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## THE NEW WORLD ORDER BETWEEN UNIPOLARISM AND MULTIPOLARISM

**Abstract:** At the end of the eighties, there was a collapse of bipolarity and the world entered the post-Cold War era. It was a milestone of the twentieth century. The symbolic moment of the milestone was the demolition of the Berlin Wall in November 1989. The collapse of the Eastern bloc, which was a mainstay of the Warsaw Pact balance of power in the world ceased to exist, which was reflected in the possession and superiority of nuclear weapons and the Eastern and Western powers. After such a collapse of the East, especially the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, the Western powers emerged from the Cold War as victors. As there were no strong opponents, the Western powers were led by the U.S that was becoming the world center of power with the advantage in terms of economic and military power, political and ideological influence. In a number of other consequences this collapse was another very important result, which is reflected in the transition from a bipolar world to unipolarism, because only America remains the superpower as there is no more Soviet Union. Only the U.S. keeps on having all attributes of a superpower (military and economic power and great political influence). This state of the world in which America has the final word is best seen in international relations. At the United Nations, the only worldwide organization that is entitled to approve the use of force based on the decisions of the Security Council, the United States plays the leading role. In terms of crises in the world the United States is the main arbiter in many of them that it often initiated itself interfering there and in order to solve them and thus establish control over these states. The primary position of America in NATO shows that the organization largely depends on it,

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The paper has been carried out within the project “Serbia in contemporary international integration processes – foreign policy, international, economic, legal and security aspects” of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, No. OI 179023 for the 2011–2015 period.

especially in economic terms. Of course, it should be noted that the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact raised the question of justification of the existence and survival of NATO. All countries that play a significant role on the world stage have good relations with the United States or are its allies and develop partner relations with it. There are only few states that are in open conflict with the United States. The recent events of the “Arab Spring” have certainly proved that up to date the world military and political scene is changing. After the toppling of the legitimate regime by violent means initiated by both the Western powers and multinational companies that have multiple parties interested in the states of the former “Third World”, discernible forces in different ways slowly get in the way of such arbitrariness. The leader of this new power is certainly the Russian Federation. For the first time since the breakup of the Soviet Union it opposed to the arbitrariness of the West in the events in Syria. Recent developments in Ukraine and Crimea clearly show that the Russian Federation returns to the international scene as a force that can compete in all areas with the United States.

In particular, it should be noted that despite the existence of the armed forces of both states and private multinationals special civil protection forces are created to provide assistance to the civilian population in emergency situations as those caused by armed conflicts and by natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, hurricanes).

*Key words:* New World Order, unipolarism, multipolarism, terrorism, Arab Spring, BRIC state, civil protection, civil protection system, EU, civil defense, developing countries.

## **Introduction**

At the end of the 1980s, the bipolarity collapsed and the world entered the post-Cold War era, which represented a turning point of the twentieth century. The demolition of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 could represent a symbol of this turning point. With the collapse of the Eastern Bloc, which relied on the Warsaw Pact, a balance of power in the world ceased to exist, and this balance reflected in the possession of nuclear weapons by both the Eastern and Western powers. After this collapse of the East, especially the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, the Western powers came out of the Cold War as winners. As there were no more strong opponents, the Western powers, headed by America, became the world's centre of power, superior in terms of economic and military power, and political and ideological influence. In addition to a series of others, this collapse had another very important consequence, which was reflected in the transition from a bipolar world into unipolarity, because only America remained a superpower, as Soviet Union no longer existed.<sup>2</sup> Only the United

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<sup>2</sup> D. Petrović, „Ka multipolarnom svetskom poretku“, Centar za razvoj međunarodne saradnje, Beograd, 2010, p. 64.

States continue to have all the attributes of a super power (military and economic power and great political influence). This situation in the world, in which America calls the shots, is best seen in international relations. In the United Nations, the only worldwide organization that is entitled to the use of force based on the decisions of the Security Council, the United States has the final word. As regards the crises in the world, the United States is the main arbiter in many crises, which it often initiates, and later gets involved in their resolution, thus establishing control over these countries. The primary position of America in NATO shows that North Atlantic Alliance largely depends on it, above all in economic terms. Of course, it should be emphasized that the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact raised the question regarding the justification of the existence and survival of NATO. All countries that play a significant role on the world stage have good relations with the United States or are ally and partners with US. Few are those who are in open conflict with the United States.

### **The Idea and Concept of the New World Order**

After the end of the Cold War, the idea of creating a New World Order that was to be built on the foundations of the old emerged. The first to use this idea in one of his speeches was George Bush Sr. He justified the Gulf War with the need for a New World Order, in which, of course, Iraq did not fit with its policy of human rights violations and threats to the security of America. Bush said that at stake was “a New World Order, where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind – peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law”.<sup>3</sup> Basically, “the New World Order”, according to Chomsky, means that people of rich societies rule the world, and compete with each other for a greater share of the wealth and power, ruthlessly oppressing all those who get in their way. They have enormous help from rich people of starving nations, while the role of others is to serve and suffer. It is certain that the old world order was based on bipolarity, and after such relations in the world ceased to exist, there was a needed to establish a New World Order. According to some opinions, the New World Order is an instrument in the hands of today’s leading world powers and, above all, United States, aiming at destroying all those who do not respect and obey the new system of humanity.

Thus, the idea of creating a New World Order arose primarily as America’s justification of doing what they want, all in order to achieve the New World Order that promises peace and undisturbed development to all the countries that do not get in America’s way, and destroy those which oppose. The United

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<sup>3</sup> Quoted from “Svetski poredak, stari i novi”, N. Čomski. SKC 1996.

States used the events surrounding Iraq to show what happens to those who do not fit into their conception of the New World Order, as well as to justify their attack, which also contained a hidden agenda. This agenda could have been discerned even back then. Now, after another attack on Iraq, which was also launched by George Bush, but Junior, that is, the son of only chief of state who has been convicted by the International Court of Justice for “unlawful use of force” (in condemning the attacks on Nicaragua), it is clear that America’s goal is to achieve a total control over Iraq. The reasons for this are clear – to gain control over a vast territory, control oil resources and get closer to the greatest dangers that can hinder America on its way to create a New World Order. Thus, America would play a dominant role and control the entire world. The greatest dangers are certainly Russia, which is recovering, if not even fully recovered after the collapse of the USSR, and China, which already represents a world power, if not even the only super power which, along with Russia, and at least economically, can compete with America.

The New World Order can be observed from several aspects. One usually starts from the military-political aspect, as the most important and comprehensive one. And what is with other dimensions and aspects? Many of these dimensions are related to various aspects of human interest. The dilemma of the status, role and influence on religion imposes itself. What will be the relation of the New World Order towards present religions, will they be suppressed by a new “planetary religion”? The answer to this question is given by the movement called “New Age”, which sees itself as the religion of the “New World Order”.<sup>4</sup> The goal of this movement, in addition to what the creators of the New World Order aimed at (the existence of global taxation system, world court, world army, world central bank with a common currency, forced world economic planning, the abolition of the right to own weapons, control of education, birth, etc.) is to impose a new religion that would be a link, bonding material of the New World Order. Of course, the creation of such a religion would mean abolishment of the existing traditional religions. According to some researches, the most suitable ground for the development of such religion is Europe, especially Central and Western Europe. Reason for this is the decline of the influence and participation of religion in the lives of citizens of this area. Thus, for example, an increasing number of Europeans believe in reincarnation, religious documents, Buddha, etc. In addition, church and religious teachings are mixing up together, as well as the influence of new sects, arising as fractions of various religions and new ideological concepts.<sup>5</sup> This

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<sup>4</sup> Zoran Milošević, „Novo doba” – „religija Novog svetskog poretka”, *Vojno delo*, br. 3-4, Beograd, 1994.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

movement carries out its activity through all areas of human activities, and through all human interests: science, culture, art,<sup>6</sup> religion, medicine. Therefore, the conclusion is that the “New World Order” will also change the views on this segment of life.

Besides religion, there is a new ideology based on the new value system as the result of the synthesis of different value systems rooted in Western culture. It “amalgamates” with a set of various other cultural values under one name – “globalism”.

### **Constitution, features and processes of globalization**

When it comes to globalization and the “New World Order”, controversies often occur among scientists. Some believe that globalization is more significant and that the “New World Order” is only a postulate of globalization, while others think the opposite. What they all agree in is that globalization and the New World Order supplement each other and that the existence of one without the other is impossible.

Globalization is a process that represents a new stage in the creation of a “world system”. If one looks at the world at the beginning and at the end of the twentieth century, one sees two completely different pictures – the first picture where societies are completely separated, and the second one, where the world is connected by thousands of threads that permeate all aspects of life. The basic features of the world system, that is, of global order, are the *connectivity of the world, interdependence* of countries on the planet, increased number and *influence of supranational organizations* (United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, European Union, etc.), and the *transition* process.<sup>7</sup>

The globalization process is determined by one of the following factors: global market and associated corporations system, global media and new communication system, regional integration process and strengthening of supranational organizations, and thus creation of the global legal order.

The world market and associated corporations system are conditioned by technological and economic connectivity of the world that became regularity at the end of the XX century. The world’s largest corporations have long since

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<sup>6</sup> Primarily relating to film, theatre, literature, comic books that are promoting the ideas of the movement to all ages, with a particular attention to children and youths.

<sup>7</sup> The transition process encompasses the transition from a single-party system to a multi-party one, from state ownership to a prevailing private property, with principles and rules of free market economy, with the aim of joining the former real-socialism areas to a western model of society and making the world united and uniform.

ceased to be national, they have become multinational – their headquarters are in one country, their production branches are located in a number of other countries, they report their office and pay taxes in third countries, hence it is difficult to determine their actual nationality. In addition, trans-nationality is their desire and goal. In this way, through economy, one can control the world. Those who have control over the means of production and who make decisions on primary and secondary distribution, are the real rulers of the world; after all, it is the very goal of the “New World Order”. Control over locations of major world strategic resources and energy sources are also one of the goals of the protagonists of the New World Order. Raw materials and energy represent the basis of the means of production. Workforce is also necessary for the production process. Inclusion of Eastern European, Asian and African countries and nations is essential for obtaining cheap labour. The main global sources of energy (oil and big rivers suitable for hydropower) and deposits of strategic raw materials (iron, copper, silicon, tungsten, bauxite, petroleum, titanium, uranium, etc.) are located in these regions. Major geo-strategic routes go across some of the countries in aforementioned continents, thus, this is also one of the reasons why the protagonists of the “New World Order” are interested in them. By putting under control the strategic routes and points, one controls the whole continent, that is, the world is placed under control.

### **The steps achieved to date in the implementation of the New World Order**

The most evident steps in the implementation of the idea of the “new order” are military interventions and economic subjugation of small countries. The first under attack by the greatest protagonist of the “New Order” – USA, were countries of Latin America. The first step was the use of a method of special war, followed by various police actions, and finally, military action in the form of military intervention, if previous measures fail. The police are very important because they can detect discontent early and eliminate it before “major surgery”.<sup>8</sup> The second step is to use the army, usually in order to eliminate unfavourable elements that defy the New World Order and America as its creator. First the US tries to use the military in that particular country, and if that fails, it uses military interventions in coalition with allies, or alone. The use of the military of a particular country is done through officers loyal to those that will carry out the coup. Examples of such actions are the overthrowing of the

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<sup>8</sup> This title holds measures and procedure of principal planners for taking measures against the “unresponsives” in their documents. (N. Čomski, “What uncle Sam really wants”, Čigoja, pp. 34–35. (N. Čomski, “Šta to u stvari hoće Amerika”, Čigoja, pp. 34–35).

legally elected president of Chile, Salvador Allende in 1973, and the military coup in Indonesia in 1965. During the John Kennedy administration, the task of Latin American armies, which were controlled by the USA, was no longer a “hemispheric defence”, but was shifted to maintaining the “internal security”, which sometimes means a war against your own population. Military regimes established after the “disciplining” of the people, most frequently caused economic collapse of the country. Then, as a rule, the military junta hand over power to civilians to solve problems. When they finish with the “cleaning”, with controlled pressure by dissatisfied masses, “democratic elections” are organized and civilian government is established. Similar things are also happening today – changes of regimes in Africa. A perfect example is the situation in Libya and support that America provides to rebels. Of course, new means are available nowadays, such as control through the International Monetary Fund (which, same as the World Bank, finances underdeveloped countries, mainly with money of industrial powers). In exchange for the loans, the IMF imposes a “liberal market”, opens up economies for foreign interference and control, causes great reduction of social services and programs, etc. IMF sets different requirements for the credit arrangements and thus, indirectly, interferes in the internal affairs of a country, for example Greece. There is not a single reference to the fundamental principle of international law regarding the prohibition of interference in the internal affairs of a country. These measures place power in the hands of the richest classes and foreign investors and establish a double-layered society – a layer of rich and vast layer of the poor, unemployed, struggling people. Proof for this are the countries that are the richest in natural resources – instead of being countries of prosperity, they are practically the poorest. Examples are Brazil, Chile, Argentina, India, Nicaragua, Congo, Iran, Iraq, Indochina, Indonesia, the Middle and Far East, etc.

The initiator of the new order is the USA, along with some traditional friends. The United States began the campaign in the early 1950s with a series of military actions towards certain countries that were either on the verge of interest spheres during the Cold War, or within the America’s zone of interest. Under the pretext of the Cold War conflicts, the USA was undertaking military actions on American continent, and later in Asia and Africa.<sup>9</sup> The last year of the twentieth century, 1999, with the military intervention against FR Yugoslavia, will mark the beginning of the invasion of Eastern Europe and the end of the security system established after the World War II. The beginning of

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<sup>9</sup> “Disciplining” certain states in Central and South America began as early as 1954 in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, in 1963 in the Dominican Republic, 1965 in Brazil, 1975 in Chile, etc., as well in Asia with the attempts to stop the spread of communism in 1950-1952 in Korea, 1964-1973 in Vietnam, also meddling in the Middle East, and others.

the new millennium (XXI century) will be remembered for ruthless war against Iraq without the UN's decision, and the beginning of the uncontrolled behaviour of the sole remaining superpower – USA. Also, without international approval of the Security Council, the United States has carried out aggression against Libya. This intervention resulted in the overthrow and murder of the legally elected leader Muammar al-Gaddafi. Allegedly, the whole campaign was carried out in order to help the people who wanted a change of government. What exactly the reason for this overthrow of Gaddafi by the USA and NATO is will be proven by facts. It is evident that the "New World Order" has entered a new stage with unforeseeable consequences.

Current analysis of international relations does not pay enough attention to some traditionally strong countries – Russia, China, Japan and Muslim countries. After the collapse of institutionalized socialism in Eastern European countries, many former socialist realist countries have hastily rushed to join the alliance with their yesterday's ideological enemies and join the military-political alliance against which they were preparing for almost fifty years – NATO. The inclusion of these Eastern European countries in the Atlantic-European integration processes and their "transition" of socio-economic system, are only one indicator of new international relations. Russia, after many years of staggering, is trying to find its way in the new international circumstances. It remained a world power, not only as a military force, but also increasingly as a major economic factor that fast recovered from current global economic crisis, and continued economic growth. In recent years, Russia has been trying to make a diplomatic breakthrough towards western European countries.<sup>10</sup> It can be considered that to some extent Russia succeeded in events preceding American intervention in Iraq, when EU member states and Russia were on the same side against the United States. In the new developments regarding Libya, Russia again was left alone in condemning the ruthless attacks on a sovereign state. The situation in Syria has brought again the Russian Federation in confrontation with the United States – while Russia wants to ensure the implementation of reforms, America specifically wants to overthrow the existing regime. In these events related to Syria, Turkey has an active role, as a regional power with the increasing role in the international community.

Nowadays, Japan is one of the economically most developed countries. It is the only colony in the last two hundred years that managed to resist the colonial conquest of the Western world and join the club of the most developed countries of the world at the beginning of the XXI century. Perhaps the success of its development and independence lies precisely in the rejection of the "development" recipe, prescribed by Western powers.<sup>11</sup> Today, Japan is at the

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<sup>10</sup> Hentigton, S., „Sukob civilizacija“, CID, ROMANOV, 2000, pp. 182-184.

<sup>11</sup> Čomski, N., „Svetski poredak“, Beograd, 1996, pp. 19-20.



door of permanent members of the UN Security Council. Whether it will succeed depends on many factors. One thing is for sure, the first UN reform to come will inevitably lead to changes in the structure of the permanent members of the UN Security Council. Huntington also indicated this in "The Clash of Civilizations".<sup>12</sup> Japan is shaken by humanitarian disaster related to the Fukushima nuclear plant; however, it slowly manages to overcome this crisis too. The global economic crisis has dealt a blow to the Japanese economy, but their government manages to overcome it.

Important factors in international relations of late twentieth and early twenty-first century that significantly affect (and will continue to affect) the further development of the world, are religion, especially Islam, and local conflicts, which are precursors of the "clash of civilizations". After all, Islam emerges in many local conflicts as an element and cause of conflict.

In the second half of the XX century, Islam experienced a real "resurrection".<sup>13</sup> "Islam is not a religion, but a way of life", say the Muslims; according to them, Islamic fundamentalism is political Islam, only one component in a variety of Islamic ideas. Their intention is to restore Islamic law, increase the use of religious language and symbolism, spread Islamic education, increase adherence to Islamic codes of social behaviour and increase international solidarity among Islamic states and societies. During the 1970s and 1980s, the wave of democratization spread across the world. This wave also had an impact on Muslim society. While democratic movements were strengthening and coming to power in the world, Islamic movements grew stronger in Muslim countries. Islamism was a functional substitute for the democratic opposition to authoritarian regimes in Christian countries, and was largely a consequence of similar causes: social mobilization, loss of legitimacy of authoritarian regimes and volatile international environment, including increase in oil prices, which in the Muslim world, instead of democratic, encouraged Islamic tendencies. If the Pope was the main person who put an end to communism in Poland, the Ayatollah was the one who brought down the Shah in Iran. As a result of the "resurrection", the future will bring a network of Islamic social, cultural, economic and political organizations within societies, and transcend them. It will turn out that Islam is the "solution" for the accumulated world problems, such as issues of morality, identity, sense of faith, but not problems related to social injustice, political repression, economic underdevelopment, and military weakness. Problems that occur in the Islamic world and stand in way of the success of "Islamic resurrection" are cohesion of the Islamic world and religious factions within the unity of the faith and issue

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<sup>12</sup> Huntington, S., op. cit., pp. 353–356.

<sup>13</sup> See more in: Hantigton, S., op.cit., pp. 121–135.

of prestige among some Islamic leaders – which country will be the leader of Islam. The weakness of religion with such a great number of members and countries that rely on religious grounds is disunity and poor cohesion within this civilization. On the one hand, the Muslim unity is reflected in the actions of some Muslim countries and international organizations, such as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Morocco, Iran, Tunisia and Turkey, which have organized the first Islamic summit in Rabat, when the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) was established. Today, almost all Muslim countries belong to this Conference. Other international organizations were established as well, such as the World Muslim League (Pakistan's creation) and the World Muslim League (Saudi's formation). After the Gulf War in 1991, Saudi leader Hassan al-Turabi created the Popular Arab and Islamic Conference (PAIC) as a counterweight to the OIC, dominated by Saudi Arabia. In addition to these aspirants, there are also Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, and until recently Iraq. In order for some of them to become the most important Islamic state, they would have to have the economic resources, military power, organizational competence, Islamic identity and commitment, and thus provide the Muslims political and religious leadership. None of these states have all the attributes to become a leader and a cohesive factor in the Muslim world. One thing is sure though, that the countries where the Islamic religion is influential, represent a civilization entity that can be the backbone of the future conflicts. An example that the clash of civilization has already begun, according to some theorists, is a civil war in the former republic of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia – Bosnia, in 1991.<sup>14</sup> With the dissolution of SFR Yugoslavia, questions relating to the re-shaping of that region opened up. The "New World Order" was at work. Changes of the political map of the Balkans inevitably influenced changes in the relationships in the international community. In a complex, confusing and war situation, the territory of the former Yugoslavia has become ground where clash of civilizations begun. Violent secession of Slovenia and Croatia was opposed by the rest of Yugoslavia at first and later Serbia, which appeared as the protector of the Serbs in one part of Croatia (Kninska Krajina, Slavonia, Western Srem and Banija). With the beginning of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the strengthening of disintegrative factors was opposed by Serbs who wanted to stay within SFR Yugoslavia. At this point begins a mass siding begins. Western European Catholic countries sided with Slovenes, Croats and Bosnian Croats. Serbia, Russia, Greece and other Orthodox countries sided with Bosnian Serbs. Assistance to Bosnian Muslims was generously provided by Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, Libya, Islamic International and other Islamic countries. Testing of the "new order" started in this region, with full force.

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<sup>14</sup> This position is shared with the mentioned Huntington, S., in "Clash of civilizations".

Models of provoking, using and exploiting of crises were about to be checked in practice, and through crises shape the world and international relations in the new constellation of forces.

The question whether the “New World Order” is really new, or it already existed in some other form, imposes itself. Chomsky in “World Order, Old and New” concludes that it is not really a new order, but modified forms of already used methods, means and power structures, aimed at preserving strategic position by the strongest and most developed countries of the world<sup>15</sup> The epoch of monopolism slowly ends, and gives way to multipolarism.<sup>16</sup> This process is not over, it continues especially due to apparent declining of power of the United States and strengthening of the other world and regional powers, primarily referring to the countries of the so-called BRIC (Russia, China, Brazil, India).<sup>17</sup>

### **Terrorism and Its Place in the “New World Order”**

Accurate, comprehensive and universally accepted definition of terrorism does not exist. The reasons are many, ranging from those that terrorism has many forms, to the fact that it is always changing and thus is difficult to determine all the elements that define it. One of the accepted definitions is that terrorism is illegal systematic use of violence and fear to achieve political goals.<sup>18</sup> Some of important characteristics of terrorism are: the use of force, political connotation, diversity of victims and objects of attack (usually innocent people); threat, intimidation and causing insecurity, publicity, demands and ultimatums.<sup>19</sup>

After the attacks on New York and Washington on September 11, terrorism became a major threat to America, and the American administration started the hunt on terrorist leaders around the world. Whether it was just an excuse for launching military operations and putting countries under control, or a real determination of military super power to deal with the current highest threat, the history will show, but it is certain that terrorism is present in the New World Order. A new chapter on terrorism opens with the killing of the

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<sup>15</sup> See: Čomski, N., „Svetski poredak, stari i novi“, SKC, Beograd, 1996, p. 404.

<sup>16</sup> For the most important events showing the transition from a unipolar to a multipolar world see D. Petrović, „Ka multipolarnom svetskom poretku“, Centar za razvoj međunarodne saradnje, Beograd, 2010, pp. 73–80.

<sup>17</sup> D. Petrović, „Ka multipolarnom svetskom poretku“, Centar za razvoj međunarodne saradnje, Beograd, 2010, p. 74.

<sup>18</sup> Krivikapić B., „Enciklopedijski rečnik međunarodnog prava i međunarodni odnosa“, Službeni glasnik, 2010. p. 1062.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

leader of al-Qaeda,<sup>20</sup> Osama bin Laden. Many questions remained open, and we shall yet see whether and how the terrorist organizations will keep their place in the world order. However, one thing is for sure – they have a sufficient degree of organization and sufficient technical and personal capacities, and therefore represent an important factor in international relations and threat to the existing order.

Is it on the anniversary of the attacks on New York and Washington, the Obama administration launched a new war against “Islamic state” from the true intention to finish with terrorism, or is it an attempt to gain control over some states times will show and events in the near future. Indications that the aim of curbing the terrorist organizations to cooperate with the opposition in Syria but not with non-democratic regimes, which was legally elected on the elections, gives us a degree of skepticism about the desire to defeat terrorism. There is much more believe that United States wants to establish control and dominance over the Middle East. Of course this is the preparation for fight of domination with The Russian Federation.

### **The Arab Spring and Path to Multilateral World Order**

The term “Arab Spring” means a revolutionary wave of protests initiated in December 2010, which have spread from Tunisia and Egypt, through the civil war in Libya, the uprising in Bahrain, Syria and Yemen, Morocco, Jordan, Iraq, Algeria, and Amman. There were also low-intensity protests in Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Western Sahara.

*Democratic revolution is a difficult task. Its outcome is often changes that are not revolutionary, and policies that are not democratic.*<sup>21</sup>

The increase in food price and high unemployment rate are some of the causes that were portrayed as the reasons for the protests of people from Morocco to Oman.

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<sup>20</sup> Al-Qaeda (“the base’ in Arab) is a name given to an international alliance of Islamic terrorist groups loosely connected in a organizational-hierarchical sense, but nurturing an identical system of political beliefs in the need of returning to a “fundamentalist” interpretation of the Qur’an and a choice of violent methods to achieve their goals. It was founded by mujahedeen volunteers that went to Afghanistan in the 1980s to fight the forces of the USSR. The most prominent leaders of this global organization are the Saudi national Osama bin Laden and the Egyptian national Ayman al Zawahiri, but in a theoretical sense, as well as in practical terms should be considered the Palestinian Sheikh Abdullah Yusuf Azam.

<sup>21</sup> Richard Haass President, Council of Foreign Relations, “How to Read the Second Arab Awakening”, *Financial Times*, March 8, 2011, Internet: [http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/6ea2c8b0-49bd-11e0-acf0-00144feab49a,Authorised=false.html?\\_i\\_location=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ft.com%2Fcms%2Fs%2F0%2F6ea2c8b0-49bd-11e0-acf0-00144feab49a.html&\\_i\\_referer=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cfr.org%2Fmiddle-east%2Fread-second-arab-awakening%2Fp24326#axzz1Y6Yd8FPv](http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/6ea2c8b0-49bd-11e0-acf0-00144feab49a,Authorised=false.html?_i_location=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ft.com%2Fcms%2Fs%2F0%2F6ea2c8b0-49bd-11e0-acf0-00144feab49a.html&_i_referer=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cfr.org%2Fmiddle-east%2Fread-second-arab-awakening%2Fp24326#axzz1Y6Yd8FPv), 20.07.2011.

Also, reasoning that dissatisfaction with the closed, corrupt and irresponsible policy led to the fall of legitimately elected regimes in Tunisia and Egypt, is somewhat false.<sup>22</sup> According to some authors, the Arab world protests against “sultanistic regimes” that appeal to no ideology and have no purpose other than maintaining their personal authority.<sup>23</sup> However, current developments lead us to be cautious in presenting these conclusions, primarily because the United States, through such staged rebellions and demonstrations, seeks to appoint regimes that will be obedient, or tend to destabilize certain regions and thus easily control them.

By comparing it with the end of the Cold War, the Arab Spring has been ranked as an event that has significantly affected the world order and international relations.<sup>24</sup>

For the USA, the democratization of Arab societies was desirable and necessary process, in accordance with a scenario that would imply slow, safer transitions led by autocratic rule in the Arab countries that enjoyed the full support of the USA.<sup>25</sup>

The USA certainly seeks to build a new world order in the Middle East in order to ensure that space for approaching Russia. In the period to come, it is important to monitor whom the United States will choose to be the new dominant regional power. The selection of this new “regional leader” is an important task for the USA, however, there are some new factors influencing this selection. It is completely unclear who will take the key role and dominance in shaping of the Middle East.<sup>26</sup>

The recent events, since the “Arab Spring” to date, clearly indicate that the world’s military and political scene is changing. After toppling legitimate regimes by violent means initiated by both the Western powers and multinational companies interested in countries of the former Third World, forces that in different ways oppose such arbitrariness slowly emerge. The leader of this new power is definitely the Russian Federation, which for the first time since the dissolution of the Soviet Union opposed the despotism of the West in Syria. Recent developments in Ukraine and the Crimea clearly show that the Russian

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<sup>22</sup> Jack A. Goldstone, “Understanding the Revolutions of 2011”, *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2011, Volume 90, Number 3, pp. 8-16.

<sup>23</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>24</sup> Martin Flecher, “Rebelinos Spread as “Arab Spring” Takes Hold”, *Times*, 19.02.2011, Internet: <http://www.timesplus.co.uk/tto/news/?login=false&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.thetimes.co.uk%2Fto%2Fnews%2Fworld%2Fmiddleeast%2Farticle2919436.ece>, 20.08.2011.

<sup>25</sup> Obrad Kesić, „Bliski istok, SAD i Balkan”, *Politika*, 22.02.2011, <http://www.politika.rs/rubrike/Pogledi-sa-strane/Bliski-istok-SAD-i-Balkan.sr.html>, 13.07.2011.

<sup>26</sup> Michael Scott Doran, “The Heirs of Nasser”, *Foreign Affairs*, May/June 2011, Volume 90 Number 3, pp. 17-25.

Federation is returning to the international scene as a force that can compete with the United States in all areas.

The establishment of the Eurasian Union and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) lead to America's inability to make decisions on behalf of the entire international community. CSTO is a primary response to the activities of NATO. The newly formed organizations are advocating restoration of the principles of the UN Charter and international law, which during the period of unipolarism were many times violated.

### **Conclusion**

The "New World Order" is a continuation of the established rules of world order, those rules that previously existed – the rule of law for the weak and the rule of power for the strong. The only new thing is the suit, as Chomsky stated in "New World Order, Old and New". However, there are some significant developments (this is probably new), such as the internationalization of the economy, with all its consequences, including the class stratification at the global level. Same as it was in the past, privilege and power are not voluntarily subjected to social control, law, discipline, but they rather seek the ways to undermine democracy and adapt market principles to their specific needs. The culture remains with the traditional tasks: to modify the past and current history in the interests of power and authority, and to elevate the "high principles" to which the protagonists of "world order" are dedicated.

In terms of globalization and the "New World Order", it can be concluded that globalization is a process that represents a new stage in the creation of a "world system". If one looks at the world at the beginning and at the end of the twentieth century, one sees two completely different pictures – the first picture where societies are completely separated, and the second one, where the world is connected by thousands of threads that permeate all aspects of life. The basic features of the world system, or global order, are the *connectivity of the world*, *interdependence of countries* on the planet, increased number and *influence of supranational organizations* (such as the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, European Union, etc...), and the *transition* process. The "New World Order" and globalization are mutually connected and interdependent. In the "New World Order", globalization is a process that sets the foundations of the new order. This world order is based on establishing new rules of behaviour for all countries and nations of the world in all spheres of social life: political, economic, military, cultural, religious, ideological, etc.

The process of implementation of the "New World Order" began in the 1950s. The most evident steps in the implementation of the idea of the "new order" are

military interventions and economic subjugation of small countries. The first under attack by the greatest protagonist of the “new order” – USA, were countries of Latin America. By using various forms of military coups, “law and order” were established and “democracy was rescued” from various dictators, “non-democratic regimes”, autocrats and others. In the last decade of the twentieth century, in addition to military interventions, other forms of force were increasingly often used: economic (damping rates, economic blockades, the pressures of international economic organizations, customs, etc.) and methods of the special war (subversion, intelligence, political pressures, causing crises in some “disobedient countries”, etc.).

Major religions, especially Islam, have special place and role in the further process of establishing of the “world order”. The “resurrection” of Islam is closely related to the establishment of “world order”. It can be concluded that the rapid march of the “new order” has caused rampant spread of Islamic fundamentalism and its intolerant behaviour in recent decades. This conflict contains the embryo of the clash of civilizations and the creation of new gaps, in addition to the existing ones, such as the conflict of North – South (developed – undeveloped), religious (Christianity – Islam).

In addition to the aforementioned antagonisms, obstacle to the “New World Order” is the process of multilateralism, that is, multipolarity of world centres of power. Instead of two superpowers that existed in the mid-twentieth century, one remained, but the number of great powers that tend to be a decisive factor in international relations increased. The fact that the number of countries that have or will have nuclear weapons is increasing, contributed to the aforementioned. In addition to the United States, the Russian Federation, Great Britain, France and China – the traditionally great powers, Germany, Japan, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Israel and South African Republic ascended. The future of the world is determined by the antagonism between the “New World Order” and the free world, that is, between the path to the clash of civilizations and path to establish coexistence between different civilizations. What will prevail depends on progressive forces and their skillfulness to cope with the forces of the “New World Order”. “Which prevails will determine whether there will be a world in which a decent person would want to live.”<sup>27</sup>

Re-awakening of the “sleeping bear of East” and its opposition to the USA’s autocracy has greatly changed the landscape of the world and the international community. The struggle to establish order in accordance with the UN Charter has begun and there is a balance of power again. It needs to be emphasized that without the balance of power, system of collective security will be difficult to operate, and this threatens the entire international order.

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<sup>27</sup> Čomski, N., „Svetski poredak, stari i novi”, p. 404.