CREATIVE CHAOS AND ITS IMPACT ON IRAQI SOCIETY BETWEEN 2003 AND 2011

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Abstract
The theory of creative chaos is one of the most important theories produced by the American strategic mind in dealing with international issues, as this theory was formulated with great care and accuracy by the academic elites and policy makers in the United States of America, and it is a philosophy that works to transform a country into a state of chaos after the destruction of power The law that binds the single society in the state and then works to create from this chaos a new state of disorder and the other party benefits from it. This is what the United States of America applied to Iraq after its occupation to fragment the fabric of cohesive Iraqi society, destroy the infrastructure, and create a security vacuum on the Iraqi scene, which had a negative impact on the security, economic and social situation, and its significant deterioration. Its effects appeared clear on Iraqi society so that the United States could control. On Iraq's oil capabilities and subjecting it to normalization with Israel, which is striving to obtain a leadership role in the Middle East.

Keywords: the occupation of Iraq in 2003, the theory of creative chaos, American policy, the division of Iraq, the Arab Spring.

Introduction

Iraq occupies the forefront of the agenda of the US strategy in the Middle East and its relentless endeavor to make it a center for the implementation of this strategy because of its important geopolitical location located in the heart of the region, which enables the United States, after controlling it, to extend its influence to various countries of the world. In addition to the capabilities and wealth that Iraq possesses, especially oil, which made it coveted by all colonial countries, especially the United States of America. The latter invoked the spread of democracy, freedom and human rights after its military occupation in 2003, and applied the theory of creative chaos with colonial roots to it to fragment the fabric of its cohesive society and create a vacuum. security and thus sowing unrest and chaos so that it can control it and extend its influence through it to all countries of the world and impose its sovereignty and dominance on the grounds that it is the only pole in the world.

The research was divided into an introduction, three topics, and a conclusion. The first topic included the importance of Iraq in the American strategic thought in all respects, whether political, economic, or the geographical location through which it can control the Middle East, while the second topic shed light on the concept of creative chaos and its basic foundations in order to It is based on it, including unleashing ethnic conflict, sowing discord among the people of the same country, striking security stability, working to prolong it, and fueling the conflict of fanaticism, which is based on striking the state with all its institutions and replacing them with fragmented partisan or clan loyalties.

The third topic dealt with the impact of the theory of creative chaos on the political and security situation initiated by Bremer, the US civil administrator in Baghdad, by dissolving the Iraqi

army and security institutions, which paved the way and made the borders open to terrorist forces, and Iraq became an arena for international and regional conflicts. Assassinations of academic professors, health professionals and doctors.

THE FIRST TOPIC
THE IMPORTANCE OF IRAQ IN THE AMERICAN STRATEGIC THOUGHT:
The reason lies in Iraq being at the forefront of the American strategic agenda, especially in the Greater Middle East region, and its constant endeavor over the past century to make it a focal point for the implementation of this strategy because it possesses the elements of power that it enjoys, which are rarely found together in one country, which gave it unparalleled strategic importance.

The United States of America began implementing its strategic plan towards the Arab world through the Iraq Gate, citing democracy, freedom, human rights, and protection of minorities after its military occupation in 2003, and before its occupation, the United States of America worked to exaggerate and intimidate the Iraqi threat to world security through weapons of mass destruction, and finally attempts to link Iraq with international terrorism.

The vital region in the world, formerly and now, is the Middle East region, and in the midst of it, as the topic of its movement, is Iraq, which has always been a magnet for all the world's invaders and conquerors, which has exposed it to be permanently an area of conflict, competition, and killing of its people and invaders. Therefore, the US occupation of Iraq in 2003 was an expression of political trends aimed at redrawing Iraq's future role at the regional and international levels, making it one of the main US tools that takes into account and implements its strategic plans according to the US concept and visions.

1- Political importance: The direct political goal of the American occupation of Iraq is embodied in the complete control of Iraq's capabilities in order to subjugate the Arab region and pressure it to normalize with "Israel" because Iraq is one of the Arab countries with the most revolutionary and national approach that aims to achieve Arab unity, and it also rejects any A kind of fragmentation, Qatari entities and selective Arab policies that aim to serve the colonial strategy on the one hand and contribute to the consolidation of the Zionist presence in Arab Palestine on the other hand.

2- By virtue of Iraq's mediation of the supposed area of change in the Greater Middle East, this gives the United States and its allies, during their presence in Iraq, the freedom of circular movement (360 degrees) and in all directions to face such challenges, meaning that the United States of America by choosing Iraq will become a force operating from within the region and not outside it.

3- Economic importance: stems mainly from Iraq's possession of oil wealth, and if the situation in Iraq stabilizes, this will enable US companies to reach (112) billion barrels of oil, which is the declared reserve in the country, and some refer to (200) billion barrels. It is the most important global reserve after Saudi Arabia, and this means that controlling Iraq means obtaining about a quarter of the world's oil reserves.

The main purpose of occupying Iraq and controlling its oil was to achieve three goals:
1- Domination of the global oil market, through control of Iraqi oil production and recycling, control of its prices in the global oil market, and control of its pipelines, supplies and Iraqi oil reserves.

2- Dominance of the dollar as a leading currency in relation to other foreign currencies, and the continued investment of its global economic influence.

3- The United States was able to control the Arab oil resources in the Persian Gulf and Iraq in the second Gulf War in 1991 and in the third Gulf War in 2003. Therefore, oil is no longer Arab and for years to come has become American-Zionist oil.

4- Geographical importance: Iraq is located in the heart of the Middle East, and thus constitutes an important and pivotal point of articulation linking the Arab Gulf countries and Turkey. It also limits the spread of European interests in the Middle East.

5- The occupation of Iraq achieves the abortion of any future attempt to reject any form of normalization with Israel, which pushes the settlement process in an unbalanced manner in favor of the Zionist entity.

The US military presence in Iraq allows it to have a greater ability to contain hostile countries and punish them if that is not possible, starting from Iraq.

6- The US military presence in Iraq constitutes geopolitical pressure on Iran and Syria to change its policy as they are quarrelsome countries that oppose US policy in the region. Iran must stop supporting terrorism, continue developing its nuclear program, and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. As for Syria, it must stop supporting terrorist organizations, remove its hand from tutelage over Lebanon, dismantle its alliance with Iran, and reach a final settlement with Israel. To achieve this, the invasion and occupation of Iraq constitutes pressure on the two countries to contain their policy and threaten them with direct military intervention.

7- The United States of America wanted to make Iraq the gateway to change for the Arab world and a main entrance to control the sources of oil and Arab wealth and direct intervention in Arab issues, and in order to control Iraq, it began to portray it as a center of terrorism, as President George W. Bush declared in front of Journalists on January 3, 2003 at the White House (the only way to protect the United States of America and the security of its citizens is to fight terrorism in its homeland, Iraq), then on January 28 of the same year he delivered his annual speech before the US Congress, in which he said, "The greatest The danger facing America and the world today in the war on terrorism is the outlaw regimes that seek to acquire or already possess nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. These regimes can use these weapons for the purpose of threats, terrorism and mass killing.

8- Containing the moderate Islamic countries, and striking the extremist currents among them in preparation for the advent of Christ (peace be upon him), based on the vision of the neo-conservatives and their policy that is based on the need to destroy any civilization that confronts their ambitions, and in particular the Islamic civilization in which they see the new enemy in its upcoming crusade. The occupation of Iraq and the entry of the United States into the Arab region through its gate marks the beginning of the global war for world domination in the current century.

9- A future goal within the American strategic thought towards Iraq, and it was planned and implemented starting in 2003, which is the fragmentation of Iraq and the Arab countries according to the Zionist plan, which aims to tear the Arab countries into weak states so that the Zionist entity can play a functional leadership role in the region within the framework of the strategy American.

THE SECOND TOPIC

THE THEORY OF CREATIVE CHAOS, ITS CONCEPT AND BASIC FOUNDATIONS

First: The concept of creative chaos theory:

The United States of America has been imposing new concepts on the world after the events of September 11, 2001, and its war on terrorism and its crystallization around a number of justifications as a pretext for its interference in the affairs of states, including the fight against terrorism, the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, the spread of democracy, human rights and democratization, taking the Middle East as a stage To complete its experiences in implementing creative chaos in the Middle East and imposing its influence and hegemony through it on the whole world.

The concept of creative chaos can be defined as a geopolitical situation that works to find a new and effective political system after the destruction of the existing system. Therefore, it is considered a political philosophy that works to transform a state into a state of chaos, as the authority of law that binds one society in the state and creates this chaos is destroyed or reduced. A new state of disorder. It also imposes a fait accompli whose goal is the overthrow of the previous regime.

This term was found in the ancient literature of Freemasonry, indicated by the American researcher (Dan Brown), who attributed to Father (Dave Fleming) in the Christian community church in Petersburg, Pennsylvania, as saying: (The Bible assures us that the universe was created from chaos and that God chose chaos to create Including the universe, and although we do not know how this matter is, we are certain that chaos was an important step in the process of creation. This idea settled in Christian literature during the Middle Ages as a justification for unleashing the control of churchmen over society under the pretext of protecting it from chaos and evil.

And there are those who think that the theory of creative chaos is a new term that appeared after the United States of America became the world leader, especially after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. In fact, this term appeared for the first time in 1902, by the American historian Alfred Mahan.

Markle Ledeen, a prominent member of the American Enterprise Institute, is the first to formulate the concept of creative chaos or (constructive chaos) or constructive destruction in its current political meaning, which he expressed in the Project for Complete Change in the Middle East that he prepared in 2003. Within this context He pointed out: "Constructive destruction is our central characteristic, and therefore the time has come for the social revolution to emerge in order to reformulate the Arab region by changing not only regimes, but also political geography, based on a special vision that leads to a new design for a different building."

The project was based on a system of comprehensive political, economic and social reforms for all countries in the region, according to a new strategy based on demolition and then reconstruction.

When a question was asked to US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice in 2005 about what is happening in the Middle East region in terms of the spread of extremist Islamic groups or the spread of chaos, she answered that the current situation in the Arab region is not stable and that

the chaos that the democratic transition process produces at the beginning is a creative chaos that may eventually produce a situation Better than the current area.

The events of September 11, 2001 are the beginning for the neoconservatives to introduce the theory of chaos to justify their preventive wars against global terrorism, as this theory aims to divide all countries that pose a threat to the security and interests of the United States of America, because the theory of creative chaos is based on the dismantling and composition of states Again, in accordance with the American vision that seeks to draw a new map for the Greater Middle East, the American Institute of American Enterprise affiliated with the neo-conservatism has designed projects of division and fragmentation of the Arab region, aimed at a long campaign of social engineering that is imposed by force to change regimes and geopolitics.

The authors of this theory derive their ideas from previous theories that were developed to divide the Arab region, including (Bernard Lewis project), which believes that the Arab region is nothing but a gathering of ethnic and religious minorities that cannot govern and manage their affairs. Therefore, they are backward and awareness must be spread to know the principles of democracy in them, even if at the expense of forming Every religion, sect, or custom has its own political system, and this results in creative chaos.

From the foregoing, we conclude that one of the most important goals of the United States of America in the Arab region is to monopolize American supremacy and leadership in the Middle East region and to use various ways, means and theories to establish its influence in the region, even if the matter is at the expense of the stability of the region and the spread of chaos or the fragmentation of its map and its division according to American visions.

Second: The foundations upon which the creative chaos theory is based:

The concept of the theory of (creative chaos) is based on a number of well-studied foundations that aim to disrupt and confuse the social fabric until chaos prevails in it, thus paving the way for American military, political and economic intervention. The most prominent of these foundations are:

1) Fueling ethnic conflict, as it is based on sowing sharp discord in consensual and balance-based states because of their ethnic composition, as happened in Sudan, where ethnic and religious secession tendencies were fed until Sudan was divided into a majority Arab Muslim north and majority Christian South Africa.

2) Striking security stability and working to prolong the length of the security imbalance that increases people's feeling that there is no way to return to the situation that prevailed before the war.

3) Fueling the conflict of partisanship, as it is based on striking the state with all its institutions and replacing it with fragmented partisan or clan loyalties based on tribal affiliations such as those witnessed in Somalia in 1991, and Iraq after the entry of the US army into the capital, Baghdad. Official institutions (except for the Ministry of Oil) were left unprotected to be looted.

4) Disrupting the economic situation: One of the useful lessons added to the theory of creative chaos is the profound destabilization of the economy. As is the case after the collapse of the Soviet Union, when official banking institutions collapsed and inflation prevailed due to the smuggling of most of the capital and public deposits. After being delivered out of the country.

5) Media mobilization: because it works on the long term by undermining the enemy, and it is

being monitored today in Iraq through the audio, visual and written media, a large part of which is controlled by the US authorities and used by them in their strategic project.

THE THIRD TOPIC
THE IMPACT OF THE CREATIVE CHAOS THEORY ON THE SECURITY, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN IRAQ
First: the impact of the security and political situation:
The decision of the American Civil Administrator Paul Bremer caused the dissolution of the Iraqi army and all Iraqi security institutions on May 23, 2003, which resulted in the dismissal of more than 400,000 Iraqi soldiers and officers from their jobs and became unemployed at a time when he did not have an alternative plan to build A national army during the critical period following the fall of the former regime, which led to divisions among the components of the Iraqi people, and then this was followed by a decision he issued on June 7 of the same year in which he allowed the armed militias affiliated with the former opposition parties, such as the Peshmerga and Badr Forces, to be the basis for building the new Iraqi armed forces, which led to the creation of a state of dangerous security chaos in Iraq, and unintentionally threatened to create the security crisis that afflicted Iraq later as it caused Iraq to be deprived of a professional and trained army and regular security forces with a high degree of experience.

The United States of America did not have a clear vision after the occupation of 2003, as it was in their perception that the Iraqis would welcome the American forces when they occupied Iraq. A model for democracy in the Middle East, as they claim, but the truth is that the fragmentation of Iraqi society is the main goal of the occupation of Iraq, because one of the most important factors for the survival of Iraq strong and cohesive throughout history and the failure of all attempts to subjugate and humiliate it is the strength of the fabric of Iraqi society and the nature of the interdependent relations between its people, and in Margins of the Tent Meetings (101) After the October 1973 war between the Arabs and Israel and the latter's defeat in it, Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State during the Nixon and Nord era, stated in response to a question by journalist Dean Moore, which was the following:

- Journalist: What is the real threat to US national security?
- Kessinger replied: It is the Iraqi people
- The journalist replied: Isn't Iraq a country of confrontation with Israel?
- He answered her, saying: "The war that America fears from Iraq is not military, but rather social, as Iraqi society is a cohesive tribal society that refuses tutelage over it from others, especially if they are greedy in any way. The danger is here, and we were able to tame the Arabs as much as possible and make them represent our interests in the region. Either Iraq is not a people, so the equipment must be prepared to carry out a work that balances the balance towards America by fragmenting Iraqi society.

First: its impact on the political and security situation
The American political vision emphasized that changing the regime in Iraq is a first step to rearranging the situation in the Middle East, based on the idea that the occupation of Iraq and the establishment of a secular democratic system of government in it will be a prelude to comprehensive change in the Arab world as a whole, as the change in Iraq will be As a motive for change in the rest of the countries of the region, the democratic system is based on dividing Iraq into a number of ethnic and sectarian states and cantons.

The views of the neo-conservatives in American sovereignty came towards the implementation of a sectarian project to divide Iraq according to a supposed image of the components of democracy for the Iraqi people. According to Senator John Biden, he put forward a project to divide Iraq into three components: Kurdistan in the north, two regions in the center, and two cities in the south.

Therefore, the United States proceeded to apply the theory of (creative chaos) to fragment the fabric of cohesive Iraqi society, destroy the infrastructure, and create a security vacuum after the dissolution of the Iraqi army, which was exploited by neighboring countries and the intelligence of regional and international countries, which had a negative impact on the security situation in Iraq and the deterioration of conditions. There is a great deal of turmoil and chaos, the effects of which have been evident in various aspects of life on Iraqi society, and we can summarize them as follows:

First: its impact on the political and security situation:

The United States of America, when occupying Iraq, sought to make the security situation fragile, which led to security chaos. These are American methods to distract the Iraqis from fighting and disagreement among them so that they can strengthen their position on the Iraqi arena, and security chaos leads to instability in all areas of the state, including the political one. The United States of America, with prior planning, sought to end the role of state institutions and dissolve the Iraqi army and security forces, which paved the way for opening the country wide to terrorist groups (ISIS) and regional interference in internal affairs, and then they were able to create sleeper cells in order to carry out all their plans. Despite the multiplicity of these groups and the divergence of goals, they agree on one goal, which is to cause harm to all components of Iraqi society, in addition to creating a state of instability and unrest in it. And because of the collapse of the political system after 2003, which generated a security coup and its manifestations and forms increased, represented by the use of booby-trapped cars, as well as organized assassinations and the expansion of killings and threats, and until now these images are still continuing in Iraqi society.

One of the reasons for the security deterioration in Iraq is that the political leaders in power have the most important thing in their hands is the chair, and that the American occupation forces are the cause of all the problems in Iraq because of their planning and lack of clarity in their action strategy to confront the deteriorating security situation, and their use of excessive force and the killing of Iraqis, violations and unjustified arrests. The occupation in Iraq has created negatives of a new kind that did not exist before, as positions, powers and wealth were subjected to sectarian division and Iraq turned into a den for terrorist operations and armed groups.

There is no doubt that after the collapse of the former political regime in Iraq, circumstances provided an opportunity for the parties and political and religious forces opposing it to re-exercise their work openly, in addition to reorganizing them with a large number of their former members and working to gain the friendship and sympathy of the new generation of their supporters to organize with them, especially since the situation has It has led to the current struggle for power with some political parties, motivated by the existence of a threat to their identity or entity, as they have formed small political parties or entities and claim to claim the rights of the groups they represent.

As for the Iraqi security services and police, which were formed after the occupation, they

contributed to spreading chaos by targeting the interests and citizens of other sects. The so-called (death squads) spread within these agencies and practiced killing based on identity on a large scale, especially after the bombing of the shrines of Imam Ali al-Hadi and Imam al-Hasan al-Askari, peace be upon them both, in the city of Samarra at the beginning of 2006.

Most of the political forces and influential parties lack a unified national program that brings together the entire Iraqi society, and this is the goal of political building, building a new Iraqi state based on institutions as well as common national interests. The political competition between political parties and forces based on political foundations may later turn into a competition between individuals belonging to tribes and sects that have an influence. Rather, it has come to incite political parties and forces that may resort to choosing representatives from the tribal sheikhs to increase and harvest more votes. The parties also moved from nationalism to sectarianism, and their work is purely to serve sectarianism and tribalism, and they derive their political credit through their representation of this sectarianism or others.

Second: its impact on economic conditions:

The American occupation of Iraq, the Iraqi economy suffered from the severity of the deteriorating conditions and lived in its worst conditions due to the act of internal and external wars, as well as incompetent administrations in addition to the halting of the development process, the destruction of infrastructure and all public sector institutions, the dwindling of opportunities for private activity, the prevalence of security chaos and violence in all across the country, in addition to the incompatibility of the educational system with the requirements of the labor market, which led to the almost complete disruption of public services and then the occurrence of a severe shortage in local production and also an almost complete halt in reconstruction, as well as the cancellation of the presentation of state institutions and the expulsion of their employees from work, as well as the suspension of more From (1590) factories and laboratories, all of them belong to the public sector, and more than (5500) thousand workers and employees were laid off who were working in these factories, and the most dangerous thing is that the principle of appointments in the public sector is exclusively for those belonging to the ruling political forces and parties through component, sectarian and ethnic quotas As a result, these appointments were withheld from a large number of graduates of universities and institutes, which led to the spread of the phenomenon of unemployment, which is dangerous to the security and stability of the state, and it is a deadly disease. Community.

As for the oil wells and institutions, they were subjected to the largest destruction of oil equipment and scientific personnel that fled outside Iraq after they became threatened with assassination and liquidation. Computers, in addition to the seizure of military installations, including the Salah al-Din facility, which was established by the French side and was equipped with giant computers capable of making civilian satellites. These facilities have not been officially opened yet, and their equipment has been loaded by contractors and sent outside Iraq. The American military described Iraq's oil as war spoils, and the American forces tried not to harm and protect the Iraqi oil installations as much as possible, but they faced two main dilemmas in this first area. He presented the oil installations and neglected their maintenance, and the second was the operations targeting the oil facilities by the Iraqi resistance fighters who did not find a way to take revenge for any American mistake better than the oil pipelines and wells, which was eroded by the large number of operations that targeted the oil facilities in

Iraq.

It is worth noting that after five years of the American occupation of Iraq, we find that Iraq has lost during this period (45) billion US dollars from smuggling crude oil in the south and (45) billion US dollars from oil derivatives, in addition to burning (600) One million cubic meters of gas annually without benefiting from it, and the exploitation of (441) oil people out of (1041) producing wells and export capacity allowed by OPEC estimated at (204) million barrels. Less than half were not exploited, and that the five years did not witness the construction of a single oil refinery, despite the attractive offers made by international companies to set up such projects for periods ranging from one year to six months. The phenomenon of corruption increased and exacerbated strongly, which led to the continuation of the devastation in the country. Corruption appeared significantly in the size of the general Iraqi budget, which amounted to about (112) billion US dollars, which is equivalent to the budget of four neighboring countries. The money spent since the beginning of the occupation until the end of 2011 amounted to about (450) billion US dollars.

In order to privatize the Iraqi economy, the Development Fund was established and is included in the files of the Central Bank, but it is in the grip of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. The Fund is a portfolio of Iraqi oil revenues and previously frozen assets. The fund received 95% of the proceeds from the sale of Iraqi oil and gas, while 5% goes to the Gulf War Compensation Fund. In addition, large contracts were awarded to huge American institutions and companies, some of which have close links with the (Bush Jr.) administration.

Huge amounts of money go to the United States of America in the form of profits for these companies. Senator John McCain described Iraq as "a huge honey pot that attracts swarms of flies."

Third: its impact on social conditions:

A- Education: The educational system in Iraq was one of the best in the Arab region, and this was evident in the seventies and eighties of the last century in the high education rates of the adult population, but after the occupation, the situation changed for the worse, as the results of the survey conducted in 2004 showed (43.5% of the respondents did not enroll in schools because of the poor financial situation and the unwillingness of the parents, or because the school is far from home. Within this context, the United Nations indicated in 2003 that (3000) schools were damaged by looting and destruction. In addition, libraries and colleges were exposed to flames and burning. An example of this is the looting of the House of Books and Documents, which, before the occupation, kept the best collections of books and historical documents in the Middle East, and the occupation forces left it unguarded, so it was attacked by thieves and the mob. The looting destroyed 25% of the book collection and about 60% of the Ottoman documents and the Hashemite monarchy and all records. Baathism, as well as hundreds of Islamic manuscripts and texts, including a text by the Islamic philosopher (Ibn Sina) dating back to the sixteenth century. Compensation for these losses, which formed the historical memory of modern Iraq. In addition, the fires devoured all the books and manuscripts belonging to the library of the College of Arts at the University of Baghdad, and the entire library of Basra turned to ashes, and the Central Public Library in Basra lost 100% of its collections.

The matter did not stop at that, but gangs and armed groups killed at least 380 academics by

the end of 2007, which left Iraq with a strong educated elite capable of helping the country and the education system recover. A report was quoted by a member of the Parliamentary Education and Education Committee, Alaa Makki, as he stated: "It was We have all people who are qualified to build the country and establish order in various fields, but now these people have emigrated from the country and many doctors and engineers left because they felt threatened.In the beginning of March 2005, Iraq ranked fifth among the countries of the world in terms of displacement and migration, and then it reached The first place after the events of Samarra.

In addition, the Iraqi Museum, similar to the House of Books and Documents, was left unguarded, despite the stationing of soldiers less than one kilometer from the site. The lost treasures of this national edifice are the Warka vase and the statue of Yasir and they could be recovered, however, about (9000) pieces, most of which are precious stones, jewels, pottery statues and cylindrical seals from the museum's lower warehouses are still missing, as well as the facade panels of bricks and the statue of King Shalmaneser, and they also destroyed three statues Roman ones were found in Hatra, and they took her heads and took the head of "Nike", the goddess of victory, and the American units were meters away from all of that and did not intervene to protect these antiquities.

And when the Iraqis protested the silence of the American administration about the looting, burning, and vandalism in Iraq, Donald Rumsfeld commented. The US Secretary of Defense commented on these operations, saying (it is a positive, creative and promising case for a new Iraq).

In this context, Bremer said:

"Water leaks and is wasted, and the sewage system operates at 20% capacity. What is new is that waste is thrown into the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. It is estimated that 500,000 tons of waste will be disposed of without treatment, thrown in the month of the Tigris and Euphrates."

B- Health: On the health level, the US occupation had its clear impact on the significant deterioration in the level of health and medical services in the absence of political will and strategic vision to advance this vital sector within the comprehensive development system, in addition to the low level of medical and health capabilities, which was represented in the shortage. The continuous supply of medicines and the rest of the supplies, in addition to the emigration of most doctors, which exposed the health system to collapse after it was the best among the countries in the region.

On the other hand, the International Committee of the Red Cross issued a report on the occasion of the five years since the US invasion of Iraq, in which it said: "Many Iraqis lack the most basic necessities of life such as water, health services and sanitation, and the humanitarian situation there is among the worst in the world." Amnesty International also issued a report in March 2008 describing the human rights situation as catastrophic. The report confirmed that the vast majority of Iraqis, after five years of war, suffer from poverty, lack of water and food, and unemployment, describing Iraq as one of the most dangerous countries in the world. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimated the number of displaced Iraqis at about 4.5 million Iraqis.

Bremer described the situation in Iraq in mid-2003:

"Electricity is below the standard level, and it has many faults. The water facility and the health system constitute a general stigma in a country of one of the most fertile positions in the world. As for the transportation and communication system, it is of a quality in the world (the fourth),

not the third. In general, the infrastructure of Iraq is worse than it is in other countries, as for schools, 80% are in a deplorable state, as UNICEF says - and some classrooms are crammed with (180) students, and there is one book for every (six) students in the middle school.

Conclusion

Based on what was aforementioned in the study, we concluded the following:

• The term creative chaos represents one of the most important terms produced by the American strategic mind in dealing with international issues, as this term was formulated very accurately by academic elites and policy makers in the United States of America, and it is a political philosophy that works to transform a country into a state of chaos by destroying the rule of law Which binds a single society in it and this chaos creates a new state of disorder, which is intended to reach a political reality that the party that caused the chaos aspires to and achieves its interest.

• The application of the theory of creative chaos began in 2003 through the American occupation of Iraq, after which the Arab Spring revolutions emerged as revolutions to change the ruling regimes in some Arab countries, including Tunisia, Libya, Yemen, Egypt and Iraq.

• The Americans deliberately applied the theory of creative chaos to fragment the fabric of cohesive Iraqi society, destroy the infrastructure of the Iraqi state, and create a security vacuum in the Iraqi arena, which had a negative impact on the security situation in Iraq, the deterioration of its conditions significantly, and the occurrence of a state of turmoil and chaos, the effects of which appeared clear on Iraqi society.

• The strategy adopted by the United States in the Middle East represented by creative chaos may not have been completed yet and has not revealed all its secrets and scenarios. Perhaps the American goal is dragging Iran into a situation similar to what happened in the Arab Spring countries and draining it into the Arab quagmire in (Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Lebanon) which is the biggest goal of the American project.

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