

# International political economy and mass communication in Chile - national intellectuals and transnational hegemony

St. Martins Press - International Political Economy and Mass Communication in Chile

Description: -

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Central America -- History -- To 1821.

Markman, Sidney David, 1911-

Galicia (Spain : Region) -- Politics and government -- 20th century.

Elections -- Spain -- Galicia (Region)

Decentralization in government -- Sahel.

Budget deficits -- Sahel.

Economic development projects -- Sahel -- Finance.

Public investments -- Sahel.

Communication and culture.

Communication -- International cooperation.

Mass media -- Political aspects -- Chile.

Mass media -- Research -- Chile -- History. International political economy and mass communication in Chile - national intellectuals and transnational hegemony

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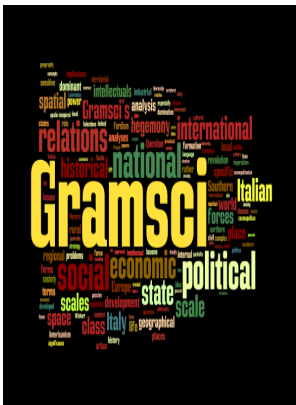
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**History of International Communication Studies**

Supervisions: Chen-Wei Wang, From developmentalism to neoliberalism? Information Agency through its Worldnet, and other similar facilities demonstrate that diplomacy has new tools at its disposal. Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origins and Spread of Nationalism, rev.

## International Political Economy and Mass Communication in Chile

The post-Cold War era is clearly marked by a return to national, ethnic, and religious rivalries and conflicts.

## International Political Economy and Mass Communication in Chile: National ... von Na Na

But who decides global policies- There is no global sovereign government comparable to national governments. The extensive use of propaganda as an instrument of policy by all sides in World War I, and the participation of social scientists in the development of this instrument, provided an impetus for the development of both mass communication and international communication studies.

## History of International Communication Studies

Note An earlier version of this essay was presented at the Harvard University Conference on Information, National Policies, and International Infrastructure, January 1996. To turn global communication into global dialogue, however, we need to rethink the problems of sovereignty, governance, economy, human rights, civic responsibilities, and media systems in order to accommodate the human unity in diversity. The term was variously defined but essentially provided a more expansive view of public diplomacy to include more actors than government officials and a greater variety of objectives.

## **Contributors**

Soviet cultural policy, however, constantly vacillated between the primacy of proletarian solidarity under the banner of a Soviet culture as defined by the Soviet Communist Party and homage to the religious and ethnic diversity of its vast population. Voluntary and forced migration also significantly contributed to the multiethnic character of the population in most republics.

## **History of International Communication Studies**

The best known of such groups is Amnesty International, an organization devoted to the freedom and humane treatment of political prisoners around the world. Political leadership in international relations has increasingly come to mean moral leadership in such great debates as colonialism, development, population, environment, nuclear weapons, human rights, women and minority status, etc.

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Research in the second decade of the Internet has challenged that assumption.

## **IGS Article**

Fourth, global communication networks working through NGOs and interactive technologies such as the Internet are creating a global civil society and pressure groups such as Amnesty International or Greenpeace that have served as new actors in international relations. This is often known as the agenda-setting function of the media; the media focuses us more on what to think about than tells us what to think.

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