

# The Challenges of Politicking in a Multiparty Democratic Crossing of Cameroon (CPMDCC) Versus Harsh International Prescriptions of the New World Order with Misunderstanding (HIPNWOM) in Third World Countries since the Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Pr. Njuafac Kenedy Fonju (Ph.D, FSASS)<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences, Department of History and Archeology, University of Dschang, B.P. 96 Dschang, Cameroun Colline de Foto, Cameroon

\*Corresponding author: Pr. Njuafac Kenedy Fonju

| Received: 01.08.2023 | Accepted: 05.09.2023 | Published: 12.09.2023 |

**Abstract:** The present article focuses on the challenges of democratic crossing of Cameroon through the use of politicking mechanisms in a multiparty democratic development which regained its glory since the advent of renewal of the democratization processes in Sub-Saharan Africa fostered by the dawn of the Cold War in 1991. It brings out great efforts planned and implemented by the governmental officials and the anachronism of democratic detractors which likely continued to fuel period of uncertainties couple with societal chaos in the specific two English speaking Regions which moved from Provinces to Regions then later accorded with special status in the midst of uprisings in search of complete national and international autonomy which is far fetch. In consideration of national unity which was destroyed by two European Great Powers, they can be qualified as “Opportunist Provocators” (OP) of the First and Second World Wars and arbitrary partitioned of the territory naming it French and British Cameroons later accepted by the two international organisations known as the League of Nations and the United Nations Organisation in their Mandatory and Trusteeship Systems respectively still under their supreme hegemony during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. All along efforts to quench the misunderstanding among Cameroonian, political detractors and other international actors in hidings have turn it to be profitable commercial commodity to the detriment of Cameroonians of the English speaking expression whose challenges are not limited to them, but also to the French speakers regions of the country which are hosting some of the Internal Displaced Persons (IDP). This shows that, the state of insecurity is not just limited to the two regions but nationwide as the lessons of politicking keeps prolonging and endangering the entire national territory. In fact, the scrutiny of specialize existing literature, our experiences as political stakeholder in the new democratic dispensation and living eyewitnesses evidence enable us to use a historical approach for the way forward in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century democratic and political confusion which are essential ingredients in the rapid sparking of what started as a crises then extended to open conflict with frequent radical confrontations from different armed groups and the State’s security men. In fact, the OP seems not to be consistent in their approach to lasting solutions but are more attracted with neo-colonial politicking advantages in international diplomacy of a uni-polar World dominated by the United States in terms of World’s political strength with specific tools to crush her victims at any time of dissatisfaction.

**Keywords:** Radical confrontations, opportunists, provocators, democratization, political detractors, politicking, challenges, frequent chaos, New World Order, misunderstanding.

## INTRODUCTION

Politicking is an activity undertaken for political reasons or ends, as campaigning for votes before an election, making speeches, etc., or otherwise promoting oneself or one's policies in order to have unbearable political victory in democratically organized elections in the aftermath of the wing of democratic change which swept across Eastern Europe and Third World Countries since the 1990s. Examples of such

activities includes the America’s first formal efforts at curbing foreign politicking in the United States came in 1917, when lawmakers considered early restrictions that probably weren’t entirely politically fair (Philip Elliott, July 21, 2021). Whether or not the allegations of unfair politicking hold up, on the question of the science of Oxitec’s work, at least some of the activists’ concerns lack sound footing (Alejandro de la Garza and Florida Keys, FL., May 9, 2021). In addition, Nixon famously

Quick Response Code



Journal homepage:  
<https://saspublishers.com/>

**Copyright © 2023 The Author(s):** This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution **4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)** which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

**Citation:** Njuafac Kenedy Fonju (2023). The Challenges of Politicking in a Multiparty Democratic Crossing of Cameroon (CPMDCC) Versus Harsh International Prescriptions of the New World Order with Misunderstanding (HIPNWOM) in Third World Countries since the Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century. *Cross Current Int Peer Reviewed J Human Soc Sci*, 9(8), 115-131.

won via a mix of tricks and some solid politicking (Eugene Robinson, October 19, 2020). These examples have been automatically selected and may contain sensitive content that does not reflect the opinions or policies of Collins, or its parent company Harper Collins. Report an example sentence to the Collins team. This means compromise and backroom politicking often have the upper hand over public battles (TIMES, 2011). They have got into the habit of plotting for its own sake rather than politicking for a purpose (TIMES, 2013). While the voters are crying out for honesty and integrity, the election of the new Speaker has been all about petty politicking and party power games (TIMES, 2009). "Political" derives from the adjective *politikos*, which means "belonging or pertaining to the polis (Danielle Allen May 2011).

## **1. Highlight of Politics and Politicking as a Combination of Political Reflections of Subjective Rationalities**

### **1.1 Offensive, infrastructural and territorial Worldview Politics of Politicking**

Politics is defined as a civilized social order for large-group cooperation based on a shared imaginary pro-social society to enhance group survival chance under existential group-size pressure. Under politics with civilized social order, all types of large-scale cooperation became possible. Politics derived from the Greek word "Polis" that means the city state is the activities of the city state (Dingyu Chung, 10, October 2018). The city state involves a large-scale civilized social group, so politics is the activities of a large-scale civilized social group. The pre-civilized social group was a small-scale pre-civilized hunter-gatherer social group, so according to the original meaning of politics, a small-scale pre-civilized hunter-gatherer social group which was not a city state did not have politics. (Dingyu Chung, 10, October 2018). The political brain is derived from the social brain. The social brain consists of sociality for intragroup relations and worldview for intergroup relations (Chung, D. 2018). In the social brain, sociality for intragroup relations consists of collectivistic, individualistic, interdependent, and generativist relations. Collectivistic relation benefits vulnerable children against neglect by forming kinship-friendship group whose relations depend on commitment to a social group rather than reciprocal benefit of individuals (Hamilton, W. 1964). The origin of collectivistic sociality is the social group of caregivers and vulnerable children. Individualistic relation benefits vulnerable individuals against predation by forming alliance group whose relations depend on reciprocal benefit of individuals rather than commitment to a social group. The base of individualistic sociality is extensive and complex socialization. For primates, the brain size for individualistic sociality is proportional to the group size and the complexity of socialization (Dunbar, R. 2009) neuron-politics as the combination of neuroscience and political science is based on the political brain derived from the social brain through imagination and rationality.

It explains the evolutionary origin of politics, the political evolution, politics types, and politics leanings. Politics is a necessary and sufficient cause for large-scale cooperation. The best global cooperation requires the best political imagination and the best political rationality. the three different international politics are offensive international politics from competitive worldview, infrastructural international politics from connective worldview, and territorial international politics from territorial worldview. The three international politics are the subjective rationalities from their own subjective worldviews, the domestic and international intergroup politics (Chung, D. 2018).

### **1.2 Partysm and the Politician**

Parties are the core institution of democratic politics. As E.E. Schattschneider puts it, "democracy is unthinkable save in terms of parties." Many analysts of the democratic process have emphasized the relationship, but perhaps no one more systematically than Joseph Schumpeter. He defined democracy as a system in which the people select the governors from among competing elites, meaning organized groups led by politicians. Those who seek to gain or keep office must present the voters with alternative policies, personalities, or critiques of extant institutions political, economic, or otherwise. As John Aldrich reiterates, office seekers are rational actors who will do all they can to appeal to the voters, who in turn have interests and values stemming from various identities such as economic position, gender, ethnicity, race, caste, religion, region, and so forth. Politicians have always sought to maximize their appeal. Before the 1930s, they either guessed what voters wanted by judging crowd reactions, or had confederates report their impressions of public opinion. But such techniques pale beside modern opinion surveys (Seymour Martin Lipset, January 1996).

According to Seymour (1995) negative campaigning criticism, fair or dirty, of opponents has always marked politics with free elections. The longest continuous such system, that of the United States, has witnessed vicious campaign tactics almost from the start. Parties are the core institution of democratic politics. As E.E. Schattschneider puts it, "democracy is unthinkable save in terms of parties." Many analysts of the democratic process have emphasized the relationship, but perhaps no one more systematically than Joseph Schumpeter. He defined democracy as a system in which the people select the governors from among competing elites, meaning organized groups led by politicians. Those who seek to gain or keep office must present the voters with alternative policies, personalities, or critiques of extant institutions political, economic, or otherwise. As John Aldrich reiterates, office seekers are rational actors who will do all they can to appeal to the voters, who in turn have interests and values stemming from various identities such as economic position, gender, ethnicity, race, caste, religion, region, and so forth. Politicians have always sought to maximize their appeal

(Steven Mintz, 2022). Before the 1930s, they either guessed what voters wanted by judging crowd reactions, or had confederates report their impressions of public opinion. But such techniques pale beside modern opinion surveys. In the American context, by 1856, the Know-Nothing party was in decline. Many Know-Nothing officeholders were relatively unknown men with little political experience. In the states where they gained control, the Know Nothings proved unable to enact their legislative program, which called for: a 21-year residency period before immigrants could become citizens and vote, a limitation on political office holding to native-born Americans and restrictions on liquor sales. The Know-Nothing party was supplanted in the North by a new and explosive sectional party, the Republicans. By 1856 Northern workers felt more threatened by the Southern slave power than by the Pope and Catholic immigrants. At the same time, fewer Southerners were willing to support a party that ignored the question of the expansion of slavery. As a result, the Know-Nothing party rapidly dissolved. Nevertheless, the Know-Nothings left an indelible mark on American politics. The movement eroded loyalty to the national political parties, helped destroy the Whig party, and made the political system less capable of containing the divisive issue of slavery (Steven Mintz, 2022).

Party system polarisation is an essential concept to describe the quality of party competition in comparative politics. Both a very high and a very low level of polarisation are associated with dysfunctional party systems. Polarised competition results in political conflicts, while the opposite dynamic leads to a lack of alternatives for the voter and reduces parties' accountability. Because of its key role in characterising democratic systems, party system polarisation is a frequently used independent variable in comparative politics (Johannes Schmitt & Simon T. Franzmann, 20 February 2020).

### **1.3 Imposition of Western Style Democratic Process and its Limitations in Third World**

Democracy is a form of government that comes from two Greek words: "demos" and "kratia." "Demos" means "the people" while "kratia" means "power or authority." Therefore, democracy is a system of power controlled by the people. Ancient Greece had a direct democracy where all citizens (only free men could be citizens) met to discuss policy and make decisions. In the United States, the founding fathers decided to use indirect (also known as representative) democracy. That means that while not all citizens meet and make laws, they are given the right to choose who represents them. The downside to this type of democracy is that it creates a system controlled by a few people who don't necessarily listen to what other citizens say. Most Western countries have a representative democracy. Switzerland has more tools of direct democracy, giving citizens more power. To ensure representation, everyone needs to participate in democratic processes. Here are

four examples: Voting, like running for office, is the special right of citizens of a nation (Schofield, Norman, and Itai Sened, 2006). During elections, citizens vote for the leaders they want to represent them. Throughout the world, there are many different electoral systems with three main ones being the most common. The first is plurality or "winner takes all." The candidate that receives the most votes is elected, even if it's less than 50%. This is the system the United States uses to elect House representatives, as well as many state-level and local legislatures. In the majority electoral system, candidates need to win a majority or 50%-plus-one-vote. If none of the candidates succeed, a second election is held with a smaller number of candidates from the first election. The third type of electoral system is proportional representation. It's the most common system in the world. The percentage of total votes for a political party is translated into the number of seats. Voting is a civic duty, but it's not required. Other civic duties in a democracy are mandatory, such as paying taxes and jury duty. Taxes are used to pay for public resources like food stamps, public school systems, Medicare, libraries, roads, and more. They're also used to fund the military. Jury duty is another democratic process found in nations like Australia, the UK, and the United States. It's an important piece of the right to a fair trial by peers, which is enshrined in the US Constitution. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights also lists the right to a fair trial in Article 10, which states, "Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal..." The reasoning is that an impartial jury keeps a government's power in check. Participating in the justice system is a foundational aspect of democracy. Jury systems vary across the world. A person's participation in government doesn't end with their vote. Communicating with elected officials and petitioning them to dismiss or adopt certain policies is an important democratic process. That can include writing letters, making phone calls, and signing petitions. Influencing government policy can be complicated, so there are lobbying groups that advocate for various issues like healthcare, wages, foreign policy) on citizens' behalf. The right to protest is also vital in a democratic system (Kim, HeeMin, Powell Jr, G. Bingham, and Richard C. Fording 2010).

Democracy is not without criticism. One of the main issues is that it's risky to depend on citizens to elect leaders. If voters aren't informed, they can end up electing leaders that are ineffective at best and destructive at worst. Elections can also become about who has the most money, which makes it easier for the wealthy to always end up in power. These criticisms don't mean that democracy is built to fail. The flaws show just how important it is for all citizens to take responsibility and participate through democratic processes like informed voting. All government structures have problems, but democracy is unique in that it gives people more power to change things (Seymour Martin Lipset, January 1996). The democratic

process is the process of expressing primary political or inalienable rights through decision-making. It must promote effective participation, enlightenment, and final agenda control. The agenda controller defines the process and the production of its outcome (Emmaline Soken-Huberty, 2022 online). The nature of democracy is that elected officials are accountable to the people, and they must return to the voters at prescribed intervals to seek their mandate to continue in office. For that reason most democratic constitutions provide that elections are held at fixed regular intervals. He describes democracy as a system of government with four key elements: i) A system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections; ii) Active participation of the people, as citizens, in politics and civic life; iii) Protection of the human rights of all citizens; and iv) A rule of law in. The definition of democracy is a form of government in which the common people hold political power and can rule either directly or through elected representatives. An example of democracy at work is in the United States, where people have political freedom and equality. The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle stated succinctly that "Law should govern." In simple terms, democracy focuses on how societies select those who will hold power, while the rule of law is concerned with how political power is exercised. (Emmaline Soken-Huberty, 2022 online).

Both systemic and neoclassical approaches have avoided an important conceptual aspect, namely, moral condemnation. They had fallen into a reductionist and mechanic vision of the democratic process and ignored that democracy, other than being a set of procedures and institutions, is also a normative system with ultimate goals to be realized in society (Mény 1992). Current literature on democracy theory looks attentively at normative aspects and qualities, including its pathologies and the measures to prevent its degeneration. This is not because corruption is more frequent in democracies than in no democracies, but because its consequences seem to be more damaging to the basic principles of democracy: equality before the state apparatus, accountability and transparency of public decisions, and the legitimacy of political institutions. The revival of the moralist approach goes together with the growing belief that the ethical foundations of democracy have degenerated during the past decades. Academic concern about the growth of corruption in the post-Cold War environment is associated closely with the processes of state collapse and democratic consolidation in Central and Eastern Europe (Holmes 1993) and a period of crisis faced by the model of liberal democracy weakened political participation and solidarity, party and party system crisis, crisis of the State of Law, crisis of the Welfare State (Della Porta and Mény, 1995). Everywhere, corruption was no longer product of an occasional 'rotten apple,' but a systemic phenomenon often with greater success than the legitimate political system from which it draws its resources (Della Porta and Mény, 1995). It no longer

appeared to be an exception, but a norm: threatening democratic foundations, causing institutional crisis, destabilizing the global economy, helping 'organized crime' to breed from clandestinity to illicit government, fomenting public deception about political life, and undermining the idea of public good. Corruption celebrated the communion between power and economy: money increased the possibility to privileged access to power, and power allowed the possibility to enrich (Della Porta, 1992). Political scientists were invited to revise their definitions and to include normative concerns in their empirical account of corruption (Jos, 1993). Politico-institutional crisis and reform were the key conjunctural features urging the need for a normative analysis of corruption and this was not detached from the world economic downturn of the early 1990s. 'What changed in the early 1990s was the public's readiness to tolerate political corruption' (Heywood 1997): if the economic boom of the 1980s had been propitious for complacent views about corruption, the decreasing 'feel-good' factor of the 1990s hastened perceptions and condemnation, if not only as a reaction to widening social disparities (Y. Mény, L. de Sousa, 2001),

According to S. Fishkin, 2001, a remaining central problem of democratic theory is how to avoid 'tyranny of the majority.' A decision may count all or most people's preferences, it may be supported by the public's considered judgments, it may be aggregated by an appropriate decision rule such as majority rule, and it may, nevertheless, conflict with justice or impose unacceptable consequences on some portion of the population. In other words, the people may, democratically, decide to do bad things. For 2500 years, the image of mob rule in Ancient Athens did much to discredit democracy (Roberts 1994). The fact that the Athenians had killed Socrates worried the American Founders. Attempts to address the problem of majority tyranny usually rely on answers to the questions addressed above: Whose preferences count? What kinds of preferences are considered? What decision rule is employed? What is the design of democratic institutions? First, the spread of the franchise to most or all adult citizens has been an important factor in making sure that the interests of those citizens are considered. The spread of voting rights across racial, ethnic, religious, gender, and class divisions has proven to be an important factor in creating institutional incentives for addressing the problems of those who were previously disenfranchised. But such a solution is imperfect. A group can have its votes counted, but outvoted, its interests considered but neglected—or even despised (S. Fishkin, 2001).

Democracy and the democratic process are two terms that often go hand in hand. The democratic process is a certain order of interpreting and implementing democratic rules. It is also the way people set up agencies and rules to govern themselves. The democratic process can be even the process whereby people's interests and



willingness to be governed are reflected in the way collective decision-making is made. According to Robert A. Dahl, democracy is the process for making binding decisions which includes two stages; setting the agenda (matters are selected on which decisions are made) and deciding the outcome the decisive stage where processes culminate in an outcome, with adoption or rejection of policy. Furthermore, Dahl argues that if the setting of agenda is the first process, then the decisive stage is the last and that incomplete decisive stage renders decision-making tentative uncertain or fixed (Dahl, 1989). The democratic process implies effective participation, equal voting, enlightening, understanding the issues involved, and control of the agenda as the criteria of the democratic process. The process assures that each member can think and act democratically. Fairness, respect of the rules *et cetera*, are produced by equal consideration (intrinsic quality), implying that some rights are fundamental to human existence and should not be alienated by any person or institutions. The democratic process is in principle the visualization of the theory of political equality. It must reflect citizenship rights, competence, participation (collective decision-making) and freedom of self-determination or autonomy (Toggle Dark Mode *et al.*, January 1, 2021).

The democratic process is the process of expressing primary political or inalienable rights through decision-making. It must promote effective participation, enlightenment, and final agenda control. The agenda controller defines the process and the production of its outcome. Democracy narrowly focuses on holding a free and fair election. In a wider scope, it includes factors like: safeguarding political rights and civil liberties, the existence of good governance and the rule of law, free press and a culture of political participation including robust civil society keeping the government engaged with its citizens. Democracy is essentially about choice, the choice of policies and personalities. Free elections enhance freedom of choice. In addition, are the freedoms of speech and association. Freedom of speech appeals to reason with the reason being the basis of democracy. Freedom of association conceives parties (groups with similar interests consolidating to formulate policies and to meet common ends). None of the freedoms are secured without the rule of law and an independent judiciary (Toggle *et al.*, 2021).

Theories of democracy have been refined to two main types by the latter part of the twentieth century, namely competitive and deliberative theories. This chapter attempts to provide an improved articulation of democracy by highlighting two concepts commonly overlooked by both schools of thought. These are the voting space that structures public discourse and the democratic difference principle that regulates power inequalities in a democratic system. The author's conception of democratic legitimacy can be briefly summarized as prescribing the maximization of citizen control over the decisions in which they have a stake,

through a moderate proliferation of voting spaces and the opinion formation processes they engender. In practical terms, this may be translated as the need for multilevel electoral bodies and corresponding multifaceted direct democratic institutions (Joseph Lacey, 2022). While some partisan polarization is healthy for democracy, one of the key drivers of democratic decay in new and established democracies is intense polarization, where political opponents begin to regard each other as existential enemies, allowing incumbents to justify abuses of democratic norms to restrain the opposition, and encouraging the opposition to use "any means necessary" to (re)gain power. If citizens remain loyal to a political party even if it violates key democratic norms, political polarization represents a genuine threat to functioning of democratic accountability. A key question for students of democratization and democratic erosion is how such intense partisan polarization can be overcome. Many students of advanced and developing democracies have highlighted institutional reforms (e.g., electoral reforms, reforms to systems of candidate selection), but others have highlighted the importance of deeper social, economic, and even the need to rebuild democratic norms (Russell J. Dalton, 2004). Another set of debates regards whether institutional reforms can provide solutions to some of the problems afflicting established democracies. Many Western democracies maintain constitutions, electoral systems, and other democratic institutions whose origins lie in the early twentieth, nineteenth, and even eighteenth centuries. The age of these institutions is often a point of pride for many citizens (think of Americans' attachment to their constitution and even dysfunctional institutions like the Electoral College). But existing institutions may be ill-suited for the challenges facing contemporary democracies. Thus, we bring together constitutional scholars and students of electoral and other institutions to examine institutional innovations aimed at improving the quality of established democracies. These include electoral reforms (e.g., debates over ranked preference voting systems), participatory institutions (participatory budgeting), the use of referenda and other forms of direct democracy, and institutional reforms aimed at enhancing – or restricting – intra-party democracy. Many of these innovations emerged out of new democracies in Latin America and elsewhere and are only recently being debated in established democracies (Russell J. Dalton, 2004, <https://projects.iq.harvard.edu/challengestodemocracy/about>).

The criticism of the logic of the democratic peace argues that democracies cannot enjoy a perpetual peace among themselves because there is always a possibility that a democratic state will become nondemocratic. This possibility means that even democracies must be concerned about the potential threat posed by other democracies. John Mearsheimer argues that: "Liberal democracies must therefore worry about relative power among themselves, which is tantamount

to saying that each has an incentive to consider aggression against the other to forestall future trouble" (Bruce Russett and James Lee Ray, 1995). In other words, the realist logic of anarchy, which posits that states exist in a Hobbesian world of fear, suspicion and potential war, applies even to relations between democracies. Statistical critiques of the evidence for the democratic peace proposition generally argue that there is not enough evidence to conclude that the absence of wars between democracies is statistically significant. There are two underlying logics behind most of these quantitative arguments. The first suggests that wars between a given pair of states are relatively rare in international politics, so the absence of wars between democracies might be a coincidence. The second argument claims that the absence of war between democracies is only statistically significant after World War II, and that the democratic peace since 1945 has been a product of the alignment of most democracies against the Soviet Union (Patrick James, 1995).

#### 1.4 Electoral Cycle with Institutional Designation

An electoral cycle is a crucial moment for a country, a region, a society. It is not limited to the electoral campaign and the elections. It begins well before and continues between elections. A democratic process is based on a lasting dialogue between the population and its representatives. Civil society must be able to fully play its role. At every stage of this process, citizens have a critical need for accurate and verified information, to understand political and social issues and to be able to make informed decisions. They need to be able to have their voices and concerns heard so that they are taken into account by those who wish to represent them. This implies, on the part of the media, a real independence and an ability to adapt its workflow. Journalists, who are more exposed during an election period, must be vigilant to present accurate, complete, and balanced information (Fondation Hirondelle, 2022, online). While on the challenges of democratization social controversies about computerization, Rob Kling in 1996 questioned to what extent do computer and telecommunication systems offer new opportunities to strengthen democracy through online access to the records and reports of government agencies? To what extent does computerization undermine democratic processes in work and public life because the costs and expertise of large computerization projects may lead to centralized control and domination by groups who can control the selection of equipment and expertise (Rob Kling, 1996). There are institutional designs that can protect, to some degree, against tyranny of the majority. One strategy is to specify a list of rights that are immune to majority decision, and that are protected by judicial review. However, the bad outcomes that might be considered or adopted by democratic decision making can never be fully anticipated. And the empowerment of judges through judicial review, when it is broad enough to provide protection against tyranny of the majority, also threatens democracy in another way. It seems

undemocratic for the judiciary to overturn decisions of the public expressed through their representative institutions. Democratic theory provides us with conflicting visions rather than some uniquely authoritative answer to the questions posed here. Questions about democracy remain unsettled. But unlike any other period in its history, the authority of the basic democratic idea is virtually unchallenged in the modern era. Democracy (in some sense) triumphs even as disagreements proliferate as to what it is, or might be (S. Fishkin, 2001).

#### 1.5. Implications of New World Order (NOW) in the Democratic Phrases of the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century

The "New World Order" was a key phrase in American President's George W. Bush's State of the Union address which he delivered in 1991, (Eric A. Miller et al., March 2001), when referring to the Gulf War. He said, "What is at stake is more than one small country, it is a big idea--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. Such is a world worthy of our struggle" (Meena Bose *et al.*, Robert W. Tucker *et al.*, 1992). After the end of the cold war, the United States of America was the World's only remaining superpower and this led to a change in American foreign policy, possibly as momentous as that of Wilson's policy of isolationism or the Truman Doctrine. Taken at face value, the beginning of the new world order began at the end of the cold war when the era of two superpowers ended, leaving a world with only one economic and military superpower or imperial power that being the United States of America (John E. Peters, 1993). Therefore a new paradigm emerged along with a new international world order, with America unrivalled and for probably the first time in modern history with no balance of power. President Bush's version of a NWO was not a direct response to the Gulf War but was arguably the main reason why America declared war against Iraq in order to protect Kuwait from the former's naked aggression. If America did not stand up to Iraq, Bush believed, it would signal to the world that America would not stand by its values and would send the wrong signal to the rest of the world (Ronnie Miller Fairleigh, 1994). The logic being that by America responding so forcefully to Iraqi aggression, it would discourage any other parties who were thinking of committing acts of aggression. This deterrent would lead to the creation of a peaceful international order. The Gulf War, said President Bush, would be a "war to end all wars," as the war would create an enduring deterrent to other countries and this would discourage any further aggression (Tareq Y. Ismael *et al.*, 1994). The main threat in the early 1990s came from small or medium states that could use unconventional weapons, such as biological, chemical or nuclear weapons against established nations. The new world order was meant to act as a deterrent against those countries and to ensure that they knew that the cost of their aggression might be too expensive to bear. The

prospects of having countries like Iraq threaten their neighbors and other nations meant that America had to go to war to protect its vision of a new world order (Felix Moses, 1997).

However, rather than providing the perfect example for what the SNWO would look like, the Gulf War instead had the opposite effect. Because of the oil interests in the gulf and the fact that America's oil supplies would be threatened by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the entire American offensive took on a different meaning (Charles Hauss, 1996). The strategic importance of the oil eclipsed the rationale of providing a "war to end all wars" and while the Gulf War can be justified by Bush's vision for a new world order, the fact that America had strategic assets at stake meant that the new world order is forever looked at cynically (Ronnie Miller F., 1994). The new world order definitely has some similarities with the Truman Doctrine of the post-World War II years. The Truman doctrine also stated a new vision of a world order in response to a threat, and that vision was also a world without aggression and where people would be able to secure their own destinies. President Truman wanted the American people to champion the world and ensure its security (Tareq Y. Ismael, 1994). In his address to the U.S. Congress President Truman declared, "I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures (Eric A. Miller et al., March 2001).

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way." It was something not too far away from President Bush's version of the NWO only it was 45 years earlier (*Librarian's tip: Chapter five "George Bush, online, 2023*). However, unlike the NWO the main foreign policy was containment rather than aggression (Michael A. Genovese, 1993). Henry A. Kissinger, as Secretary of State in the mid-70's, was hoping to build what he called "a new structure of stability, a new order of peace." That structural metaphor was picked up later by both Mr. Gorbachev -- perestroika means "restructuring" -- and James Baker, whose "New Architecture" never made it out of the basement. But any use of the term new order, without the interceding word world, is i The question "Where does new world order come from?" is easy enough to answer, as we have seen; the nice double meaning of new world and world order has yet to be remarked, as if the orderliness of the world is to be the responsibility of the New World, or Western Hemisphere. The next question is "What does new world order mean?" Sorry, that's beyond the phrase dick pay grade. For the definition, we political lexicographers must defer to political leaders; President Bush has not yet made his "New World Order speech" (Arthur Goldhammer; August 15, 2016). It very sensitive because it has connotations that should cause diplomats to shudder. It was a heady time, with the demise of

communism heralding for some "the end of history." For Bush, "the triumph of democratic ideas in Eastern Europe and Latin America and the continuing struggle for freedom elsewhere all around the world all confirm the wisdom of our nation's founders" (Arthur Goldhammer, 2016). There was only one fly in the ointment: Saddam Hussein's Iraq had just invaded Kuwait. But this was a manageable problem, and resolving it would mark the first step toward the realization of the president's bold vision: "What is at stake is more than one small country; it is a big idea: 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." This is where it trapped and caught the attentions of fresh democratizers of the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century with prescriptions or conditions setting more challenges along the line since the Post-Cold War era especially in Third World Countries/ Less Developed World (LDW) as termed by the Western Industrialised World (WIW) or Developed World (DW). Therefore, Cameroon was not left out of the NOW and the challenges of the late 20<sup>th</sup> Century and beginning of the two decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century is has been much more reflective to anachronism of foreign aid donors of the DW in their radical manipulations of the LDW in the name of globalization.

## 2. The Successes and Problems Associated with Politicking Learning in the Cameroonian Context

Politics learning consists of the political imagination learning and the political rational learning. Theory of mind is to recognize (imagine) that the others exist to think for themselves, so it relates to imagination. Autistic individuals with problems in imaginative capacities and pretend plays are incapable of theory of mind. Thinking about God activates brain regions associated with theory of mind. According to a PET study, theory of mind activates the medial prefrontal node to handle the mental state of the self, the superior temporal sulcus to detect the behavior of other animals and analyzes the goals and outcomes of this behavior, and the inferior frontal region to maintain representations of actions and goals. Theory of mind supplies the cognitive basis for the belief in imaginary pro-social society to have its own mind in its own imaginary world (D. Chung, 2018). The subjective rational learning uses reasoning to defend the view derived from instinct and emotion against the opposite point of view. The subjective rational learning locates in the orbital frontal cortex for the processing of emotions, the anterior cingulate for conflict resolution, the posterior cingulate for making judgments about moral accountability, and the ventral striatum for reward and pleasure. Objective rationality plays a limited role in political decisions. According to Drew Westen, only between 0.5 and 3 percent of the most important political decisions utilize objective rationality. The combination of subjective rationality and objective rationality explains the dialectical progress. The three stages of the dialectical progress consist of a thesis to produce its reaction, an

antithesis to contradict or negate the thesis, and the tension between the two being resolved by means of a synthesis. The three stages can be repeated with a new antithesis (Westen, D. 2008).

## 2.1 The Profitability of Politicking in Relating to the ongoing Decentralisation Process

The price of politicking is giving good grounds in Cameroon following its decentralization processes of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Political or democratic decentralization involves the transfer of administrative, fiscal, and political power through the citizens or their elected representatives, which gives citizens, or their representatives, more influence in the formulation and implementation of policies through democratization. This concept implies that the selection of representatives from local electoral jurisdictions that allows citizens to know better their political representatives, as an example free election to vote the representative of the country (Rojina Shrestha, April 17, 2022 ). If economic or market decentralization are follow up in five ways namely: It is the most complete forms of decentralization from a government's perspective, It includes privatization and deregulation, Responsibility for functions is shifted from the public to the private sector, It allows functions that had been primarily or exclusively the responsibility of government to be carried out by businesses, community groups, cooperatives, private voluntary associations, and other non-government organizations. Example: Electricity or broadcasting provided by various and competing companies. However, there is no body who can be contesting that decentralization is not good for a country taking into consideration the following advantages of the processes namely: It reduces the burden of the top-level executives and furthermore extends their leadership potential, encourages self-sufficiency and confidence amongst subordinates through constantly challenging and finding solutions on day-to-day activities, ensures better decision making and quick response through better adaptations, contributes to the key elements of good governance, promotes public participation in economic, social and political affairs.( Beall J, 2004), ensures accountability from every department and convenience for standard setting for growth measure, improves delivery and utilization of the services, increases morale and motivation of the subordinates, increases transparency and accountability of the works, communication system becomes more effective and builds a strong relationship between superior and subordinates, propagates a sense of competition among various departments, to outperform others ultimately resulting in increased productivity, confers greater independence to the lower management levels and let them perform functions in the way that is most appropriate for their department or division and lastly, promotes effective supervision and control (<https://aws.amazon.com/blockchain/decentralization-in-blockchain/>).

It cannot also at the same time be ignoring that decentralization can go forth without certain challenges as well as in other countries which already have in full practices as follows: has high initial administrative cost which can increase government spending, is not possible to follow uniform policies and standardized procedures at all levels, may lead to increasing conflicts among various areas due to pressure to increase output and revenues, may lead to lack of uniformity in the organizations, too much fragmentation through decentralization can create difficulty in coordination and control, may limit the work efficiency and effectiveness.( Beall J , 2004). During the emergency situation, lower and middle level managers face complex and non-programmed problems and cannot take a decision due to limited authority, unskilled and incapable subordinate level managers may take wrong decision, which may increase the risks and result in losses, specialized nature of services like accounting, human resource, engineering, surgery etc. cannot be done through decentralization and difficult to maintain equitable distribution of work to all the concerned agencies. ([http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/decentralization\\_working\\_report.PDF](http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/decentralization_working_report.PDF)).

According to François-Xavier De Perthuis de Laillevault, Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation of public policies, “decentralization is an important asset in designing, planning and implementing relevant and effective policies to increase social and economic development. On the one hand, through the representation of national bodies at different levels, institutional actors increase their capacity to identify specific needs and gaps which policies will propose to meet. While, on the other hand, local actors, because they are fully involved in policy implementation through decentralization, are able to take into account the strengths and weaknesses of local and regional contexts to maximize the effectiveness of these policies. On the political side, decentralization has the advantage of increasing the accountability of political representatives towards citizens, as well as an increased representativeness of citizens' interests in the decision-making process, so essential for transparency in a democracy. In the case of a fragile context, if the decentralization process is not supported by measures whose goals are to meet institutional, financial and technical gaps, the decentralization process can accentuate initial weaknesses and significantly reduce the effectiveness of the public policies that are implemented. When this is the case, too often the state's functioning faces bottlenecks that can considerably reduce institutional capacity to implement public policies at all levels.” (François-Xavier, 2022, online).

## 2.2 The Power of Politicking Towards the Promotion of Electoral Management Strategies in favour of the democratization Processes in Cameroon

Politicking on the path of elections in the wake of the aftermaths of the end of the Cold War, the



Cameroon Government did its best to set up new electoral bodies beginning with Law No. 2000-016 of 19 December 2000, to set up the National Elections Observatory (NEO) with 22 Sections signed by the President of the Republic; which was amended by Law No.2003/015 of 22 December 2003; Decree No. 2001/306 of 08 October 2001, to state the procedures for implementing Law No.2001/16 of 19 December 2000 to set up NEO with 12 Sections signed by the President on 8 October 2001; and Decree No. 2001/397 of 20 December 2001 to lay down the composition and functioning of Provincial, Divisional and Council branches of NEO having 9 Section and signed by the President on 20 December 2001. This body was able to conduct the Municipal and Legislative elections of 2002, Presidential elections of 2004 and lastly Municipal and Legislative elections of 2007 before the creation of Elections Cameroon. In fact, summary presentation of written petitions concerning electoral rolls and voters cards examined by NEO according to serial numbers were 13 involving different political parties and measures taken proposed or by NEO to the competent authorities as indicated on table No.1 of the General Report on the conduct of elections in 2002, page 90. While evidence of strict working mechanisms of NEO were noted following the rejection of 29 lists of candidates of different political parties in different Constituencies with pertinent reasons for rejections noted on table No.2 on pages 91-92 lost of candidates reinstated after the intervention of NEO were 23 with those of the Social Democratic Front (SDF) dominating and Union of the Populations of Cameroon (UPC) as indicated on table No.3 on page 93. In addition, NEO, also examined 7 petitions from different political parties concerning the posting of polling stations, those located in private apartments of traditional leasers and petitions concerning vote counting as indicated on tables No. 4 and 5 of pages 94 and 95 respectively. The last set of 7 petitions received and examined by NEO concerns the financing of political parties which the members examined and forwarded their observations to the Government with clear recommendations (NEO, 2003). Therefore, the politicking of the political parties were well followed-up by NEO members and necessary measures were taken to correct electoral errors committed along the processes from the pre-electoral organization to the post-electoral conflict management efforts.

Following Law No. 2006/011 of 29 December 2006 to set up and lay down the organization and functioning of Elections Cameroon (ELECAM), taking over from NEO, the new national electoral institution became more independent than the defunct with vested powers in the organization, management and supervision of all elections operations and referendums in Cameroon as the lawmakers vested the institution with exclusive rights above, a task which until October 9, 2011 was the prerogative of the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MINAT) and the NEO. However, the enactment of the

above law satisfied the political aspirations of a large segment of Cameroonians for the new independent body having an Electoral Board (EB) with members risen from 12 to 18 and Directorate General of Elections (DGE) (ELECAM, Report, 2011). One of the greatest mark of ELECAM has been the computerization of the electoral roll since the 9 October 2011 Presidential elections and afterward challenged the political in tricks many Cameroonian politicians were still thinking of in the age of modernization of the electoral system and consolidation of the democratization processes with all its challenges and receiving supports from other foreign development partners like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with Regional, Divisional and Council branches set up to ensure the smooth day-to-day functioning of the centres (ELECAM, Report, 2011, p.24). Following the classification of the various 23 candidates and proclamation of the results by the Supreme Court, the CPDM candidate H.E Paul Biya emerged at the top with 77.989 percent of votes following respectively by John Fru Ndi of the SDF with 10.712 percent, Garga Haman Adjii of ADD, 3.221 percent and Aya Paul Abine (PAP) obtaining 1.264 percent while the rest of the 18 candidates obtained less than 1 percent. In fact, this elections was encouraging as showed high degree of politicking in the Cameroon's political history since the advent of democracy and democratization processes of the 1990s cutting across the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. For example, there were 7,521,651 registered voters, 4,951,434 total votes cast, 4,837,249 valid votes cast having a percentage of 65.82 as per the report of ELECAM on page 67 under annex XX.

The above examples among others are quite enough evidence to show that the politicking system of has been so far encouraging in spite of multiple obstacles confronted in terms of electoral and linguistic conflicts which the country is passing through. But the political elites have to understand one thing concerning a process which is not stagnant but has to evolve from one phase to another. In the best developed countries around the World, some passed through high political chaos and open crisis to be where they are presently. Therefore, constant pressures to ameliorate the processes and promotion of national unity and nation building should be the concerns of all the citizens although very difficult to be on the same platform of politicking as regard state's institutions and Government policy which often conflict of other political interests of some political elites.

### **2.3 The Relevance of Using Elite Theory to Foster Positive Political Engagement cutting Across Conflicting Space**

The political elite, be it ruling or governing, refers to a group of highly distinguished persons who are characterised by exceptional performance in politics, who effectively utilise or monopolise power and who possess a sense of group cohesion as well as a corresponding esprit de corps. The political elite always

excel in the ability to secure power and rule. The elite theory can be defined as a set of ideas, principles and assumptions on the concept, structure and exercise of power. It is a theory that inquires about and elucidates on power relationships in the modern society. Politics is, essentially, a relationship between rulers and the ruled and it is defined in terms of power which exists between the rulers and the ruled (Tashjean, 2014). It is the ruling class that produces the power elite, the power wielding minority group, in any society. It is a group of achievers in politics and they are highly organized, cohesive and will do everything to secure, conserve, preserve and perpetuate power. The power elites are present in any society, no matter how small or large, old or new, the society is. With basic assumptions of the elite theory vis-à-vis politics, it stipulates that overriding and ultimate power can be found among the people who hold key positions in the economic, political and military institutions in any society with most of them consider or classified as societal bourgeoisie of the time since they have both financial and fast relational powers to influence and decide the nature of the political terrain of their respective communities or entire sovereign state.

Elite theory is also a theory of the state which seeks to describe and explain the power relationships in a contemporary society. The theory posits that a small minority consisting members of the economic elite, policy planning networks and military institutions holds the most power in any society. According to the elite theory, the small group of people with overriding power is referred to as the political elite. It is a group of people with exceptional abilities in politics and great monopoly of power. This so called power elite abounds in all societies and they always have the exceptional ability to secure power, perpetuate it and rule. It gives an analysis of the elite theory and further enunciates its principles, tenets, ideas, assumptions, application, strengths and weaknesses. It also traces back the issue of political elite transformation, succession or change to communal life in ancient Africa and further analyses the process of political elite recruitment. Pareto (1935) stressed the psychological and intellectual superiority obtained by the elite. He believed that the elites were the highest accomplishers in their field and that there were two types of elite: governing elites and non-governing elites. He also opined that a political elite group can be replaced by a new one and that one can circulate from being elite to non-elite and vice versa (Gaetano Mosca, 1939) emphasized the sociological and personal characteristics of elites. He said elites are an organized minority and that the masses are an unorganized majority. The ruling class is composed of the ruling elite and the sub-elites. He divided the world into two groups: the ruling class and the class that is ruled. In fact, Mosca asserted that elites have intellectual, moral, and material superiority that is highly esteemed and influential. At times the intensity of the conflicts at hand are not properly handled by the existing political elites of the local community as the masses look at them very high on top of the ladder of

power. This in simply fact could called the attention of the main elitist group to initiate different motivating activities which call make the local population once more look at their fellow brothers and sisters in their eyes. Such dynamic activities can include the use of sport diplomacy which some communities are already succeeding to use it to encourage the culture of peace and gradual returning to normalcy in the operation of their different societal commitments which are more positively guided toward economic development of the locality. This called our attention to one particular aspect which elites can engage on for further promotion of living together and promotion of the culture of peace while other mature State's strategies are ongoing.

### **3. New Tactical Sport Diplomacy of Supporting Co-existence in Local Communities under Uncertain Conflicting Environment**

Sport is also a powerful tool for uniting people, crossing boundaries, and developing tolerance, respect and social inclusion - all important values supporting peace building and conflict resolution processes." Sport has been playing a role in conflict resolution for Millennia. By building relationships between different groups, conflict can be transformed. In addition, sports can be used as a deterrent by teaching the values of good sportsmanship, teamwork, respect and communication skills needed to reduce tensions and prevent conflict. Sport is a powerful tool to promote peace, tolerance and understanding, bringing people together across boundaries, cultures and religions. Its intrinsic values such as teamwork, fairness, discipline and respect are understood all over the world and can be utilised in the advancement of solidarity and social cohesion. It promotes universal values and is not limited to language or cultures. It plays a crucial role in improving the welfare of the planet and people. For instance, sporting icons, who are idolized by the youth, become global ambassadors of peace and unity. Sport, therefore, has the power to unite people beyond borders. In conclusion, sport has been recognised as a powerful tool for preventing conflicts and promoting peaceful co-existence in the society. Whether the team is good or bad, everyone feels like part of the team's successes and failures. The whole community cheers together when the team is up and comforts one another when they're down. Watching games up close or from afar, you can feel the community's collective energy. Sport enhances social and cultural life by bringing together individuals and communities. Sports can help to overcome difference and encourages dialogue, and thereby helps to break down prejudice, stereotypes, cultural differences, ignorance, intolerance and discrimination. Kenneth Thomas and Ralph Kilmann developed five conflict resolution strategies that people use to handle conflict, including avoiding, defeating, compromising, accommodating, and collaborating. Much like a country's educational system, media or political and social movements, sporting events bring disparate people together by strengthening ties and celebrating the

common ideals of fairness, sacrifice and hope. Community sports help bring neighbors together. Studies have found that families who participate in community sports develop deeper connections with other families, giving them a greater sense of being part of the community. At the grassroots or community level, sports are increasingly becoming a part of the peace builder's toolkit worldwide. Sports can bring people together towards a common goal, while promoting respect and community with others. By building relationships between different groups, conflict can be transformed.

This ethno historical study of football games from the mid-1940s to the 1970s in the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea explores the potentials and limits of using sport as a conflict-settlement measure. Football was introduced by Australian colonial officers as a peace building exercise, and local communities quickly adapted it to settle conflicts that otherwise could have escalated to war. It was a new mechanism to redress perceived violations and injustices but culturally shaped by pre-existing experiences and understandings. The game, similar to warfare, only came to a conclusion when both sides were exhausted, and the scores considered even. Football thus served a useful purpose to settle conflicts peacefully and efficiently – within limits. Tensions and emotions ran high on the football pitch, resulting in instances where games led to the renewed outbreak of inter-village wars, especially when the underlying ethos of equivalence was breached, and one side dominated the match (Tobias Schwoerer, 15 December 2020). Implementing Open Fun Football Schools (OFFSs) in Kosovo Findings show that OFFSs have played a vital role in peace building in Kosovo by bringing together people from different ethnic backgrounds in Kosovo, which contributed to social inclusion of Albanians and Serbs, and other communities by changing their initial attitudes toward one another. The positive attitude changes as a result of participation in the OFFS programs shows that these joint programs can promote better ethnic relations. (Sanije Krasniqi, October 2018). Football is also an instrument in the process of social integration. Sanije Krasniqi and Besnik Krasniqi describe a project where it is a peace-building device in the post-conflict society in Kosovo (Krasniqi and Krasniqi, 2018). Apart from that, football and its fans serve as a tool in the so-called 'sport diplomacy', whereby politicians use the national football team as a key symbol of the nation. This book investigates peacebuilding in post-conflict scenarios by analysing the link between peace, space and place. By focusing on the case studies of Cyprus, Kosovo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Northern Ireland and South Africa, the book provides a spatial reading of agency in peacebuilding contexts. It conceptualises peacebuilding agency in post-conflict landscapes as situated between place (Annika Björkdahl *et al.*, May 2017).

The links between sports and conflict resolution have significantly grown, particularly in building

peaceful relation amongst institutions and cultures of sport. Organizations are increasingly integrating sports as a tool for peacebuilding, bonding, and conflict resolution. Sports has been embraced as a noble movement and as well as a vehicle through high moral and corporal ideals are expressed. Football has the ability to connect, promote closeness, and get the public around a widespread action, on occasion mainly in inexplicable circumstance. An underutilized focal point for conflict resolvers provided by Football and its appeal offers a new dimension of activity that can be utilized effectively. Football characteristics make it a tool that promotes patriotism, hostility, as well as express the principles of peace.<sup>2</sup> In the past few decades, the attention given towards the relations involving sports and conflict resolution have grown. A growing percentage has employed sport and football partnerships in 1 Orwell, George (1994). "The sporting spirit". Lea-Howarth, Jonathan (2006). Sport and conflict: is football an appropriate tool to utilize in conflict resolution, reconciliation or reconstruction <sup>2</sup> particular towards achieving social cohesion, integration, and post-conflict resolution situations.<sup>3</sup> Football has become the universal game in the world and has participation in most places in the world and by more individuals than any other sport on the planet (Muthuri Daniel Kimathi, November 2016). In Sierra Leone, football tournaments have been formed with the major regulation which emphasizes that teams are made up of players from different ethnic groups playing together with the emphasis on minimizing tribal conflict by fostering a sense of national identity rather than tribal rivalry. Reconciliation It looks at establishing constructive relations among enemies. Sport can help bring about a positive and conducive environment by regaining a sense of security and normality, thus facilitating reconciliation between opposing parties. Sport initiatives have been used as a cause in peace-building programs by bringing people together from disagreeing communities and helping with reconciliation. In areas of conflict, football can provide psychologically affected individuals with hope and normal environment which will help them address what they have gone through. The World Health Organization reiterates participating helps in preventing and being able to control emotions such as depression thus giving youth a chance for normalcy through expression, self confidence and social interaction with others. (Muthuri Daniel Kimathi, November 2016).

At the grassroots or community level, sport can be seen to provide a useful way of creating an environment in which people can come together to: work towards the same goal, show respect for others and share space and equipment. Sports can play a very important role in helping achieve SDG goals of No poverty, Zero Hunger, good health and gender equality. When paired with lessons on nutrition and agriculture, sport for development programs can be a suitable complement for food programs tackling hunger and education. However, Sporting initiatives alone cannot stop or resolve conflict,

but sport gives us an engaging and cost-effective medium for post-conflict relief work and peace building as well as future conflict prevention. Sports have long been idealized as a way to heal wounds, mend fences, and rise above differences among cultures and nations. No other social activity brings people together in such great numbers, and with so much passion and enjoyment. Regardless of age, gender or ethnicity, sport is enjoyed by all; its reach is unrivalled. More importantly, though, sport promotes universal values that transcend language and culture (Javaid Sofi, November 11, 2019).

## CONCLUSION

The popularity of sport and its power to unite people makes it a powerful voice to communicate the message of peace at global and local levels. For decades, sport has brought together people from all over the world regardless of their age, gender or ethnicity, to inspire and unite everyone. In Nelson Mandela's words: "Sport has the power to change the world. It has the power to inspire, the power to unite people in a way that little else does. It speaks to youth in a language they understand. Sport can create hope, where there was once only despair." (Perna Agarwal, September 1, 2022). The present author of this paper experimented this strategy of Sport as efforts of the culture of peace and Nation-Building in his local community of Nwametaw Fondom, Alou Sub-Division, Lebialem Division, South-West Region of Cameroon between July and August 2022. During which the young men of all categories, Women and men attended the football tournament smiling whose competition lasted for two weeks. This was one of the first ever gathering without any attack generating from any angle and cross section of the youths who requested our moral, material and financial support from elites which the author of this paper started the offer with a reasonable amount to encourage them. His contributions motivated a few number of youth and well-wishers who also put their hands in the pocket to make the event look grandiose. Many who attended once more were seen smiling after six years of disgruntledness due to the crisis of the two English speaking regions (North West and South West) of Cameroon. We are of the opinion after our findings holds that the people in crisis are totally disappointed to what provoked the crisis and are regretting that the unexpected actions occurred which took the lives of many Cameroonians needed appropriate everlasting solutions so that they can once more enjoy their peace in the local communities as per the pre-crisis era. Many of those who found themselves as Internally Displaced Person (IDP) in the neighbouring West Regions villages or towns like Dschang, enjoyed the hospitality of the people who welcome them and some provided or offers part of their farms so that they can cultivate some food crops for subsistence management in their households. The youths were able to organized themselves during the football tournament into sit teams, where each team was assigned to clear specific section of the main route, fill port holes among other developmental activities. Those youth did the work

joyfully and still needs elite's contributions for the coming years in order to generate more developmental activities to encourage others who are still reflecting negatively in the course of time.

In fact, recalling the main topic of this research works, "Staying" with Conflict and Insecurity in the Cameroon English Regions: A Cross-Disciplinary Understanding of a Resilient Community" with it Part I dealing with Politics and Administration englobing Partism, Politicking and the democratic process, the author's choice of framing the sub-topic "The Challenges of Politicking in a Multiparty Democratic Crossing of Cameroon Since the Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century is from his several experiences in the field as called by the Government and have to bring in his modest contribution in support, appreciating what has so far been done to resolve the entire conflict and proposing new techniques for continuous efforts with truthful elites involvement in the organization of animation activities in their respective communities which can keep the youths busy and to have positive thinking times in the development of their localities partially destroyed in the course of the crises. The author himself was the Divisional Secretary of the defunct National Elections Observatory (NEO) of the Lebialem Representation, Elections Supervisor, Trainer of Trainees of Election Monitors and Polling Station Delegates, Representative of NEO in the Divisional Supervisory Commission (2002-2007). Later appointed the Secretary of the Tenders Board Commission of Alou Council (2016-2019). Since February 9, 2020 Municipal Elections he fully participated in the political activities of his party and his previous efforts of regular contributions to local developmental issues accorded him in the list of Municipal Councilors in Dschang Council. This was made possible due to the dynamic political efforts of the Government to make sure that living together is not just a slogan but of reality to those who belief, promote and work for its as Nation-Builders in their own self-making efforts while respecting Republican Laws and developmental guidelines towards the Emergence of 2035 in a more better advance democratization process although with series of challenges. Those difficulties are happening elsewhere around the World not limited to Cameroon as some political detractors of destabilization keep reflecting in their darkness instead of thinking more positively to reduce painful times undergoing by the population of the two English Speaking Regions of Cameroon. As the way forward, we encourages all stakeholders in their Good Offices alongside local communities leaders to keep pressing their brains for good solutions and an end to the misunderstanding which provokes total escalation with frequent bloodshed among the people of the same country who were victims of Western European exploration, expropriation and exploitation through their diplomatic agents to laid the groundwork of what evils and confusions cropping up more harshly in during the second decade of the 21<sup>th</sup> Century. In fact, Western democratic style practicing in



the African Continent in the era of globalization is facing many challenges as neo-colonial actors in their renewal of intensive exploitative tendencies of African natural resources are having sleepless nights as new generation of African leaders stood to rejecting the subjective positions of the electoral management institutions in favour of a more objective stance favourable to specific African countries in such crises of misinterpretation and applications.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### A. BOOKS AND ARTICLES

- Annika Björkdahl, Stefanie Kappler, Johan Galtung, (May 2017), *Peace building and Spatial Transformation: Peace, Space and Place*.
- Arthur Goldhammer (August 15, 2016), In 1991 George H.W. Bush promised a “New World Order.” A quarter of a century later, we’re finally catching a glimpse of it—like it or not.
- Bartolini, Stefano (1999), “Collusion, Competition and Democracy: Part I” in *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, 11: 435–470.
- Bell, D. (2015). *The China Model: Political Meritocracy and the Limits of Democracy*, Princeton University Press, Princeton., <https://doi.org/10.1515/9781400865505>.
- Beall J. (2004). "Decentralisation and engendering Democracy.Lesson from local government reform in south Africa." Crisis States Research Centre, LSE. Working Papers Series No. 1. [http://www.isn.ch/service\\_engine/FileContent?serviceID=1024](http://www.isn.ch/service_engine/FileContent?serviceID=1024) June 2009.
- Benoit, Kenneth, and Michael Laver, (2012), “The dimensionality of Political Space. Epistemological and Methodological Considerations.”, in *European Union Politics* 13: 194–218.
- Bobbio, Norberto. (1994), *Left and Right: The Significance of a Political Distinction*, Chicago, The University of Chicago Press.
- Bruce Russett and James Lee Ray, (1995), "Why the Democratic-Peace Proposition Lives," in *Review of International Studies*, Vol. 21, pp. 319.
- Charles Hauss, (1996), *Beyond Confrontation: Transforming the New World Order*, Praeger Publishers.
- Chung, D. (2018), The Mental Protection System for Protective Behaviors: The Social Brain and the Mental Immune System. in *Journal of Behavioral and Brain Science*, 8, 31-55. <https://doi.org/10.4236/jbbs.2018.81003>
- Curini, Luigi, and Airo Hino, (2012), “Missing Links in Party-System Polarization. How Institutions and Voters Matter”, *The Journal of Politics* 74: 460–473.
- Danielle Allen, (May 2011), *The Origins of Political Philosophy*, The Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy.
- Democracy and its Critics, 1989: 107.
- D. Michael, Marguerite K. (1995), *A Kinder and Gentler Tyranny, Illusions of a New World Order* By Rivage-Seul Praeger Publishers.
- Douglas Menarchik, (1993), *Powerlift--Getting to Desert Storm: Strategic Transportation and Strategy in the New World Order*, Praeger Publishers.
- Dingyu Chung, Utica, Michigan,( 10, October 2018), Evolutionary Origin of Politics and Political Evolution: Neuropolitics in *Journal of Behavioral and Brain Science* , USA, Vol.8 No. 8, 538-561.
- Dow, Jay K. (2011),” Party-System Extremism in Majoritarian and Proportional Electoral Systems,” *British Journal of Political Science* 41: 341–361.
- Dunbar, R. (2009), “The Social Brain Hypothesis and Its Implications for Social Evolution. *Annals of Human Biology*,” 36, 562-572.<https://doi.org/10.1080/03014460902960289>.
- Eric A. Miller and Steve A. Yetiv,(March 2001), *The New World Order in Theory and Practice: The Bush Administration's Worldview in Transition*, *Presidential Studies Quarterly* Vol. 31, No.1,pp. 56-68 Published by: Wiley on behalf of the Center for the Study of the Presidency and Congress
- ELECAM, *General Report on the Conduct of the October 9, 2011 Presidential Election*, Yaounde 2011.
- ELZECAM, *General Report on Conduct of the 7 October 2018 Presidential Election*, Yaounde, 2018..
- Felicity Clarke, Aled Jones, Lee Smith, “Building Peace through Sports Projects”, in A Scoping Review, February 2021.
- Felix Moses, (1997), *Globalization and the New World Order: Promises, Problems, and Prospects for Africa in the Twenty-First Century*, Edoho Praeger
- Hamilton, W. (1964), “The Genetical Evolution of Social Behavior II”, in *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 7, 17-52.
- Henry Brandon, (1992), *In Search of a New World Order: The Future of U.S.-European Relations* , Brookings Institution.
- Javaid Sofi, (November 11, 2019), “How Sports can be used for peace and development “, in *Poverty of Ambition, Lifestyle, Sports*.
- Johannes Schmitt & Simon T. Franzmann ,( 20 February 2020) ,”Continuity and Change of Party Democracies in Europe , The Origins of Party System Polarisation: How Parties and Voters Shape the Ideological Spread in Party Systems Part of the politics, in Book Series (PVS), pp. 59–90.
- John R. Alford and John R. Hibbing, (01 December 2004), “The Origin of Politics: An Evolutionary Theory of Political Behavior, *Perspectives on Politics*,” Cambridge University Press. , Volume 2 , Issue 4 , December 2004, pp. 707 – 723.
- John E. Peters, (1993), *The U.S. Military: Ready for the New World Order?* Greenwood Press.

- Joseph Lacey, *Democratic Process and Democratic Purpose*.
- Kim, HeeMin, Powell Jr, G. Bingham, and Richard C. Fording, (2010), "Electoral Systems, Party Systems, and Ideological Representation. An Analysis of Distortion in Western Democracies", in *Comparative Politics* 42: 167–185.
- Klingemann, Hans-Dieter, (2005), "Political Parties and Party Systems," In *The European voter. A Comparative Study of Modern Democracies*, ed. Jacques Thomassen, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp.22–63.
- Longman, Jere, (18 June 1998), "WORLD CUP ,98; Iran vs. America: Political Football." *The New York Times*. Done on 18 June 1998.
- *Librarian's tip*: Chap. 5 "George Bush: New World Order or Old World Disorder?"
- Muthuri Daniel Kimathi, "The Role of Football in Conflict Resolution in Kenya, A Case Study of Kibra Constituency", MA, International Studies, University of Nairobi November 2016. 05 July 2022.
- Meena Bose; Rosanna Perotti, *From Cold War to New World Order: The Foreign Policy of George Bush*.
- Michael A. Genovese, (1993), *The Presidency in an Age of Limits*, Greenwood Press.
- NEO, *General Report on the Conduct of Elections: 2002 Legislative and Council Elections*, SOPECAM, Yaounde, 2003.
- Nico Schultenkorf, Emma Sherry,( October 2020), "Applying intergroup contact theory to sport-for-development," *Sport Manag Rev*.
- Patrick James and Glenn E. Mitchell, II, (July 1995),"Targets of Covert Pressure: The Hidden Victims of the Democratic Peace," in *International Interactions*, Vol. 21, No. 1
- Philip Elliott, (July 21, 2021), "Foreign Lobbying Isn't Inherently Bad—Until There Are Lies, " *In Time*.
- Pius Kulipossa, F. (2004). Decentralisation and democracy in developing countries: an overview. *Development in Practice*, 14(6), 768–779.
- Purna Agarwal, September 1, 2022, Sport to promote peace and transform lives.
- Radosław Kossakowski, Przemysław Nosal, Wojciech Woźniak, (April 2020),"Football fans and their political engagement in Central and Eastern Europe".
- "Polish political elites versus football fandom".
- Robert W. Tucker; David C. Hendrickson, (1992), *Imperial Temptation: The New World Order and America's Purpose*, Council on Foreign Relations Press.
- Ronnie Miller Fairleigh, (1994), *Following the Americans to the Persian Gulf: Canada, Australia, and the Development of the New World Order*, Dickinson University Press.
- Richard Giulianotti, Holly Collison, Simon Darnell, P. David Howe, (December 2016), "Contested states and the politics of sport: the case of Kosovo – division, development, and recognition."
- Rob Kling, (1996), in *Computerization and Controversy*, Second Edition.
- Rojina Shrestha (April 17, 2022), "What is Decentralization: Objectives, Types, Advantages & Limitations. "
- Russell J. Dalton, (2004), "Democratic Challenges, Democratic Choices: The Erosion of Political Support in Advanced Industrial Democracies", Oxford.
- S. Fishkin, ( 2001), in *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*,
- Sam Dilliway, (2012)," Sport and Peace: An Analysis of Sports Programs' Contribution to Building Peace in East Africa academia.edu Sport for Development and Peace International working Group (SDP IWG) (2008
- Sanije Krasniqi, (October 2018), "Sport and Peace building in Post-conflict Societies: The role of Open Fun FootballSchools in Kosovo", in *Journal of Aggression*, October 2018.
- Schofield, Norman, and Itai Sened (2006), *Multiparty democracy: elections and legislative politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Seymour Martin Lipset, (January 1996), "Why Parties? The Origin and Transformation of Party Politics in *Journal of Democracy*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Volume 7, Number 1, , pp. 169-175.
- Smoke, P. (2003), "Decentralisation in Africa: Goals, Dimensions, Myths and Challenges". *Public Administration and Development*, 23(1), 7–16. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pad.255>.
- Steven Mintz, (2022), "Historical Context: The Breakdown of the Party System." West New York, in *the New-York Historical Society*.
- The MIT Press. (2016), "Decentralization and Local Governance in Developing Countries", Retrieved May 23, 2019, from The MIT Press website: <https://mitpress.mit.edu/books/decentralization-and-local-governance-developing-countries>
- Tobias Schwoerer, (15 Dec 2020), "A continuation of warfare by sportive means: Settling Conflicts Through Football in the Eastern Highlands of Colonial New Guinea".
- Toggle Dark Mode, (January 1, 2021), "What is Democracy and the Democratic Process?"
- Westen, D. (2008)," The Political Brain: The Role of Emotion in Deciding the Fate of the Nation, in *Public Affairs, New York*.
- Tareq Y. Ismael; Jacqueline S, (1994), *The Gulf War and the New World Order: International Relations of the Middle East*,. Ismael University Press of Florida.

- TIMES, SUNDAY TIMES (2009), TIMES, SUNDAY TIMES (2011, TIMES, SUNDAY TIMES (2013).
- Work, R. (2002). *Overview of Decentralisation Worldwide: A Stepping Stone to Improved Governance and Human Development*, Retrieved from Decentralisation Democratic Governance Team IDG/BDP, New York United Nations Development Programme website: <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan030965.pdf>
- Y. Mény, L. de Sousa, (2001), "Corruption: Political and Public Aspects," in *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*.

## B. WEBSITES SOURCES

- <https://aws.amazon.com/blockchain/decentralization-in-blockchain/>
- [http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/decentralization\\_working\\_report.PDF](http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/decentralization_working_report.PDF). Politicking Definition & Meaning - Dictionary.com
- <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/politicking>
- Définition de politicking en anglais
- <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/p...>
- 1 juin 2022 — politicking définition, signification, ce qu'est politicking: 1. the activity of trying to persuade ... Définition de politicking en anglais.
- Politicking definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary
- <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/p...>
- If you describe someone's political activity as politicking, you think that they are engaged in it to gain votes or personal advantage for themselves.
- politicking traduction example of politicking politicking meaning in tagalog
- politicking synonym politicking meaning urban dictionary politicking definition in business
- Politicking Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary
- <https://www.britannica.com/p...>
- POLITICKING meaning: political activity that is done especially in order to win support or gain an advantage.
- POLITICKING (noun) definition and synonyms - Macmillan ...
- <https://www.macmillandictionary.com/p...>
- Definition of POLITICKING (noun): political activity only for someone's own advantage.
- Best 4 Definitions of Politicking - YourDictionary
- <https://www.yourdictionary.com/p...>
- Politicking definition ... Political activity; esp., the process of campaigning for support, votes, etc. ... Politicking is the act of campaigning for an office. A ...
- politicking traduction example of politicking politicking meaning in tagalog
- politicking synonym politicking meaning urban dictionary politicking definition in business
- Politick Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster
- <https://www.merriam-webster.com/p...>
- The meaning of POLITICK is to engage in often partisan political discussion or activity.
- Politicking - Urban Dictionary
- <https://www.urbandictionary.com/p...>
- The act of forcing politics on another. The mayor was politicking all summer before the elections. ... Get the Politicking mug. politicks.
- politicking - Longman Dictionary
- <https://www.ldoceonline.com/p...>
- politicking; politicking pol-i-tick-ing /'pɒlətɪkɪŋ \$ 'pɑː-/ noun [uncountable]; POLITICS political activity, usually done to gain support for yourself or your ...
- POLITICKING | Meaning & Definition for UK English - Lexico ...
- <https://www.lexico.com/p...>
- The action or practice of engaging in political activity. 'news of this unseemly politicking invariably leaks into the press'. More example sentences.
- Etymology, origin and meaning of politicking by etymonline
- <https://www.etymonline.com/p...>
- 1800 as an English institution [OED]; it originally meant "a fashionable social affair (not necessarily out of doors) in which every partaker contributed ...
- Autocracy - Wikipedia
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Autocracy>
- Autocracy | National Geographic Society
- <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/p...>
- 19 mai 2022 — An autocracy is a form of government in which one ruler has absolute control and decision-making power in all matters of state and over all ...
- What Is Autocracy? Definition and Examples - ThoughtCo
- <https://www.thoughtco.com/p...>
- 13 oct. 2020 — An autocracy is a system of government in which one person—an autocrat—holds all political, economic, social, and military power.
- political system - Autocratic versus nonautocratic rule
- <https://www.britannica.com/p...>
- Autocracy is characterized by the concentration of power in a single centre, be it an individual dictator or a group of power holders such as a committee or a ...
- Autocracy Examples & Pros and Cons | What is an Autocratic ...
- <https://study.com/p...>
- 20 août 2021 — An autocratic government is a form of government where one individual possesses domineering control, and the choices they make cannot be ...
- What is Autocracy? | Authoritarianism vs. Totalitarianism

- <https://study.com > learn > lesson>
- 5 nov. 2021 — In an autocracy, political power is held by one person who can control most or all aspects of people's lives. This is the case for Bridget's ...
- Autocracy Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster
- <https://www.merriam-webster.com > ...>
- 1: the authority or rule of an autocrat · 2 : government in which one person possesses unlimited power · 3 : a community or state governed by autocracy.
- How Democracy Can Defeat Autocracy | Human Rights Watch
- <https://www.hrw.org > 2022/01/14>
- 14 janv. 2022 — In some countries that retain at least a semblance of democratic elections despite the leader's autocratic tendencies, opposition political ...
- Autocracy - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com > topics>
- Type of Government ... In an autocracy, of course, the regime tends to be supported by a loyal military establishment. Civil and military power, in effect, are ...So you want to be an autocrat? Here's the 10-point checklist
- <https://theconversation.com > so-you...>
- 19 nov. 2019 — Autocratic rule – also known as authoritarianism – is when one leader or political party exercises complete power to govern a country and ...
- Evolutionary Origin of Politics and Political Evolution
- <https://www.scirp.org > journal > pa...>
- de D Chung · 2018 · — In summary, the evolutionary origin of politics is based on imaginary prosocial societies for large-scale cooperation at the beginning of civilization ... Politics - Wikipedia
- <https://en.wikipedia.org > wiki > Poli...>
- History — The history of political thought can be traced back to early antiquity, with seminal works such as Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Politics in ...
- The Origin and History of Politics. By WILLIAM CHRISTIE - JStor
- <https://www.jstor.org > stable>
- de K Young · 1932 — The next nine chapters discuss various theories of political origins. It is shown that very rudimentary groups may exist without a state. The older arm-chair ...
- An Evolutionary Theory of Political Behavior - Cambridge ...
- <https://www.cambridge.org > core > journals > article > or...>
- de JR Alford · 2004 · Cité 260 fois — The Origin of Politics: An Evolutionary Theory of Political Behavior. Published online by Cambridge University Press: 01 December 2004. John R. Alford and.
- Type: Research Article
- The Origins of Politics and Democracies - YouTube
- <https://www.youtube.com > watch>
- In this video, I briefly present the origins of politics and democracies from Ancient Greece to show how the topic remains relevant while ...
- YouTube · Understanding Politics · 28 sept. 2020
- 3 temps forts dans cette vidéo
- Origins of Political Philosophy - Oxford Handbooks Online
- <https://www.oxfordhandbooks.com > ...>
- de D Allen · Cité 12 fois — Political philosophy” betrays by its name that its origins lie in Greece. Both words, “political,” and “philosophy,” derive from ancient Greek.
- The term `politics`, is derived from the Greek word `Polis ...
- [http://www.macollege.in > app > uploads > doc\\_460](http://www.macollege.in > app > uploads > doc_460)
- MEANING, NATURE & DEFINITION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. I. Meaning ... The antecedents of Western politics can trace their roots back to Greek thinkers Socrates.,7 pages
- Politicking Definition & Meaning - Dictionary.com
- <https://www.dictionary.com > browse>
- activity undertaken for political reasons or ends, as campaigning for votes before an election, making speeches, etc., or otherwise promoting oneself or ...
- The Origins of American Politics - Bernard Bailyn - Amazon.com
- <https://www.amazon.com > Origins-...>
- The Origins of American Politics [Bailyn, Bernard] on Amazon.com. \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The Origins of American Politics.
- Note : 4,4 · 37 avis
- de MG Morgan · Cité 37 fois — Introduction. This chapter details the origins of Vanuatu's political parties, their policy platforms, parliamentary representation and core constituents, ...
- The Origin of English Political Parties - JStor
- <https://www.jstor.org > stable > pdf>
- de WC Abbott · 1919 · Cité 14 fois — And on the whole the first party, commonly called conservative, seems generally to favor a more centralized, aristocratic or plutocratic form of government; ... Why Parties? The Origin and Transformation ... - Project MUSE
- <https://muse.jhu.edu > article>
- de SM Lipset · 1996 · Cité 28 fois — The Origin and Transformation of Party Politics in America. ... the governors from among competing elites, meaning organized groups led by politicians.
- what is party fragmentationmulti party systemone party state wikipedia
- when did party politics beginsixth party systemparty realignment
- Party system - Wikipedia
- <https://en.wikipedia.org > wiki > Part...>



- A party system is a concept in comparative political science concerning the system of government by political parties in a democratic country.
- Origins of the Mass Party - Edwin F. Ackerman - Oxford ...
- <https://global.oup.com> › product › o...
- 3 déc. 2021 — In Mexico (1921) and Bolivia (1952), nationalist insurrections with armies largely composed of peasants triumphed over oligarchical regimes.
- what is party fragmentationmulti party systemone party state wikipedia
- when did party politics beginsixth party systemparty realignment
- Origins of Party Formation and New Party Success in ...
- <https://ore.exeter.ac.uk> › bitstream › handle › Bol...
- de N Bolleyer · 2013 · Cité 120 fois — ORIGINS OF PARTY FORMATION AND NEW PARTY SUCCESS IN ADVANCED DEMOCRACIES. Nicole Bolleyer. Department of Politics, University of Exeter, United Kingdom, ...
- Historical Context: The Breakdown of the Party System - Gilder ...
- <https://www.gilderlehrman.org> › hist...
- In the presidential election of 1856, the party supported Millard Fillmore and won more than 21 percent of the popular vote and 8 electoral votes. In Congress, ...
- what is party fragmentationmulti party systemone party state wikipedia
- when did party politics beginsixth party systemparty realignment
- How Parties and Voters Shape the Ideological Spread in Party ...
- <https://link.springer.com> › chapter
- de J Schmitt · 2020 · Cité 5 fois — Party system polarisation is an essential concept to describe the quality of party competition in comparative politics.
- what is party fragmentationmulti party systemone party state wikipedia
- when did party politics beginsixth party systemparty realignment
- political party | Definition, Types, Functions, Examples, & Facts
- <https://www.britannica.com> › topic
- political party, a group of persons organized to acquire and exercise political power. Political parties originated in their modern form in Europe and the ...
- The Origins of the Republican Party - USHistory.org
- <https://www.ushistory.org> › gop › or...
- A historical overview of the origins of the Republican party, formed in 1856 to expand federal authority in order to oppose slavery and polygamy.
- The New World Order: Facts & Fiction - Mark Dice ... - Amazon.fr
- <https://www.amazon.fr> › New-World-Order-Facts-Fiction
- Retrouvez The *New World Order*: Facts & Fiction et des millions de livres en stock sur ... Mark Dice is the author of several popular *books* on secret societies and ...
- The New World Order (Robertson) - Wikipedia
- <https://en.wikipedia.org> › wiki › The\_New\_World\_Ord...
- Rethinking the New World Order - Georg Sørensen ...
- <https://www.macmillanihe.com> › page › detail › Rethin...
- The end of the Cold War gave rise to much talk of a 'new' *global order* and debate about just how *new* or orderly it was and would be. Attempts to analyse the ...
- In Review: New Publications ... - International Judicial Monitor
- [www.judicialmonitor.org](http://www.judicialmonitor.org) › archive\_0906 › inreview
- *A New World Order* By Anne-Marie Slaughter Princeton University Press 2005. "*New world order*" is neither a *new* idea nor a *new* phrase. That fact is simply ...