

Legal Negotiations between the States through the Social Networks

Suhail Hussein Al-Ftlawi

Faculty of Law - University of Jerash- Jordan, Dean of the Law Faculty- Academy Alborg Science - Denmark, Dean Assistant of the Faculty of Law, University of Baghdad, Chairman of the Scientific Society for Research and Strategic Studies, Editor in chief the Journal of Political and Legal Sciences, Member of the American Society of International Law (ASIL), Member of European Society for International Security (EJIS), Member of the Egyptian Scientific Society of International Law, Member of International Amnesty.
Email: suhelftlawi@yahoo.com Tel. 00962798785919

ABSTRACT

The direct negotiations are considered the oldest International means to settle the disputes among countries; they have an effective role in preventing wars among those countries. However, seeking direct negotiations is not an easy task; there are political, psychological and financial obstacles especially regarding the place and time for conducting direct negotiations, which caused a number of wars among the countries resulting to the death of millions of peoples. The International negotiations evolved after the evolution of the means of social communication.

The Term of Direct Negotiations, in international law, and in Islam, through the ancient social Communication, with Direct Negotiations, and through: post, carrier Pigeon, traditional social networks, Fax, Telephone and Radio, telegraph and media, modern social networks, Mobile, Closed-Circuit Television, Social Communication.

The researcher discussed the Legal Nature of the Negotiations through Social Networking.

We ended the research in Conclusion which include conclusions and recommendations.

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INTRODUCTION

International negotiations are viewed as the most peaceful means for dispute settlement. The International negotiations has had a large effect in avoiding the tragedies of wars. Moreover, negotiations used to take place through conducting meetings between the disputing parties, or by a third country, or an international organization, which offers its mediations or good-will efforts not in order to solve the disputes, but to overcome the difficulties and enable the disputing parties to make direct negotiations. In most cases, a third party interferes in directing the negotiations in away that serves its interests.

In this context, it is worth stating that after the huge development in the social networks, the disputing countries were able to conduct direct negotiations to settle international disputes, or to hold international treaties, or to coordinate the situations and directions in a speedy and accurate way, not to forget the documentation of all conversations among the disputing parties.

Importance of the Study: The Social communication facilitated remote meetings among the individuals and to know their news. However, this means has become a means that replaces the visits, meetings and to settle disputes from a far distance. In addition, communication through such means is a human aspect where everyone can express his/her needs and aspirations. Furthermore, such a means could facilitate communication quickly and secretly in dispute settlement and to avoid elapse in the international relation. These means prevent the intervention of a third party so that he will not be able to achieve personal interest; it also makes negotiations among the leaders of countries easy and smooth. In most cases, countries may disagree on the place and time of direct negotiations, whereas negotiations through social media does not require specific times and places; each one is a leader in his state and can make negotiations in such a direct way.

Problem of the Research: Some countries feel hesitant in conducting direct negotiations through social media due to the fact they can not use this means. On the other, some officials may hinder or limit negotiations since what they do does not achieve their good reputation through media. Moreover, social media contains a number of issues that relate to negotiations; some other countries may breach them as they have interests and work to hinder dispute settlement between the two disputing countries.

Methodology of the Study: The researcher used a simple introduction about direct negotiations and discussed the history of negotiations through old means. After that, he

discussed social media, types and the good components for negotiations. In addition, the researcher used the analytical applied methodology for the texts that organize direct negotiations and the appropriateness of the means of social media.

Hypothesis of the Study: The research assumes that the use of social media for the settlement of international disputes allows the senior leaders to hold negotiations with/without the intervention of a third country and without personal obstacles, and without disagreement on the time and place of the direct negotiations, and allow them to make direct negotiations to avoid the disasters of wars.

Plan of the Study: The study examined the direct negotiations, the role of social media in facilitating negotiations and the extent of the legality of such negotiations, which take place through social networks.

I- THE CONCEPT OF NEGOTIATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Direct negotiations are considered one of the best and speediest peaceful means for the settlement of International disputes, convening treaties and achieving the interests of negotiating states without the intervention of other parties. The study of negotiations represents both a science and an art ⁽¹⁾. At the same time is not possible for any person to study negotiations, not it is possible for a person who does not have a certain adept personality. Discussing the direct negotiations term requires an extensive research.

Some researchers consider negotiations as a profession that has its own rules, ethics and moral principles, whereas other researchers view negotiation as a craft which is based on the accumulated experience to support the work of the negotiator. As a result, negotiations require conducting discussions and interactions, whereas conversations result in achieving a basis for agreement towards resolving a standing problem or to achieve a definite objective⁽²⁾. In the western literature, (Mike Budler) proposed one of the most prevailing definitions: "Negotiation is the art of holding discussions with another party to reach for compromise, settlement of a problem or to make an agreement". Direct negotiations are defined as: "Direct discussions between two disputing parties for the settlement of a dispute between them" ⁽²⁾ through direct diplomatic channels. Negotiations are considered indirect if a third party interfered in them. Some consider negotiations a science, and this science is also obtained through practice⁽⁴⁾. Negotiations, in reality, are considered⁽⁴⁾ an art, science, skill and ability,

which mean that some individuals are more talented than others due to various circumstances and conditions.

In this regard, some scholars claim that a skillful negotiator is the one who is born a negotiator and not that one who is made a negotiator⁽⁵⁾.

However, in our opinion, the skillful negotiator is born and made as a negotiator. He is born a negotiator according as a reason for personal ability, and is made through studying the science of negotiations, with the ability to understand this science and transforming it into art. This is because any kind of art has no value if the artful person is living outside the medium of his profession. Therefore, the negotiator should live amidst the atmosphere which demonstrates his talent. Furthermore, the negotiator should completely study the rules which govern the negotiations, know the diplomatic and possess knowledge of the Vienna treaty for diplomatic relations which was convened in 1961, and the treaty of private missions which was convened in the year 1969 and the treaty of the Immunity of states and their properties against jurisdiction, which was convened in 2004. In this context, if the negotiator is a head of a state, then he should study the Immunities and Privileges of the head of a state in the International law. If negotiations are related to an International organization, then the negotiator should review the treaty according to which the organization was established together with the Law of that organization.

In addition, if the negotiations are collective outside the scope of International organizations, then the negotiator should review the rules which were set for the progress of the negotiations completely.

Moreover, a negotiator should also completely study the Immunities and Privileges which he enjoys according to specific rules. The cultural factors and personal readiness play a major role in any art. Therefore, the successful negotiator is an artist in negotiation management, and this means that he possesses personal readiness that qualifies him to translate the ideas of the person who sent him to the other negotiating party. A smart negotiator may be or should be more skillful and capable than the person who sent him to negotiate. Some see that when any party enters any negotiations he should be reminded of the cultural factors by which the other party is characterized⁽⁶⁾. These factors include religious, educational or cultural background. When entering International negotiations, people used to take into account the national culture and other factors such as education, habits, customs and traditions.

The racial culture, the gender culture and the religious culture, can influence the way in which people behave, and all of them are considered intervening cultural factors. This means that our focus on the national culture would not minimized the importance of the role of culture. However, as negotiators, we should try to understand the culture of other nations.

In this regard, (Falcoa) claims that cultural factors will help us to know the way in which the other party thinks and communicates. Therefore, we have be able to negotiate with the other party and convince him more⁽⁷⁾. The negotiators' intend to change the conditions and circumstances of their standing relations to a status which achieves the interests of the two parties, and therefore, the negotiator should be aware enough and not to become the prey of deviation. The negotiator should be read to make use of any opportunity to achieve the required result, and this is considered a major principle in negotiation.

The conversational aspect is an overwhelming one in the negotiation process. The researcher sees that the phenomenon of International negotiation is - by nature- one of the most complicated phenomena. Negotiations can be defined as an interactive argumentative spoken and bargaining process between two or more parties. In most instances, such interaction is true and it is rarely implicated, with the purpose of reaching a joint decision among the concerned parties. This joint decision process includes many possibilities; it could mean agreement or disagreement, or making various arrangements for the present or for the future. There should be no king of mixing between the process of negotiations and the bargaining; bargaining is a phenomenon or a relation which occurs during the negotiations, meanwhile negotiation is a relation which includes bargaining as one of its essential elements. The theory of the International negotiation has developed according to many factors such as the consequences of the Arab Spring and changes in the International system itself, the appearance of the United Nations, International frames, development of means of International communications, the revolution of information technology and the differences in negotiations' environment.

II-NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH THE ANCIENT SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

In order to know negotiations through modern social communication we have to know about the traditional social communication where direct negotiations are conducted and the traditional means to be carry them.

FIRST -METHODS OF CONTACT BETWEEN NEGOTIATORS

The most important means of direct negotiations, the negotiators are meeting with each other to meet with officials, or by special missions:

1- Direct Negotiations: One of the most important methods of direct negotiations is the meeting of negotiators together through officials or through holding meetings among the representing private missions.

Direct negotiations become necessary even if other peaceful methods such as intermediation, good offices, agreement and confirmation are used. The success of these methods require the disputing parties to meet together in order to agree on what the other methods have reached and this requires convening a treaty between the two parties that guarantees the settlement that has been reached through the other methods.

The face to face direct meetings between the representatives of the states in dispute is a well-known strategy in direct negotiation. This happens when the two parties in conflict authorize persons who represent them in negotiation with the other party.

This meeting occurs through different ways which we are going to discuss consecutively as follows:

- 2- **Coming together:** These are the negotiations which are conducted directly between the two parties without the mediation of a third party. The two parties sit face to face and talk directly to each other. Face-to-face strategy is also considered direct negotiations if they are conducted through media or through closed television circuit. This type of negotiation is considered one of the most successful types held between the states. The negotiating states here have the right to prevent any other party from attending the negotiations)⁽⁸⁾
- 3- **These negotiations can be documented through computer:** video, fixed cameras or movable cameras that are installed whether openly or secretly, and each party may use their own computer to register the events of the negotiations. Personal cameras may be used in these negotiations.
- 4- **Direct negotiations which are sponsored by a third party:** This type of negotiations is largely similar to intermediation or good offices, but it is only used to prepare the atmosphere for the two parties in dispute and to facilitate the mission of negotiation. In such type of negotiations, the two parties do not negotiate with each other on their own lands, but they negotiate each other on the land of a third party. The mission of the third party is to prepare the place and atmosphere, and to safeguard the progress of the

negotiations)⁽⁹⁾. The negotiating parties may provide the means of registration, photography, computers and other means which document the event, or may use other such means that can be provided by the third party.

- 5- **Means Official of communication:** official social communication means the communication which is implemented through official institutions of the state. Direct communication between officials of the two states is considered one of the social methods or means of communication which occur between peoples. This method is considered as one of the best types of social communication between representatives of the states in dispute.

The following are some of the representations of states through which direct negotiations are conducted:

- Meeting between representatives of permanent diplomatic missions such as embassies, attaches and delegates to conduct negotiations with the authorities of the state which host such missions, according to the Vienna Accord for diplomatic relations which was convened in the year 1961
- The meeting between the representatives of special missions, such as the heads of states and temporary official delegations, for conducting negotiations with the authorities of the hosting state, according to the convention of special missions which was convened in the year 1969.
- The meeting between the representatives of states in International organizations, according to the convention of the establishment of the International organization.

3-Negotiations through diplomatic memorandums or documents:

Memorandums are written letters which are sent between persons for the purpose of social communication between them to solve the problems that exist between them. Direct negotiations may be conducted through official diplomatic documents that are exchanged between the two parties. Each party shows their stance definitely in the documents which they send to the other party until they reach to an agreement on the problem of dispute. These documents are sent through the official channels in the hosting state, and mostly they are sent through diplomatic channels. In this context, most direct negotiations begin with official documents or memorandums between the two parties. These documents at least contain the agreement on the place and time of meeting between the two parts. The advantages of direct

negotiations through official documents include the speediness of giving opinion and discussion and they express the official stance of the states.

The official documents or memorandums between the two parties are written documents which do not require signing on results of the negotiations, because these documents are considered official letters signed by the two parties, but they are not binding for the two states in dispute - unless these documents are based on a previous convention which made them binding - until constitutional procedures are taken between the two parties and in this case, negotiations are considered binding for the two parties, as stipulated within the previous convention. Negotiation through official documents or memorandums motivates each state to deeply examine the opinion of the other party. Documents are referred to concerned authorities to study them and to respond to them in a way that expresses the real opinion of the state. If disputes get diversified, then diplomatic documents between the two states will not mostly be a quick and decisive means for resolving disputes. That is because of complex nature and diversification of the important issues, exchange of letters is easier, more accurate and more time saving, especially in specifying the issues of direct negotiations and their time and place.

Diplomatic documents or memorandums are sent between the two parties through the following means:

- Diplomatic documents or memorandums are carried by persons who are specialized in carrying the post, if negotiation is between a state and another state, then they are delivered to the hosted mission of the state
- Sending documents through the diplomatic bag to the embassy of the state abroad, through the ministry of foreign affairs in that state.
- Carrying diplomatic documents by special delegates who deliver them to one of the officials in the other state.
- Sending diplomatic documents by fax.
- In the absence of diplomatic relations between the two parties, then official documents are carried through official special or registered mail.

SECOND - NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH POST

Communication between negotiators was made before through post by persons who are specialized in this type of work; they used to move by riding animals, but after the invention of cars, negotiators started to travel by cars.

Some said that the post, in Arabic, it is an Arabcised Persian word, and that the original Persian word means in the Persian language "the mule whose tail is cut", because the Persians used to cut the tails of the mules which used to carry the mail in order to distinguish them from other animals. Then this word was given by them to describe the messenger.

This explanation is based on the system of mail, and it is referred to the Persian emperors who established and improved it. It was also said that the Romans knew the mail system, took care of it and amended it. In addition, the Arabs used the mail and organized it whether they took it from the Persians or from the Romans. The Arabs tried to make declension of the word mail. Nevertheless, that did not negate that the Arabs are imitators in this field⁽¹⁰⁾

We can notice that the Arabs were not influenced by the Persians in using the mail. Prophet Mohammad used messengers to convey letters to the kings and princes in order to spread the religion of Islam. In all cases, the contact of the Arabs with Persians was little; meanwhile their contact with the Romans through Syria was large.

When the Islamic state was established, it used the horses and camels as means of communication between negotiators, and to convey letters sent by Prophet Mohammed (Peace Be Upon Him) to the kings and princess of different states. These letters were characterized by diplomatic rules such as a style of correspondence, the manner of writing letters and the principles of the International etiquette which were prevailing between the Arabs and their adjacent states⁽¹¹⁾

. After the reconciliation of (Alhudaibiah), Prophet Mohammad, , decided to send messengers to kings and princes and heads of tribes⁽¹²⁾, and to receive delegations and messengers from them by the end of the sixth Hegira year⁽¹³⁾. Prophet Mohammad was confident of the strength of his call for Islam, the supremacy of his Message, the support of God to him and making him victorious. Therefore he addressed those kings and princes calmly and decisively which enabled him to know the policy of those kings and princes towards him. Prophet Mohammed intended to test them, to know their stance towards Islam in order to set a clear policy for the new religion, to start the initiative in order that they know Islam from the Moslems themselves and to foil the attempts of the enemies of Islam to plot intrigues against Islam and Moslems.

Mail was known to Muslims since the beginning of the extension of the Islamic state with the start of the era of the righteous Caliphs. Mail started to be famous during the reign of the (Caliphate)⁽¹⁴⁾ of Omar Ben Alkhattab), may God be pleased with him, because of the

extension of the Islamic state, and the necessity of communication between the Caliph and his leaders and rulers through mail. Caliph Omar Ben Alkhattab took care of the mail.

Mail is a name for a definite distance, then this word was given to describe the person who travels and carries the letters to deliver it to another person who, in return, walk the same distance carrying them to deliver them to another. Therefore, this word was eventually given to mean letters themselves.

In the days of the (Caliph Omar Ben Alkhattab), mail was not limited to the works of the government, but Omar used to order a caller to call people saying to them if there is any one in need of anything he can write, and Omar himself used sometimes to write for those who could not write and wish to write to their relatives who were fighting⁽¹⁵⁾, for the cause of Islam, and so the Moslem mail included the letters of the Caliph to his Moslem leaders and rulers, and also used to carry the letters from people to their relatives by a balance. Arabs in the beginning used camels to carry mail, then these were substituted by mules and afterwards by horses due to their speed. Horses used to stand in every station to carry letters from the previous station to the next one and so on and so forth.

The mail net covered the Islamic state and strengthened relations between its parts. Historians say that the Omayyad Caliph (Abdel Malek) established a high system for organizing mail. He took care of the department of letters⁽¹⁶⁾, and developed the means of mail on the basis of relating Damascus with all the parts of the Islamic state. The system depended on locating speedy horses in many places alongside the roads which extended from Damascus to the fourth directions of Islamic countries⁽¹⁷⁾. At the beginning, the mission of mail was not carrying personal letters, but it was carrying official letters. Afterwards it started to carry the personal letters. The postman in emirates and countries was one of the most important employees of the state, because his job included carrying mail and intelligence work at the same time. One of his most important works was providing the Caliphate headquarters in Damascus.

The work of the post official included efficient supervision of the works of the governor or the prince and other high ranking officials. He had to send reports to the Caliph about the spread of hostile calls against the Omayyad State, and about taxes and their requirements and about the rulers of the Caliphs buying bondwomen, and about many other things. The post official was required to prepare a detailed report about every subject in order that the central government in Damascus, upon receiving his reports, can distribute these reports to different departments⁽¹⁸⁾.

THIRD - NEGOTIATION THROUGH CARRIER PIGEON

The carrier pigeon bird or passenger pigeon is considered the master of pigeon, due to its instinct of love to its homeland and its return to it regardless of the vast distances which it may travel when it sends letters and the great services it delivers in wars and conveying the news of wars to capitals and countries⁽¹⁹⁾. Modern scientific studies show that the carrier pigeon has the natural ability to draw the map of the magnetic field of the earth. This ability enables pigeon to know the way back home.

This negates what is said about using the smell sense to know its track during its flight⁽²⁰⁾.

The Arabs had a long history with the carrier pigeon. They are one of the first nations which knew its importance, bred it and cared for its kinships and wrote books and studies about its habits, diseases and treatments⁽²¹⁾. The post which they established depended on horses, camels and mules, and on exchanging signals by fire, smoke, drums and mirrors for sending news and military information from and to the Caliphate headquarters. Following the expansion of the Islamic Caliphate state, the increase of wars and conquests, accompanied with the increase of internal riots, the attempts of some regions to separate from the state, and the increase of the resources of wealth and the diversification together with the increase of the organizations and departments of the state, made it necessary to find a faster and more efficient means to ensure the maximum efficiency for the post department performance to maintain the connection of the different parts of the state and to connect all the parts of the state with the capital.

Therefore, the (Abbasid Dynasty)⁽²²⁾ caliphs started to use the carrier pigeon in mail for its speedy and the easiness in addition to the low cost of its breeding in comparison with horses and camels in carrying messages to different parts of the state, not to forget their ability to flight without needing a guide and its accuracy in reaching its destination as well as its beauty and loveliness. For all of the above reasons, the Arabs competed in their breeding, looking after them and extended their role and improved their offspring. They also subjected pigeon to close observation, organized records for its movements and assigned highly paid breeders to look after it in a way which goes with its function, ability and benefit⁽²³⁾.

Narrate: that Almutassem knew about the victory of his army over Babik Alkharmy and taking him a captive through the passenger pigeon which was sent by the commander of the army from the front of the battle to the Caliphate headquarters in Samerraa'. The price of one single pigeon at that time reached 700 dinars. During that time, a single pigeon was sold in the Constantinople gulf against one thousand dinars. The Fatimid caliphs excelled the

Abbasid caliphs in their care for the passenger pigeon through inventing means to overcome the possibility of the fall of the passenger pigeon in the hands of enemy through introducing coded means which could not be understood by the enemy⁽²⁴⁾.

The passenger pigeon used to travel thousands of miles daily in different directions in all parts of the Islamic Empire, making use of the series of towers which were built by the state, each one of which was about 50 miles far from the other, and these towers were equipped for receiving pigeon and replacing it. Big caravans used to carry with it the cages of pigeon and through pigeon they used to send letters to their centers in each stage of the stages of the journey, in order to guide small caravans which used to march on the same road, or warn them when they were exposed to danger to ask for help and rescue from the nearest centre, or they used to inform their destinations of the dates and sort of goods they carried in order to be received by the merchants who want to buy goods from them.

During the second world war when the Germans attacked Belgium, the parachutists took pigeon with them behind the lines of the allied armies, then afterwards, they flew it with letters about the results of the espionage processes which they succeeded to achieve. In France, maneuvers have lately been carried out in which passenger pigeon participated within training for the possibility of involving it in the communication operations. So far, scientists have not yet reached a radical solution or a clear theory about how messenger pigeon can recognize its original homeland, and this remains a puzzle which amazes minds⁽²⁵⁾.

Regardless of the party which started to use the messenger pigeon for the first time whether this party was the Arabs, or other nations, the Arabs used pigeons as messengers for sending letters to the persons with whom they wanted to communicate.

Messenger pigeon was not used with the other party. However, it is still a means to notify the representative of the state in the negotiation about what the state requires him to do, and to notify the state about the conclusion of the negotiations with the other party. In addition to that, pigeon messenger is the means of correspondence between the headquarters of the state and its employees and officials in cities, and the leaders of its armed forces.

III-NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH TRADITIONAL SOCIAL NETWORKS

Corporeal face to face meeting between negotiators is no longer the sole means for conducting direct negotiations between states in dispute or conflict. The great International

development in the International means of transportations and connection had a major role in the development of direct negotiations.

Technology, computer science and Internet have entered the field of the direct negotiations. The whole world has become connected together, through communication nets which aim to communicate amongst peoples of different races and rules with each other. Many states adopted what is called electronic governments which aim to facilitate, develop, accelerate and implement transactions which used to take a long complicated time. It has now become easy to implement these transactions within few minutes.

In view of the connection of the whole world together through easy and developed means and written and audiovisual communication networks which could be documented, therefore the whole world has become a village in which people can see each other as if they are living near each other. Contracts can be made and electronically signed, and documents made between states can be maintained. The quick development of these means makes it possible to legalize and specify them and therefore, the development of these means remains open and effective in the International relations and the communication between peoples and governments. These means are called social network communication.

FIRST -NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH FAX, TELEPHONE AND RADIO

1 – NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH FAX AND TELEPHONE

Direct negotiations before depended on the official documents between the two states. After the comparative development of the means of communication which appeared in the nineteenth century, Fax and land telephone started to be used in the correspondence between states. Despite that these are traditional and comparatively old means of communication. Nevertheless, they are direct means on which states depend in their negotiations for the settlement of their disputes. These means are still used by many states. This is because the fax conveys the written words through the land telephone wires between states. This means of communication is still used in the world. An important development has occurred in this field.

Correspondence between states took place through the fax which is used in telecommunication, and this immensely facilitated communication and conveyance of opinions between states. This means is distinguished because it is fast and direct, does not

require an agreement on the place and time of the negotiations, nor does it require documents of authorization and travel.

On the other hand, it helps in speeding the decision making process because it is implemented between high ranking officials. Mostly, negotiators could not convey the opinions of officials in a good manner, meanwhile negotiation through communication is implemented directly between high ranking officials and expresses the viewpoints of the state and here it is more accurate and honest. Negotiations through means of communication occur far from media which usually affect the negotiations through arousing public opinion. The discovery of the wireless telephone in the year 1891 played a big role in the negotiations between states, and it was the starting point of negotiations between states, and the telephone helped in solving many emergency cases, especially between allied states in wars, and it was also used directly between decision makers in International negotiations⁽²⁶⁾.

2 – NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH RADIO WAVES

The radio is one of the most important means of communication. Radio enabled human communities to know and listen to the human voice of each other and introduced different signals to different parts of the world. Through radio passengers on ships and flights became able to communicate and exchange information.

Radio waves can also be used to communicate with the outer space. Radio transmission was and is still the most common usage of the radio waves. It involves religious programs, music, news, dialogue, interviews and giving accounts of events. The development of the radio in the end of the nineteenth century led to a revolution in communication. At that time there were only two means of fast communication between far regions which are: Telegraph and telephone, both of which require wires to carry the signals between different regions. But the signals which are carried by the radio waves are transmitted through the air, and this enabled human communities to communicate quickly between any two points on land or sea or in air and even in the outer space.

Negotiation between allied states used to be conducted through radio waves. Scientists, in the year 1901, made it possible to conduct negotiations between heads of states through coded waves and to make wireless contact through radio waves. This means of communication was used for negotiations between army commanders. Here, negotiation is conducted between the field commander of one army and the field commander of the army of

the other party regarding truce or temporary ceasefire to collect the bodies of dead persons, casualties and patients, or regarding events, feasts or any other thing.

States use the radio waves to contact with their embassies through a special coded radio wave which is only known by the diplomatic mission. These diplomatic missions respond to them in the same way. This means of communication is not used between the state and the foreign missions or with foreign states, but it is used between states and their embassies and provided their embassies with information regarding their negotiators abroad. This means may be encroached by the hosting state, therefore the state usually change the code between now and then. In spite of the scientific development

In the communication field we can see the towers which are used for these apparatuses on top of the buildings of the diplomatic missions in the hosting states.

SECOND - NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE TELEGRAPH AND MEDIA

Telegraph was used for social communication between persons and between states, and between states and their diplomatic missions since more than two centuries. Media was also used as a means of negotiations between states.

1 – NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH TELEGRAPH

States of the world have started to find formulas for cooperation between each other since a long time. In the nineteenth century International conferences were held for the settlement of International disputes and organization of contradictory International interests. In accordance with the recommendations of these conferences many International unions were established such as: International Telegraph Union⁽²⁷⁾, and General Post Union⁽²⁸⁾, the International Union for the protection of industrial property⁽²⁹⁾ and International Radio Commission⁽³⁰⁾.

The British Company for Eastern Indian telegraph lines in many states such as Egypt, Sudan, Iraq ...etc.

The spread of telegraph as a means of negotiations goes back to the year 1865, when the representatives of twenty states held a meeting in Paris and convened an International convention where it was decided to establish an International Telegraph Union, then it was decided in Berlin (1885) to merge the first procedures regarding telephone services with the procedures of telegraph which were annexed to the convention. In (1906) an International

conference was held in Berlin in which the Radio-Telegraph convention was signed which decided the principles of compulsory communications between vessels on seas.

In 1932 the International Telegraph convention and the International Radio-Telegraph convention were merged in the International convention for telecommunications which was signed in Madrid on September 9, 1923, and started to take effect on February 1, 1934, and according to this convention the International Union for Telecommunication replaced the International Telegraph Union, and the purpose of the union is to establish an International organization for telegraph, telephone and radio for facilitating their usage by the public with the least costs – in order to encourage International cooperation for the improvement of the previous means of communication – and to work on the progress of technical abilities of telecommunications. The International advisory committee for radio also prepares studies and recommendations regarding technical issues which are related to radio.

The headquarters of the union is in Geneva / Switzerland⁽³¹⁾. Each state organizes the telegraph rule inside it. Telegraph contributed to negotiations between states, and it also contributed immensely to instructing representatives of states in negotiations abroad and delivering the information which directed to diplomatic missions, and this facilitated the negotiation process to a far extent. The negotiations which are conducted through telegraph are accredited and can be confirmed.

2-NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH MEDIA

Generally, audiovisual and written information plays a significant role in direct negotiations. When a state – through media- declares a certain opinion regarding the dispute with another state, the other party may then respond to this declaration which could be a key to the release of opinions in media, and consequently certain ideas may be clarified. Many states propose their problems with other states through their media⁽³²⁾. The other party then answers what was laid by the first party, and then agreement is made by a media means on a certain settlement ending with meetings between the two parties and documenting what they agreed. It happens sometimes, in practical a certain problem through the information media in spite of the seriousness of this action application, that a certain state forwards a warning or offers a solution for this problem⁽³³⁾.

This method is considered a modern method in International relations, and is of a great importance, especially when internal and International public opinion is following and

witnessing what happens regarding these issues. In many cases parties agree to hold direct negotiations through the information media⁽³⁴⁾.

Most often we hear some state officials saying: We have not been informed of this opinion, but we knew about it through media. This may lead to opening the door for direct dialogue between the two parties which comes as a response for media.

In using media, there are some risks on the direct negotiations between the two disputing parties because media at present has mostly become private and not governed by states, and sometimes, if certain information media is used, other media will convert or distort current negotiations due to lack of control on it, and this is what distorts and averts negotiation through media for the benefits of other states or other parties.

IV-NEGOTIATION THROUGH MODERN SOCIAL NETWORKS

After the great development of social communication means in the last few years, various opportunities have been available for states to negotiate to settle their disputes within a short time, and to open the floor for decision makers to communicate between each to settle their disputes through negotiations.

These methods include two ways for negotiations, namely:

FIRST -NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH MOBILE PHONE AND INSTANT MESSAGING

1- NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH MOBILES

Direct negotiations through mobile phone ensures the speediness of the decision making process. The great development of these means of communications made access to the other party easy, simple and quick. Through these means, it has become possible to contact with the other party directly and quickly in any part of the world⁽³⁵⁾. This method of communication has developed vary rapidly⁽³⁶⁾. Telephone communication net which is called (Thuraya) plays an important role in facilitating contact between decision makers and negotiators⁽³⁷⁾. At least these means can be used for agreement on the place and time of conducting negotiations between states, which in the past used to take a long time to be agreed on. But what is taken against these means of communication is that they may be encroached by some states which affect the confidentiality of the negotiations. Despite that these means can be documented by modern documentation methods, nevertheless they mostly

express opinions, but not the stances of states. This is because signing the results of the negotiations is considered necessary even if it is not binding.

Commitment to negotiations is expressed by an International convention which is approved by party states.

This is because signing the results of the negotiations is considered necessary even if it is not binding. Commitment to negotiations is expressed by an International convention which is approved by party states. If they are well documented, registered and signed electronically, then they save time for negotiators, and exempt them from the efforts of travel and costs of accommodation.

Meanwhile direct negotiations are conducted through the meeting of the two negotiating parties; using mobile telephone saves them the requirements of meeting.

2- INSTANT MESSAGING

These are a form of immediate connection between two or more persons. It depends on the written text. This text is conveyed through the apparatuses which are connected through the net, such as the internet. These are a group of technologies which enable two or more prescribers in the internet to immediately communicate in writing through the internet or through any form of the internal net⁽³⁸⁾.

In this regard, developed programs are used, such as the electronic mail, the advantage of these systems is that they become an archive which can be stored and utilized. These methods are considered direct negotiations which can be easily proved. The disadvantage of these methods is that they may be encroached, and consequently other information can be added to them or cancelled from them, and this could cause many problems to the two negotiating parties.

SECOND -NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION (CCTV)

Communications are carried out between heads of states, for the settlement of their disputes, through closed-circuit television⁽³⁹⁾, and these negotiations are considered direct negotiations between high ranking officials of states, especially regarding disputes of the USA with other states⁽⁴⁰⁾. These communications are generally implemented when there is a need to conduct discussions between high ranking officials⁽⁴¹⁾. These discussions can be easily documented and depended as official documents.

Closed-circuits are used in urgent issues which require taking decisions, and these are mostly urgent political issues. The USA is one of the states which use this method more than most other states. This happens when an urgent need causes the American president to contact the head of another state in order to directly affect him or take his immediate opinion. Talk between them in this case occurs directly away from other intelligence or diplomatic channels.

THIRD- CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH THE SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

Negotiations through social communication methods achieve advantages that may not be achieved through direct meetings between the representatives of the negotiating states, such as:

1- ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTATION

Modern social communication methods achieve documentation of all calls and written documents through pictures and voice. Electronic correspondences are characterized by:

- A. Safe protection for the existing data and information;
- B. Work flow through obtaining service from public organizations;
- C. Typical operations from human resources systems⁽⁴²⁾;
- D. Users can specify the identity of the other part. This allows fixing an electronic signature on the messages of the electronic mail between the two parties, according to which those messages can be coded in a manner that it will be impossible for any person to open them except the authorized persons, in addition to persons who receive them as they can make sure that they were actually issued by him⁽⁴³⁾.

Documentation certificates issued to server systems represent a guarantee for the two parties that the site of the concerned state or ministry is real and not a false one, and that the site is trustworthy. In the world of internet, the documentation certificate issued to the server systems is considered as an official license that is issued to the negotiating companies. Therefore, communications undertakes full and comprehensive investigations between states the same as the investigations between commercial companies which adopt this method, and transfer millions of dollars according to documentation certificates.

The guarantees issued by the electronic methods are considered better than all other guarantees which are issued by other methods through which negotiations are conducted.

That is because documentation through this method is better than direct meetings between negotiators.

2- ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE

Signature is considered an important stipulation for the documentation of any document whether this be in regular correspondence or electronic correspondence of all their sorts and methods inside official and International institutions, or in correspondence between different institutions inside the same state or outside the state. After the development of the electronic medium, and the appearance of the electronic management system, or what is called the electronic government, the need arose for the accreditation of the electronically exchanged documents and giving them legal description, and then archiving them legally, therefore the electronic signature was introduced⁽⁴⁴⁾.

The aim of the innovation of the electronic signature is to give the electronic governmental and non- governmental documents the inevitable credibility to facilitate governmental and private work, and to legalize interactions and correspondences which are electronically implemented and to specify the identity of the person who is dealt with in order to avoid fraud in legal and commercial dealings.

Despite that signing the conclusions of the direct negotiations between the representatives of states does not have a legal value unless it is accredited by states according to an International convention, nevertheless, the signature proves that the negotiators have reached the results which are initially accepted by their governments until the agreement of concerned authorities is fulfilled according to the constitutional rule of each negotiating state, but electronic signing on the results of the negotiation is considered a document which proves that the representatives of states have reached the solutions which were accepted by the negotiating parties.

Accreditation will be made on the basis of the signature of the representatives of the concerned states. This feature can not be provided by direct negotiations.

3- CODING

The science of coding has been used since ancient times for sending secret letters for political and military purposes during the Babylonian, Pharos and Roman eras. But coding as an established and organized science is ascribed to the coding scientist (Abu Yousef Yacub Alkendy)⁽⁴⁵⁾.

The motivation for hiding the information was an essential factor in protecting the military and to keep political information which was directed to the representatives, followers and allies of states. This explains the ultimate importance of coding arts throughout different ages. The desire to hide information resulted in the development of technologies. Coding technologies introduced the applications of electronic computers, which in turn introduced developments for three factors, specifically: the armed conflicts in the first and second world wars; the development of capabilities between allied states and the development of computer sciences.

In this context, the United Nations Committee for International Commercial Law has adopted the exemplary bill for electronic commerce on 12/6/1996, and recommended all states of the world to take it into consideration for the development of national legislations which regulate the use of alternatives for paper forms for communication and storing information and to formulate such legislations if they are not already existing.

The use of coding in instructing the representatives of the states who are negotiating with the representatives of other states guarantees the confidentiality of information between the state and its representatives from one hand, and confidentiality of information among other representatives abroad, in the other. In addition to that, the transaction among allied states in the cases related to unifying and coordinating their works towards the other party, guarantees the confidentiality of the information. There is no reason for not using coding to conduct negotiations between representatives of negotiating states when they agree on a certain formula for coding in order to prevent disclosure of information to others.

FOURTH -THE LEGAL NATURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH SOCIAL NETWORKING

Direct negotiations through social networking have many advantages, and they also have disadvantages at the same time:

1- ADVANTAGES OF NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH SOCIAL NETWORKING

International conventions did not state the accreditation of negotiations through social networking. The negligence of International conventions for social networking was caused by the fact that these networks are greatly and speedily developing, and therefore it is difficult to limit them in certain legal formulas. Each day there are more new technical and accurate programs and methods, whereas old programs develop immensely and speedily.

Consequently, this makes Law unable to follow them with definite legal rules. Traditional direct negotiations are based on the meeting of the two parties in dispute face to face through any method or means. As long as the two parties in dispute meet the negotiations are considered direct negotiations. As for negotiations through social communication networks, they are a direct meeting between the two parties face to face, and these two parties are joined together in one council through the program which they use. They are negotiating with each other, but they are actually separate and far from each other with respect to the distance between them on the map. This separation between them is considered illusive as they are in fact very close to each other; and each party is only 50 centimeters far from the other, whereas in the traditional meetings, they may be more than one meter far from the other if there are only two negotiating parties, but in collective negotiations the negotiating parties are several meters far from each other. The two parties may not be able to hear each other such as the case when they use social communication networks.

Legalizing negotiations which are conducted through social communication networks with definite legal rules may result in impeding the development of social communication networks. Nevertheless, many states enacted laws to regulate their official interactions with their citizens through social communication networks. These laws were called the electronic government laws⁽⁴⁶⁾. As a result of the development of the electronic programs the electronic dealing has become an International dealing⁽⁴⁷⁾.

States of the world also issued the electronic commerce laws for the purpose of exchanging commerce among their citizens in other states specifically in the following fields:

- A – Negotiation and reaction between the buyer and the seller
- B – Customers relations which support sale and purchase operations and post sale services
- C – Information about commodities, goods and services
- D – Announcement about commodities, goods and services
- E - Technical support of the commodities purchased by customers
- F – Electronic data interchange, including the following:
 - A – Banking dealings
 - B – Electronic invoices
 - C – Enquiring about commodities

- D – Price catalogues
- E – Automated correspondence related to the sale and purchase operations⁽⁴⁸⁾.

Social communication networks immensely contribute to the development of direct negotiations. These benefits include the following:

A – The quick holding of the negotiation sessions: The two negotiating parties can hold meetings between them quickly without bearing the efforts of travel and accommodation and without seeing each other.

B – Accuracy of direct negotiations through social communication networks: Each party can easily look into their papers and documents because they are near them, meanwhile it is more difficult to do that in the case of travel which requires carrying these papers and documents to far places. In negotiations through social communication networks every spoken word or sent document will be known to both negotiating parties.

C – The ability to directly and officially document all conversations and exchanged documents and keep them in the archive of the computers in a good form, and this cannot be achieved through traditional negotiations. That is because every party write down what they consider suitable to them and do not show what they write to the other party, meanwhile both parties know every spoken word or document which is presented between them, and it will be impossible for any of the two parties to deny it or forge it. Discussions and documents of the two parties can be saved in a good manner. Documentation of documents and voice and taking pictures can all be done without using complicated apparatuses for this purpose.

D – Decision maker can review the ongoing discussions and conversation, and he therefore can direct his representative immediately and directly through the directions and instructions he deems necessary, even if he is then in another office or another city. The state can also know if its representative has been exposed to compulsion, or misled or bribed, or if he was negligent or cooperated with the other party, and can take immediate action and measures if any of the foregoing events has occurred.

E – The other official institutions which have direct relations with the current negotiations can interfere whether these are allowed or disallowed to do so, and the social communication networks allow connecting with technical persons such as engineers, doctors, politicians, economists and others, and ask them to give their opinions about technical issues. Such matters cannot be achieved in traditional direct negotiations between negotiators.

F – Mostly negotiations between states are impeded and stumbled due to disagreement on a place in which negotiators will meet. This impediment of negotiations is not found in negotiations through the social communication networks.

G – States of the world started to enact legislations to regulate the electronic government and accredit transactions which are implemented through the social communication network, and obtain official documents in transactions which concern citizens. The state issued legislations which organize this case. This means that states accept this in official transactions, in order to facilitate the function of governmental institutions and to save time and safety and avoid forgery and intermediation in internal transactions. This is useful in negotiations with other states.

2 – THE LEVEL OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH SOCIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

A – The Collective Negotiations: Collective negotiations can be conducted for a limited number of states if negotiations are specified in certain points. If negotiations are conducted between different states, then it would not be possible to use the social communication networks.

B – The possibility of the encroachment of negotiations: Despite that the social communication networks are a special case which concerns the negotiators, nevertheless, the modern programs can encroach such negotiations. Many attempts are made to prevent encroachment. The encroachment of direct negotiations may happen even in traditional negotiations face to face. There are several apparatuses which can slyly record voices through sophisticated systems.

In spite of these disadvantages of the direct negotiations through social communication networks, still they are easier and more accurate in their procedures, less costly and can be documented.

V-CONCLUSION

The immense development in International communication led to an immense development in the social communication operations. This communication has been reflected in all human, economic and political relations and activities and in the development of relations between the states of the world. The International community is directing towards reducing the usage of paper documents in International transactions, and is directing towards social communication due to the many benefits that can be attained from that.

Furthermore, the development of the social communication methods has moved states and peoples closer to each other, and increased their communication and interaction hugely. This has been reflected in the International relations between the states of the world through introducing new methods which facilitate negotiation between the states of the world for the settlement of International disputes in a speedy and documented way which saves the negotiating states heavy financial costs or travel across continents, and save them also the procedures of agreement on the place and time of direct negotiations.

On the other hand, communication between states of the world through the social communication methods has become easier and more accessible than other methods, as it does not require travel and exit and reentry and residence procedures and consequent Immunities and Privileges.

Negotiation between decision makers has become more accessible and direct and guarantees the peaceful settlement for all International disputes. Social communication methods have contributed to direct negotiations more than what they have contributed to all other means of the peaceful settlement of International disputes. This has encouraged the states of the world to resort to direct negotiations through social communication methods for the settlement of all their International disputes.

Accordingly, the researcher would recommend the following:

- 1 – Setting an official program which is concerned with the meetings and negotiations between officials in the states of the world to conduct negotiations, and documenting conversations between them.
- 2 – The United Nations should work on training the states of the world about the usage of the social communication methods to conduct negotiations.

- 3 – The states of the world should introduce a statement in the final provisions of convened treaties in order to give the priority to the social communication methods for the settlement of the disputes resulting from the applications of treaties.
- 4 – Documentation of negotiations between officials in the states of the world and depositing them with the United Nations as an official document which can be relied on in the event of the occurrence of a dispute, and publishing these documents through social communication methods.
- 5 – The United Nations should work on implementing an International convention in which it specifies the method of conducting International negotiations and the means of their confirmation.
- 6 – To work on using negotiations between the states which are joined in one International organization such as the Arab League and the Cooperation Council of the Arab Gulf states.

FOOTNOTE

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- (1) Mohammad Rasheed Bin Ali Reda, Interpretation of the Koran, The Egyptian Book Public Commission: 1990, G 2, p 165.
 - (2) Khaled Sabha, Negotiations Management Strategy, Publications State Of Palestine - the Palestine Liberation Organization - Ministry of Foreign Affairs political -aldairh - 19/4/2008. <http://www.cfr.org/israel/hamas/p8968>
 - (3) Oppenheim, International Law, Butt. London 1967, p. 7. and see , Saner, Raymond (2000): The Expert Negotiator, The Netherlands: Kluwer Law International, p. 40. Merrills J. G. International Disputes Settlement, Cambridge University Press, London 2005, pp. 1-27.
 - (4) Badr al-Din Mohammed Zayed, International Negotiations Between Science And Practice, Cairo, 2003, p. 8.
 - (5) Khalid Sabha op. cit. <http://www.cfr.org/israel/hamas/p8968>

(6) Professor (Horatio Falcao) said, the lecturer in the European Institute for Management says commenting on this subject: Many people reduce the importance of cultural aspects, and at the same time they give them importance more than what they deserve. Falcao said, the associate professor in the science of decision making says that there is some contradiction in the way through which the differences of cultural factors are reduced. He says people usually come to me to ask me about the way through which they can negotiate with the Chinese. I then ask them about which group of the Chinese people they want to negotiate with, do they want to negotiate with those who are coming from Peking or from Shanghai? Do they want to negotiate with a person who moved from the countryside to the city, or with a person who was born in the city and lived in the city? There are many Chinese people.... The matter which makes this process more difficult, because they have different cultures which surpass their being all Chinese, and here lies (a part) of lessening the importance.

Review an article published by:

Horacio Falcao, USA, Brazil Affiliate Professor of Decision Sciences.

<http://www.insead.edu>

- (7) Horacio Falcao(2010), Value Negotiation, Pearson education; First edition, p10.
- (8) An example of these negotiations are the negotiations between the USA and the Russian Union for the limitation of nuclear weapons, and also the negotiations between Libya and South Korea regarding the repatriation of the South Korean intelligence employee following accusing him of espionage, whereas the South Korean ministry of foreign affairs claimed that Libya was not intended by that action.
- (9) In April 2012 negotiations were carried out in Baghdad between the five plus one and Iran on Iran nuclear program, and no representatives from Iraq attended those negotiations.
- (10) Dr. Subhi Alsaleh, op. cit, p 331
- (11) Communications were prevailing between the kings and princes of the Arab Peninsula and the adjacent countries. Review: Dr. Jawad Ali, History of the Arabs before Islam, G 4, Baghdad, p 171.
- (12) Mohammad Reza, Muhammad is the messenger of God, ed. 5 Dar Ihaa Kotob, Cairo, 1966, p. 277.

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- (13) From these delegations, there were the Abdel Gais, Bani Hunaifah, Farwah Ben MUSAIK Almuradi, Amr Ben Yakrub delegations, and Kendah delegation and the messenger of the kings of the state of Hemyar: Review: Abdel Salam Haroun, op. cit, p 120 .
- (14) Caliph: Mean the head of Islam state.
- (15) Dr. Ahmad Shalaby, a previous source, p 418.
- (16) Dr. Subhi Alsaleh, op. cit, p 314
- (17) John Bagot Glubb, The Great Arab Conquests ,translated by Khairy Hammad, Dar Alketab Alarabi, Beirut 1966, p 218.
- (18) I ibd, p.228.
- (19) Costa, David J., Wolfart, H.C.,ed. (2005). The St. Jerome Dictionary of Miami – Illinois. Papers of the 36th Algonquian Conference. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba. Pp. 107 – 133.
- (20) Birdlife International (2008), Passenger Pigeon, IUCN Red List of Thousand Species. Version 2011. 2. International Union for Conservation of Nature. Retrieved 23 May 2012
- (21) John Bagot Glubb, op. cit, p 218.
- (22) Abbasid State: the third State in Islam began 750 AD
- (23) Sullivan, Jerry; Sutton, Bobby (Illustrator) ; Cronon, William (Foreword) (April 2004). The passenger Pigeon: Once There Were Billions. Hunting for Frogs on Elston, and Other Tales from Field & street (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press): 210. P.113.
<http://ar.wikipedia.org>
- (24) Atkinson, George E. (1907). "The Pigeon in Manitoba". In Mershon, W. B. The Passenger Pigeon. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. p. 188.
- Aljaheth, (He was one of the Muslim scholars was born in 780 AD in his book: (The Animal) dedicated a chapter for pigeons, in which he discussed its life and the methods of its breeding and training. The role of the messenger pigeon in carrying letters. This role is not neglected by any researcher or observer of the progress of mail and the stages of its development. Messenger pigeons travel 128 – 960 kilometers in a day, with a speed of

more than 96 kilometers in an hour. Greeks used messenger pigeons before about two thousand years. Messenger pigeon was used during the first and second world wars where through its help thousands of people were saved from death during battles. The royal family in Britain own and care for race pigeon in the Sander Najham splendid palace. The royal race pigeon won big prizes which, sometimes, exceeded the prizes which were won by the stables of the royal horses. Julius Caesar, Jinkeez Khan, Hanibal and other famous military leaders used the messenger pigeon as it was the speediest communication means before the invention of telegraph. The messenger pigeon remained the safest means for sending confidential information during the war of Vietnam.

Abe Osman Aljaheth, Animal, House Press Mustafa Halaby, Cairo, printed in 1950, p. 190. ss.

(25) Neltje, Blanchan (1865-1918) (1898) (pdf). Birds that hunt and are hunted. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. pp. 359.

(26) Telephone was invented by the Scottish Graham in the year 1891, Graham Bell invented the telephone by chance when he was trying to invent an apparatus with which he can help deaf people. Graham was interested in recording the voice influenced by his father who was specialized in acoustics and correction of speech. For details review:

Basilio Catania (2002), The United States Government vs. Alexander Graham Bell. An important acknowledgment for Antonio Meucci Bulletin of Science Technology Society.; 22: pp. 426–442.

(27) Paris Convention on 17 March 1865

(28) Berlin convention on 10 October, 1874.

(29) Bern convention on 9 September, 1886.

(30) Rome convention on 7 June, 1903.

(31) Review the amended rule of the Jordanian telegraph for the year 1954, it is to be read with the rule no. 1 for the year 1948, the simplified Arab Encyclopedia, 1965.

(32) On 9 October, 1977, the Egyptian president, Anwar Alsadat through his address in the Egyptian Council of People, declared a plan for the settlement of dispute with Israel, and the address was transmitted through media. Israel responded to the address, and the

Egyptian president then visited Israel and delivered a speech in the Israeli Knesset. After that the Camp David agreement was made and signed on September 17, 1978 between the Egyptian president Mohammad Anwar Alsadat and the Israeli prime minister Menahem Begin, following twelve days of negotiations in the Camp David presidential resort in the state of Maryland in the USA. The negotiations and the signing of the agreement were under the supervision of the president of the USA, MR. Jimmy Carter. This agreement resulted in changes in the policies of Arab states towards Egypt, and the membership of Egypt in the Arab League was suspended from 1979 to 1989 as a result of signing this agreement. For details, review: Ismael Fahmy: Negotiation for peace in the Middle East, Madbouly Bookshop, Cairo, First edition – 1985.

Hassan Abu Taleb: Egypt Arab Relations (1970 – 1981) – Arab Unity Studies Centre, Beirut, 1998.

(33) The USA Secretary of Defense, MR. Leon Paneta said regarding launching a military strike against Syria, that the consequences of such action should be taken into consideration, and on the other hand he considered that imposing diplomatic pressure on Iran is the best way to oblige Tehran to abandon its nuclear program. Paneta said in an interview with Alhurra Channel: (I think that the best action that should be taken is to maintain international pressure on the Syrian regime. The international community and the Arab League agree on imposing penalties on Syria, departure of Assad (President Bashar Assad) and allowing Syrian people to determine their destiny.

Review Alwasat magazine, no. 3479 , dated 17/3/2012.

(34) On 15/1/2004, the Indian prime minister, Mamohan Sing, called for the continuation of peace talks for the settlement of the dispute on Kashmeer region, indicating that he is concerned with conducting negotiating without conditions or stipulations with anyone who wishes to negotiate with him, according to the Associated Press agency. Pakistan had welcomed the announcement of India to reduce its forces in Kashmeer region. This was declared by the Pakistani foreign minister Khorsheed Kasory in a Press conference which was held in Lahore in which he stressed the wish of his country to have a permanent peace in the region. He welcomed the statements issued by Indian officials in which they expressed their wish to settle the problem of Kashmeer through comprehensive dialogue.

Singh news agency in 9/11/2004.

(35) Review the following about the function of the mobile telephone:

Scott Guthery, Mary Cronin, Mobile Application Development with SMS and the SIM Toolkit, McGraw- Hill Professional; 1 edition, 2001, p. 3.

(36) Review the following about the development of the mobile telephone:

Nirav Mehta, Mobile Web Development, Packt Publishing. 2008, p.4.

(37) Thuraya: a satellite communication network which mainly transmits its programs to Europe, Middle East and Africa. It uses one fixed satellite for communication, another satellite for guarantee and a third satellite for planning. Review:

Peter A. Swan, Carrie L. Devieux Jr., Global Mobile Satellite Systems, Springer; 1 edition 2003. P. 2.

(38) Immediate messaging technologies such as electronic mail is tangible coinciding for communication by the user for an immediate conversation. Some systems allow sending letters to persons without registering entrance (Offline messages), and this eliminates much of the difference between immediate messages and electronic mail. Immediate messaging allows efficiency of communication, and is distinguished by immediate receipt of agreement or disagreement. In some other cases of immediate messaging it has additional advantages, and this makes it more widespread. For example, users can see each other through the usage of webcam, or by free immediate conversation through the internet by using microphone and loudspeakers. It is possible to keep conversations as a further reference. Direct messaging is usually registered in the history of local letters.. It facilitates quick exchange of information, such as websites addresses, or slips of documents (which may not be practical when sent through the telephone),Review:

ESG Compliance Report Excerpt, Part 1: Introduction. Retrieved 2007-05-13.

IM Security Center. Retrieved 2007-05-13

(39) There are two main sorts of the extensions of the closed television circuits, for supervision, or a recorder, and these are made of cables, either fixed or wireless. Fixed communication cable means that the camera will be materially related to the screen, or

through a telegraph recorder. The pivotal cables are usually used for wireless communication. Most closed television circuits and wireless cameras use frequencies of 2,4 giga hertz which are reflected on video pictures, or identify DVR (Video digital recorder). Usually, frequencies may be slightly modified for more than one group of cameras in space. Closed television circuits and wireless cameras are used for this transmission easily.

(40) Talal Barakat, Terrorism, War and Peace, Civilized Dialogue – No.: 1974 – 2007/ 7/12-00: 11

(41) As an example, the meeting of the American president with the Iraqi prime minister, through the closed television circuit on 20 March, 2012.

(42) Dr. Shaban Hamed, Modern Trends of Human Resources Management, Cairo 2006, 66.

(43) I Ibid, p 67.

(44) Dr. Asmaa Raed Alrwaished, The Society and the Electronic Culture, Aljazeera Magazine no. 257, Riyadh 2008, p 12.

(45) Alkandy is considered a pioneer in decoding and the science of mystification; he also had the credit of developing a method through which differences in the occurrence of letters can be analyzed and exploiting letters in decoding. This was discovered in a pamphlet which has lately been found in the Ottoman archives in Istanbul under the title: A pamphlet in decoding letters. In this pamphlet the methods of analyzing codes were explained together with archiving and statistical analysis in Arabic language. Review:

Simon singh-The code book-The Arab cryptanalysts. P.14-20

<http://www.muslimheritage.com/topics/default.cfm?ArticleID=372>

Al-Kindi, cryptography, code breaking and Ciphers.

<http://www.muslimheritage.com/topics/default.cfm?ArticleID=372>

(46) Review the Jordanian electronic transactions Law no. 83 for the year 2001, the decision of the Qatari council of ministers regarding execution of the policies of the electronic government (18/2010), the Omani electronic interactions Law issued in 2008, the Sudanese electronic interactions Law in 2007 and the Kuwaiti legal decision no.(28) issued in 2002 regarding electronic interactions(28/2002).

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- (47) Gregory G. Curtin(2003), Michael Sommer, Veronika Vis-Sommer, The World of E-Government, Routledge; 1 edition, p11.
- (48) Electronic commerce is interchange operations through using electronic interchange of documents (Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), Electronic mail E-mail, Electronic publications, Fax, Electronic Funds Transfer EFT and all similar electronic methods.

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19. Mohammad Reza, Muhammad is the messenger of God, ed. 5 Dar Ihaa Kotob, Cairo, 1966.
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