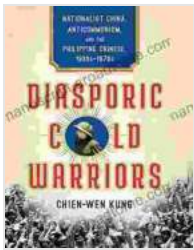


Nationalist China, Anticommunism, and the Philippine Chinese, 1930s–1970s

Abstract

This book examines the role of Nationalist China in shaping anticommunist sentiment among the Philippine Chinese community from the 1930s to the 1970s. It explores how the Chinese Nationalist government used propaganda, education, and cultural diplomacy to promote its anticommunist agenda among the Philippine Chinese, and how these efforts influenced the community's political and social development.



Diasporic Cold Warriors: Nationalist China, Anticommunism, and the Philippine Chinese, 1930s–1970s (Studies of the Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University) by Chien-Wen Kung

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

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Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 310 pages



The Chinese diaspora has played a significant role in the history of Southeast Asia. In the Philippines, the Chinese community has been a major economic and cultural force for centuries. However, the relationship

between the Philippine Chinese and the Chinese government has been complex and often fraught with tension.

During the Cold War, the Chinese government was actively involved in promoting anticommunist sentiment among the Philippine Chinese community. This was part of a broader effort to contain the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. The Chinese Nationalist government used a variety of methods to promote its anticommunist agenda, including propaganda, education, and cultural diplomacy.

This book examines the role of Nationalist China in shaping anticommunist sentiment among the Philippine Chinese community from the 1930s to the 1970s. It explores how the Chinese Nationalist government used propaganda, education, and cultural diplomacy to promote its anticommunist agenda among the Philippine Chinese, and how these efforts influenced the community's political and social development.

Chapter 1: The Origins of Anticommunism in the Philippine Chinese Community

The origins of anticommunism in the Philippine Chinese community can be traced back to the early 1930s. At this time, the Chinese Nationalist government was engaged in a civil war with the Chinese Communist Party. The Nationalists were determined to defeat the Communists and prevent the spread of communism in China.

As part of its efforts to combat communism, the Nationalist government began to promote anticommunist sentiment among the Chinese diaspora. In the Philippines, the Nationalists established a network of schools, newspapers, and other organizations to spread their message. These

organizations were used to promote the Nationalist government's anticommunist ideology and to mobilize the Philippine Chinese community against the Communists.

Chapter 2: Propaganda and Education

The Chinese Nationalist government used a variety of propaganda techniques to promote anticommunism among the Philippine Chinese community. These techniques included the use of newspapers, radio broadcasts, and films. The Nationalist government also established a number of schools in the Philippines to teach the Chinese language and culture, and to promote anticommunist ideology.

The Nationalist government's propaganda efforts were largely successful in shaping anticommunist sentiment among the Philippine Chinese community. The community's newspapers, radio stations, and schools all promoted the Nationalist government's anticommunist message, and these messages were reinforced by the community's leaders. As a result, the Philippine Chinese community became increasingly anticommunist in the 1930s and 1940s.

Chapter 3: Cultural Diplomacy

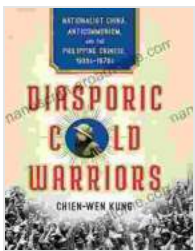
In addition to propaganda and education, the Chinese Nationalist government also used cultural diplomacy to promote anticommunism among the Philippine Chinese community. Cultural diplomacy is the use of cultural exchange to promote a country's foreign policy goals. The Nationalist government used cultural diplomacy to build relationships with the Philippine Chinese community and to promote its anticommunist agenda.

The Nationalist government sponsored a number of cultural events in the Philippines, including concerts, art exhibitions, and film screenings. These events were used to showcase Chinese culture and to promote the Nationalist government's anticommunist message. The Nationalist government also provided scholarships for Philippine Chinese students to study in China. These students were exposed to the Nationalist government's anticommunist ideology and returned to the Philippines as ambassadors for the Nationalist cause.

Chapter 4: The Cold War

The Cold War had a significant impact on the relationship between Nationalist China and the Philippine Chinese community. The Cold War was a global conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States supported the Nationalist government, while the Soviet Union supported the Chinese Communist Party.

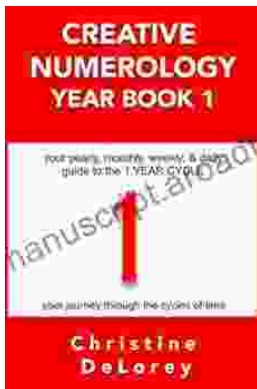
The Cold War intensified the anticommunist sentiment in the Philippine Chinese community. The Philippine Chinese community feared that the Communists would take over the Philippines and impose a communist regime. This fear led the community to become even more supportive of the Nationalist government and its anti



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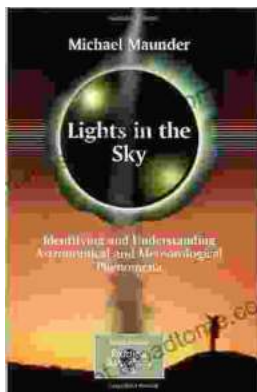
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