Cold-War Propaganda in the 1950s - Gary D. Rawnsley - 2016-07-27
This volume concerns the origins, organisation and method of British, American and Soviet propaganda during the 1950s. Drawing upon a range of archival material which has only been accessible to researchers in the last few years, the authors discuss propaganda's international and domestic dimensions, and chart the development of a shared Cold War culture. They demonstrate how the structures of propaganda which were organised at this time endured, giving shape and meaning to the remaining years of the Cold War.

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Selling the American Way - Laura A. Belmonte - 2013-03-01
In 1955, the United States Information Agency published a lavishly illustrated booklet called My America. Assembled ostensibly to document "the basic elements of a free dynamic society," the booklet emphasized cultural diversity, political freedom, and social mobility and made no mention of McCarthyism or the Cold War. Though hyperbolic, My America was, as Laura A. Belmonte shows, merely one of hundreds of pamphlets from this era written and distributed in an organized attempt to forge a collective defense of the "American way of life." Selling the American Way examines the context, content, and reception of U.S. propaganda during the early Cold War. Determined to protect democratic capitalism and undercut communism, U.S. information experts defined the national interest not only in geopolitical, economic, and military terms. Through radio shows, films, and publications, they also propagated a carefully constructed cultural narrative of freedom, progress, and abundance as a means of protecting national security. Not simply a one-way look at propaganda as it is produced, the book is a subtle investigation of how U.S. propaganda was received abroad and at home and how criticism of it by Congress and successive presidential administrations contributed to its modification.

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Propaganda and Intelligence in the Cold War - Linda Risso - 2014-01-10
This book offers the first account of the foundation, organisation and activities of the NATO Information Service (NATIS) during the Cold War. During the Cold War, NATIS was pivotal in bringing national delegations together to discuss their security, information and intelligence concerns and, when appropriate or possible, to devise a common response to the 'Communist threat'. At the same time, NATIS liaised with bodies like the Atlantic Institute and the Bilderberg group in the attempt to promote a coordinated western response. The NATO archive material also shows that NATIS carried out its own information and intelligence activities. Propaganda and Intelligence in the Cold War provides the first sustained study of the history of NATIS throughout the Cold War. Examining the role of NATIS as a forum for the exchange of ideas and techniques about how to develop and run propaganda programmes, this book presents a sophisticated understanding of the extent to which national information agencies collaborated. By focusing on the degree of cooperation on cultural and information activities, this analysis of NATIS also contributes to the history of NATO as a political alliance and reminds us that NATO was – and still is – primarily a political organisation. This book will be of much interest to students of NATO, Cold War studies, intelligence studies, and IR in general.

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Total Cold War - Kenneth Alan Osgood - 2006
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Parry-Giles challenges the scholarly assumption that the rhetorical presidency refers to presidential messages delivered from the bully pulpit only. By examining early Cold War discourse, she demonstrates how Presidents Truman and Eisenhower transformed the U.S. propaganda program into an executive tool reliant on presidential surrogates in the promulgation of a covert and monolithic Cold War ideology.
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1945-1955 - Shawn J. Parry-Giles - 2002
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British Propaganda and News Media in the Cold War - John Jenks -
2006-04-19
This is a study of the British state’s generation, suppression and
manipulation of news to further foreign policy goals during the early Cold
War. Bribing editors, blackballing &quote;unreliable&quote; journalists, creating
instant media experts through provision of carefully edited &quote;inside information&quote;, and exploiting the global media system to plant propaganda—disguised as news—around the world: these were all methods used by the British to try to convince the international public of
Soviet deceit and criminality and thus gain support for anti-Soviet policies
at home and abroad. Britain’s shaky international position heightened the
importance of propaganda. The Soviets and Americans were investing
heavily in propaganda to win the &quote;hearts and minds&quote; of the
world and substitute for increasingly unthinkable nuclear war. The British
exploited and enhanced their media power and propaganda expertise to
keep up with the superpowers and preserve their own global influence at a
time when British economic, political and military power was sharply
diminishing. This activity directly influenced domestic media relations, as
officials used British media to launder foreign-bound propaganda and to
create the desired images of British &quote;public opinion&quote; for
foreign audiences. By the early 1950s censorship waned but covert
propaganda had become addictive. The endless tension of the Cold War
normalized what had previously been abnormal state involvement in the
media, and led it to use similar tools against Egyptian nationalists, Irish
republicans and British leftists. Much more recently, official manipulation of
news about Iraq indicates that a behind-the-scenes examination of state
propaganda’s earlier days is highly relevant. John Jenks draws heavily on
recently declassified archival material for this book, especially files of the
Foreign Office’s anti-Communist Information Research Department (IRD)
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about propaganda and media manipulation are once again at the fore.

Pressing the Fight - Greg Barnhisel - 2012-09
"In this volume, scholars from a variety of disciplines explore the myriad
ways print was used in the Cold War. Looking at materials ranging from
textbooks and cookbooks to art catalogs, newspaper comics, and travel
guides, they analyze not only the content of printed matter but also the
material circumstances of its production, the people and institutions that
disseminated it, and the audiences that consumed it. Among topics
discussed are the infiltration of book publishing by propagandists East
and West; the distribution of pro-American printed matter in postwar Japan
through libraries, schools, and consulates; and the collaboration of
foundations, academia, and the government in the promotion of high culture
as evidence of superiority of Western values”—Fly leaf.

The Zhivago Affair - Peter Finn - 2014-06-17
Drawing on newly declassified files, this is the dramatic story of
how a forbidden book in the Soviet Union became a secret CIA weapon in the
ideological battle between East and West. In May 1956, an Italian
publishing scout took a train to a village just outside Moscow to visit
Russia’s greatest living poet, Boris Pasternak. He left carrying the original
manuscript of Pasternak’s first and only novel, entrusted to him with these
words: “This is Doctor Zhivago. May it make its way around the world.”
Pasternak believed his novel was unlikely ever to be published in the Soviet
Union, where the authorities regarded it as an irredeemable assault on the
1917 Revolution. But he thought it stood a chance in the West and, indeed,
beginning in Italy, Doctor Zhivago was widely published in translation
throughout the world. From there the life of this extraordinary book entered
the realm of the spy novel. The CIA, which recognized that the Cold War
was above all an ideological battle, published a Russian-language edition
of Doctor Zhivago and smuggled it into the Soviet Union. Copies were
devoured in Moscow and Leningrad, sold on the black market, and passed
surreptitiously from friend to friend. Pasternak’s funeral in 1960 was
attended by thousands of people who defied their government to bid him
farewell. The example he set launched the great tradition of the writer-
dissident in the Soviet Union. In The Zhivago Affair, Peter Finn and Petra
Couvée bring us intimately close to this charming, passionate, and complex
artist. First to obtain CIA files providing concrete proof of the agency’s
involvement, the authors give us a literary thriller that takes us back to a
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Cold War Games - Toby C Rider - 2016-05-30
It is the early Cold War. The Soviet Union appears to be in irresistible
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welcome reminder that, at a moment when ignorance is celebrated and Toby C. Rider chronicles how the US government used the Olympics to promote democracy and its own policy aims during the tense early phase of the Cold War. Rider shows how the government, though constrained by traditions against interference in the Games, eluded detection by cooperating with private groups, including secretly funded émigré organizations bent on liberating their home countries from Soviet control. At the same time, the United States appropriated Olympic host cities to hype the American economic and political system while, behind the scenes, the government attempted clandestine manipulation of the International Olympic Committee. Rider also details the campaigns that sent propaganda materials around the globe as the United States mobilized culture in general, and sports in particular, to fight the communist threat.

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**Cold Warriors** - Duncan White - 2019-08-27

A brilliant, invigorating account of the great writers on both sides of the Iron Curtain who played the dangerous games of espionage, dissidence and subversion that changed the course of the Cold War. During the Cold War, literature was both sword and noose. Novels, essays and poems could win the hearts and minds of those caught between the competing creeds of capitalism and communism. They could also lead to exile, imprisonment or execution if they offended those in power. The clandestine intelligence services of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union had secret agents and vast propaganda networks devoted to literary warfare. But the battles were personal, too: friends turning on each other, lovers cleaved by political fissures, artists undermined by inadvertent complicity. In Cold Warriors, Harvard University’s Duncan White vividly chronicles how this ferocious intellectual struggle was waged on both sides of the Iron Curtain. The book has at its five major writers—George Orwell, Stephen Spender, Mary McCarthy, Graham Greene and Andrei Sinyavsky—but the full cast includes a dazzling array of giants, among them Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, John le Carré, Richard Wright, Ernest Hemingway, Boris Pasternak, Gionella Belli, Arthur Koestler, Vlaclav Havel, Joan Didion, Isaac Babel, Howard Fast, Lilian Heilman, Mikhail Sholokhov—and scores more. Spanning decades and continents and spectacularly meshing gripping narrative with perceptive literary detective work, Cold Warriors is a welcome reminder that, at a moment when ignorance is celebrated and reading seen as increasingly irrelevant, writers and books can change the world. Cold Warriors includes 20-30 black-and-white photographs.

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the friction inherent in such a contradictory project and propaganda’s role
Andrew Defty - 2006-05-01
In the Cold War battle hearts and minds Britain was the first country to formulate a coordinated global response to communist propaganda. In January 1948, the British government launched a new propaganda policy designed to ‘oppose the inroads of communism’ by taking the offensive against it.” A small section in the Foreign Office, the innocuously titled Information Research Department (IRD), was established to collate information on communist policy, tactics and propaganda, and coordinate the discreet dissemination of counter-propaganda to opinion formers at home and abroad.

The Cold War and the United States Information Agency - Nicholas J. Cull - 2009-11-16
Published at a time when the U.S. government’s public diplomacy is in crisis, this book provides an exhaustive account of how it used to be done. The United States Information Agency was created in 1953 to “tell America’s story to the world” and, by engaging with the world through international information, broadcasting, culture and exchange programs, became an essential element of American foreign policy during the Cold War. Based on newly declassified archives and more than 100 interviews with veterans of public diplomacy, from the Truman administration to the fall of the Berlin Wall, Nicholas J. Cull relates both the achievements and the endemic flaws of American public diplomacy in this period. Major topics include the process by which the Truman and Eisenhower administrations built a massive overseas propaganda operation; the struggle of the Voice of America radio to base its output on journalistic truth; the challenge of presenting Civil Rights, the Vietnam War, and Watergate to the world; and the climactic confrontation with the Soviet Union in the 1980s. This study offers remarkable and new insights into the Cold War era.

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Cold War on the Airwaves - Nicholas J Schlosser - 2015-11-15
Founded as a counterweight to the Communist broadcasters in East Germany, Radio in the American Sector (RIAS) became one of the most successful public information operations conducted against the Soviet Bloc. Cold War on the Airwaves examines the Berlin-based organization’s history and influence on the political worldview of the people—and government—on the other side of the Iron Curtain. Nicholas Schlosser draws on broadcast transcripts, internal memoranda, listener letters, and surveys by the U.S. Information Agency to profile RIAS. Its mission: to undermine the German Democratic Republic with propaganda that, ironically, gained in potency by obeying the rules of objective journalism. Throughout, Schlosser examines in shaping political culture. He also portrays how RIAS’s primarily German staff influenced its outlook and how the organization both competed and, ultimately, gained in power by obeying the rules of objective journalism. Throughout, Schlosser examines

Warriors of Disinformation - Alvin A. Snyder - 1997-03
An expose+a7 of the United States Information Agency by the former director of its WorldNet Television department charges that the Agency spread propaganda and “disinformation” during the eighties in an effort to beat the Soviets at their own game.

Parting the Curtain - Walter L. Hixson - 1998-01-11
During the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, Washington policymakers aspired to destabilize the Soviet and East European Communist Party regimes by implementing programs of psychological warfare and gradual cultural infiltration. In focusing on American propaganda and cultural infiltration of the Soviet empire in these years, Parting the Curtain emerges as a groundbreaking study of certain aspects of US Cold War diplomacy never before examined.

The Nervous Liberals - Brett Gary - 1999
Today few political analysts use the term “propaganda.” However, in the wake of World War I, fear of propaganda haunted the liberal conscience. Citizens and critics blamed the war on campaigns of mass manipulation engaged in by all belligerents. Beginning with these “propaganda anxieties,” Brett Gary traces the history of American fears of and attempts to combat propaganda through World War II and up to the Cold War. The Nervous Liberals explores how following World War I the social sciences—especially political science and the new field of mass communications—identified propaganda as the object of urgent “scientific” study. From there his narrative moves to the eve of WWII as mainstream journalists, clerics, and activists demanded greater government action against fascist propaganda, in response to which Congress and the Justice Department sought to create a prophylaxis against foreign or antidemocratic communications. Finally, Gary explores how free speech liberalism was further challenged by the national security culture, whose mobilization before World War II to fight the propaganda threat lead to much of the Cold War anxiety about propaganda. Gary’s account sheds considerable light not only on the history of propaganda, but also on the central dilemmas of liberalism in the first half of the century—the delicate balance between protecting national security and protecting civil liberties, including freedom of speech; the tension between public-centered versus expert-centered theories of democracy; and the conflict between social reform and public opinion control as the legitimate aim of social knowledge.

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Propaganda and Persuasion - Jennifer Anderson - 2017-05-10

During the early Cold War, thousands of Canadians attended events organized by the Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society (CSFS) and submitted to its publications. The CSFS aimed its message at progressive Canadians, hoping to convince them that the USSR was an egalitarian and enlightened state. Attempting to soften, define and redirect the antagonistic narratives of the day, the CSFS story is one of propaganda and persuasion in Cold War Canada. The CSFS was linked to other groups on the Canadian political left and was consistently led by Canadian communists. For many years, its leader and best known member was the enigmatic Dyson Carter. Raised in a religious family and educated as a scientist, Carter was a prolific author of both popular scientific and pro-Soviet books, and for many years was the editor of the CSFS’s magazine, “Northern Neighbours”. Subtitled “Canada’s Authoritative Independent Magazine Reporting on the U.S.S.R.” the magazine featured glossy photo spreads of life in the Soviet Union and upbeat articles on science, medicine, cultural life, and visits to the USSR by Canadians. At the height of the Cold War, Carter claimed the magazine reached 10,000 subscribers across Canada. Using previously un available archival sources and oral histories, “Propaganda and Persuasion” looks at the CSFS as a blend of social and political activism, where gender, class, and ethnicity linked communities, and ideology had significance.

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The “Divide and Conquer” pamphlet published by the U.S. Office of War Information (O.W.I.) in 1942 is a unique example of government attempts to warn Americans during World War II about the dangers of Nazi propaganda and to help them identify and guard against enemy disinformation. The instructional brochure, transcribed and republished by the Cold War Radio Museum for the first time in several decades with an extensive introduction by international journalist, broadcaster, writer and propaganda expert Ted Lipien, also offers interesting lessons for today’s propaganda wars with their clandestine and overt operations undertaken by authoritarian governments of countries such as Russia and subvert U.S. political and electoral system. “He knows that prejudice in any form plays his game," the wartime guide to Nazi propaganda warned Americans about Hitler’s motives. “Before Hitler attacks any country, his agents carefully sow seeds of hate and disunity, turning people against their own governments, governments against their allies, class against class.” It could have been a timely and relevant warning for today’s information wars. In 1942 Americans received the warning that Hitler wanted “To destroy our national unity [and] create unrest in all groups of the population.” The alert was undoubtedly closely and based on solid evidence although it was less obvious that such Nazi subversion was producing the desired effect of changing American minds as it did when used against some of the European nations. In America, Hitler’s propaganda was said to be “trying to set capital against labor; White against Negro, Catholic against Protestant, Christian against Jew.” The warnings about Hitler’s intentions were true, but there was little evidence presented in the U.S. government pamphlet mailed out to American households that Nazi propaganda was achieving its ends among Americans. Similarities with some of today’s propaganda, however, are immediately apparent in the 1942 brochure and make for a very interesting and enlightening reading of this historical document. The first time in many years, the first months of the war with Japan and Nazi Germany, the Roosevelt Administration became concerned about Japanese and German propaganda attempting to to influence American public opinion. In articles reminiscent of some of the media reporting on Russian interference in the 2016 presidential election campaign, Americans were told that German and Japanese propaganda was radiating along with the U.S. electoral process. Even though the “Divide and Conquer” pamphlet was strictly about resisting the influence of Nazi ideology, it still offers valuable lessons for identifying attempts at interference from any ideological perspective and any government or media source. This includes the Russian State now headed by an ex-KGB officer President Vladimir Putin. He has shown himself to be an expert in the use of propaganda, disinformation and subversion. Many of the Nazi propaganda techniques described in this book have not changed and are now being used with the help of new digital technologies against the United States and other democratic nations. Ultimately, there was not much difference between the evils of Fascism and Communism and their respective propaganda. While “Divide and Conquer...
defining a way of life - Laura Ann Belmonte - 1996

The Whole World Was Watching - Robert Edelman - 2019-12-10
draw today many valuable lessons from this 1942 U.S. government document.

The "Divide and Conquer" pamphlet published by the U.S. Office of War Information (O.W.I.) in 1942 is a unique example of government attempts to warn Americans during World War II about the dangers of Nazi propaganda and to help them identify and guard against enemy disinformation. The instructional brochure, transcribed and republished by the Cold War Radio Museum for the first time in several decades with an extensive introduction by international journalist, broadcaster, writer and propaganda expert Ted Lipien, also offers interesting lessons for today’s propaganda wars with their clandestine and overt operations undertaken by authoritarian governments of countries such as Russia and China to influence and subvert U.S. political and electoral system. "He knows that prejudice in any form plays his game," the wartime guide to Nazi propaganda warned Americans about Hitler's motives. "Before Hitler attacks any country, his agents carefully sow seeds of hate and divisiveness, turning people against their own governments, governments against their allies, class against class. It could have been easily a comment on the current aims of the Kremlin's propaganda or the behavior of some politicians, both foreign and domestic, who engage in fear mongering and subversion of democratic elections. Ted Lipien shows how this expose of Nazi propaganda is still highly relevant for today's information warfare and 1942 was a media source. This includes the British Cabinet想到 Hitler wanted "To destroy our national unity [and] create unrest in all groups of the population." The alert was undeniably timely and based on solid evidence although it was less obvious that such Nazi subversion was producing the desired effect of changing American minds as it did when used against some of the European nations. In America, Hitler's propaganda was said to be "trumped by the capital against Catholic against Protestant, Christian against Jew." The warnings about Hitler's intentions were true, but there was little evidence presented in the U.S. government pamphlet mailed out to American households that Nazi propaganda was achieving its ends among Americans. Similarities with some of today's propaganda, however, are immediately apparent in 1942 brochure and make for a very interesting and enlightening reading of this historical document reprinted for the first time in many years. In the first months of the war with Japan and Nazi Germany, the Roosevelt Administration became concerned about Japanese and German propaganda attempting to influence American public opinion. In articles reminiscent of some of the media focus on Russian influence in the 2016 presidential election campaign, Americans were told that German and Japanese propaganda radio broadcasts were interfering with the U.S. electoral process. Even though the "Divide and Conquer" pamphlet was strictly about resisting the influence of Nazi ideology, it still offers valuable lessons for identifying attempts at interference from any ideological perspective and a media source. This includes the Russian State now headed by an ex-KGB officer President Vladimir Putin. He has shown himself to be an expert in the use of propaganda, disinformation and subversion. Many of the Nazi propaganda techniques described in this booklet have not changed and are now being used with the help of new digital technologies against the United States and other democratic nations. Unfortunately, there is not much difference between the old Cold War propaganda and their respective propaganda. While "Divide and Conquer" presented and warned against only one type of propaganda, we can still draw today many valuable lessons from this 1942 U.S. government document.

Defending a Way of Life - Laura Ann Belmonte - 1996

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In the Cold War era, the confrontation between capitalism and communism played out not only in military, diplomatic, and political contexts, but also in the realm of culture—and perhaps nowhere more so than the cultural phenomenon of sports, where the symbolic capital of athletic endeavor held up a mirror to the global contest for the sympathies of citizens worldwide. The Whole World Was Watching examines Cold War rivalries through the lens of sporting activities and competitions across Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the U.S. The essays in this volume consider sport as a vital sphere for understanding the complex geopolitics and cultural politics of the time, not just in terms of commerce and celebrity, but also with respect to shifting notions of race, class, and gender. Including contributions from an international lineup of historians, this volume suggests that the analysis of sport provides a valuable lens for understanding both how individuals experienced the Cold War in their daily lives, and how sports culture in turn influenced politics and diplomatic relations.

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The Cultural Cold War - Frances Stonor Saunders - 2013-11-05
During the Cold War, freedom of expression was vaunted as liberal democracy's most cherished possession—but such freedom was put in service of a hidden agenda. In The Cold War, Frances Stonor Saunders reveals the extraordinary efforts of a secret campaign in which some of the most vocal exponents of intellectual freedom in the West were working for or subsidized by the CIA—whether they knew it or not. Called "the most comprehensive account yet of the [CIA's] activities between 1947 and 1967" by the New York Times, the book presents shocking evidence of the CIA's undercover program of cultural interventions in Western Europe and at home, drawing together declassified documents and exclusive interviews to expose the CIA's astonishing campaign to deploy the likes of Hannah Arendt, Isaiah Berlin, Leonard Bernstein, Robert Lowell, George Orwell, and Jackson Pollock as weapons in the Cold War. Translated into ten languages, this classic work—now with a new preface by the author—is "a real contribution to popular understanding of the postwar period" (The Wall Street Journal), and its story of covert cultural efforts to win hearts and minds continues to be relevant today.

Exporting America's Cold War Message - Shawn J. Parry-Giles - 1992
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British Cinema and the Cold War - Tony Shaw - 2001
"Shaw analyses key films of the period, including High Treason, which put a British McCarthyism on celluloid; the fascinatingly ambiguous science fiction thriller The Quatermass Experiment; the court-room drama based on the trial of Hungary's Cardinal Mindszenty, The Prisoner; the dystopic The Damned, made by one of Hollywood's blacklisted directors, Joseph Losey; and the CIA-funded, animated version of George Orwell's classic novel Animal Farm. The result is a deeply probing study of how Cold War issues were refracted through British films, compared with their imported American and East European counterparts, and how the British public received this 'war propaganda'"—BOOK JACKET.

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Unsustainable Empire - Dean Itsuji Saranililo - 2018-11-15
In Unsustainable Empire Dean Itsuji Saranililo offers a bold challenge to conventional understandings of Hawai‘i’s admission as a U.S. state. Hawai‘i's statehood is popularly remembered as a civil rights victory against racist claims that Hawai‘i was undeserving of statehood because it was a largely non-white territory. Yet Native Hawaiian opposition to statehood has been all but forgotten. Saranililo tracks these disparate stories by marshaling a variety of unexpected genres and archives: exhibits at world’s fairs, political cartoons, propaganda films, a multimillion-dollar hoax on Hawai‘i’s tourism industry, water struggles, and stories of hauntings, among others. Saranililo shows that statehood was neither the expansion of U.S. democracy nor a strong nation swallowing a weak and feeble island nation, but the result of a U.S. nation whose economy was unsustainable without enacting a more aggressive policy of imperialism. With clarity and persuasive force about historically and ethically complex issues, Unsustainable Empire provides a more complicated understanding of Hawai‘i’s admission as the fiftieth state and why Native Hawaiian place-based alternatives to U.S. empire are urgently needed.

Pressing the Fight - Greg Barnhisel - 2010
Original essays on the role of the printed world in the ideological struggle between East and West

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The Propaganda Aspects of Cold War Diplomacy - Harold Leonard Nieburg - 1952

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Parting the Curtain - NA NA - 1997-02-12
During the Truman and Eisenhowe administration, Washington policymakers aspired to destabilize the Soviet and East European Communist Party regimes by implementing programs of psychological warfare and gradual cultural infiltration. In focusing on American propaganda and cultural infiltration of the Soviet empire in these years, Parting the Curtain emerges as a groundbreaking study of certain aspects of US Cold War diplomacy never before examined.

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A leading expert on East and Central European and Soviet affairs, George R. Urban offers an insider's perspective on the history of Radio Free Europe by drawing on his service during the 1960s and his term as overall director in the 1980s. In vivid detail, Urban describes how the Radios promoted the cause of liberal democracy and the free market economy for more than four decades and stood up against the Soviet system, with its clandestine offshoots and fifth columns in all the countries of the West. Urban contends that a second opponent was less visible but more powerful: influential members of the American and West European Left who believed that the Soviet superpower should not be thwarted. The author explores the often controversial strategies and tactics employed by the staff and administrators of the Radios, sheds light on their role in the tragic 1956 Hungarian Revolution, examines the ideas and convictions of key figures, and reveals how communism was intellectually unmasked in a psychological contest that also made possible reconciliation between nations and individuals.

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