Since the research program on global governance began in the late 1980s, relevant literature has generally addressed: (1) the provision of global public goods (e.g. international regime analysis); (2) innovative mechanisms to solve collective action problems (e.g. transnational policy networks and global public-private partnerships); and (3) national strategies directed towards specific governance regimes, institutions, and networks. Indeed a capacity to produce and project proposals, conceptions, and theories of order is a central part of the practice of power.” As both Soviet and American elites held highly state-centric worldviews which favored a