

for example - and its relevance to conditions of the later 20th century and to such problems as the feeding of the burgeoning world population is increasingly questionable. While there is no doubt that the conflict between the new and old ideologies profoundly affected the character of contemporary history, it may also be true that "the ideological conflict is no longer so distinctive a feature of contemporary history as is often assumed, nor is it always much more than useful propaganda for the pursuit of other objectives". A marked feature of the international scene in the postwar years was undoubtedly the increased flow and power of propaganda based on crude ideological lines, which took advantage of the new methods of mass indoctrination and the spread of literacy. On the other hand, the new social philosophy provided a further component to the new world situation as it challenged the dominant liberal values of the old. It was an expression of the new forces which social and economic change had released, a doctrine designed to meet the needs of a new age.

The steady progress of industrialization led to a continuing rise in urban populations, the advent of new mass societies and pressures on the existing social and political systems. Governments were seized with new concerns and driven into new areas of activity, with the result that a new philosophy of state intervention, of social welfare and ultimately of planning was born. New conceptions of the state and its functions grew up and continue to unfold.

It was inevitable that the effects of these changes would sooner or later make themselves felt in the way governments relate to one another. The increasingly complex web of international agreements, aid to underprivileged countries and finally the prospect of more shared activities