

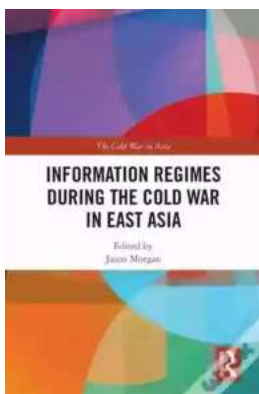
Information Regimes During The Cold War In East Asia

The Cold War, a period of political tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, had a profound impact on countries across the globe. In East Asia, the Cold War manifested itself in various forms, especially in terms of information regimes.

During this time, both the United States and the Soviet Union sought to establish their influence and promote their ideologies in the region. Various strategies were employed by these superpowers to control the flow of information and shape public opinion.

The United States' Information Regime

The United States aimed to counter communist influence in East Asia and promote capitalism and democracy. As part of its information regime, the U.S. actively supported media outlets that aligned with its ideological goals.



Information Regimes During the Cold War in East Asia (The Cold War in Asia)

by Jason Morgan(1st Edition, Kindle Edition)

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 982 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 198 pages



It funded newspapers, radio stations, and television networks that propagated pro-American views and promoted democratic values. The Voice of America, for example, broadcasted news and entertainment programs in multiple languages to counter Soviet propaganda.

Additionally, the U.S. conducted extensive cultural exchange programs, bringing influential figures from academia, journalism, and the arts to the region. These programs were designed to showcase American values and ideals.

The Soviet Union's Information Regime

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, aimed to promote communism and expand its influence in East Asia. To achieve this, it established various media outlets that disseminated communist propaganda and aimed to gain support from local populations.

Radio Moscow, for instance, broadcasted programs across East Asia, presenting the Soviet perspective and spreading communist propaganda. Similarly, newspapers and magazines sympathetic to the Soviet cause were actively circulated in the region.

The Soviet Union also invested heavily in educational and cultural exchanges. It brought scholars, writers, and artists from socialist countries to East Asia to promote the ideals of communism and create a favorable image of the Soviet system.

Impact on East Asian Countries

The information regimes of the United States and the Soviet Union had a significant impact on East Asian countries.

Countries such as Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, which were under U.S. influence, experienced a proliferation of Western cultural products, including music, movies, and fashion. American values and ideals such as individualism, consumerism, and liberal democracy were actively promoted.

In contrast, countries like China, North Korea, and Vietnam, influenced by the Soviet Union, saw the dissemination of communist ideology through various media channels. Socialist values such as collectivism, equality, and anti-imperialism became dominant.

These information regimes not only shaped public opinion but also influenced government policies. In some cases, countries under U.S. influence implemented policies that aligned with American interests, while those under Soviet influence pursued policies that were favorable to the Soviet Union.

During the Cold War, information regimes were powerful tools used by the United States and the Soviet Union to shape public opinion and promote their respective ideologies in East Asia. The influence of these information regimes extended beyond mere propaganda dissemination, as they also significantly impacted cultural norms, government policies, and societal values.

With the end of the Cold War, information regimes have evolved, but their historical influence continues to shape the political landscape of East Asia and the world at large.

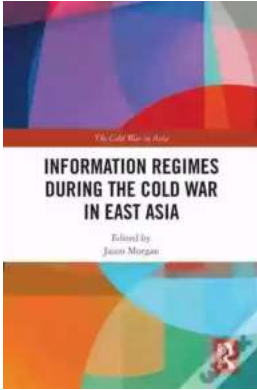
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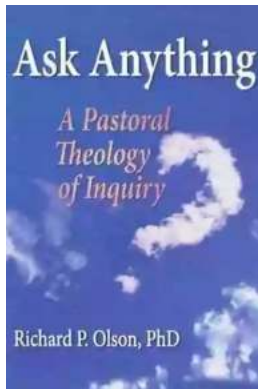
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Morgan and his contributors develop the concept of the Information Regime as a way to understand the use, abuse, and control of information in East Asia during the Cold War period.

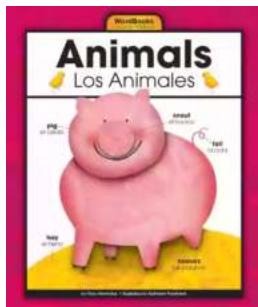
During the Cold War, war itself was changing, as was statecraft. Information emerged as the most valuable commodity, becoming the key component of societies across the globe. This was especially true in East Asia, where the military alliances forged in the wake of World War II were put to the most severe of tests. These tests came in the form of adversarial relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as pressures within their alliances, which eventually caused the People's Republic of China to break with from Moscow, while Japan for a time during the 1950s and 1960s seemed poised to move away from Washington. More important than military might, or economic influence, was the creation of "information regimes" – swathes of territory where a paradigm, ideology, or political arrangement were obtained. Information regimes are not necessarily state-centric and many of the contributors to this book focus on examples which were not so. Such a focus allows us to see that the East Asian Cold War was not really "cold" at all, but was the epicentre of an active, contentious birth of information as the defining element of human interaction.

This book is a valuable resource for historians of East Asia and of developments in information management in the twentieth century.



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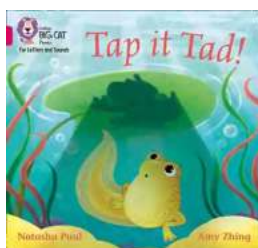
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