

United States of America's Strategy towards the Arab East: Iraq is a Model

Dr. Hamzeh Ismaeil Ibrahim Abu Shari'ah

Associate Professor

The World Islamic Sciences & Education University

Amman

Dr. Radwan Mahmoud Al-Majali

Assistant Professor

Mo'ata University

Kerak, Jordan

Abstract

The study aimed at identifying the United States of America's Political Strategy towards the Arab East, and tackled Iraq as a model. The problem of study conceals in the United States of America's strategy towards the Arab East, especially that followed towards Iraq after September incidents, 2001, for many geo-strategic, Political, historical and economic considerations. An axial inquiry about the problem of study can be laid. It is: What is the strategy of the United States of America towards the Arab East in general and Iraq in particular? To answer the axial question about the problem of study, the study followed the descriptive analytical method of the political strategy of the United States of America towards the Arab East in general and Iraq in particular as a model of the United States of America's policy in the Arab East area and the world. The study had deduced a group of results and recommendations.

Keywords: Strategy, Foreign Policy, Arab East, Iraq.

Introduction

The basic objective of the strategy of the United States of America towards the Arab East, is evident by laying future plans, for long decades till determine it. The United States of America occupied the first place in dominant and leading the world, especially after the termination of the cold world and the deterioration of the Soviet Union. Today the United States of America became the most important political, military and economic power, and in all domains of human, social, media, technological, cultural, scientific and educational life. And had adopted in that a foreign political strategy to increase its influence in the world, and weaken any states competing it. Iraq became a model of the United States of America's strategy towards the Arab East, for it worked to enlarge it influence, and preserve its strategic interests, that is by performing alliances by different means, either they were by following military, political, or economic plans.

Starting from that, the importance of Iraq in the American politics, being one of the central states, for its vital location and strategic in the Arab East, and for its adjacency of both Iran, Turkey, and States of the Arab Gulf (Mousawi, 2011). The Gulf States have their effective strategic role since establishment of Iraq in 1921, interactions, impacts, and political partitions towards local, regional, and international issues had happened, made these states, including Iraq, focus of attention of great states. Iraq had an evident role in impacting the policies of the region, its regional and international balance, and influencing the policies of great states towards the Arab East. And since Iraq's joining the league of Nations in 1932, because performing an effective role in the stability of security conditions in the Arab East, in addition to the appearance of the geo-politic importance of petroleum related with oil wells, for the variety of its natural and economic resources to become the place of the American strategic interest to achieve its national objectives and preserve its interests.

Problem of study : the problem of study conceals in the strategy of USA towards the Arab East, especially that followed towards Iraq after incidents of September, 2001, for numerous considerations. geo-strategic, political, historical and economic.

There is duplicity in the strategic policy of USA, in between what it calls for spread of democracy, achieving stability and reforming initiatives, and between what seeks to achieve of non-stability condition in the Arab East,

that is for achieving its national interests. An axial inquiry can be laid about the problem of study, it is: What is the strategy of USA towards the Arab East in general and Iraq in particular?

Significance of study : Significance of study conceals in its attempt to analyze the strategic role of USA and its impacts in the course of issues and crises in the Arab East in general, and Iraq in particular. USA follows a new strategy towards the Arab East, especially what relates with the variables springing from the internal and external Iraqi environment, and ability of the American policy in adaptation with variables, with what serves its strategic and national interests.

Objective of study: the study aims at identifying the strategy of USA policy towards the Arab East in general and Iraq in particular. This main objective branches into the following objectives:

1. Clearing importance of Iraq in the strategy of USA.
2. Recognizing probs of the USA strategy.
3. Illustrating the means of carrying out the American Strategy of Iraq.

Hypothesis of study: the study, answers the main questions, it is: what is the strategy of USA towards the Arab East in general and Iraq in particular? It branches into a group of subsidiary questions, they are:

1. What is the strategic significance of Iraq for USA?
2. What are the probs of USA strategy?
3. What are the means of carrying out the USA strategy in Iraq?

Variables of study: the study has two variables, they are:

1. The independent variable : the political strategy of USA.
2. The subordinate variable : impacts of this strategy on the Arab East (Iraq is a model).

Methodology of study

The main method this study follows is the descriptive analyzing method of the USA policy towards the Arab East in general, and Iraq in particular, and as a model of the USA policy in the region of the Arab East and the world.

Limits of study

Firstly : time limits: the study concentrates on the period that begins after the incidents of September 11th, 2001, and announcing war against terrorism, to result in occupation of Iraq 2003 and for the abundance of variables emerging from the international and external environment. We will tackle the time period in between the years (2001-2017).

Secondly : place limits: we will discuss Iraq as a model of USA strategy in the Arab East.

Determinants of study: this study will tackle the internal and external variables (Arab Revolutions, religious sectarianisms, and regional disputes) in the Arab East and Iraq as a model within the strategy of USA, that could adapt with variables emerging from the internal and external environments in the Arab East, with what achieves its objectives in presenting its interests increasing its influence and domination on the Arab East and the world.

Concepts of study: there are terms included by the study, as follows:

Firstly : the foreign policy: Evanz Wenonham views it as “the activity performed by the effective parties by action, reaction and interaction” (Wenonham, 2004: 245). Also known as “the group of actions and procedures taken by the in its relation with other states aiming at achieving its national interest in the first degree, and then starting towards other objectives” (Al-Hazaimah, 2012: 21) also known as “that part of governmental activity directed outside, that is, treating against the internal policy, problems laid beyond borders” Tawfeeq, 2012:15). It is clear from these definitions the foreign policy is the activity of the state in organizing the external political behavior with other states from their decisions, actions, and reactions, that is to achieve its objectives, and preserve ...its different interests against any threatening. Secondly: the Arab East: the Arab East is a geographical till the Irani highland in the east, for the Arab East “is called Sham country sometimes or Great Syria some other time. It covers Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine. And from the natural side, the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea with its coasts, mountains and meadows that end in the desert” (Al-Jamrah, 2009:7).

From here the Arab East covers the states of the Fertile crescent (Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Jordan, and Lebanon) in addition to the States of the Arab Peninsula (Saudi, Kuwait, Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Sultanti of Oman, and

Yemen), and in other studies, Egypt and Sudan are added for both states separate the Arab East from the Arab West (Arab Maghreb) (Ghali, 1984: 309).

Thirdly : Strategy: is a term performed on a military and warlike basis, it is an art of planning and ability to crises management before crises occurrence or wars. It is so “means the warlike plan”, or it is the art of planning for the military operations before wars breaking out, and simultaneously it is the art of managing those operations after wars breaking out. The strategy reflects the specified plans before hand to achieve a certain objective at the short run, or the long run in light of available possibilities, or that can be obtained. They are also plans or method laid to achieve a certain objective at the long run, depending on planning’s and security procedures in using the available sources in the short run (Wikipedia, 2013, 6). And we can identify it as the ability of the state to preserve its security and stability that is by adaptation with different variables to preserve the higher and lower strategic objectives of the state.

Previous studies: there are numerous studies tackled the subject of USA policy in the Arab region, the most important of them are:

Ahmad Al-Kafarneh’s study (2009) entitled “The Political Impacts in the Arab Regional Regime in Light of Iraq Occupation. This study aimed at discussing the Arab Regional Regime, headed by the Arab States League for the sake of reforming them, and studying obstacles and challenges that are still threatening the Arab Regional Regime and the reasons of the Arab Regional role absence and the state, the leader. And studying the impact of the increasing role of the geographic neighborhood states, that affect the national nature of the Iraqi regime. Condoleezza Rice’s Book “No Higher Honour: A Memoir of My Years in Washington” (2011), dealt with the posts occupied by the American Foreign Minister, Condoleezza Rice during the American President, Bush gr government, and before that she occupied a cancelling post for Bush gr in issues of the American National Security, that means Rice’s importance in coordination between the American Foreign Minister and the American Minister of Defense. The writer pushed to deal with Rice’s memoirs, especially during incidents of “September 11th.”, impacts, and its precariousnesses of announcing war against terrorism in each of Iraq and Afghanistan. Kuris, Mark’s Book “Voices from Iraq: A People’s History, 2003-2009”, dealt with reports provided from journalists, elite’s pens and Iraqi responsables about tasks and accomplishments of the American forces in Iraq that they were far away from credibility and objectivity and did not express the Iraqi Citizens. the author had tackled the Iraqi developments of scenes, incidents and citizens’ stands from the American occupation with eyes of normal Iraqis and their certification, that is because of the author’s belief that history has to be transferred of incidents and developments in the eyes of normal persons.

Haas, Richard N., study (2013) entitled “Foreign Policy Begins at Home: The case for putting America’s House in order” was done. It tackled challenges in front of USA of China’s Worldly Ascension, and change of powers balance and the economic climate, the disturbed North Korea, the inflaming Middle East, the unclear development of Iran, and terrorism with all its types. But the study by Mahdi, Ahmed “Energy and US Foreign Policy: The Quest for Resource Security after the Cold War” had tackled the American Foreign Policy in attaining petroleum considering sources of energy, especially petroleum is one of the basic sources in competition, development, economic growth and in the relations among states either it was in the past or the present century. Khader A’bbas A’twan (2011) discussed in his study “Sovereignty: a study in light of the Security Agreement Between Iraq and USA for the year 2003”, the historical background dealt with the American occupation of Iraq by decisions of the Security Council, and justifications of the Security Agreement, and in the supposed standards of the Security Agreement and its relationship with sovereignty, besides the definition of sovereignty, and indicated to the difference between the political reality of sovereignty and the legal presentation and tackling the theoretical classical characteristics of sovereignty. Khalid Al-Habbas’ study (2013), entitled “International competition and its impact on the Arab World” dealt with the role of great States in the Arab Homeland as an irritator in the regional Arab issues and their different files, and intervention in the regional Arab affairs, especially by USA after the termination of the Cold War and the beginning of the Second Gulf War. Waleed Al-Zabaidi (2014) mentioned the story of the Iraqi Resistance Start that called it the Volcano. Writers dealt with the Iraqi Resistance and its trial in resisting the American invasion in the beginning of the American occupation in 2003, through analyzing and documenting the incidents of the Iraqi Resistance trial.

Writers tackled different trials all over the world, such as the French Resistance, the Algerian, the Vietnamese and the Palestinian Resistance compared with the Iraqi Resistance, from which the formal security system absented, of security, defense party power since the first day of the American occupation on April 10th, 2003. What distinguishes the present study from the previous studies is being tackled subjects never tackled by the previous studies. That is from part that this study tackled the political strategy of USA towards the Arab East and Iraq as a model. It had discussed the strategic importance of Iraq from the part of the geographic dimension, the economic dimension and the religious dimension in the American Strategy. And tackled the probs and means of carrying out the American Strategy in Iraq, and achieving its objectives to dominate the Arab East. It also tackled the American Strategy in President Barak Obama's reign and future of the American Policy in President Donald Trump's reign.

First Demand: Strategic Significance of Iraq and USA

The American Strategy was performed on objectives and vital interests in the Arab East, especially what relates with Iraq's strategic significance, according to its vital location to achieve the American Strategic interests, its owning the Strategic dimensions, like the geographic dimension, the economic and religious dimension, and to know all this, the researcher discussed in this topic two demands:

First : The Geographic Dimension

Where is Iraq and what is the importance of Iraq's location in the Arab East? Iraq represents influencing powers regionally and internationally due to its geostrategic location, and its adjacency to wells of oil (petroleum), the Arab Gulf and Iran. The geographic dimension of Iraq made it focus of attraction for the American Strategy to achieve the vital interests in the Middle East region and the world (samira, 2011).the importance of the strategic location of Iraq is considered a central point in the Arab East from part of a contact ring among the Gulf States, North West Asia, and the Middle East, and its adjacency to Syria and Iran. Therefore, it became focus of attraction for great states, and supported the Gulf States, USA and its allies to stand erect in facing the opposing movements to existence of USA in the Arab East, that is by existence of the American Military bases in the Arab region, to achieve the American strategy (Shafeeq, 2013: 125-133) by:

1. Destroying the infrastructure of Iraq and occupying it.
2. Performing American military bases in the Arab East.
3. Termination of the Arab-Israeli conflict.
4. Reorganizing the political, security and economic conditions in the Arab region with what serves the American interests.
5. Besieging Syria and Iran with the military bases.
6. Iraq is the starting point towards building a new security system in the Middle East region.

The American Strategic policy works towards the Arab East within stable objectives, their basis the higher and lower national strategic interests of USA, and inspite of abundant variables in the Arab East, but the American Strategy consists within a stable frame non-variable to achieve its objectives and its interests. Iraq's closeness to wells of oil (petroleum) will remain a plain for competition among the great states and a location of international and regional conflicts to achieve their objectives. Iraq is considered a place of conflicts and greeds of great states for its excellence across history with the geographic strategic location, closeness of Iraq to wells of oil in the Gulf States and Iran, like Khuzestan region, rich with petroleum, that locates south of the Iraqi- Irani borders. And it is considered the main source and irritator of the Irani economy (I'lreesi, 2013, Yalouh, 2014). The American Strategy worked on taking a certain strategy towards Iran, and its beginning non-playing with the Shiite paper. That refers to numerous reasons of them (Hamadah, 2012, Darraj, 2012: 17-28):

- Fear from domination and Irani impact on the Arab East.
- Fear from reflections of allies in the Arab East, especially what relates with the Sunnites (Rashed, 2013).
- Fear from achieving a United Islamic Republic in the regional of the Arab East with a new vision.

The truth is that Iran was not against the policy of USA in reality, but will there be a change in America's policy towards Iran after the domination on the oil regions in Iraq? Especially what relates with crises management and abundance of variables in the region of the Arab East.

Secondly: the economic dimension: petroleum and international issues

Oil in the economic dimension occupies the spinal cord of the American economy. And in the shadow of expenditure and the American Military enlargement in the world, in the region of the Arab East and especially Iraq, increased the economic burdens and weakness in USA budget. that refers to numerous reasons of them: (Al-Ghweiri, 2014):

1. Expenditure and military enlargement in all over the world.
2. War against terrorism, coasted high financial costs.
3. Expenditure on internal security issues.
4. Depression of the American economy in the beginning of the twenty- first century until now.

The economic objectives in the strategy of USA towards the Arab East are in domination on the economic system, that is in associations and international financial sources, like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, that work to be in control of economies of the Arab East States, and domination on the Arab finance, to transform into the American investments account, and achieve profits for the interest of a few group of rich people, and their domination on the economies in the Arab Home- land and the World, that results in concentration of the capital and wealth in hands of few states and great companies, and their domination on the worldly economy. Also the inflated increase in numbers of unemployment, and increase of the poor class in the Arab East, the thing that pushes it to establish a graveyard for the poor people, that is by disappearance of the middle class and domination of the capitalist class, to deprive the Arab peoples from their wealth, and domination on markets and the Arab trade to make them consuming territories, termination of products and national and local industries, and remaining of the Arab East an open consuming market for the Western and American products. It is evident that finance and wealth owners and rich Arabs deposited their money outside their homes in Western banks, and finally it may lead to freeze the outstanding accounts or occupy them in accordance with the political conditions, and appearance of new concepts may be stuck with Arabs as the concept of terrorism.

Religious dimension : international issues (Israel) borders: Israel works with an American umbrella by transforming the Arab East into a region with disputes crises and interminable conflicts, among the different classes of the Arab community, as occurs in Iraq and is still occurring, the American Strategy concentrates in developing its military ability and domination on oil wells and lighting terrorism as they claim (Abu Hadbah, 2011: 60-71; Shqeir, 2013). Jews from the basic power in the political decision making of USA, especially what relates with the Middle East issues. That can be through planting their members in the critical and important posts in President Clinton's reign. Its control of the American strategy towards issues, crises and political decisions supporting Israel, by using the military power and spreading disorder and wars, to impose the USA domination the Arab East and the World (Al-Ayoubi,2013). From here we notice addresses of American decision- makers in the seventies, eighties, nineties and in the past and present centuries concentrate about only one prop, it is achieving domination to preserve its interests in the Arab East and the world.

The second demand: American strategic props

The United States of America seeks to adopt a certain strategy towards the Arab East, to divide and fragment the Arab Home land into in significant small states, and work to degrade Arab by war and occupation and invading them at their Homelands, and become subordinate economically, politically and security for USA. Actually this is reality of Arabs at present. And on the plea of filling the political vacancy led by USA, Iraq was occupied to achieve the true objectives sought to be achieved in the Arab region, that is by existence of the military bases and finding Arabic regimes supporting them to achieve their objectives. Indicators had increased, especially after incidents of September 11th., and worked to organize the Arab region to wage war against Iraq. This indicates to importance of Iraq, who has a role in affecting procedure of incidents in the Arab region, and may be a source of disturbance on great states towards issues and regional files, like the file of peace process in the Middle East, and the future relationship of the Arab-Israeli relations, the Irani file and future of its relation with Hizb Allah Al-Lubnani (Allah Lebanese Faction) and with the Syrian Regime (Tarboush, 2012; Al-Ghweiri, 2014). USA intends and plans to perform a long relation with the government that will be formed in Iraq, and grants America the right of using the military bases in Iraq, this will grant her the following (Al-Ghweiri, 2014)

1. Haste of control and domination on incidents in case of their occurrence.
2. Dropping or changing the political regimes in case of its feeling with threatening of its interests.
3. Non-dependence on military bases non-American, in case of threatening its interests to get permission from them to use their military bases.

4. Empowerment of the military bases existence all over the Arab East.
5. Achievement of its economic objectives as an initial step, especially in the economic, commercial, and financial domains.
6. Securing petroleum sources.
7. Protecting Israel, the USA ally.
8. Control and Domination of USA on the region.

It is evident that there are international considerations represented in reorganizing the map of the Arab Region conditions for the American domination and control on the oil locations in the Arab East. The American Strategy began by the leadership of the American President, Bosh the father, and the international alliance, and the Second Gulf War for the liberation of Kuwait. That led to the permanent American domination and stabilization of the military power in the Gulf area. Gulf states dependence became on the American political strategy, to preserve their security, stability, and continuation in external challenges. From here, USA started achieving its strategy to serve its interests in the Arab East, by occupation of Iraq to secure oil wells by laying permanent American military bases.

Firstly : Capturing Petrol of Iraq

The Iraqi Regime had never been forming a regional threat to Israel's security nor to adjacent states, any time especially during Saddam Hussein's government, but announcing war against Iraq as an effect of Kuwait invasion by Iraq impacted the Arab- Arab consolidation. It is noticed that the end of the second Gulf War when the American President Bosh, the father asked the Chief of General Staff, Schwartz Kopf, to stop fighting and attack Iraq after the termination of liberating Kuwait task, and inflame riots in the Kurd and Shiite territories, by calling for revolt against Saddam Hussein's Regime. This indicates USA wish in spreading disorder in all Iraq's territories, by a new strategy adopted to dominate oil wells of Iraq. For Iraq, because of wars, tensions, besiege and actual absence excavation about petroleum, made it possess the concealed abilities from the worldly reserve of oil in the second worldly rank after Iran. Iraq has importance in the American strategy. Work is prevailing to explore and excavate about great oil wells, which had never been exploited, because of the consecutive crises on Iraq. USA and its allies are unable to manage Iraq, disorder spread after war, and does not possess ability on escorting the development of petroleum reserves, because of security conditions in Iraq (Al-Ayoubi, 2013). It is noticed that USA strategy works for domination on the Arab East, and seeks to eliminate any Arab unity within one Arab regime.

Secondly: preserving the region as a consuming market

The Arab state failed in enhancing everlasting development and achieving social justice, for the policies followed by the world Bank and the International Fund on many of Arab States, with what is called economic reform programmes and structural adaptation. They had their impact in increasing the gap between the poor and rich people (Saleem, 2014: 41).the economic dimensions are considered from the determinants that affect the political decision – maker in taking the appropriate decision in case of non-ability on crises management during the states' exposure to threatening that may spring from the international and external environment and enhance the external interventions, and dictate external policies impact in the stability of security from different dimensions, for the economic interests are of the availability of vital natural resources from the basic determinants in the external intervention. That is, because of its strategic significance to preserve its investing and commercial interest from any harm that may catch its national security. And it is considered from the most important determinants of the external intervention is preserving the region as a consuming market through mutual dependence, and affecting the sovereignty of political decision- maker, enhancing the military power, reaching the integrated belongings of the different domains that achieve the higher strategic objectives of USA in the Arab East.

Thirdly: preserving Israel

The political researchers view that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, and the American occupation of Iraq in 2003 caused the deterioration of the Arab national security. America adopted war as an aggressive strategic means for every possible enemy in its foreign policy towards the Arab East and the world, That is, by laying justification clarifying the causes of the military intervention in Iraq and else of states, that may threaten interests of USA and its alliances, represented in the oil wealth (Al-Ghweiri, 2014).

The Israeli security connects basically with development and possession of the military and nuclear abilities as a strategy in deterring the Arab States, And non-possession of nuclear arm and arms of comprehensive destruction, and continuous survival of Israel at war necessitates survival of the Arab East suffering from threatening, divisions, and continuous crises (Darraj, 2012: 17-28). And American strategy did not change towards supporting Israel security, militarily, politically, and economically. USA supports and ignores Israel for its possession of arms of comprehensive destruction and the nuclear arms, and simultaneously announces its war on Iraq on the plea of his possession of comprehensive destruction arms, and his threats of security and stability of the region. Globalization did not affect the Jewish ideology, but increased its cling to it, that is by performing the project of the state and the Israeli entity in accordance with its future strategic interests in dominating the world and the Arab East, for Israel is still had hands in the political, economic, and social crises, and interferes directly and indirectly, and works to strengthen its military sphere, and rejects signing any agreement prevents it from possessing nuclear and chemical arms. And does not subdue to any external trends to do political, or economic reforms from the International Monetary Fund or the International Bank for Establishment and Construction, and this opposite to what happened in the Arab Homeland, that is by raising Israel a visualization about drawing the Arab region, with what is known “the New Middle East”, to increase domination and control on all military, political and economic domains. (Hoyjinah, 2014). The future Israeli scheme works on detailing the project of the New Middle East in the Arab East, in cooperation and European American patronage to achieve the strategic objectives. This shows greeds of America, Israel and the west in the region (Zahran, 2013: 10-36), and domination on oil wells to achieve integrated, comprehensive and open economy on all states of the region including Israel, for success in performing a Middle East covering all the states, with economic, commercial, political and military interests. That is evident in schemes and concepts of the Israeli prime minister Shimon Perris in his book “The New Middle East” to dominate the region of the Arab East, and in his statements saying: Israel faces a sever alternative to be Great Israel depending on the number of the Palestinians whom it governs, or to be Great Israel depending on the size of the market prevailing under its management” (Shihab Al-Deen, 1998), that can be by domination on the economy leading to the political domination, and then Israel becomes the great power in the Arab region at the model of the European Union. for Arabs possess the strategic location, natural wealth, petroleum and the human resources, and Israel possesses technology, scientific research, and the managing minds for Israel to be commercially and economically a great State controlling all different domains, for Israel to replace Israel economically great state instead of Great Israel geographically. In truth the American strategy and the political decision- makers (American Jews) do not offer any interest in the near future, except for hatred and hostility, and losing its credibility and truthfulness in the Arab East. The thing that pushed John A cenbery to say: “Bosh’s policy will not only threaten the USA interests in the Middle East, but will increase hostility of it in the world, and lead to its international isolation” (Sweilem, 2002). For the “Project of Great Middle East, adopted by the American Strategy is a type of: guardianship and domination on the Arab East and the world, and control of natural wealth, especially oil (petroleum).

The third demand: means of carrying out the American Strategy in Iraq

American took on her part the termination of the Iraqi role in the region, that is by the political developments in the Arab East of Iraq occupation of Kuwait, and threatening of USA and allies interests, by means worked to carry them out in Iraq, to impose domination and control on Iraq, the Arab East and the world. And to be aware of the means of carrying out the American strategy in Iraq we will tackle that by four primary demands, they are: fragmentation of the region, exciting riots with different types, striking the patriotic and national trends in the region, and intervention in the internal affairs in plea of fighting terrorism. And before tackling these four demands it has to be indicated that the reserve of petroleum and energy in the world exist in the Middle East, and for the domination of the region and its role in the world economy the American policy adopted a new strategy “taking on its part” entering democracy and market economy to this region.

America led an international alliance in its war against Iraq, whatever were the reasons that formally called for, America adopted a project starts from beginning with reforms in the different domains, either they were political, economic, or cultural in the Arab Homeland, for conditions in it form, in accordance with the American vision a place in which radicalism, international terrorism and hatred of USA emerge.

Firstly: fragmentation and striking the national and patriotic trends in the region: was the USA strategy towards Iraq, in the dimensions of threatening that Saddam Hussein forms together with arms of comprehensive destruction. For use of war against Iraq is securing great quantities of petroleum in the world market. It is evident here that the policy of USA Strategy aims at:

- Restructuring and reformation of the Arab region.
- Making Iraq's petroleum a target for a short war.
- Exciting the Iraqi market of abundant greeds.
- Dominating foreign companies crossed the continents, especially the American companies after war.

War waged by President Bosh entitled with ethical values transformed gradually into a humanitarian catastrophe and a great failure in solving a problem or achieving a stable interest. And the political evacuation caused by USA strategy in Iraq led to:

- Elimination of Ba'th Faction from the Iraqi political prospect, in which, after occupation, former responsables from the military cadres in the opposition side, beside appearance of religious intransigents joined the organization of Al-Qai'daf.
- Activating the sectarian factor, by dividing the community into Shiites in the south, Sunnites in the middle, and Kurds in the north, precluding to waging a sectarian national war.
- Delivering power to non-cogent rulers leading the country on ethnic and sectarian basics.
- Enjoying the three previous entities with particular petroleum characteristics, their aim is remaining conflict and division (Shuqeir, 2013).

USA Strategy aims at achieving the following:

1. Striking the Arab East interlay, that is by weakening its effectiveness in the appropriate political decision-making, and separating it from incidents procedures that occur in the Arab region.
2. Partition of the Arab Homeland, by planting the religious riots, and doubting in its historical, civilized, intellectual, and cultural image (Al-Jawad, 2002).
3. Forcing the political domination on the Arab regimes and on their peoples. John Booting the former Head of Executive Managers in Pennsylvania Bank "In Globalization we decide who will live and we decide who will die" (Al-Soorani, 2000: 80). That can be by weakening and absenting the impact of assemblies, international regional political organizations, for the Arab East to remain under political American domination (Ginan, 1994). Iraq represents this trend to the best.
4. Working on achieving the cultural domination on the world and the Arab East in particular, and working on subjugation of cultures and their identity, to remain at a limited space and under the American domination. And from the impacts of globalization in the cultural identity are the following:
 - a. Misshaping prevailing Morales and traditions in the Arab East.
 - b. Westerning the Arab Citizen by separating him and weakening his connection with the destiny of his nation (Baha' Al-Deen, 2000:150).
 - c. Spreading the culture of violence among small ages as a technique of life and a normal and natural phenomenon (Thaher, 1993: 36). And what results in of the spread of vice, crime and violence in the Islamic communities.

There are thousands of research centers and strategic institutes, with objectives of issuing researches and studies, to make the west and Israel the primary player in planning future of the Arab East, and achieve the objectives of performing the Israeli State and the American domination, by eliminating the concept of the Arab Unity, or establishing effective ideological factions, and continuation of waging wars, planting riots and dividing the Arab Homeland into political territories with social nature, religious, or sectarian (Mutaw', 2013; Tylor, 2010: 263-282).

Secondly: intervention in the internal affairs in the plea of fighting terrorism

Priority in the strategy of USA is redeployment towards the Arab East, that is by preventing possession of nuclear energy as a destructive arm and announcing war or terrorism, and transmitting democracy. It seems that there is a great fallacy in that, and in time Washington called for spreading democracy, it worked to strike the principles of human rights in plea of fighting on terrorism and religious radicalism (Al-Khateeb, 2005).

The wars waged on Arabs by USA is a primary cause to obstacle development, growth and modernization at all domains of human, social, economic and political life in the Arab region. By fragmentation of Iraq, disturbance of the Arab East, and performance of Shiite Crescent, America perform a damaging role, that is by its intervention in the Arab region in the plea of subrogating peace, war against terrorism, cessation of mass destruction arms, enlargement of democracy, and termination of Arab tyrant regimes (Loutah, 2012: 130-136). Moreover, the problems of the Arab and Moslem East are numerous and abundant, of them war against terrorism and Iraq, the Iranian Nuclear project and rising of the Irani Crisis, the Syrian Crisis, security and stability in Lebanon, future of establishing a Palestinian State, security of Israel State, and weakness of alliance between Saudi and America (I'treesi, 2013).

The plea in the first degree was that Iraq possesses arms of mass destruction, beside existence of terrorist cells connected with Al-Qa'dah organization works on threatening the American & the world security (As-Sweidi, 2014), and it was evident after occupation of Iraq non-possession of mass destruction arms, and no relation of the political regime with Al-Qaidah organization, and it was evident by the consecutive incidents in the Arab East that the American strategy works on achieving its objectives, that is by planting the sectarian and regional riots in the Arab East, and redividing the Arab region with what achieves the American strategic objectives (Ghazi Hussein). Iraq was never once a day threatening the security of USA, but was and still has strong and firm with the strategy.

The international variables, the political variables to which the Arab East region was exposed assured the extent of position and significance of the region as higher strategic targets for great states, and by the political incidents to which the region was exposed. That points to its political, economic and military strategic significance, especially in the beginning of fifties, sixties, and seventies of the past century reaching the end of eighties and the beginning of nineties represented in the second Gulf crisis. From here, the most important political incidents happened in the Arab East and indicate their significance have to be mentioned (Mabrook, 2011), from them the Arab-Israeli conflict, the American – British pressures to lay an Israeli State and the mutual interests between USA and Israel, Izenhauer doctrine, 1967 war, November, 1973 war, the Cold War, the Second Gulf crisis, Iraq's occupation of Kuwait in 1990, and the American intervention and occupation of Iraq (Tylor, 2010: 263-282).

The consecutive incidents in the Arab East region led to existence of foreign military bases represented in the American existence, to politically, economically, and militarily domination and control. From this point, the researcher will attempt to shed light on the American strategy towards the Arab East, and Iraq is a model pin-points the significance of the region in the policy of USA.

The fourth demand: the American Strategy in President Barak Osama's reign

Stage of President Barak Obama was called stage of obscurity and retreat in the form of the World order (Elastic Uni- Polarity) (2008- beginning of 2017). This stage is characterized with emergence of the world economic crises "crisis of the American economy, the matter that led to decline of the size of the American military expenditure, and the military withdrawal from Iraq 2009.the American retreat in the international policy started, transfer from the concept of solid power into smooth power, and dependence on the new reality in the international policy, emergence of international economic fronts (Bricks and Group of Shang a high....etc.), emergence of regional and international effective powers: Russia and China, states of Iran and Turkey, and breaking out of incidents of the Arab Spring at the end of the year 2010 and the beginning of 2011, internationalization of refugees issues, radicalism and terrorism, and development of groups and terrorist organizations as one of the most international effectiveness. Also this stage was characterized by the increase of sharp conflicts and the case of the worldly non-stability, and weakness of the worldly economic activity (Al-Majali, 2017: 12). The American policy towards the Arab East in general and Iraq in particular started to change in the period of the American President, Barak Obama, and transfer instruments of the foreign policy from the traditional reality to the new reality, and change in the USA policy in the Arab region started as a result of a group of factors:

5. Failure of America in her policy towards Iraq, Afghanistan, and Lebanon and in the peace process led to weakness of pressure and the American vision towards the political reform in the Arab region, corresponded it growth and development of the case of the Arab popular pressure, represented in the different intellectual currents of thinkers and educated people by the call for reformation and change, and clear emergence of association, international organizations and the specialized agencies in supporting the case of change and democratic transformation in the Arab region (A'lawi, 2013, PP. 23-24).

6. Impacts of the world economic crisis, 2008 and its negative reflections on USA, the thing that formed with it an obstacle in front of carrying out its foreign policy at a more elastic form than it was before.
7. Change of the American Administration in 2009 by getting President, Barak Obama got power in the Oval Office, and the American sympathy started with the alternatives of peoples of the region in the change (Hamadah, 2013, P. 11).
8. Withdrawal of the American forces from Iraq starting from the security agreement, concluded with the Iraqi government (2008), (Geg Bruno, November 2008).
9. Emergence of the change wave in the Arab region with what is called “the Arab Spring”, made the American Administration in a condition gets it out of “the case of intervention” into the stand in front of the political process results in the region in a condition of the observer, waiting “the reactions” to the stage of “hesitation” (Abdullah, 2013, P. 10).
10. Increase of Iran sovereignty and role in the region of the Arab East, for it shared in occurring changes in the political conditions in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, and Yemen. That increased at reaching the nuclear agreement with the Western States on July 14th, 2015 (Abu Shadi, 2016)

From here, the strategy of the American President, Obama in Iraq, led to the increase of the Irani influence in Iraq, and emergence of unstable conditions represented non-stability of the political process and raising the sharpness of popular protests in the Iraqi cities after the year 2012 against Noori Al-Malki’s government in most Sunnite cities and governorates, by support of a number of political elites, religious men and tribes’ Sheikhs corresponding increase of sharpness of explosions and assassinations in Iraq, the matter that founded a case of the political polarization among all political parties (Haseeb, 2014: 7-12). In addition to emergence of Dai’sh organization “The Islamic State in Iraq and Sham” after 2014 in Al-Mousel. The matter that proves that the retreat of the American role in the Arab East in general and Iraq in particular in the period of the American President, Obama, came for coding the American political alternatives and the case of intervention, and depending on the regional effectiveness. Being resorting to usage of solid power will result in more problems in the American economy.

The fifth demand : future of the American policy in President Donald Tramp’s reign

Talk about the American policy towards the Arab East starts from guaranteeing protection of USA interests, inspite of changes in instruments and techniques in different stages. And remains the protection of Israel security and enhancing its economic and oil interests are from the priorities of the American policy in the Arab region. So the American policy whatever the American Administration changed, but it does not go astray of its objectives and invariables in achieving its primary interests in the Middle East Region, but instruments, techniques and way of dealing differ, also it does not allow the international and regional effective roles in issues of the Arab region surpass its interests and objectives, except what achieves those objectives and interests (Al-Majali, 2016).

From here the American strategy towards the Arab East in general and Iraq in particular in President Tramp’s reign can take many future enarioes (Al-Majali, 2016:3):

First scenario : the stage of continuation in the American policy:

This scenario supposes the non-ability of the new administration of President Tramp to retreat in the previous policy that was characterized in President Obama’s period in its dealing with the issues of the Arab region. The matter that leads to more continuation in the American Policy, through retreat and non-intervention directly, and weakness of dealing at a great deal and serious with regional crises and issues (The Syrian Crisis, conflict in Iraq, and war in Yemen...etc). Resorting to diplomacy, international alliances, the regional roles and wars by agency. And continuation in the nuclear agreement with Iran, and enhancing approaching with Russia.

The Second Scenario: stage of conflict and domination in the foreign American policy (frozen oneness)

This scenario supposes that increasing the calls that get out of the presidential party settings from the necessity of enhancing the worldly role USA, and enhancing its role towards the international issues. This will lead to the return of direct re intervention of USA in the Arab region. For this scenario is characterized with the return of the American foreign policy to play a big role towards the Arab region, through confining the regional roles (Turkey and Iran), and haunch the brakes of Russia in Syria, and treat the life of terrorism.

This scenario supposes the return of the direct American military intervention to terminate the conflict in crises of Iraq, Syria, Yemen, and Libya. And deal with a more powerful from with the terrorist organizations (Dai’sh and Al-Qai’dah). And indicates to the possibility of retreating from the nuclear agreement with Iran, and belittling

dependence on the international alliances, and return to the classical allies in the Arab region (Egypt, Saudi & Jordan.....etc

The third Scenario : stage of uncertainty in the American foreign policy

This scenario is performed on supposition about the difficulty of prediction in President Trump vision of the American foreign policy, and there is a possibility in his retreat in the domains of foreign policy, and increase of his tasks in the domains of internal policy (economy, trade, energy and social security) will lead to a great retreat in the American policy inside the world order

1. Obscurity in the American policy.
2. Emergence of powers and international influential effectiveness on the international and regional issues.
3. American Retreat and withdrawal in the issues of the Arab region. And its concentration on guaranteeing the protection of Israel security.

Thereupon the talk about the American strategy in the stage of President Donald Tramp towards the Arab East in particular Iraq, it is early to predict in it, for what that has of results and changes may led to more impacts in the region, and regional interventions, that may lead to the talk about the return of the American role in the issues of the region, and their effectiveness in the Iraqi scene.

Conclusion

due to the importance Iraq's location, the direction of the American foreign policy within a complicated strategy and multi-directions and interactions among associations and leaderships in the participation process in directing the USA strategy towards the Arab East. The study had come in answering the problematic questions, reached with us to deductions obliged abundantly provided in the following.

Firstly: the most important deductions of the study

1. The American strategy come towards the Arab East for its geographic significance and for military, economic and political considerations.
2. Domination of USA on the Oil in the region of the Arab East is a factor to dominate the world and impact in his political decisions with what serves the American interest.
3. Guaranteeing the security by of Israel means guaranteeing the American national security and its continuation in domination and preserving his higher and lower strategic interests in the Arab East.
4. Domination of the groups in pressing on America and the American oil companies represented in the American Jews on the process of the political decision making, economic, and the military decision towards the Arab East.
5. USA future wish in fragmentation of the Arab Homeland into small states to dominate them and to achieve their interests and national schemes, that became clear by the American occupation of Iraq. (I'zil-Deen Mohammad Ahmed).
6. Era of President Barak Obama a formed uprooting changes in the American policy in the Arab East in general and Iraq in particular.
7. Weakness of the American policy after the year 2008 led to emergence of international and regional interventions in the region of the Arab East and Iraq in particular.

Secondly: recommendations: the study deduced the following recommendations:

1. Necessity for states of the Arab East to seek the development of economic, growth and commercial relations on the regional and International level with what achieves the higher strategic interests.
2. The Arab States have to work on true cooperation in the foreign policy, that is by activating the Arab States League.
3. It is a must for the states of Arab East to support the Arab States League and activate their effective true security role in solving crises within an Arabic frame.
4. Necessity of non-mixing between supporting freedoms and submitting the security aids in States of the Arab East, that is by studying the security pleas, each Arab State alone.
5. The Arab States League has to be performed on laying a higher strategy to guarantee the stability of the Arab East in case of crises occurrence, or occurrence of internal or external threatening.
6. Iraq must be merged within the Arab framework, and abandon riots and sectarian tensions in the Arab East.

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