

Glossary of Terms

A

ABSOLUTISM. Unrestricted power. Especially that of a monarch, usually reinforced by a doctrine of 'divine right'. The monarch therefore controls law-making, administration and justice ... his word is law. He ceases to be absolute when he accepts a Constitution, for this will expressly limit his power. In the 20th century a Dictatorship is usually embodied in a single person who exercises absolute power as monarchs did; he may also have a constitution, but it will be either a sham or a blatant announcement that power ultimately resides in him. (Other synonyms: despotism, autocracy.)

ANARCHISM. A political philosophy that seeks freedom, equality and justice through the abolition of the state and its various organs of control and punishment. The anarchist sees the state as the instrument of the privileged, and believes that man, who was 'born free but is everywhere in chains' (Rousseau), could self-organize his community in the absence of governmental authority.

ANCIEN REGIME. The old order in France; the social and governmental system that lasted up to the revolution of 1789.

ANNEXATION. Acquisition of territory, usually by force.

ANSCHLUSS. A German word meaning addition or annexation; especially, used to describe Hitler's seizure of Austria in 1938.

ANTI-SEMITISM. Hostility towards Jews.

APARTHEID. An Afrikaans word meaning 'separateness'; the policy of segregating the

African natives from the whites. Practiced by the National Party which came to power in South Africa in 1948. **ARBITRATION.** The hearing and determination of a dispute by an independent person acceptable to both sides, e.g., as in international or labour disputes. **ARMISTICE.** Suspension of fighting so that the belligerents can consider peace terms. **AUTHORITARIAN.** Acting with arbitrary, and usually tyrannous, authority, as a dictator does; the opposite of democratic. **AUTONOMY.** Having the power of self-government; independence. **AUTARKY.** As used by Hitler, this meant self-sufficiency in economic matters so that Germany could become blockade-proof. **AUTOCRACY.** The absolute power of an individual or small group.

B

BALANCE OF POWER. Such a distribution of power among the nations as will prevent any nation or group of nations from becoming so powerful as to endanger or overwhelm others. **BALANCE OF TRADE.** The balance of a nation's exports and imports. It is called 'favorable' when exports exceed imports, as the nation is then a creditor; whereas a debtor nation has an 'unfavorable' balance of trade. **BALLOT.** The instrument used in voting. It may be voice, show-of-hands, written papers or anything else. The 'secret ballot' or 'Australian ballot' originated in South Australia in 1856. **BARTER.** The direct exchange of goods without using money. **BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE.** A two-chamber parliamentary assembly, e.g., the House of Representatives and Senate in the federal parliament of Australia.

BLOCKADE. The prevention of supplies reaching an enemy; by sea, as in Britain's naval operations. against Napoleon; or by land, as in Russia's 1948 isolation of Berlin. **BOLSHEVISM.** An alternative name for Lenin's brand of Socialism. The word derives from `bolsheviki', meaning members of the majority at a time (1903) when the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party split into two groups (the minority being the `mensheviki'). **BOURGEOISIE.** A French word originally denoting the `citizen class', particularly merchants. At the time of the French Revolution the word covered merchants, financiers, ship-owners, manufacturers, mine-owners, brewers, shop-keepers, master craftsmen, and also professional men like lawyers, journalists, doctors, engineers and teachers, but not wage-workers or peasants. The term is often loosely translated in English as the `middle class', but some writers, especially Marxists, prefer to use `bourgeoisie' to indicate the capitalist class which `owns the means of production and employs wage labour'; the term `middle class' or `petty bourgeoisie' they apply to small farmers, small shop-keepers, professional people, managerial staffs and all. but the lowest grades of the civil service. **BUDGET.** A regular accounting of the income and expenditure of a government; usually containing plans for taxation and spending in the coming period. **BUFFER STATE.** A small state between two powerful ones, serving to prevent or cushion clashes between them. **BUREAUCRACY.** Historians and others have often been at variance in their use of this word. It has been used to describe the entire civil service and the administrative staffs of large private firms; some reserve it for the higher ranks of the civil service; others for 'officials who exercise influence or direct power over the government

(bureaucracy is the term usually applied to a system of government the control of which is so completely in the hands of officials that their power jeopardizes the liberties of ordinary citizens' - Laski).

C

CAPITALISM. The economic system in which capital is invested in business enterprises to secure profit, interest or rent. In other words, the means of production, distribution and exchange are in the hands of private owners, not of the state (though in every capitalist system the state owns a part of these means). Merchants and landowners were the strongest sections of the capitalist class from the Middle Ages until the Industrial Revolution, when industrialists and also financiers became more significant. The period of small-scale 'free enterprise' was characteristic of the early stage of the industrial Revolution in Britain, but during the second half of the 19th century in Britain, Germany, the U.S.A., Japan and some other countries there was an emergence of 'big business' variously called monopolies, combines, syndicates, corporations, trusts and cartels. **CESSION** (vb., to cede). To give up territory to another country. **CIVILISATION.** Originally, the way of life of city people. Hence, a high state of human culture. **CIVIL RIGHTS.** The basic rights of citizens as defined by a constitution or by laws as being the inalienable rights of man, which it is the duty of the state to uphold. Examples are stated in the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and in the first ten amendments of the American Constitution. **CLASS.** A distinct section of the population,

distinguishable usually by some economic criteria such as occupation, income or ownership of the Means of Production. **CLERICAL.** Concerning the clergy. **COALITION.** An alliance of two or more political parties to form a government, or of two or more countries in a war. **COERCION.** The act of mastering or controlling by force. **COLD WAR.** A popular term describing the acute tension between the Communist and Western powers since 1945. **COLLECTIVE SECURITY.** A plan among nations to safeguard peace or guarantee the security of individual countries by promising to take concerted action against an aggressor. The term is particularly associated with the League of Nations and United Nations Organization. **COMINTERN.** Abbreviation of *Communist International*; an association of the Communist parties of all countries, established in 1919 in Moscow and dissolved in 1943. (In 1947 a somewhat similar body, the Cominform or Communist Information Bureau, was set up to co-ordinate the work of a number of powerful Communist parties. It was dissolved in 1956.) **COMMON MARKET.** The popular name for the European Economic Community, a powerful customs union set up in 1957 and consisting of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands and West Germany. **COMMUNE.** In France, the local government committee (headed by a mayor) which is responsible for the basic district in the scheme of local government. **COMMUNISM.** Karl Marx usually used the words 'socialism' and 'communism' synonymously to indicate a type of society in which the working class, having seized state power from the capitalists, turns the factories to 'production for use instead of for profit', producing an abundance of goods from which the citizens may draw 'according to their needs'. However, Lenin and later Communists

rigidly separated 'socialism' from 'communism', declaring the former to correspond to an initial period when the working class uses its newly-won state power and state ownership of industry to develop an abundant economy which at last makes communism possible. During this transitional period of 'socialism', workers are rewarded not 'according to their needs' but 'according to the quantity and quality of the work they perform'. See also *Socialism*.

CONCORDAT. A formal agreement or treaty between the Pope and a government, setting forth mutual rights and duties, such as state subsidies for the Church, the status of the clergy, the position of schools conducted by the Church, and the property rights of the Church.

CONSERVATIVE. One who desires to preserve the existing institutions of his country. While some conservative parties in Europe have been bitterly reactionary and anti-democratic, the British Conservative Party (known as the Tory Party up to 1832) has usually adopted a moderately progressive policy and in the 20th century has accepted the broad principles of the Welfare State.

CONSTITUTION. A set of rules stipulating the powers and conduct of an organization or state. Whilst a parliamentary democracy is unthinkable without a constitution, undemocratic governments and even totalitarian ones usually find it convenient to have a constitution. In assessing the character of a constitution, one might ask: How is the national assembly or parliament elected, what is its form, how long is its term of office and how great are its powers; how is the executive or cabinet appointed, and what are its powers; how are judges appointed and what are their powers; how may the constitution be amended?

CORPORATE STATE. A system of government based on the organization into corporations of the trade, industry and professions of a

country. The corporations include both employers and employees; they make regulations covering production and working conditions; and they, instead of territorial constituencies, elect the national assembly. Mussolini claimed to have set up a corporate state; hence, the term is sometimes identified with fascism, though supporters of the corporate state theory say he corrupted it. **COUP D'ETAT.** The sudden forcible overthrow of a government through a blow struck at the centre of power by a group which already has a minor part in the government, military or police. Usually, government buildings are seized along with key points of transport and communications, then the successful conspirators announce themselves as the new government and call on the nation to 'remain calm'. (This is to be distinguished from a Revolution, a major forceful change of government effected with the active participation of the masses.) There is no English word for the term. Napoleon's overthrow of the Directory in 1799 was a classic example: as the general responsible for guarding the governing assembly, he took troops into the assembly hall and dispersed the members.

D

DEFICIT. A deficiency or net loss resulting from an excess of expenditures over revenues. **DEFLATION.** A reduction of the amount of money in circulation, causing prices to fall; the opposite of Inflation. **DEMAGOGY.** The political practice of appealing to the prejudices of the masses and making promises that are unrealizable, in order to gain

a following or win votes. **DEMOCRACY.** Government by the people, or by the freely elected representatives of the people. In the small cities of Greece which gave the world this word ('demos' means people, 'kraetos' means rule), all the citizens could gather in an assembly and make decisions; in large modern states like Australia, citizens must elect representatives to a state or national assembly. Democracy implies a free election, meaning freedom of speech for candidates and voters, freedom to form or join any political party, and a fair voting system. (N.B.: Any more precise definition of 'democracy' would be difficult to provide, for its form has varied from time to time, e.g., Athenian form, medieval city form, 19th century forms, 20th century forms.) **DEPENDENCY.** A country or province which while nominally retaining its own government is dependent on the support of some stronger nation. A protectorate. **DEPRESSION.** A period of greatly reduced business activity, marked by heavy unemployment. A milder form is termed a Recession. **DICTATORSHIP.** Absolute rule by a person, group or party. **DOMINION.** The name given, since 1907, to certain self-governing independent countries of the British Commonwealth. **DYNASTY.** A line of rulers belonging to the same family.

E

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM. The striving for national economic self-sufficiency, especially by erecting tariff barriers to protect one's own economy from competition. **ECONOMY.** The system of production, distribution and exchange of goods and services. **ELECTORAL**

COLLEGE. An electoral procedure whereby the voters, instead of directly electing their representatives, choose a body of delegates or electors who then choose the representatives (or, in the U.S.A., choose the president and vice-president). It is considered to be a conservative device. **EMBARGO.** An order forbidding or limiting the movement of ships of a foreign power, or suspending trade with that power. **EMIGRE.** A royalist who fled from France because of the Revolution of 1789; since applied to any opponents of a revolutionary regime who flee their country. **ENCYCLICAL.** A circular letter on religious and political problems issued by the Pope and having very high authority. Appearing only rarely, it defines policy of the long-term kind. **ENTENTE.** A friendly understanding between nations, without specific undertakings. **EXECUTIVE.** The part of government which is responsible for carrying into effect the constitution and laws, e.g., in Australia, the cabinet or ministry. See also *Separation of Powers*.) The word is also used to describe the management of a business. **EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.** Special rights conferred on the subjects of another country by a government upon whose territory those subjects are residing. For example, foreign powers in the 19th century forced the Chinese Government to exempt from Chinese law any of their nationals who committed crimes within China. Tried by their own consuls, the offenders were likely to be treated leniently, while China was humiliated by not being permitted, like other nations, to control foreigners on her soil.

F

FASCISM. Deriving from 'fasces', the ancient Roman symbol of authority - a bundle of rods with an axe in the middle - fascism was an ultra-nationalist, Totalitarian* movement founded by Mussolini in 1919; came to power in 1922 and ruled Italy until overthrown in World War II. The term is commonly applied to authoritarian movements elsewhere, e.g., to German Nazis or Spanish Falangists.

FEDERATION. A union of states under a central government, the states retaining some powers and handing the others to the federal government, as in Australia.

FEMINISM. The movement for political, economic and social equality of women with men.

FEUDALISM. The social system based on a nobility which owned the land and also the serfs who worked the land. The nobles were linked together in regions large or small by traditional allegiances which were often loose. Whereas slaves had no rights, serfs had a few rights, e.g., to have a family, house and land; but their status in Western Europe between the end of the Roman Empire, when feudalism began to emerge, and the end of the Middle Ages, c.1500, was a lowly one, for the nobles held power firmly and often made extortionate demands on them.

FRANCHISE. The right to vote; Suffrage.

FREE TRADE. Trade without Tariffs; no discrimination between foreign and home-produced goods. The opposite policy is Protection.* (Where a tariff is less than 5% of the value of imports, a policy of free trade is usually considered to exist.) Of Britain's 19th century free trade policy, Brian Harrison says: 'The doctrine of free trade and free competition was based

essentially upon Britain's growing confidence in her own ability to win in any open commercial competition. She could afford what might seem to other countries the luxury of liberalism in economic -policy because she was industrially strong and becoming stronger. Free trade was the economic policy of the salesman with a powerful industrial machinery behind him' (*South-East Asia - A Short History*, p. 181).

FUEHRER. German for 'leader'. Adopted by Hitler when he was granted unlimited power within the Nazi Party in 1921, and made official throughout Germany when the Party took power in 1933.

I

IDEOLOGY. A comprehensive system of ideas, or world-view; sometimes a logical construction possessing internal consistency, but founded on a series of questionable assumptions. Many modern political movements make use of an ideology, e.g., Marxism, Marxism-Leninism, Fascism, Nazism. **IMPERIALISM.** The policy or act of acquiring and maintaining territories beyond the borders of one's own state - that is to say, of acquiring an empire. **INDEMNITY.** A sum paid by a defeated country to compensate the victor for losses in a war. Same as *Reparations*. **INFLATION.** An increase in the amount of money in circulation, causing prices to rise. **INTELLIGENTSIA.** While dictionaries provide a vague meaning (e.g., 'Class, especially in Russia, to which culture, superior intelligence, and advanced political views are attributed. '), historians prefer to be more precise. Professor H. Seton-Watson writes: 'Intelligentsia is a Russian word, and it is in nineteenth-century Russia that the phenomenon first appeared. . . But

the intelligentsia is not a specifically Russian phenomenon. It is something which is to be found in all societies which have been forced at a late stage into the processes of modernization. That is to say, it is to be found in some stage of the recent history of all nations except those of Western Europe, North America and the Anglo-Saxon democracies of the Pacific. The intelligentsia is a modern secular intellectual elite which, unlike those of the Western nations, has not grown up organically with society - as happened in the West between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries - but has been deliberately created by rulers who have set themselves the political task of bringing their countries at forced speed into the modern world. . . . The intelligentsia is obviously recruited chiefly from the intellectual professions, but its members are also to be found among businessmen, bureaucrats and army officers.' - *Nationalism and Communism* (Methuen, 1964), pp. 12-14. **ISOLATIONISM.** A foreign policy of avoidance of entanglement in the affairs of other countries, e.g., the policy of the U.S.A. after World War I of avoiding involvement in European disputes.

J K

JINGOISM. Loud-spoken aggressive nationalism, urging a belligerent foreign policy. **JUDICIARY.** The part of government which is responsible for justice. See also *Separation of Powers*. **KULAK.** Russian word for a well-to-do peasant, especially an employer of labor.

L

LAISSEZ-FAIRE. A French term for the principle of leaving the 'laws of supply and demand' to determine the functioning of the economy. In other words, a policy of opposition to government intervention in the affairs of private enterprise or the economy in general - in effect, 'let the government keep out'. **LEAGUE OF NATIONS.** The first world organization of nations dedicated to the prevention of war. Set up in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles, it lasted until 1945, when it handed over to its successor, the United Nations Organization. **LEFT-WING.** A general description of persons or organizations which pursue working class interests or Socialism or Communism. **LEGISLATURE.** The part of government which is responsible for the making of laws, e.g., parliament. See also *Separation of Powers*. **LEGITIMACY.** At the Congress of Vienna, 1815, this word was given the special meaning of restoring the 'old order' - the boundaries of states and the ruling houses - as it had been before the changes caused by the French Revolution and Napoleon. **LIBERALISM.** A political or social philosophy advocating the freedom of the individual, parliamentary systems of government, nonviolent modification of political, social, or economic institutions to assure unrestricted development in all spheres of human endeavor, and governmental guarantees of individual rights and civil liberties. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** The administration of the town, municipal or shire subdivisions of a country by a council which has power over a small number of activities such as housing standards and road maintenance.

M

MANDATE. Derived from a Latin word meaning 'to command', it has acquired several meanings, two of which may be encountered in History books: (i) after World War I each colony of the defeated powers was assigned as a mandate under the supervision of the League of Nations to a victor nation which was to train it for eventual self-government; (ii) a political party elected after advocating a policy is said to have been given a mandate or instruction by the voters to implement the policy. **MARXISM.** The doctrines of Karl Marx. **MEANS OF PRODUCTION.** The land, mines, power plants, factories, etc. The term is usually intended to cover also the means of distribution and exchange, i.e., transport, shops, banks, etc. - indeed, any economic enterprise. **MEIN KAMPF.** The title of Hitler's notorious book. It means *My Struggle*. **MERCANTILISM.** An economic theory of the 16th-18th centuries, popular among the merchant class, affirming that a nation's wealth was based on its stock of bullion (gold and silver) and that every effort should be made to increase it, as by limiting imports, encouraging exports, levying tariffs and exploiting colonies. It was a policy that involved strict government regulation of industry and trade. **MILITANT.** Not to be confused with 'military', the word means actively combative, struggling tenaciously, but not necessarily with weapons. A 'militant' in Left-wing* activities favours extreme forms of struggle such as strike action or street demonstrations, usually with a revolutionary aim. **MONROE DOCTRINE.** A principle of United States'

foreign policy, warning that the U.S. will not tolerate foreign interference in the hemisphere of the two American continents. Enunciated first by President Monroe in 1823. It is regarded as the basis of the traditional U.S. foreign policy of Isolationism. **MOST FAVOURED NATION PRINCIPLE.** In trade treaties, a common clause by which each signatory agrees to extend automatically to the other any tariff reduction or other privilege later conceded to another country.

N

NATIONAL DEBT. The money owed by a national government to those who have made loans to it. When a government's revenues fall behind its expenditure, especially in wartime, it raises interest-bearing loans among its own subjects or from other nations. **NATIONALISATION.** The act of bringing a firm, industry or the land under state ownership. **NATIONALISM.** When the concerns of the state take center stage in decision making. **NAZI.** An abbreviation for Hitler's National Socialist German Workers' Party. **NEW DEAL.** The name applied in 1933 by President F. D. Roosevelt to his program for ending the economic crisis in the U.S.A.

P

PARTITION. Division of a country into two or more parts. **PLEBISCITE.** A direct vote by the whole body of citizens on a special

issue. Called in some countries a referendum. **POLITICS.** The struggle to take over or uphold or influence the governmental power. **PROLETARIAT.** the class of wage earners, esp. those who earn their living by manual labor or who are dependent for support on daily or casual employment; the working class. **PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.** An electoral system by which seats are gained by a party in proportion to the total number of votes cast for it. **PROTECTION.** The policy of protecting a nation's industry and agriculture from foreign competition by means of tariffs, subsidies and other favored treatment. The opposite policy is Free Trade. **PUTSCH.** A German word for a type of Coup d'Etat, which usually includes a showy 'popular' march on the centre of state power.

R

RADICAL. Especially, an extreme liberal reformer; but often used to describe any thorough-going reformer. **REACTIONARY.** One who seeks to check or reverse political progress. **RECESSION.** A mild business Depression. **RECONSTRUCTION ERA.** The period 1865-77 in the U.S.A. when attempts were made, following the Civil War, to reintegrate the secessionist Southern states with the Union and rehabilitate them physically, financially and politically. **REFORMISM.** Belief in gradual reforms rather than Revolution. **REPARATIONS.** Same as Indemnity. **REVISIONIST.** One who advocates revision of a treaty, doctrine, etc. Particularly used by rival schools of communist thought to denounce each other's interpretations of Marxism, e.g., charges and counter-charges of revisionism between Russian and

Yugoslav communists since 1948. **REVOLUTION.** A great change that takes place in a brief period of time. This is a general and cautious definition which tries to cover most of the uses of the word. Any field of human activity can undergo a revolution. In history we most commonly deal with political and economic revolutions. Some historians argue that there have been only two fundamental economic revolutions: the Agricultural Revolution of 10,000 years ago, when planting of crops and domestication of animals began, and the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century. Other historians would add to these the Urban Revolution of c.3,000 b.c., the Mercantile Revolution beginning with the Renaissance, other agricultural revolutions, transport and communications revolutions, a second industrial revolution at the end of the 19th century and a third in the 20th century with the coming of automation, and so on. Where opinions differ thus, it is necessary for an historian to state clearly how he is using the word 'revolution'. A political revolution (not to be confused with a Coup d'Etat*) is a forcible overthrow of a government effected with participation of the masses. It brings to power men determined to change drastically the direction that government has hitherto taken. Communists define revolution as the seizure of state power from an old privileged ruling class by a developing class such as the bourgeoisie in France in 1789 or the proletariat in Russia in November 1917. Their opponents criticize this as a dangerous oversimplification, saying that not a class but only a group or elite party in fact seizes power, though larger numbers may have assisted at first. Except in the hypothetical case of a revolution that establishes a democratic government, all revolutions have led to dictatorship by an individual, group or party.

The terms 'national revolution' and 'colonial revolution' describe the success - of a dependent or colonial country in achieving its independence, e.g., Belgium's separation from the Netherlands in 1831, or Indonesia's independence from the Netherlands in 1949. **RIGHT-WING.** A general description of persons or organisations pursuing Conservative or Reactionary interests.

S

SANCTIONS. Penalties prescribed by the League of Nations' Covenant against aggressors, and taking the form of either an economic embargo or military intervention. **SECESSION.** A formal withdrawal from an organization, party, state or empire; particularly, the withdrawal of a state from a federal union, as in the secession of southern states from the American Union in 1860-61. **SECTIONALISM.** The bitter rivalry of geographic-economic areas in the United States; it led to the Civil War of 1861. **SELF-DETERMINATION.** The right of subject people or colonies to determine their political status up to and including national independence and self-government, e.g., the right of national minorities to secede from the Austro-Hungarian Empire and become new nations, as the Czechs and Slovaks did in 1919, creating Czechoslovakia. **SEPARATION OF POWERS.** The division of the powers of government into three parts, each of which, in theory, should not be able to control or interfere with the others: the *legislature*, which makes the laws; the *executive*, which implements the laws; the *judiciary*, which judges whether the laws have been

broken. Whilst absolutist and dictatorial regimes usually concentrate all three powers in a single authority, democratic constitutions separate them to some extent in order to avoid a growth of tyranny. In no country, however, has a perfect separation been achieved, e.g., in Britain, while the judiciary is independent, the executive is fully responsible to the legislature; in the U.S.A. each of the three exercises certain powers more properly within the jurisdiction of the others (see p. 169).

SOCIAL. Referring to such daily activities of the people as their home-life, dress, amusements, education, clubs, etc. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC.** A term used mainly in the 19th century by Left-wing parties in an attempt to marry the ideals of Socialism and Democracy. Many such parties were Marxist in outlook, but after 1917, with the formation of communist parties, the social-democratic parties mainly took up a reformist position similar to that of the British Labor Party.

SOCIALISM. The system of social ownership of the Means of Production, in contradistinction to private ownership. Whilst all brands of socialism would concur in this definition, it leaves room for great differences of opinion on the meaning of 'social ownership'. Sometimes 'socialism' is used synonymously with Communism (q.v.), sometimes as a lower stage which grows into communism, and sometimes as a movement pursuing the socialist goal by means of gradual reforms, whereas communism uses revolutionary means (see also p. 125).

SOVEREIGNTY. Supreme power. **SOVIET.** Russian word meaning council. In the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917, local soviets arose among workers, peasants and soldiers and they sent representatives to regional and national soviets. In a modified form this became part of the state organization after 1917. **SPHERE OF**

INFLUENCE. Territories over which an imperialist power strives to exert its exclusive influence without actually annexing them, e.g., several European powers had such spheres in China in the second half of the 19th century, but China was not annexed. **STATE.** This word may be used in several different ways: as a synonym for 'country' or 'nation'; to describe the regions in a Federation that retain independence in certain internal affairs, as in Australia; as a synonym for 'the government'; or as a reference to the special organs of power of a government, e.g., army, police, prisons, secret service. **STATE RIGHTS.** The doctrine or tendency which, in a federal system, jealously guards or tries to augment the powers of the state governments as against those of the central government. **STATUS QUO.** The existing state of affairs (the 'status quo ante' is the state of affairs as it was before). **STOCK EXCHANGE.** The institution which facilitates the buying and selling of shares in business enterprises. **SUFFRAGE.** The right to vote; Franchise. **SUZERAINITY.** Sovereignty over a semi-independent state, e.g., China held suzerainty over Korea until 1895, when Japan took over, and subsequently annexed, Korea. **SYNDICALISM.** A theory of Socialism* which aims at social ownership of the Means of Production* not by the State* but by the trade unions, all the workers in each industry participating in the industry's management and in the division of its profits through an industrial trade union. Syndicalists favor Militant action by the workers through their unions rather than political and parliamentary action. They would abolish the existing State and replace it with a federation of syndicates or unions. Syndicalists are often also anarchists.

T

TARIFF. A tax on imports, also known as customs or duty.

TAXATION. A levy or assessment made by a government upon its citizens, their property, income, profits, etc. Taxes may be direct (paid by those upon whom they are openly levied) or indirect (paid by a second party who then 'passes it on', e.g., a sales tax is paid by the manufacturer, who then adds this to the price paid by the consumer).

TORY. The English political group which since 1680 usually followed conservative policies. From being a name for those who, after 1832, called themselves Conservatives, this word has entered popular usage to indicate, usually derisively, an extreme Conservative or even Reactionary.

TOTALITARIANISM. A modern term to describe 20th century forms of Absolutism or Dictatorship. Deriving from the idea of the 'totality of the state', the term indicates a single-party State system which regimented all institutions of society, requires the submission of the individual to its rule, and virtually makes the state a religion.

TRADE UNION. An association of workers for the collective defence and advancement of their interests in relation to wages, hours, working conditions, leave, accident compensation, etc. While the unions have usually confined their activities to economic matters, some have held political aims such as support for a labour-type party, advocacy of socialism or belief that unions themselves should replace other political forms (see Syndicalism). Unions use a variety of means to attain their ends, e.g., negotiation with employers, publicity to win

popular sympathy, picketing, strikes. **TROTSKYISM.** The international communist movement founded by Leon Trotsky, co-leader with Lenin of the Russian Revolution of November 1917, who was defeated in inner-party struggle by Joseph Stalin and expelled from the U.S.S.R. in 1929. Trotsky declared that under Stalin the revolution 'degenerated' from its international Marxist ideals, becoming a nationalistic dictatorship not of the Proletariat but of a privileged Bureaucracy* which is exploiting the proletariat. Distinguished by extreme militancy, the Trotskyist groups have invariably remained small. **TRUSTEESHIP TERRITORIES.** (See Mandate, the name used for them under the League of Nations.) Territories under the supervision of the United Nations which have been entrusted to the administration of certain powers which are responsible for preparing them for self-government, e.g., the former German territory in New Guinea now administered by Australia. **TWO-PARTY SYSTEM.** In a number of democratic countries two major political parties have established a tradition of commanding the bulk of the votes, and alternating from time to time as government or opposition while lesser parties seldom or never succeed to office, e.g., the Democrats and Republicans have thus dominated the political scene in the U.S.A.

U

ULTIMATUM. A final warning. **UNDERGROUND.** A term used to describe secret, illegal organization, as by outlawed nationalists, banned political groups, or the patriots of a defeated country against

the occupation forces. **UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION.** Founded in 1945, the successor to the League of Nations. **UTOPIAN.** An ideal view of the political-social future. The word is derived from Utopia, a book about a mythical perfect society by Sir Thomas More, a 16th century English humanist. Some political theorists defend Utopian constructions on the grounds that humanity is capable of creating whatever future it chooses, short of the wildly improbable; the term is, however, most commonly used derisively to condemn what is regarded as an impractical, 'pigs might fly' plan.

W

WELFARE STATE. A state in which the welfare of the people in such matters as social security, health and education, housing, and working conditions is the responsibility of the government. **WHIGS.** The English political group which from 1680 strove to increase the power of parliament by limiting the power of the monarch. It evolved into one of the two main political parties in Britain in the 18th and early 19th centuries, and from 1868 was known as the Liberal Party.