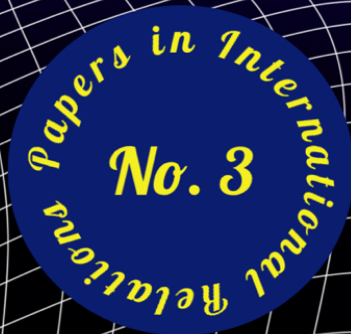




Concept, Meaning and Phenomenon

'I(i)nternational R(r)elations' and 'New World Order'

CASIAN ANTON



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2. The Concept, the Meaning and the Phenomenon New World Order (2024)
3. Concept, Meaning and Phenomenon: I(i)nternational R(r)elations and New World Order (2024)





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“Concept, Meaning and Phenomenon: I(i)nternational R(r)elations and New World Order”

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DEDICATION

***For me:** here are the countless drafts and late nights. May your next adventure be just as epic, if perhaps a little faster!*

FOREWORD: *edition 2 in 1*

1. This volume brings together two pivotal research papers that delve into distinct, yet interconnected themes: *The Concept and the Meaning of I(i)nternational R(r)elations* and *The Concept, the Meaning, and the Phenomenon New World Order*. These research papers, unified in one volume, share a common method of inquiry, drawing more inspiration from Ludwig Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* than from Thomas Hobbes's *Elements of Natural and Political Law*. The rigorous clarity, precision, and structured thought processes employed in both papers offer the ideal lens for examining complex and multidimensional concepts. Through an atomistic approach, we can dissect the meanings of terms and their interrelations to uncover deeper insights into these well-known ideas.

2. To enhance coherence and avoid redundancy, common chapters such as '*What is 'Concept'?*' and '*What is 'Meaning'?*' were integrated, while still preserving the distinct narratives of each research idea. Where necessary, I have highlighted the essential differences and similarities between the two to ensure clarity for readers as they follow with a distinct description. A special chapter, '*What is 'Phenomenon'?*', exclusive to *The Concept, the Meaning, and the Phenomenon New World Order*, appears separately, offering further depth into this particular theme. The volume also concludes with a comparative chapter on the differences and similarities between *I(i)nternational R(r)elations* and *New World Order*.

3. This volume not only achieves its objectives of providing fresh perspectives on *I(i)nternational R(r)elations* and the *New World Order*, but also completes a research journey that began in 2009 during my university studies. I am thrilled to present these ideas in a cohesive, thoughtful form, the culmination of years of passion and dedication.

4. I trust that this volume will be valuable to both those embarking on their research in International Relations and seasoned scholars. I believe these research papers have the potential to inspire new ways of understanding the world and its evolving dynamics.

Casian Anton
September 9, 2024
England

PART 1: I(i)nternational R(r)elations

THE CONCEPT AND THE MEANING

Of I(i)nternational R(r)elations

Papers in International Relations

CASIAN ANTON

FOREWORD: *third edition*

1. Never say never.

2. In this edition I have expanded the following chapters: *How to Read and Understand the Research, Introduction, What is 'Concept'?, What is 'Meaning'?, and The Concept and the Meaning of I(i)nternational R(r)elations*¹. The bibliography at the end of the book has been removed to follow the same line as *The Concept, the Meaning and the Phenomenon New World Order* (2024), and *Concept, Meaning and Phenomenon: I(i)nternational R(r)elations and New World Order* (2024): it includes both research papers, and an additional chapter describing the relation between *I(i)nternational R(r)elations* versus *New World Order*.

3. Maybe, Maybe ... it is the last update.

Casian Anton
September 1, 2024
England

¹ The chapters *How to Read and Understand the Research Paper, What is 'Concept'?* and *What is 'Meaning'?* were also used in full in the research paper of Casian Anton, *The Concept, the Meaning and the Phenomenon New World Order*, 2024.

INTRODUCTION

1. After the end of the Cold War and the worldwide Internet revolution, the phrase 'international relations' began to be used intensively and abundantly in the public space. It became so popular that it crossed the boundaries of academic debates or the foreign policy news section. For example, on social media platforms, the international relations of the great powers are frequently discussed, such as the relations between the United States of America (USA) and China, or the conflict in Ukraine with Russia. In addition, in the mainstream press, articles on international relations are no longer limited to the foreign policy pages, but also appear in the economy, environment or even culture sections. If we type 'international relations' into Google, more than a million results appear, including political analysis, blogs, opinion pieces and discussions on online forums, all reflecting the increased public interest in this complex field².

2. Today, 'I(i)nternational R(r)elations' has two meanings which are given by the following examples:

(i) 'International Relations is the study of the relations among states and other political and economic units in the international system'³;

(ii) 'The political relationships that exist between different countries (MacMillan Dictionary)'⁴.

2.1 Another form of writing this concept exists when in some books and articles 'I(i)nternational R(r)elations' is written with lowercase and in others with uppercase:

(i) 'After the 1970s the international relations between the US and China began to improve. Following a meeting between the two presidents, both parties agreed to sign an economic cooperation treaty'.

(ii) 'International Relations (IR) is uneasy about its status as a 'science''⁵;

(iii) '[...] or the implications of human security paradigm for the study and practice of international relations'⁶;

² 'relații internaționale', *Google*, last accessed: 12 October 2020, https://www.google.ro/?gws_rd=ssl#q=relatii+internationale.

³ 'international relations', *Infoplease*, last accessed: 20 June 2015, <http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/history/international-relations.html>.

⁴ 'international relations', *MacMillan Dictionary*, last accessed: 20 June 2015, <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/international-relations>.

⁵ Nuno P. Monterio, Keven G. Ruby, *IR and the False Promise of Philosophical Foundations*, 'International Theory', Vol. 1, 2009, p.16, available at: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/international-theory/article/abs/ir-and-the-false-promise-of-philosophical-foundations/543FA2BAB3368DD0868F8F14312D6F3F>, last accessed: 9 September 2024.

⁶ Leucea Ioana, *Constructivism și Securitate Umană*, (Iași: Editura Institutul European, 2012): 13.

(iv) 'International Relations (RI) has always had anti-theorists'⁷;

(v) 'This fact has radically changed the regulatory principle of international relations, from the power politics of the European system to a politics of cooperation'⁸.

3. Researchers agree that 'international relations' does not have a universally accepted concept, and that the existing definitions are often general, which gives them little analytical utility. For example, some theorists define international relations in terms of interactions between nation states, such as military alliances or trade agreements. Other critics, however, include non-state actors such as international organisations (e.g. United Nations, UN) or multinational corporations (Google). Moreover, approaches can vary considerably: realism focuses on power and security, liberalism on cooperation and institutions, and constructivism on ideas and identities⁹. This conceptual diversity can complicate efforts to make accurate and comparable analyses of international phenomena.

4. In this research paper I have explored the concept of *I(i)nternational R(r)elations* with the aim of (i) exploring two methods of writing and their representation, (ii) highlighting the meaning that is attached to each method and (iii) describing and exposing the process of creating a concept based on two terms.

4.1 The two writing methods are: (i) the ad litteram or literal concept and (ii) the scientific concept. The two meanings are: (i) when it is written with lowercase letters 'international relations' and (ii) when it is written with uppercase letters 'International Relations', abbreviated shortly *IR*. The final form of the concept is the result of a process of definition and delimitation, which reflects both the diversity of international interactions and the complexity of theoretical analysis; finally, these processes have the capacity to create a useful tool for understanding and explaining international phenomena.

4.1.1 The scientific concept is built from the ad litteram/literally concept + the scope of science + the operating process of the interdiscipline.

4.1.1.1 The scientific concept, however, does not remove the general view of the concept, but it is good because it can show the differences between the two techniques of writing and their meaning.

4.1.1.2 Furthermore, by using the ad litteram/literally concept + the scope of science + the operating process of the interdiscipline, I build three scientific concepts based on the research interests of the IR interdiscipline. These three concepts eliminate the general view of the concept, but only from the point of view of the three concepts and research interests.

4.1.1.2.1 The concepts were constructed to expose the creation of a concept in the scientific literature of the IR interdiscipline.

4.1.2 The ad litteram or literal concept is constructed from the union of the two terms 'relation' and 'international'.

5. In this research paper I aim to achieve the following objectives:

⁷ Christian Reus Smith, *International Relations, Irrelevant? Don't Blame Theory*, 'Millenium - Journal of International Studies', Vol. 40, 2012, p. 525, available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0305829812442046>, last accessed: 9 September 2024.

⁸ Andrei Miroiu, 'Evoluția sistemului internațional după 1914', in ed. Andrei Miroiu, Radu-Sebastian Ungureanu, *Manual de Relații Internaționale*, Editura Polirom, Iași, 2006, p.31.

⁹ Georg Sørensen, *What Kind of World Order? The International System in the New Millennium*, 'Cooperation and Conflict', Vol. 41, No. 4, December 2006, p.343, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/45084468>, last accessed: 23 July 2024.

(i) *to resume the discussion about theorising the concept of 'international relations' from the etymological base:* to succeed, I explore the origins of the terms 'relation' and 'international' through a description of the historical and linguistic context from which both terms derived;

(ii) 'international relations' is based on a wide range of concepts that help to create the final version, and I *want to show the sources of the creation of a concept*, respectively the meanings attached to each term, then the definition of the concept formed as a result of the reunion of the meanings of the two terms (relations + international);

(iii) *to supplement and contribute to the existing literature that discusses this concept:* through Ludwig Wittgenstein's method, I use a new perspective and interpretation for the existing literature by generating two types of concepts: ad litteram/literal and scientific; I trust that this method can contribute to the identification of gaps in research, and offers the possibility of new directions of investigation about theorising concepts in the social and political sciences;

(iv) *to contribute to the historical development of the International Relations interdiscipline;*

(v) *to offer an answer to the crisis of ideas that haunts the science of IR:* by using Ludwig Wittgenstein's method I propose an innovative solution and a new analytical framework as an attempt to revitalize research in 'International Relations'.

By achieving these objectives, I consider that this research paper contributes significantly to the understanding of the theoretical and practical development of the concept of 'I(i)nternational R(r)elations'; the results provide both a solid foundation for future research and solutions to current conceptual theoretical difficulties.

5.1 In approaching these objectives, in this paper I used the writing methods of two philosophers: Ludwig Wittgenstein, whose *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*¹⁰ provides a logical framework for understanding how concepts are formed and communicated, and Thomas Hobbes, with *Elements of Natural and Political Law*¹¹ which provides insights into the fundamental principles of political theory.

6. The research paper is organised as follows:

(i) *Defining the concept:* I begin by establishing the definition of the concept and general approaches about theorising the concept;

(ii) *Definition of meaning:* in the first part I provided a basic definition of the concept of *meaning* according to the dictionaries available online; in the second part I described how Ludwig Wittgenstein's method has several levels of a concept from the point of view of the authors Algirdas Julien Greimas, Eleanor Rosch and Charles S. Pierce;

(iii) *Exploring the concept and meaning of 'I(i)nternational R(r)elations';* this section has three parts:

(iii.i) *etymology:* I briefly described the appearance of the term 'relation' and 'international' and their historical evolution;

(iii.ii) *the process and creation of the concept of I(i)nternational R(r)elations:* I have identified and presented the meanings attached to each term and the reunion of the terms

¹⁰ Ludwig Wittgenstein, *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, First Edition (London: Routledge, 2013), Kindle.

¹¹ Thomas Hobbes, *Elemente Dreptului Natural și Politic*.

in a single concept; I have exposed the sources of the formation of this concept; I used the existing meanings for each term to create the ad litteram/literal concept; I integrated the ad litteram/literal concept with the purpose of science + the functioning process of interdiscipline to build a general scientific concept, and three more scientific concepts from the point of view of three (out of eight) traditional research interests in International Relations; I detailed the multiple meanings of the concept *I(i)nternational R(r)elations* by describing the differences between writing with lowercase letters (*international relations*) and writing with uppercase letters (*International Relations*, or *IR*); I explored the context in which each form is used and the meanings associated with each variant, both in everyday speech and in scientific approaches; also in this section, I described in a few paragraphs the evolution and topics of interest of the academic interdiscipline *International Relations*, the great theories and personalities that helped to develop this field of study, the origins of the interdiscipline, and the first research journals on *I(i)nternational R(r)elations*;

(iii.iii) the existent theorisation of the concept of 'I(i)nternational R(r)elations': in this section I answered to some key points existing in the theorisation of concepts, but from the point of view of the concept of *I(i)nternational R(r)elations*; I have started with the normative and descriptive approach, then I responded to a part of the key concepts and thinking lines advanced by Giovanni Sartori, W.B. Gallie, David Collier, Gary Goertz, Lisa Harrison, Ariel I. Arham, Ian Shapiro, and Norman S. Care;

(iv) Conclusions: in the end, I returned to the aim of the research paper and addressed the process of creating the concept of *I(i)nternational R(r)elations*. I have synthesised the main ideas and conclusions for each method of writing, representation, and meaning, and highlighted the contributions to each objective of the research paper. Finally, I addressed the misleading, general, contested, normative and descriptive aspect of the concept of *I(i)nternational R(r)elations*.

7. If you have started reading this research paper, it means that the time has come to look more clearly and objectively at all the elements, and how a concept looks. *It's time to explore and understand* the concept of *I(i)nternational R(r)elations as it is*.

PART 2: *NEW WORLD ORDER*

**The Concept, the
Meaning and the
Phenomenon
New World Order**

C A S I A N A N T O N

FOREWORD: *closing the circle*

1. Nine years have passed since the first research paper in this series was published. Now, in 2024, the time has finally come to present my second research paper, originally scheduled for publication on 15 October 2016. However, just two days before the planned publication, my laptop malfunctioned, and I needed professional help to solve the problem. In the midst of the chaos, I made the difficult decision to delay the release day until I could regain access to my files. The technical issue was finally resolved at the end of October, just as I was about to embark on a trip to England. Given the circumstances, I have chosen to delay the release day for a second time until my return to Romania, which I anticipate will be around Christmas. Unfortunately, this plan also failed and I returned to Romania only in the summer of 2018. Between October 2016 and October 2022, my focus shifted to other professional and research endeavours. Despite these events, the core idea of this research has remained a constant presence on my to-do list. Today, I am excited to finally share the final edition with the entire planet.

2. This paper serves as a journey into the past, with the aim of reviving and refining an idea that first took shape during my university days (Year 2: 2009–2010), when I began to think more deeply about the interest for the world state. In the present version, I have expanded the research by adding a *Foreword* section and two new chapters: *How to Read and Understand the Research* and *What is 'Phenomenon'?* The original version from 2016 was written during a time when I was deeply involved as a volunteer in the first election campaign for the position of local mayor. From April to June 2016, I had the privilege of collaborating with the ALDE team to design an electoral campaign that reflected both my vision and the needs of the citizens. Although the outcome was not in our favour, the experience was invaluable with realistic insights into how people respond to change, and the effectiveness of different methods of communicating ideas in the public sphere. After the campaign ended, I returned to my academic pursuits and concluded that an exploration of the concept of *New World Order (NWO)* would be more appropriate for *Papers in International Relations* than for *Papers about the World State*. The rationale for this decision is simple: *Papers in International Relations* series is more aligned with the theoretical, etymological, and technical discussions central to the study of International Relations (IR) as a science, while *Papers about the World State* series is a projection of ideas -ideally, with a win-win approach - focused on the aspirational aspects of global governance and world government in which we all need to participate more.

3. Exploring the NWO phenomenon has been a challenging and at times a problematic journey. Of all the papers I've written, this one stands out as particularly demanding, marked by a lack of visible enthusiasm and energy. It

tested my perseverance in ways I hadn't anticipated, making the moment of placing the final edition in the 'Completed' folder a significant relief.

4. About 60% of the final 2024 edition was completed in April-October 2016. In 2024 (March – August), I revised the research by expanding the bibliographic sources, added and deleted sections with information about the concept and phenomenon; finally, I have incorporated diverse perspectives on theorising about the conceptual development within the social sciences and existing literature on the concept and phenomenon of the NWO. With this research paper, I have completed the application of Ludwig Wittgenstein's method to explore the seemingly infinite and multidimensional ramifications and layers of two key concepts in the field of interdisciplinary IR science: the concept of *I(i)nternational R(r)elations* and *New World Order*.

5. This research paper is the result of the generous support of a large group of neighbours and friends, to whom it is dedicated. I am deeply grateful to you all; without your generosity and presence, I would not have had the opportunity to complete this idea.

Casian Anton
October 6, 2016 (Romania)
August 19, 2024 (England)

INTRODUCTION: *the journey to order*

1. All humans are essentially political theorists; whether they are aware of it or not, people constantly rely on political concepts and ideas to articulate their opinions and navigate through social interactions. Every time a person discusses fairness, justice, power, authority, or rights, they engage in fundamental political theories that have shaped human thought for centuries¹². These concepts influence the way we perceive the world, form judgments and make decisions about the society in which we live¹³. In this sense, political thinking is not limited to academics or professionals, but is a component of human reasoning and communication.

2. Human nature is a complex interplay between the propensity for good and evil. Throughout history, philosophers, theologians, and thinkers have debated the extent to which humans are naturally predisposed to either virtue or vice¹⁴. On the one hand, there is a capacity for compassion, kindness and altruism that leads individuals to contribute positively to society, and to care for others. On the other hand, the darker aspects of human nature—such as selfishness, aggression, and the desire for power—can lead to harmful actions and decisions. This duality in human nature reflects the ongoing struggle within each person to balance these opposing tendencies, making the study of human behaviour both fascinating and profoundly important¹⁵. Ultimately, understanding this balance is key to shaping societies that nurture the good in people, with visible potential to diminish malevolent acts. For Ludwig Wittgenstein, the makeup of a human is governed by two principles: the principle of order that comes from divinity, and the principle of chaos that is represented by the devil¹⁶.

3. Most wars throughout history have ended in peace agreements that primarily addressed the immediate problems at hand, often overlooking long-term consequences¹⁷. For example, the NWO model was most advanced through the League of Nations which sought to prevent future aggression by the Axis powers

¹² Andrew Heywood, *Political Ideologies: An Introduction*, Sixth Edition, Palgrave, London, 2017, p.27.

¹³ Read more: *Social Influence Theory: A review*, 'Theory Hub', available at:

<https://open.ncl.ac.uk/theories/15/social-influence-theory/>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

¹⁴ A list of authors and books can be found here: *Good and Evil Philosophy Books*, 'Goodreads', available at: <https://www.goodreads.com/shelf/show/good-and-evil-philosophy>, last accessed: 13 August 2024; Nigel Warburton, *The Best Books on Cruelty and Evil*, 'Five Books', available at: <https://fivebooks.com/best-books/cruelty-and-evil-paul-bloom/>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

¹⁵ A. Cohen, *Talmudul*, traducere din franceză C. Litman, Editura Hasefer, București, 2000, pp.122 – 187.

¹⁶ Mircea Flonta, *Gânditorul Singuratic: Critica și Practica Filosofiei la Ludwig Wittgenstein*, p.25.

¹⁷ M.J. Bonn, *The New World Order*, 'The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science', Vol. 216, *Defending America's Future* (Jul., 1941), p.163, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1023718>, last accessed: 23 July 2024.

through a series of punitive measures and geopolitical rearrangements¹⁸. However, this peace was marked by internal flaws that failed to address deeper social and economic grievances, ultimately contributing to the rise of totalitarian regimes in Europe. Moreover, this rise was heavily influenced by the Great Depression (1929-1939)¹⁹, and by ideologies such as Calvinist biology, which emphasises the deterministic role of genes and chromosomes in shaping human behaviour and societal outcomes²⁰. In 2024, some of these elements – rooted in historical, political, social, religious and cultural precedents, plus the steady flow of migrants from the Middle East, South-West Asia and North Africa to Western and Central Europe²¹, and from Latin America (mostly Mexico) to the United States of America (US)²² – continues to negatively shape the current landscape of political and social order²³.

4. The concept and phenomenon of the NWO underwent significant evolution in the second half of the 20th century, each decade contributing to its development through the forces of national liberation and the pursuit of social justice on a global scale²⁴. In the 1950s, the world emerged from the shadow of World War II and the decolonisation movement advanced as nations in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East

¹⁸ It was founded on 10 January 1920 by the Paris Peace Conference, which ended the First World War. The main organization ceased operations on 18 April 1946, when many of its components were transferred to the United Nations. As a template for modern global governance, the League profoundly shaped the modern world. More information: *League of Nations*, 'Wikipedia', available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

¹⁹ *The Great Depression*, 'Wikipedia', available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Depression, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

²⁰ M.J. Bonn, *The New World Order*, p.163, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1023718>, last accessed: 23 July 2024; Marius Turda, *Scientific Calvinism: Eugenics as a Secular Religion*, available at: <https://radar.brookes.ac.uk/radar/file/3ee22cc0-ee03-41d9-89e0-ea447470b329/1/Scientific%20Calvinism%20-%202018%20-%20Turda.pdf>, last accessed: 13 August 2024; Karen-Sue Taussig, chapter: *Backward and Beautiful: Calvinism, Chromosomes, and the Production of Genetic Knowledge (pp.135-157)*, from the book 'Ordinary GenWOes: Science, Citizenship, and Genetic Identities', Duke University Press, United States of America, 2009, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv120qrjn>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

²¹ *Migration and Migrant Population Statistics*, 'Eurostat', March 2024, available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics#:~:text=Highlights&text=5.1%20million%20immigrants%20entered%20the,2.7%20million\)%20compared%20with%202021.&text=1.5%20million%20people%20previously%20residing,around%207%25%20compared%20with%202021..](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics#:~:text=Highlights&text=5.1%20million%20immigrants%20entered%20the,2.7%20million)%20compared%20with%202021.&text=1.5%20million%20people%20previously%20residing,around%207%25%20compared%20with%202021..) last accessed: 13 August 2024; *Statistics on Migration to Europe*, 'European Commission', 11 April 2024, available at: https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-life/statistics-migration-europe_en, last accessed: 13 August 2024; Kali Robinson, Diana Roy, Sabine Baumgartner, *Europe's Migration Dilemma*, 'Council on Foreign Relations', Mai 31, 2024, available at: <https://www.cfr.org/article/europes-migration-dilemma>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

²² Mohamad Moslimani, Jeffrey S. Passel, *What The Data Says About Immigrants In The U.S.*, 'Pew Research Center', 22 July 2024, available at: <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2024/07/22/key-findings-about-us-immigrants/#:~:text=In%202022%2C%20roughly%2010.6%20million,for%2028%25%20of%20all%20immigrants,> last accessed: 13 August 2024; Jeffrey S. Passel, Jens Manuel Krogstad, *What We Know About Unauthorized Immigrants Living In The U.S.*, 'Pew Research Center', 22 July 2024, available at: <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2024/07/22/what-we-know-about-unauthorized-immigrants-living-in-the-us/>, last accessed: 13 August 2024; Diana Roy, Claire Klobucista, Amelia Cheatham, *The U.S. Immigration Debate*, 'Council on Foreign Relations', last update: 7 August 2024, available at: <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/us-immigration-debate-0>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

²³ O analiză bună despre conflictele din Anglia din August 2024: Emily Winterbotham, Claudia Wallner, Jessica White, *UK Riots Expose Double Standards on Far-Right and Islamist Violence*, 'The Guardian', 11 August 2024, available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/article/2024/aug/11/uk-riots-expose-double-standards-far-right-islamist-violence>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

²⁴ Dave Broud, *New World Order Versus Just World Order*, 'Social Justice', Vol. 25, Nr. 2 (72), Defending Rights & Just Futures in the Real World Order (Summer 1998), p.6, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/29767068>, last accessed: 23 July 2024.

sought independence from European powers²⁵. This era marked the beginning of a seismic shift in world power dynamics, with new sovereign states asserting their place on the world stage and challenging the established order. The 1960s were defined by widespread civil rights, anti-Vietnam War movements, particularly in the US, where the struggle for racial equality culminated in implementing landmark legislation such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964²⁶. Globally, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) gained traction as newly independent countries sought to navigate the Cold War without aligning themselves with either the Western or Eastern blocs, advocating instead a new fairer world order. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a forum of 120 countries that do not officially align with any major power bloc. Established during the Cold War, NAM was created to promote the interests of developing nations amid world tensions. It is the second largest grouping of states after the United Nations (UN)²⁷. In the 1970s, the push for social justice continued to expand, with an increasing emphasis on economic equality and the rights of marginalised groups. The 1973 oil crisis, the election of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher with New Conservative policies, the Watergate scandal, and subsequent economic realignments underscored the interdependence of nations and the need for a more just world economic system. This period also saw the rise of environmental consciousness as the world began to confront the impact of industrialisation on the planet²⁸. The 1980s were characterised by the intensification of the Cold War, and major civil unrest and violence occurred, including the Angolan Civil War, the Ethiopian Civil War, the Moro conflict, the Salvadoran Civil War, the Ugandan Bush War, the Laotian insurgency, the Iran- Iraq, Soviet-Afghan War, 1982 Lebanon War, Falkland War, Second Sudanese Civil War, First Nagorno-Karabakh War, Solidarity Movement in Poland, etc. Islamism became a powerful political force in the 1980s and many jihadist organisations were established, including Al Qaeda²⁹. Meanwhile, the Latin American debt crisis highlighted existing inequalities in the global financial system, leading to calls for fairer economic policies³⁰. The 1990s witnessed the official end of the Cold War and the unipolar moment of American dominance³¹. However, this period also saw the

²⁵ *The Beginnings of Decolonisation and the Emergence of the Non-Aligned States*, 'CVCE.EU', available at: <https://www.cvce.eu/en/collections/unit-content/-/unit/02bb76df-d066-4c08-a58a-d4686a3e68ff/0397bac4-10f2-4b69-8d1a-366ca4a08c34/Resources>, last accessed: 13 August 2024; *Decolonization of Asia and Africa, 1945–1960*, 'Office of the Historian', available at: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/asia-and-africa>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

²⁶ Kenneth Finlayson, *The 1960s: A Decade of Revolution*, 'U.A. Army Special Operations Command, History Office', 2008, available at: https://arsof-history.org/articles/v4n4_1960s_page_1.html, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

²⁷ NAM a apărut după Războiul Coreean ca răspuns la divizarea tot mai mare a lumii în două blocuri majore: blocul socialist pro-sovietic (Pactul de la Varșovia) și blocul capitalist pro-american (NATO). În 1961, bazându-se pe principiile Conferinței de la Bandung din 1955, NAM a fost înființată oficial la Belgrad, Iugoslavia, condusă de lideri din Iugoslavia, India, Egipt, Ghana și Indonezia. *Non-Aligned Movement*, 'Wikipedia', available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-Aligned_Movement, last accessed: 14 August 2024.

²⁸ *Conferința Națiunilor Unite Asupra Mediului Uman* a avut loc la Stockholm, Suedia, în perioada 5-16 June 1972. 1970s, 'Wikipedia', available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1970s>, last accessed: 13 August 2024; Samples, *A Decade in History: Important Events of the 1970s*, 'Historic Newspapers', last update: 14 December 2021, available at: <https://www.historic-newspapers.co.uk/blog/1970s-events/>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

²⁹ Al Qaeda: after 1990 it was considered a terrorist organization. *Timeline of al-Qaeda attacks*, 'Wikipedia', available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_al-Qaeda_attacks, last accessed: 13 August 2024; 1980s, 'History', available at: <https://www.history.com/topics/1980s>, last accessed: 13 August 2024; 1980s, 'Wikipedia', available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1980s>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

³⁰ Jocelyn Sims, Jessie Romero, *Latin American Debt Crisis of the 1980s*, 'Federal Reserve History', available at: <https://www.federalreservehistory.org/essays/latin-american-debt-crisis>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

³¹ Charles Krauthammer, *The Unipolar Moment*, 'Foreign Affairs', Vol.70, Nr.1, 1990/1991, pp.23- 33; available at: <https://users.metu.edu.tr/utuba/Krauthammer.pdf>, last accessed: 20 July 2024; Kenneth T. Waltz, *The*

emergence of new challenges, such as the ethnic conflicts in the Balkans³² and Africa³³, which re-emphasised the need for a more inclusive and just world order. The establishment of institutions such as the World Trade Organization (WTO, 1995)³⁴ and the growing influence of multinational corporations reflected both the promises and challenges of globalisation. Throughout these decades, the phenomenon and concept of the NWO has been shaped more by the ongoing struggle for national liberation and social justice. However, the search for a just and equitable world order remains an ongoing challenge, as new problems continue to emerge in the 21st century (for example: continuing the process of sustainable development that has not yet reached a satisfactory level, guaranteeing access to clean drinking water, promoting ethical market economies, and combating new diseases)³⁵, which requires a rethinking of old paradigms and the development of new strategies for global governance more politically, militarily and financially effective than what the UN currently does (for example: (i) re-examining the effectiveness of more advanced global governance, and (ii) the possible existence and feasibility of advancing global governance in the form of a minimalist world government (more power to act only in certain key sectors, such as human security, arms control, unauthorised military interventions, etc.)).

5. The last phenomenon that has more advanced characteristics of a NWO was the end of the Cold War (1989 – 1991).

5.1 The end of the Cold War is widely recognized as a pivotal moment that fundamentally transformed the landscape of international politics³⁶. The bipolar power structure that dominated the world system since the end of World War II, characterised by the rivalry between the US and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), has been replaced by a unipolar power structure. In the bipolar era, both superpowers possessed comparable economic, political, military, and technological capabilities, allowing each to exercise control over distinct spheres of influence within the world system. However, with the dissolution of the USSR in 1991, this balance of power shifted dramatically, leaving the US as the only superpower capable of projecting its policies and interests across the globe. As William C. Wohlforth succinctly observed, "There were two states in 1990. One

Emerging Structure of International Politics, 'International Security', Vol.18, Nr.2, 1993, pp. 44-79, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2539097>, last accessed: 20 July 2024.

³² *Yugoslav Wars*, 'Wikipedia', available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yugoslav_Wars, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

³³ *Five Major African Wars and Conflicts of the Twentieth Century*, 'Norwich University', available at: <https://online.norwich.edu/online/about/resource-library/five-major-african-wars-and-conflicts-twentieth-century#:~:text=Rwandan%20Genocide%20was,to%20escape%20persecution%20and%20slaughter.,> last accessed: 13 August 2024.

³⁴ *World Trade Organization*, 'Britannica', available at: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/World-Trade-Organization/Resolution-of-trade-disputes>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

³⁵ Jerome C. Glenn, *15 Global Challenges for the Next Decades*, in 'There's a Future: Visions for a Better World', Madrid: BBVA, 2012, available at: <https://www.bbvaopenmind.com/en/articles/15-global-challenges-for-the-next-decades/>, last accessed: 14 August 2024.

³⁶ Charles Krauthammer, *The Unipolar Moment*, 'Foreign Affairs', pp.23- 33; Christopher Layne, *The Unipolar Illusion: Why New Great Power Will Rise*, 'International Security', Vol.17, Nr.4, 1993, pp.5-51, available at: <https://users.metu.edu.tr/utuba/Layne.pdf>, last accessed: 20 July 2024; Kenneth T. Waltz, *The Emerging Structure of International Politics*, 'International Security', pp. 44-79; Nicholas D. Kristof, *The Rise of China*, 'Foreign Affairs', Vol. 72, Nr.2, 1993, pp. 59-74, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/i20045804>, last accessed: 20 July 2024.

remains. No more poles appeared: 2-1=1. The system is unipolar³⁷. This shift to a unipolar world order was further analysed by Christopher Layne, who noted in 1993 that the collapse of the USSR, coupled with US dominance in all categories of great power capabilities, positioned the US political system to enjoy a prominent role in international politics³⁸.

5.2 The shift from a bipolar to a unipolar system provoked extensive debate among interdisciplinary IR theorists in the early 1990s. A wave of articles, books, and reports were published, attempting to address the new geopolitical environment created by the fall of the USSR and the rise of the US as a major actor on the world stage. At the same time, new research theories were developed to explore the post-Cold War environment³⁹, like Francis Fukuyama's end of history⁴⁰, the constructivism of Alexander Wendt⁴¹, and Samuel Huntington's *Clash of Civilizations*⁴².

5.2.1 Key topics of discussion included the new role of the US in the international system, projections of the evolution of the unipolar order, and speculation about which states might challenge US dominance. The end of the Cold War was also seen as the end of a worldwide ideological conflict, marked by US efforts to export its model of freedom and democracy while countering Soviet propaganda. As the unipolar era began, the world community grappled with the implications of a world in which American influence was preeminent.

6. Mikhail Gorbachev, the last leader of the USSR, was instrumental in the formation of the NWO that emerged in the late 1980s. His vision for a reformed world system was notably articulated during his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on 7 December 1988. In this landmark speech, Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made a bold proposal to de-ideologising relations between states, signalling a dramatic shift from the rigid ideological confrontations of the Cold War that defined politics worldwide for decades⁴³:

'Further world progress is now possible only through the search for a consensus of all mankind, in movement toward a new world order. We have arrived at a frontier at which controlled spontaneity leads to a dead end. The world community must learn to shape and direct the process in such a way as to preserve civilization, to make it safe for all and more pleasant for normal life. It is a question of cooperation that could be more accurately called 'co-creation' and 'co-development'. The formula of development 'at another's expense' is becoming outdated. In

³⁷ William C. Wohlforth, *The Stability of a Unipolar System*, 'International Security', Vol.24, Nr.1, 1999, p.10, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2539346>, last accessed: 20 July 2024.

³⁸ Christopher Layne, *The Unipolar Illusion: Why New Great Power Will Rise*, p.5.

³⁹ Graeme P. Herd, Martin Weber, *Forging World Order Paradigms: 'Good Civilization' vs. 'Global Terror'*, 'Security Dialogue', Vol. 32, Nr.4, 2001, pp.504–506, available at: <https://www.prio.org/publications/2457>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

⁴⁰ Francis Fukuyama, *The End of History?*, 'The National Interest', Nr. 16, (Summer 1989), pp. 3-18, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24027184>, last accessed: 13 August 2024. This topic is explored further in the section *Theories for the New World Order*.

⁴¹ Alexander Wendt, *Anarchy is what States Make of it: The Social Construction of Power Politics*, 'International Organization', Vol. 46, Nr. 2 (Spring, 1992), pp. 391-425, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2706858>, last accessed: 13 August 2024. This topic is explored further in the section *Theories for the New World Order*.

⁴² Samuel P. Huntington, *The Clash of Civilizations?*, 'Foreign Affairs', Vol. 72, Nr. 3, (Summer, 1993), pp. 22-49, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20045621>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

⁴³ Andrew Heywood, *Global Politics*, Palgrave, London și New York, 2011, p.217.

light of present realities, genuine progress by infringing upon the rights and liberties of man and peoples, or at the expense of nature, is impossible'. [...]

'The very tackling of global problems requires a new 'volume' and 'quality' of cooperation by states and sociopolitical currents regardless of ideological and other differences'⁴⁴.

6.1 Gorbachev's UN speech was ground-breaking as it reflected his broader policies of glasnost (opening) and perestroika (restructuring)⁴⁵, which sought to reform the USSR domestically and redefine the Union's role on the world stage. His call for the de-ideologisation of state relations was not just rhetoric, but was accompanied by solid actions, such as the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan⁴⁶ and significant reductions in the Soviet military presence in Eastern Europe. These moves were part of Gorbachev's broader strategy to end the arms race and reduce the possibility of nuclear conflict. The speech also laid the groundwork for the 1990 Paris Charter, which promoted the goals of arms reduction and peaceful conflict resolution⁴⁷.

7. The vision of President George H.W. for the NWO in the early 1990s marked a distinct departure from earlier world norms and expectations, such as those envisioned in the 14 Points by President Woodrow Wilson after World War I. While Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations focused on collective security and the promotion of democratic government as a path to world peace⁴⁸, President Bush's concept of the NWO was more pragmatic and less ideologically oriented. President Bush's approach reflects a broader and more inclusive view of international relations, in which the emphasis was on maintaining world stability rather than prioritising the spread of democracy and prioritising democratic states on the grounds that they are more peaceful⁴⁹. Below I reproduce three parts of this speech:

'Until now, the world we've known has been a world divided – a world of barbed wire and concrete block, conflict and cold war.' [...]

'Now, we can see a new world coming into view. A world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order. In the words of Winston Churchill, a 'world order' in which 'the principles of justice and fair play ... protect the weak against the strong ...' A world where the United

⁴⁴ Richard H. Immerman, *Gorbachev's Speech to the U.N., December 7, 1988*, 'Temple', available at: <https://sites.temple.edu/immerman/gorbachevs-speech-to-the-u-n-december-7-1988/>, last accessed: 14 August 2024.

⁴⁵ *The Gorbachev Era: Perestroika and Glasnost*, 'Britannica', last update: 13 August 2024, available at: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia/The-Gorbachev-era-perestroika-and-glasnost>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

⁴⁶ *The Soviet Withdrawal from Afghanistan 1989*, 'National Security Archive', available at: <https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/briefing-book/afghanistan-russia-programs/2019-02-27/soviet-withdrawal-afghanistan-1989>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

⁴⁷ *Paris Charter*, 'Wikipedia', available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_Charter, last accessed: 13 August 2024; *Charter of Paris for a New Europe*, 'OSCE', available at: <https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/0/6/39516.pdf>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

⁴⁸ *The League of Nations, 1920*, 'Office of the Historian', available at: <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1914-1920/league>, last accessed: 14 August 2024; *League of Nations*, 'Woodrow Wilson House', 12 November 2020, available at: <https://woodrowwilsonhouse.org/league-of-nations/>, last accessed: 14 August 2024.

⁴⁹ Andrew Heywood, *Global Politics*, p.214; Walter Russell Mead, *The Bush Administration and the New World Order*, 'World Policy Journal', Vol. 8, Nr. 3, (Summer, 1991), pp. 375-420, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40209215>, last accessed: 23 July 2024.

Nations, freed from cold war stalemate, is poised to fulfil the historic vision of its founders. A world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home among all nations'. [...]

'The Gulf war put this new world to its first test, and, my fellow Americans, we passed that test'⁵⁰.

7.1 In articulating his vision, President Bush described the NWO as a big idea that encompassed several key principles designed to promote international cooperation and stability. These principles included new methods of working with other nations, and emphasised the peaceful resolution of disputes through diplomacy and dialogue. Arms reduction and control were central to this vision, which built on the momentum of arms control agreements.

7.2 In addition, President Bush emphasised the need for fair treatment of all people, and advocated for a world order in which human rights and dignity are respected in all nations, regardless of their political systems. His vision for the NWO was therefore a pragmatic mix of idealism and realism, which sought to create a stable and just world system capable of addressing the problems of an increasingly interconnected and multipolar world.

7.3 President Bush's approach was tested during the events of the 1990-1991 Gulf War, where he sought to build a broad international coalition to repel Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. This conflict, and the multilateral response it provoked, illustrated the practical application of President Bush's NWO, in which international cooperation, respect for sovereignty, and collective security were paramount⁵¹.

8. The period 1990-2024 witnessed profound changes in the world system, marked by the transition from a bipolar world order to a more complex one. Countries such as China, India, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico, South Africa, Israel and Egypt began to gain influence on the world stage⁵². This change signalled a move away from the binary dominance of the Cold War superpowers to a more diverse world landscape, but also with many new challenges such as economic competition and attracting foreign investors to help local development and increase welfare.

8.1 This period cannot be precisely defined as multipolar; often, the concept used to describe the polarity of the world system from 1990 to 2024, and possibly beyond 2024, is *interregnum*⁵³. In the past, multipolarity was characterised by a balance between three to five countries (often comprising European powers), each exerting a significant influence on the scene worldwide. However, in 2024 this

⁵⁰ *Archive: President Bush's Speech to Congress, 'Al-Bab'*, 31 Mai 2011, available at: <https://web.archive.org/web/20110531214717/http://www.al-bab.com/arab/docs/pal/pal10.htm>, last update: 13 August 2024; *President George H.W. Bush Speaks to Congress About a "New World Order" Address, 'America: a Narrative Story, W.W. Norton Company'*, available at: https://www.norton.com/college/history/america7_brief/content/multimedia/ch36/research_01d.htm, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

⁵¹ *Persian Gulf War, 'Britannica'*, available at: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Persian-Gulf-War>, last accessed: 13 August 2024. Amitav Acharya, *The 'New world Order' and International Security After the Gulf War: An Assessment, 'India Quarterly'*, Vol. 48, Nr. 3, (July-September 1992), pp. 1-14, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/45072469>, last accessed: 23 July 2024.

⁵² Andrew Heywood, *Global Politics*, p.228.

⁵³ It is a period of discontinuity or 'gap' in a government, organization or social order. *Interregnum, 'Wikipedia'*, available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interregnum>, last accessed: 13 August 2024; Andrew Heywood, *Global Politics*, p.2.

balance has changed dramatically. Today's landscape is defined by a few dominant powers, primarily the US, China, Russia, France, Germany, Iran, India, etc. This new form, which gives the impression of a multipolar system, reflects the concentration of power in a few states, while many other states, although influential, do not have the same reach or ability to lead and promote world policies.

8.2 The emergence of three major economic blocs – Europe, Asia and the US – further shaped this interregnum world. These blocs dominate the world economy and have become centres of technological innovation with significant influence on world trade, finance and technology⁵⁴. Competition between these blocs, particularly in technology, has created new challenges for global governance and cooperation as nations struggle for dominance in critical areas such as artificial intelligence, cyber security and digital infrastructure⁵⁵.

8.2.1 For the US, maintaining the power to influence others on both transnational and domestic concerns has become increasingly complex in this interregnum environment. The challenge of achieving regional peace has been complicated even more, surprisingly? and different from President Bush's 1990-1991 approach to the global arms trade and arms proliferation. Although the US agreed to limit the flow of arms as a means of reducing conflict and promoting world stability, the US also decided to arm its friends⁵⁶ (the first case is Israel: following a visit to Israel in March 1996, President Clinton offered \$100 million in aid for Israel's anti-terrorist activities, another \$200 million for the Arrow anti-missile deployment, and about 50 million dollars for an anti-missile laser weapon⁵⁷; the second case is of Ukraine to fight against the Russian aggression: 'To date, we have provided more than \$55.7 billion in military assistance since Russia launched its premeditated, unprovoked, and brutal full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, and approximately \$58.5 billion in military assistance since Russia's initial invasion of Ukraine in 2014', according to data released by the U.S. Department of State⁵⁸), and the practical application of such measures was full of difficulties. The interplay between national security interests, economic considerations, and ever-changing alliances in world politics make arms control a complex and often controversial issue where, for national survival, it is necessary to revise established agreements between

⁵⁴ Joseph S. Nye Jr., *What New World Order?*, p.87.

⁵⁵ Klon Kitchen, *The US Must Secure its Supremacy Against China in AI and Cloud Computing*, 'The Hill', 7 June 2024, available at: [https://thehill.com/opinion/technology/4756717-china-cloud-computing/#:~:text=China%27s%20rapid%20advancements%20in%20cloud,position%20as%20a%20global%20leader.](https://thehill.com/opinion/technology/4756717-china-cloud-computing/#:~:text=China%27s%20rapid%20advancements%20in%20cloud,position%20as%20a%20global%20leader.,), last accessed: 13 August 2024; Sunny Cheung, *The Data Arms Race in China-US Technological Competition*, 'The Diplomat', 4 May 2024, available at: <https://thediplomat.com/2024/05/the-data-arms-race-in-china-us-technological-competition/>, last accessed: 13 August 2024; Randy Pestana, *Cybersecurity: The Next Frontier of U.S.-China Competition in the Americas*, 'Jack D. Gordon Institute for Public Policy', 25 July 2023, available at: <https://gordoninstitute.fiu.edu/news-events/the-policy-spotlight/2023/cybersecurity-the-next-frontier-of-u1.s-china-competition-in-the-americas.html>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

⁵⁶ Joseph S. Nye Jr., *What New World Order?*, p.92

⁵⁷ *Israel-United States relations*, 'Foreign Policy', available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel-United_States_relations, last accessed: 13 August 2024. This example is taken from Wikipedia by John E. Lang, *Israeli-United States Relationship*, 2006, pp 24–26. This approach is considered justified among specialists, since Israel has no other vital partners for protecting the interests of national security and identity in the Middle East with which it can effectively collaborate. The US is the only power able and willing to provide the financial and military aid necessary for Israel's survival.

⁵⁸ *U.S. Security Cooperation with Ukraine, Fact Sheet*, 'Bureau of Political-Military Affairs', 'U.S. Department of State', last update: 9 August 2024, available at: <https://www.state.gov/u-s-security-cooperation-with-ukraine/#:~:text=To%20date%2C%20we%20have%20provided,invasion%20of%20Ukraine%20in%202014.,> last accessed: 14 August 2024.

countries and international institutions. An example closer to 2024 is the weapons situation and the withdrawal of US military troops from Afghanistan that took place in the year 2021:

'Nearly 80 American planes - with their control panels destroyed - were left abandoned at Kabul's Hamid Karzai International Airport when the United States withdrew last August. The United States has left behind nearly 42,000 night vision, surveillance, biometric and positioning equipment in the Taliban-controlled country'. [...]

'In total, the United States left behind more than \$7 billion worth of weapons and equipment when it left Afghanistan last year, according to a congressionally mandated Defense Department report first seen by CNN. The equipment was transferred to the Afghan government, which collapsed just before the US withdrawal last year'⁵⁹.

9. The *New World Order* (NWO) can be better addressed if we separate (i) NWO as a real phenomenon, (ii) conspiracies in world politics, and (iii) NWO as a historical concept resulting from theoretical debates and the formulation of some versions based on the characteristics of the real NWO phenomenon. The very brief history of the actual phenomenon has already been covered in the last pages of this section, it remains to explore the conspiracies within the NWO phenomenon, and the difficult history of the NWO concept. In this research paper I merely mention the most popular conspiracies that exist, but I am not interested in nor am I expanding or analysing the truth value of these conspiracies.

9.1 The *New World Order* phenomenon has long been fertile ground for conspiracy theories, with various interpretations and fears surrounding the idea of a system of centralised world governance. Over the years, these theories have evolved; today, the conspiracy theories often combine historical events, political changes and societal anxieties into simple and composite narratives (depending on the available information and the creativity of the writer). Below I list some of the most prominent conspiracy theories in the NWO debate.

(i) *Illuminati and global control*: it is one of the most enduring conspiracy theories; in short, the NWO is orchestrated by the Illuminati, a secretive and powerful group of Western elites that has supposedly existed for several centuries; according to this theory, the Illuminati group controls the world events from behind the scenes, manipulate governments, economies, and even cultural institutions to establish a world government⁶⁰.

(ii) *The Bilderberg Group and Global Governance by Elites*: The Bilderberg Group is an annual meeting of political leaders, business executives and academics (mostly from North America and Europe); critics argue that the group's secret meetings are

⁵⁹ Jack Detsch, Robbie Gramer, *The U.S. Left Billions Worth of Weapons in Afghanistan*, 'Foreign Policy', 28 April 2022, available at: <https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/04/28/the-u-s-left-billions-worth-of-weapons-in-afghanistan/>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

⁶⁰ Vezi de exemplu: *Cele 8 Scopuri Malefice ale Ocultei Mondiale de Care ar Trebui să ne Înfricoșăm*, 'Secretele lui Lovendal', ultima accesare 27 November 2015, <http://www.lovendal.ro/wp52/cele-8-scopuri-malefice-ale-ocultei-mondiale-de-care-ar-trebui-sa-ne-infricosam/>; *Piramida Puterii și Guvernul Mondial Illuminati*, 'InfoPloieștiNet', ultima accesare 27 November 2015, <https://orasulmeuploiesti.wordpress.com/2013/06/04/piramida-puterii-si-guvernul-mondial-illuminati/>; John Coleman, *21 Goals of the Illuminati and The Committee of 300*, 'Educate-Yourself', ultima accesare 23 December 2015, <http://educate-yourself.org/cn/johncolemangoalsofIlluminati.shtml>.

held to plan and shape the world's future by promoting policies that favour their interests while undermining national sovereignty and democracy; the theory suggests that these elites aim to establish a world government that can provide the full control of the individual nations⁶¹.

(iii) *Depopulation and population control*: this theory involves reducing the world's population by various means, including modified pandemics, mandatory vaccinations, and dietary genetic modification; proponents of this theory believe that depopulation is necessary for elites to maintain control over resources, and to ensure a more manageable global population under a centralised government⁶².

(iv) *The United Nations (UN) as an instrument of global domination*: is often depicted in conspiracy theories as a front for the NWO; critics argue that UN initiatives such as *Agenda 21*, the *Sustainable Development Goals*⁶³ and the *2030 Agenda* are thinly veiled attempts to erode national sovereignty and implement an advance system of global governance⁶⁴.

(v) *Technological supervision*: with the rise of digital technology and surveillance, some conspiracy theories suggest that the NWO will be implemented through mass surveillance and information control; this theory holds that governments, in collaboration with tech giants, use advanced technologies (for example: social media monitoring, facial recognition and artificial intelligence to track and control the population); the ultimate goal, according to this theory, is to create a society where every individual is monitored, dissent is quickly suppressed and, in the extreme, even eliminated⁶⁵.

⁶¹ Stephen Lendman, *The True Story of the Bilderberg Group and What They May Be Planning Now. A Review of Daniel Estulin's book, 'Global Research'*, ultima accesare 3 December 2015, <http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-true-story-of-the-bilderberg-group-and-what-they-may-be-planning-now/13808>; Melvin Sickler, *A Satanic Plot for a One World Government: The World Conspirators: the Illuminati, 'The Forbidden Knowledge'*, ultima accesare 27 November 2015, http://www.thehiddenknowledge.com/hardtruth/satanic_plot_government.htm; Ken Adachi, *The New World Order (NWO). An Overview, 'The Forbidden Knowledge'*, ultima accesare 27 November 2015, <http://educate-yourself.org/NWO/>.

⁶² *Conspiracy Chaos: Coronavirus, Bill Gates, the UN and Population, 'Population Matters'*, 17 January 2023, available at: <https://populationmatters.org/news/2023/01/conspiracy-chaos-coronavirus-bill-gates-the-un-and-population/>, last accessed: 14 August 2024; Saiful Islam, Abu-Hena Mostofa Kamal, Alamgir Kabir, Dorothy L. Southern, Sazzad Hossain Khan, S. M. Murshid Hasan, Tonmoy Sarkar, Shayla Sharmin, Shiuli Das, Tuhin Roy, Golam Dostogir Harun, Abrar Ahmad Chughtai, Nusrat Homaira, Holly Seale, *COVID-19 Vaccine Rumors and Conspiracy Theories: The Need for Cognitive Inoculation Against Misinformation to Improve Vaccine Adherence, 'PLoS One'*, Vol. 16, Nr.5, 2021, available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8115834/>, last accessed: 13 August 2024.

⁶³ *Agenda 21, 'United Nations Sustainable Development'*, 1992, available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/outcomedocuments/agenda21>, last accessed: 14 August 2024; Greg Harman, *Agenda 21: a Conspiracy Theory Puts Sustainability in the Crosshairs, 'The Guardian'*, 24 June 2015, available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2015/jun/24/agenda-21-conspiracy-theory-sustainability>, last accessed: 14 August 2024.

⁶⁴ *UN Rights Chief Warns 'Great Replacement' Theory Inspiring Violence, 'AFP - Agence France Presse'*, 4 March 2024, available at: <https://www.barrons.com/news/un-rights-chief-warns-great-replacement-theory-inspiring-violence-506d59c7>, last accessed: 14 August 2024.

⁶⁵ News Wires, *Online Conspiracy Theories Abound After Major Global IT Crash, 'France 24'*, 20 July 2024, available at: <https://www.france24.com/en/technology/20240720-online-conspiracy-theories-abound-after-major-global-it-crash>, last accessed: 14 August 2024; Joe Tidy, *Why Phones That Secretly Listen To Us Are A Myth, 'BBC'*, 5 September 2019, available at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-49585682>, last accessed: 14 August 2024.

(vi) *US Federal Reserve and Financial Control*: another theory assumes that the NWO is established through global financial control, particularly through institutions such as the US Federal Reserve and the International Monetary Fund (IMF); proponents argue that these institutions manipulate the world economy to create financial crises, which in turn allow them to impose tighter economic controls; the end game, according to this theory, is the creation of a single world currency, and a financial system controlled by a select few personalities or part of the club⁶⁶.

(vii) *False Flag Operations*: they are covert actions by governments to justify more authoritarian measures; these theories suggest that events such as terrorist attacks, mass attacks (with weapons) or even large-scale natural disasters are orchestrated and exploited by elites to create fear among the population, and then to justify the expansion of government power, eventually leading to following the imposition of the NWO⁶⁷.

9.2 The concept of the *New World Order* is a heatedly debated topic more among conspiracy theorists than in academic debates, policymakers, and the public interested in the subject. Despite its frequent use in political discourse, especially after significant world changes such as the end of the Cold War, defining the NWO in a universally accepted way appears to be a challenging and often elusive task, there are *many voices with identical conversations*. The scholars grapple with the ambiguity of the term, the varied interpretations it has inspired, and the theoretical difficulties in creating a coherent and universally applicable concept to best define the NWO. Below, I have decided to divide the debates about the NWO concept into several parts:

(i) *the origins of the NWO*: we can say that it began to exist from the moment of the creation of the universe we know and live in (the universe that was created, changed the universal order because it did not exist before); in general, in the IR interdiscipline, the NWO is very well connected with Woodrow Wilson's vision after World War I (1914-1918): collective security, democracy and self-determination as part of the League of Nations; the last, and probably the real rise of the general public's awareness of the NWO, is thanks to President George H.W. Bush where his version of the NOW vision is popularised at the highest level from the early 1990s, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and now;

(ii) *international institutions created after the war*: the term gained retrospective usage in relation to post-World War II international institutions such as the UN, The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Bretton Woods system, which were seen as embodying a new world order⁶⁸; the concept has also come to encompass a range of issues, including NATO, the Warsaw Pact, European

⁶⁶ For a single currency read: Richard N. Cooper, *A Monetary System for the Future*, 'Foreign Affairs', Vol. 63, 1984, p.177, available at: <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/1984-09-01/monetary-system-future>, last accessed: 3 September 2015.

⁶⁷ *False Flag*, 'Britannica', available at: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/false-flag>, last accessed: 14 August 2024; Ronald W. Pies, *False Flag Conspiracy Theories: Psyche, Society, and the Internet*, 'Psychiatric Times', 11 January 2023, available at: <https://www.psychiatristimes.com/view/false-flag-conspiracy-theories-psyche-society-and-the-internet>, last accessed: 14 August 2024; *False Flags: What Are They And When Have They Been Used?*, 'BBC', 18 February 2022, available at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-60434579>, last accessed: 14 August 2024.

⁶⁸ Jim Rolfe, James Rolfe, *Defining a New World Order*, 'New Zealand International Review', Vol. 16, Nr. 4, (JULY/AUGUST 1991) p.14, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/45234065>, last accessed: 23 July 2024.

integration, German reunification, human rights, and the polarity of the international system;

(iii) *cultural and political references*: the concept of a *new world order* has been mentioned by various figures and in different contexts, including H.G. Wells in his 1940 book (*The New World Order*)⁶⁹; and Franklin D. Roosevelt, who linked NWO to the democratic aspirations of the US and Great Britain:

*'Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his 'Armistice Day Address at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier' on November 11, 1940, referred to the Novus Ordo Seclorum, inscribed on the Great Seal of the United States and traced back to antiquity. With this phrase, Virgil (Roman poet) announced the Augustan Golden Age. That Age represented the dawn of divine universal monarchy, but Roosevelt promised on that occasion to take the world order in the democratic direction led by the United States and Great Britain'*⁷⁰.

Below I managed to make a list of four articles with the title *New World Order* that were published in various academic journals possibly before the emergence of conspiracy theories⁷¹:

(i) *The New World Order*, 'World Affairs', Vol. 98, No. 1 (MARCH, 1935), pp. 15-18, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20662547>;

(ii) M. J. Bonn, *The New World Order*, 'The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science', Vol. 216, Defending America's Future (Jul., 1941), pp. 163-177, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1023718>;

(iii) Robert Strausz-Hupé, *The Great Powers in the New World Order*, 'The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science', Vol. 257, Peace Settlements of World War II (May, 1948), pp. 47-56, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1026632>;

(iv) Lincoln P. Bloomfield, *Nuclear Spread and World Order*, 'Foreign Affairs', Vol. 53, No. 4 (Jul., 1975), pp. 743-755, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20039543>;

(iv) *the evolution of the phrase*: the term *new world order* did not initially have a clear definition, but it evolved mostly through two distinct stages; the *first stage* with the Soviets through Gorbachev, then the *second stage* with the US and George H. W. Bush's 1991 speech and the impact of the Gulf War, which moved the emphasis of the new world order towards cooperation between superpowers, regional crises and the integration of ex-communist countries into the world economic and military system (but more under the umbrella of the US, and NATO for European countries);

(v) *focus on nuclear disarmament*: eventually, the NWO was also associated with nuclear disarmament and world security arrangements⁷².

⁶⁹ H.G. Wells, *The New World Order*, 1940.

⁷⁰ *New World Order (Politics)*, 'Wikipedia', available at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_world_order_\(politics\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_world_order_(politics)), last accessed: 14 August 2024; *President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Armistice Day Address Before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier*, 'Great Seal', available at: <http://greatseal.com/mottoes/neworderFDR.html>, last accessed: 14 August 2024.

⁷¹ I have not researched the origin of the first NWO conspiracies.

⁷² Lincoln P. Bloomfield, *Nuclear Spread and World Order*, 'Foreign Affairs', Vol. 53, Nr. 4, (Jul., 1975), pp.743-755 available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/20039543>, last accessed: 24 July 2024.

9.2.1 The NWO concept, like many other concepts (99%?) faces theoretical challenges and academic debates:

(i) *ambiguity*; the reunion of three terms with individualised etymology (new + world + order) to formulate a single concept (new world order), briefly describes a *wide range* of political, social, cultural, religious and economic arrangements, from global governance structures to changes in the balance of *domestic power* (for weak countries that are the target of a strong state that wants to impose NWO policies) with *international power* (for slightly stronger states where they can contribute more to the stability of the world system) and *world power* (for one - two countries that have the power to project their entire set of interests to any location of the world at any preferred hour and date); this ambiguity has led to multiple interpretations, with scholars trapped in debates to decide what exactly *constitutes* a *New World Order*: is it a geopolitical arrangement, a set of norms and values, or a broader ideological framework? the lack of consensus on these fundamental questions has made it difficult to create a universal concept, or a version of the concept used by many stakeholders in the phenomenon, that can be applied consistently in different contexts;

(ii) *it is linked to competing theoretical perspectives in the interdisciplinary IR*, such as realism, liberalism, and constructivism⁷³; these different theoretical lenses contribute to the difficulty of arriving at a single, coherent definition that satisfies all perspectives;

(iii) *varied interpretations and the rise of emerging powers* which the NWO received in different parts of the world; for some, especially in Western contexts, the NWO has been associated with the spread of democracy, free markets and liberal values; instead, in other regions, it could be viewed with suspicion, seen as a form of Western or American imperialism under the guise of global governance; these divergent views reflect the complex realities of an interregnum world, in which different states and regions have distinct interests, histories, and perspectives on the world order; countries, such as China, India, Iran, Russia, Brazil, often have their own visions of the world order, which may not align with the Western conceptions traditionally associated with the NWO; this move from an interregnum to a multipolar world challenges the notion of a singular, dominant world order and undermines the need for a more nuanced and adaptable understanding of what a NWO might entail;

(iv) *the dynamic and evolving nature of world politics*: as the world system continues to change, with new challenges such as climate change, cyber threats and the resurgence of nationalism, the NWO concept must also evolve; scholars find it difficult to create a static and universal concept because the very idea of world order is in constant flux, shaped by ongoing developments and the changing priorities of states and non-state actors alike; many articles in this research avoid defining the NWO concept, even though the entire research paper explains and describes examples as part of the multidimensional and complex NWO phenomenon;

⁷³ Mai multe informații se găsesc în secțiunea *Teorii pentru Noua Ordine Mondială*.

(v) *conceptual flexibility and the inability to establish a universally accepted and useful concept*: the existing literature used here reveals that existing definitions are often too general, broad or vague to provide meaningful analytical insights; this lack of specificity has led to difficulties in applying the term consistently in different contexts, limiting its usefulness in academic research; when scientists or analysts try to apply the term to specific world developments, its breadth often leads to confusion, or to oversimplification or amplification; for example, the term has been used to describe both the post-Cold War unipolar moment, when the US emerged as the dominant global power, and as well the current interregnum environment in which emerging powers such as China, Russia, Iran, South Africa, and India are contesting the traditional dominance of the Western countries; an example is the significant implication for research and policy; for researchers, studies that attempt to analyse the NWO often end up being more descriptive than explanatory, and provide an overview of world trends without delving into the specifics of how and why these changes are occurring; for policymakers, the lack of a clear and operational definition makes it difficult to develop strategies or policies capable of addressing the challenges associated with the NWO, such as managing the rise of new powers, addressing global inequalities, or navigating the bureaucracy and complex nature of institutions.

10. In this research paper I have explored and deepened the concept, meaning and phenomenon of the *New World Order* through a structured approach according to the logical order used by Ludwig Wittgenstein (mostly) and Thomas Hobbes (less), aiming to achieve five key objectives: (i) presenting a new method of building a concept starting from the etymological base, (ii) exploring the meanings attached to each term, then the reunion of the three terms (new + world + order), (iii) examining the process and creating a concept based on three specific terms, (iv) exploring the NWO phenomenon at several stages to observe the concepts, theories and fields that revolve around and form part of the central NWO topic, (v) verifying and extracting the key points and lines of the existing theoretical debates in the specialised literature; in this objective I included real examples from world politics that are part of the NWO concept and phenomenon.

10.1 This *multifaceted analysis* is an attempt to understand how the meaning of a concept is shaped, communicated and received within the wider discourse about the NWO.

10.2 The *exploration* begins with the presentation of the new method (Ludwig Wittgenstein's method of writing and thinking, already described in the chapter *How to Read and Understand this Research*) of building a concept starting from etymological base and existing meanings, where the representation of ideas is not arbitrary⁷⁴, but is based on the etymological origin and its attached meanings that exist at the base of the historical creation of each term. However, Ludwig Wittgenstein's method offers the opportunity for a choice of words to construct a possibly better concept, with the hope that it is the possible and necessary solution to be used in the research literature of the concept in the Social and Political

⁷⁴ Charles S. Peirce, *Semnificație și Acțiune*, prefață: Andrei Marga, selecția textelor și traducere din limba engleză: Delia Marga, Editura Humanitas, București, 1990, p.151, available at: https://monoskop.org/images/5/51/Peirce_Charles_Sanders_Semnificatie_si_actiune.pdf, last accessed: 23 July 2024.

Sciences. Ludwig Wittgenstein's method serves a distinct purpose in that it helps build a pool that encompasses all the underlying philosophical and ontological meanings of a term. The meanings attached to these methods is crucial because it reveals the family of words in which a meaning exists, and has the power to influence how concepts are constructed and understood, most of all for complex and multidimensional concepts like the *New World Order*, or *I(i)nternational R(r)elations*. In this context, the research paper points out in agreement with Charles S. Peirce: opinions, while natural to some, may not resonate with others, and beliefs, even if deeply held, may never become firm or universally accepted⁷⁵.

10.3 *The creation process* of a concept, especially in the interdiscipline of IR and then political theory, involves rigorous investigative processes. These processes of theoretical dissemination must be pushed far and often enough to discover the fundamental elements that create and shape a concept. The research paper argues that this investigative depth, through Ludwig Wittgenstein's method of thought, is essential because it offers *another viable solution* to the problems and challenges that arise when trying to define and understand complex phenomena such as the NWO. It remains a strong hope that, by thoroughly exploring this method, the results can steadily guide researchers and practitioners to conclusions that can be evaluated and accepted more than is happening today, and why not, maybe the results here can also be of universal value⁷⁶.

10.4 *Dichotomy of perspectives*. Based on this research paper, I have identified two main camps in the NWO discourse: (i) scientific researchers from universities, research centres and governmental and non-governmental organisations, and (ii) conspiracy theorists who publish online (websites and social networks) with varying degrees of credibility, and range from well-known researchers to anonymous or pseudonymous authors.

10.4.1 This dichotomy highlights the challenges of studying the NWO, as the term has been co-opted by both rigorous academic inquiry and speculative, often sensationalist narratives. This research paper critically examines *only* the theoretical body with highly acclaimed scientific sources written by scholars with real names, and who either are employed or published journal articles and textbooks in various highly recommended magazines, journals and publishing houses (mostly in the Western Europe and US) released by various public and private research institutions. The emotional and ideological interpretation, which is part of conspiracy theories, is not addressed in this research paper.

10.4.1.1 The decision to only follow researchers from globally recognised journals and institutions is due to the following phenomenon: while scientific researchers aim to build a coherent and evidence-based understanding of the NWO that will help people for a truly positive future of the planet, the conspiracy theorists reduce the scientific content of the scholars by simplifying the narratives, and selecting more only the negative scientific results⁷⁷ which, in the end, are presented

⁷⁵ *Ibidem*, pp.152-153.

⁷⁶ *Ibidem*, p.153.

⁷⁷ There are scholars and scientific articles that also mention the possibility to some extent of a bad world government. Read: Alexander Wendt, *Why a World State is Inevitable?*, 'European Journal of International Relations', Vol. 9, 2003, pp.527, available at: https://www.academia.edu/50868447/Why_a_World_State_is_Inevitable, last accessed: last accessed: 10

exaggeratedly; on the other hand, there is a visible online track (social media such as X and Reddit) with a large and visible number of users that are more inclined to believe the conspiracy theories advanced through short and long texts + videos published by anonymous / pseudonym authors than the original sources. This tension underlines the importance of clear communication and the need for scientific research to be both methodologically sound to ensure that correct and well-reasoned interpretations of the NWO reach a wider audience.

11. In this research paper I have engaged in a comprehensive exploration of the concept, meaning and phenomenon of the *New World Order*, with a structured approach that seeks to achieve several goals: (i) reviewing the NWO concept from the etymological foundation and the meanings attached to each term and their reunion; (ii) identifying the sources and key concepts that contribute to the formation and form of the various versions of the concept; (iii) supplementing and enriching the existing literature on the NWO by using Ludwig Wittgenstein's method; (iv) to contribute to the historical development of the concept, meaning and phenomenon of the NWO; and (v) to provide a response to the ongoing crisis of ideas affecting the interdisciplinary of IR.

11.1 In approaching these objectives, in this research paper I used the writing methods of two philosophers: Ludwig Wittgenstein, whose *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*⁷⁸ provides a logical framework for understanding on how concepts are formed and communicated, and Thomas Hobbes, whose *Elements of Natural and Political Law*⁷⁹ provides insights into the fundamental principles of political theory.

11.1.1 Using these philosophical methods, I tried to expose not only the content of the NWO as a concept, but also the process and form of the construction of the concept. This approach allows for a deeper / atomistic understanding of how complex ideas are constructed from their underlying meanings, and how these meanings are woven together to create a static concept, but also possibly a more coherent theoretical conceptual framework.

12. The research paper is organised into several key sections, each building on the last section to provide a comprehensive exposition of the NWO. The research begins with (i) exploring major theorisations of the definition of *concept*, (ii) exploring the concept of *meaning*; (iii) short and a clear definition of the concept

February 2015; Campbell Craig, *The Resurgent Idea of World Government*, 'Ethics & International Affairs', Vol. 22, 2008, p.142, available at: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/ethics-and-international-affairs/article/abs/resurgent-idea-of-world-government/09A09488B5B57B719CD38D556DF806B1>, last accessed: 10 February 2015; Shmuel Nili, *Who's Afraid of a World State? A Global Sovereign and the Statist-Cosmopolitan Debate*, 'Critical Review of International Social and Political Philosophy', Vol. 18, 2015, p.247, available at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13698230.2013.850833>, last accessed: 9 September 2015; Mathias Koenig-Archibugi, *Is Global Democracy Possible?*, 'European Journal of International Relations', Vol. 17, 2010, p. 520, available at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1354066110366056>, last accessed: 19 mai 2014; James A. Yunker, *Evolutionary World Government*, 'Peace Research. The Canadian Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies' Vol. 44, 2012, p.96, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23607919>, last accessed: 3 September 2015; Ronald Tinnevelt, *Federal World Government: The Road to Peace and Justice?*, 'Cooperation and Conflict', Vol. 47, 2012, pp.222-223, available at: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/45084657>, last accessed: 19 mai 2014.

⁷⁸ Ludwig Wittgenstein, *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, First Edition (London: Routledge, 2013), Kindle.

⁷⁹ Thomas Hobbes, *Elementele Dreptului Natural și Politic*.

phenomenon + the implications and interpretations that exist, along with categories of phenomena and characteristics for each category; section (iv) has two wide parts:

the first part: is about examining and describing the etymological sources of each term, new + world + order; it includes the review, formation and exploration of the multidimensional parts of the NWO concept, now with a more nuanced perspective informed by the preceding analysis from points (i), (ii), (iii) and based on Ludwig Wittgenstein's method; it then follows a more detailed description and exposition of the concept of *order*; I continue about the method and the results we get by using Ludwig Wittgenstein's way of thinking; I explore the normative and descriptive nature of NWO and the versions of concepts generated by using Ludwig Wittgenstein's way of thinking; in the last two stage of this part, I discuss first the differences between the concept and the phenomenon of *globalisation versus NWO*, and, second, I provide some answers on the results generated by Ludwig Wittgenstein's method for different approaches and conceptual theorisations described in the chapter *What is 'Concept'?* point 7.2 *The maximalist approach*;

the second part: is about exploring the NWO phenomenon starting with some concerns and perspectives that the world government might have on the NWO phenomenon; I stopped for a short description about the concept and relationship of hierarchy and polarity in the NWO phenomenon; the next step was to expose the most important and abundantly shared theoretical and practical thinking points and lines of discussion that exist in the NWO phenomenon, namely multilateralism, the shape/form of NWO, responsibilities, religion (Christianity, Islam, Hinduism), alliances, propaganda, intelligence and mass-media, the non-alignment movement, disorder and division; I dwell on several existing lines in foreign policy that contribute to the formalisation of the vision and future of the NWO: the USA, China, the European Union (EU), Russia, international organisations, spheres of activity, major theories (realism, idealism, constructivism, anarchism and critical theories); finally, I checked the progress, challenges and vision about and for the NWO phenomenon.

In (v) *Conclusion* I wrote a brief recap of the research paper, then I summarised the findings with a short reflection on each objective written in *Introduction*.

13. I invite readers to approach the concept, meaning and phenomenon of the NWO with a renewed sense of clarity and objectivity. The goal is to remove preconceived notions and biases, which allows for a more accurate and in-depth examination of what the *New World Order really is*. This approach is particularly important given the complex and often controversial nature of the term which is subject to various interpretations, from academic analysis to conspiracy theories. By returning to etymological roots and using the logic of Ludwig Wittgenstein and Thomas Hobbes as rigorous philosophical methods, this research paper attempts to provide a clearer and more grounded understanding of the *New World Order*. It is time to explore and understand the concept, meaning and phenomenon of the *New World Order as it is*.

The research paper is available online eBook and Print edition:

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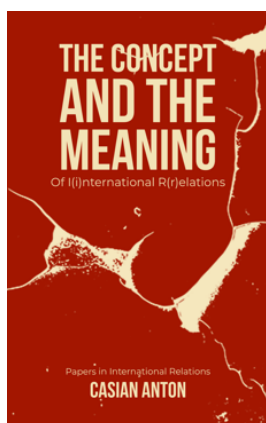
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AUTHOR'S NOTE

Thank you for taking the time to read this research.



The Concept and the Meaning of I(i)nternational R(r)elations (2024):

In this research paper I have explored the concept of I(i)nternational R(r)elations with a focus on three key goals: **(i)** presenting two distinct methods of writing and their representations, **(ii)** examining the meaning associated with each method, and **(iii)** uncovering the process of concept creation based on the interaction between two terms. This research sets out to achieve the following objectives: **(i)** to resume the attempt to theorise the concept of 'international relations' from the etymological base; **(ii)** 'international relations' is based on a wide range of concepts, and I want to show the sources of the creation of a concept; **(iii)** to supplement and contribute to the existing literature that discusses this concept; **(iv)** to contribute to the historical

development of the International Relations interdisciplinary; **(v)** to offer an answer to the crisis of ideas that haunts the science of IR. It is time to explore and understand the concept of *I(i)nternational R(r)elations* in its most authentic form. *Third Edition, September 2024.*

The Concept, the Meaning and the Phenomenon New

World Order (2024): In this research paper I have explored and deepened the concept, meaning and phenomenon of *New World Order* (NWO) through a structured approach. My aim is

to achieve five key objectives: **(i)** to present an innovative method to build a concept starting from etymological base; **(ii)** to explore the meanings attached to each individual term, followed by their reunification in a single concept; **(iii)** to examine the process of forming a concept based on three specific terms, and to analyse how they combine to create a central idea; **(iv)** to explore the NWO phenomenon by exposing its stages, to discover key concepts, theories and other theoretical main lines of research that contribute to its development and understanding; **(v)** to review the existent

literature and to extract key points and lines from existing theoretical debates and identifying real examples from world politics that reflect the concept and phenomenon of NWO. It is time to discover the concept, meaning and phenomenon of *New World*

**The Concept, the
Meaning and the
Phenomenon
New World Order**

CASIAN ANTON



Order in its *truest form.*

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Concept, Meaning and Phenomenon

'I(I)NTERNATIONAL R(R)ELATIONS' AND 'NEW WORLD ORDER'

THIS VOLUME BRINGS TOGETHER TWO PIVOTAL RESEARCH PAPERS THAT DELVE INTO DISTINCT, YET INTERCONNECTED THEMES: THE CONCEPT AND THE MEANING OF I(I)NTERNATIONAL R(R)ELATIONS AND THE CONCEPT, THE MEANING, AND THE PHENOMENON NEW WORLD ORDER. THESE RESEARCH PAPERS, UNIFIED IN ONE VOLUME, SHARE A COMMON METHOD OF INQUIRY, DRAWING MORE INSPIRATION FROM LUDWIG WITTGENSTEIN'S TRACTATUS LOGICO-PHILOSOPHICUS THAN FROM THOMAS HOBBS'S ELEMENTS OF NATURAL AND POLITICAL LAW. THE RIGOROUS CLARITY, PRECISION, AND STRUCTURED THOUGHT PROCESSES EMPLOYED IN BOTH PAPERS OFFER THE IDEAL LENS FOR EXAMINING COMPLEX AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL CONCEPTS. THROUGH AN ATOMISTIC APPROACH, WE CAN DISSECT THE MEANINGS OF TERMS AND THEIR INTERRELATIONS TO UNCOVER DEEPER INSIGHTS INTO THESE WELL-KNOWN IDEAS.

A SPECIAL CHAPTER, 'WHAT IS 'PHENOMENON'?', EXCLUSIVE TO THE CONCEPT, THE MEANING, AND THE PHENOMENON NEW WORLD ORDER, APPEARS SEPARATELY, OFFERING FURTHER DEPTH INTO THIS PARTICULAR THEME. THE VOLUME ALSO CONCLUDES WITH A COMPARATIVE CHAPTER ON THE DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN I(I)NTERNATIONAL R(R)ELATIONS AND NEW WORLD ORDER.

THIS VOLUME NOT ONLY ACHIEVES ITS OBJECTIVES OF PROVIDING FRESH PERSPECTIVES ON I(I)NTERNATIONAL R(R)ELATIONS AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER, BUT ALSO COMPLETES A RESEARCH JOURNEY THAT BEGAN IN 2009 DURING MY UNIVERSITY STUDIES. I AM THRILLED TO PRESENT THESE IDEAS IN A COHESIVE, THOUGHTFUL FORM, THE CULMINATION OF YEARS OF PASSION AND DEDICATION.

I TRUST THAT THIS VOLUME WILL BE VALUABLE TO BOTH THOSE EMBARKING ON THEIR RESEARCH IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SEASONED SCHOLARS. I BELIEVE THESE RESEARCH PAPERS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO INSPIRE NEW WAYS OF UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD AND ITS EVOLVING DYNAMICS.



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