interests of the peoples of the region.

This catastrophe is not an Arab, but it also is a catastrophe for humanity and for the international system and the international organization, which is a title to it. the United States and Israel are not emerging on the international system to protect and support the United States in regard to the Palestinian, Lebanese, Iraqi, and United Nations resolutions, so things have come to the bombing of the headquarters of the international organization in Iraq, Lebanon, missiles, and the demolition of those headquarters, killing and injuring of whomever where they were. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Iraq said it is for nothing except for his statement that the American occupation of Iraq is humiliating and prey to the Iraqis, it must be the primary objective of the invasion of Iraq was a smashing

infrastructure for scientific research sector of Iraq and the arrest of senior scientists. Stopping scientific breakthrough achieved by Iraq and can guarantee the strength of the Arab countries and ensures its scientific and technological progress and economic competitiveness in the international market which is growing openness gradually in the conditions of globalization.

For comparison, we see that Israel has allocated during the period from 1989 to 2000, about 2.38% of gross national income for research and scientific development at the time allocated when Egypt is less than 0.2% of its gross national product to research and scientific development, and Syria, 0.18%, the United Arab Emirates 0.45%, Kuwait 0.2%, Jordan 0.26%, while the rest of the Arab countries, there has not been any indications of spending on scientific research and development, and this is much lower than the international rates earmarked for spending in this area, and much less than Israel spends (3.8) billion dollars on scientific research and development in 2002, in addition to the sagging administrative bodies overseeing the scientific research that drains the bulk of the allocations for scientific research in the state budget in most Arab countries.

In a simple comparison, it is not to the fruits of scientific research applied, even in the field of publishing articles and scientific studies in the field of scientific, technical and technological progress and believe that the Arab countries combined, published in 1999, about (3416) article and scientific research, while Israel published alone (5025) research and scientific articles which help her to share the results of scientific research equal somewhat for the exchange of interests in the field of scientific development with the developed countries, especially since Israel has been able in 2001 to export high-tech products worth (7456) million dollars, while exports amounted to Egypt of those products in that year about (12) million dollars, and Tunisia (154) million dollars, and imported the Arab countries combined high-tech products worth 314 million dollars, and this means simply that the Arab countries are not productive and not consuming the products of high-tech and this does not require any comments. But it must be said that all the Arab countries, without exception, need to develop their entrances and orientation towards research and scientific and technological development and the entry of advanced technology imposed by entering the world of today's era of globalization comprehensive and requires activation of scientific research centers existing and rationalize its work and to find the missing ones for the integration of the Department of Education and the media, scientific research and production and consumption of advanced technology and coordination of efforts at the level of the Arab world.

As an example, cited the media, which some consider to be superior to the Arab arena without any indication of the extent of the violations of the Western Square on Arab media, and the inability of the Arab media for addressing the arena international media and its inability to deliver the news and picture in a timely manner without delay according to the logic and the concept and the superiority of the means of communication and digital technologies developed through satellites used with great success and the American media to cover news events of terrorism that occurred in 2001 in the United States and the war waged by the American army so far in Afghanistan and Iraq. Witnessed the tremendous media coverage of developments in

the twenty-century, and became not recognize geographical borders and not political boundaries of countries in the world. This is not touching the banks of information and ways to deal with it after the launch of the new media site www.ekateb.net which some saw as the first Arabic site specializes in the field of new media is being updated on a regular basis in order to provide the media with all the Arabs what they need to know about the new media, New Media, and associated technology it and its impact on the industry in which they work, whether a notification legible or visible or audible, but those sources (bona fide) did not mention even alluded not to the sources of funding the site nor the sources of that information that will meet the standpoint of funders to be passed through the site of new media, nor for trends that sources will have a big impact on the Arab consciousness and awareness of the media, especially the ordinary people who would be moved from the site of new media in good faith.

CONCLUSION

At the end of this research about what have concluded regarding the convictions about the impact of contemporary international relations on the media which has become a not appropriate question in these days, If there is a more pressing need to ask the question upside down on the impact of media on contemporary international relations, where exchanging international Media in light of the current international system became one of the most interesting subjects in view of the enormous potential and developed promises which have impact on these developments on the exchange of international media especially since the viewed development of the communication, the mass media and the mass culture has become a feature of the twenty and twenty-one centuries at the latest and can determine their development of an economic point of view because it came as an application of the changes brought about by the industrial revolution in the field of culture and the consequence of media exchange with the letter, sound and the picture without any restrictions because of the communication technologies and the modern electronic media. Nevertheless, the impact of the information revolution, including the waves of change is one of the most discussion and controversy which suggests that what the revolution carried of the positive impact comes to overcome the impact and dangers of negative from the other side through the breach of many of the borders, especially since the invasion of capitalist toward domination of the means of exchange of information through the Industrial information revolution in Europe which is not intended to devote the benefits of this means to serve the development of the intellectual, economic and political only, but rather the objective is to build a high fence to defend the interests of the class, and the formation of mechanisms to be on line of their interests in the formation of the limits of international relations between the authorities and the formulation of mechanisms of interaction, particularly in framing the concepts of public opinion and the extent of their influence in political decision-making and international relations, and international relations in the conditions of the information revolution and globalization and its disadvantages and risks on foreign policy and international conflicts are tools of political systems in the framework of international relations and international understanding, and exchange media from the standpoint of national security.

Through the above, we can shed light on the concerns of some of the great powers in the future of contemporary international relations, discussions and predictions of some historians, comes thereby to show the close connection between globalization and the prospects for international relations to confirm that they came in turn to promote economic interdependence and security of different countries, accompanied by changes in the international political agenda. This means turning global politics and diplomacy toward the economy and raise the level of national consciousness among the population of the globe where the impact of globalization appeared on international relations and diplomatic work since the beginning of the twenty- one century where appear on the first line military and political matters, accompanied by military crises, and summit meetings, dominated by Foreign trade issues, finance, environmental protection, and international media exchange and others .As a result of what I have already mentioned ,the parties of the international game realized that globalization has changed the essence of international relations, and expanded the possibilities of joint action of the various states, and opened new horizons for the international community to multilateral cooperation and highlighted the weight of "economic diplomacy", which accompanied by "environmental diplomacy", with the growing importance of "public diplomacy" and "diplomatic development" to solve the problems of the southern poor countries, which calls for the world to form a global system to counter the threats and new threats, resulting from globalization in the twenty- first century, and all these things placed most Arabic countries in front of the challenges that were not anticipated to threaten their security and determination and territorial integrity, and thus , it should be emphasized here the need to be faced starting from Square of international Media Exchange, which most Arab countries lack for , and in front of the inability of the Arab League to the establishment of a foreign unified Arab media that could address the media attacks experienced by the Arab nation and explain the issues and Arab positions, which is now under way on the regional and international arenas.

On the other hand , the international newspapers and magazines are considered one of the important means in the process of exchanging the international media, because of the enormous potential that is owned, whether that potentials are technical ,human, or financial, and they are considered effective means to implement the foreign policy of countries under the influence of other countries in any form , one of the means used by various institutions and groups to take advantage of its services to achieve the objectives of cultural, political and economic systems. It was natural that the concentration of leading powers on international media in some developed countries during the eighties of the twentieth century to create a stream of a new world which led to creating new means of communication and mass media and the interests of the media under the authority of the international federations which emerged as a result of the concentration, in many cases, and began to invade the arena of global media and controlling it's the movement , and particularly through the control of communication technology and informatics, where the nineties of the twentieth century witnessed a real breakthrough for the revolution in Microelectronics, and accompanied by the outbreak of the information revolution and the flow of information across many sources, which made it possible for a person anywhere in the world, improved access to information and freedom of circulation, and

follow-up events and developments as soon as they occur. The challenge in front of media in the developing countries today in accordance with the views of the researchers is the need to catch up with the revolution of modern technology, the necessary speed and distinctive efficiency, but lagged behind the market competition, with the press of developed countries, and lagged more in the face of the electronic media, especially the means of direct visual broadcasting.

This requires from developing countries in the world, and the least developed countries, the need to reconsider deeply in the concept of community to the message of means of communication and mass media and their relationship to systems of governance regimes that are changing and cascading in developing countries, and the nature of their mission in light of the changes of successive and the quality of the laws that govern this interactive process. To be a tool for the security and stability of those countries in the world where the variables are ridden fast.

And also we have to look at an important aspect of the international media which international news agencies, a important source of International News, which depend on the mass media for the preparation of materials for what is happening around us from events in the inclement world which is permanent of variables, economic, scientific, technological, political and social.

Because a lot of International researchers consider international news agencies as an integral part of power politics those superpowers depend on them to achieve an important part of their foreign policy and the defense of their vital interests in different parts of the world. a lot of examples which show that international news agencies have multiple objectives and can reach their goals successfully according to ideal specifications set for them such as the French AFP news agency which is considered as a means of French foreign policy, through its focus on the transfer of the news according to the priorities that it deems appropriate to them, and in line with the French position, and which helped to widespread for the world's long experience that has, and the prevailing political climate in France, and its financial potential and technical capabilities of French foreign policy, as well as to support the French government. Historically we see that the French news agency, Haves, and the British news Reuter, the German news agency, divided the world by more than a century to areas of influence media, in keeping with the colonial policies that were pursued by the European countries then, especially France, Russia and Britain, the three partners in the monopoly of international news, and it was their aim only to get a profit and support governments cooperating at home and abroad, and provide assistance and supportive to retain power and the current situation.

Some media studies have shown that in addition to the monopoly and the distribution of spheres of influence in the process of exchange of international media, the mass media, international, keen on the transfer and distribution of news and commentary and analysis of political, economic and military from the perspective of the interests they represent, taking into account the political and economic interests, and this dilemma still suffer including the least developed countries and developing countries and poor countries, that are obliged to use what arrive from international media sources, affected more often with the positions of those sources, and this

explains the attempts of some of the least developed countries and developing countries, the bloc globally and regionally to create a powerful media mass, that can help them getting rid of dominance and the monopoly of the means of communication and international mass media, in the collection, transmission and distribution and dissemination of news worldwide.

We emphasize here that most of the national news agencies in the countries of the world as it is the case in developing countries are subject entirely to the authority of the law in those countries, in addition to being subject to strict control by the State exercising their media activities inside, which call for thinking seriously about the claims of some international bodies for the same democracy and freedom of speech and freedom of action and accusing some countries, especially developing countries, which are trying to get out of the circle of influence of those actors in the absence of democracy and freedom of the media, as if those countries live without laws regulating the media in their country's affairs.

The information revolution became recently one of the most sensitive topics in the context of the ongoing international dialogue to analyze the effects of the information revolution and the different ways to control on the development events in the international arena. This is being done at a time when some questions are raised regarding the advantages of globalization on the financial aspects of economic, political, cultural, ideological, media and communication on contemporary international relations. The global economic crisis came recently to support their suspicions.

The Russian foreign minister, A.s. Ivanov, in his book, "the Russian foreign policy in the era of globalization" pointed out to some of the key elements of the globalization process of political, economic, scientific, technological and tried to analyze the Russian point of view. He said it blew the civilized life and changed the human picture. We have shows some of the positive results that led to globalization, where he says that some of the positives of human development in the conditions of globalization are visible even to the narrow-minded, which led to a rise in the standard of the people living, and provided a means of communication and information that traverses the international political boundaries of countries very easily. Also, globalization has led gradually to the growth of capital flows where the trading size of the daily international financial of about \$ 1.5 trillion and the expression "the export rules the world" became a reality. Islands that are full of advanced technology emerged in developing countries as: San Paulo in Brazil, and tape border assembly plants in northern Mexico, and whole cities in India, Taiwan and all other countries. Some even say that globalization as a mean has provided for the participation of dozens of nations and peoples of the financial, economic and scientific progress. Up to present, none of the countries at least on the official political line declared their anti-globalization, and that everyone accepts globalization as a positive indicator but their perspectives vary despite the difficult circumstances created by the recent global economic crisis.

As for the negatives and advantages of globalization In the case of the recognition of the inevitability of the transition to inclusive globalization, it is necessary to refer to the negatives and the dangerous deadly phenomena posed by globalization on humanity which already

exist, including: the danger that exists regarding the world financial and economic crises because of the subordination of the world for multinational companies that have become over the states and the risk of the imposition of the concepts and the way of American life thinking on the whole world and the risk of deepening the gap between rich and poor countries in the world (the rich North countries and the poor South countries) and the risk of widening the phenomenon of weakening the role of nation-states, and the globalization of terrorism, and restrictions on the cultures and languages of nationalism and try to eliminate them, and stir up the minorities and religious unrest and ethnic states of multiple nationalities. We need to assure that the United States is actually continuing its advancement beyond the interests of all foreign countries. Where the American leaders do not hide their desire to employ all the economic and financial capacity, and the scientific, technological, military and political order to impose American control over the world in the twenty- one century.

We would like to point out here also to the cultural hegemony of America, which is represented by turning the American English dialect to a single language for the globalization of the means of communication and the exchange of international media and international relations. The British writer d. Crystal in his book "The English language of globalization," and his book "The death of languages," where the author tries clearly to demonstrate the relationship between terrorism and globalization, citing what happened from terrorist acts in the United States September 11, 2001, and what followed of terrorist acts in many countries, which prompted the international Forum that was held in Croatia during November 2002 to discuss the problems of public diplomacy, the mass media and terrorism. A new reality that shows that if globalization of the visual broadcast wasn't there, terrorism wouldn't appear. Because the main goal of terrorism as pointed out, not to kill a few hundred or even thousands of people, but to scare and frightening millions of people.

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