Record Nr. UNINA9910790264203321 Autore Hamilton-Hart Natasha <1969-> Titolo Asian states, Asian bankers: central banking in Southeast Asia // Natasha Hamilton-Hart Pubbl/distr/stampa Ithaca, New York: ,: Cornell University Press, , [2002] ©2002 **ISBN** 0-8014-6450-1 1-5017-2173-9 1-322-50500-4 0-8014-6403-X 1 online resource Descrizione fisica Collana Cornell Studies in Political Economy Disciplina 327.59073 Soggetti Finance - Southeast Asia Banks and banking, Central Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Beliefs about American Hegemony in Southeast Asia -- 2. Behind Beliefs: Hard Interests, Soft Illusions -- 3. The Politics and Economics of Interests --4. History Lessons -- 5. Professional Expertise -- 6. Regime Interests. Beliefs, and Knowledge -- Appendix: Interviews -- References --Index. In Hard Interests, Soft Illusions, Natasha Hamilton-Hart explores the Sommario/riassunto belief held by foreign policy elites in much of Southeast Asia-Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Vietnam-that the United States is a relatively benign power. She argues that this belief is an important factor underpinning U.S. preeminence in the region, because beliefs inform specific foreign policy decisions and form the basis for broad orientations of alignment, opposition, or nonalignment. Such foundational beliefs, however, do not simply reflect objective facts and reasoning processes. Hamilton-Hart argues that they are driven by both interests-in this case the political and economic interests of ruling

groups in Southeast Asia-and illusions. Hamilton-Hart shows how the information landscape and standards of professional expertise within

the foreign policy communities of Southeast Asia shape beliefs about the United States. These opinions frequently rest on deeply biased understandings of national history that dominate perceptions of the past and underlie strategic assessments of the present and future. Members of the foreign policy community rarely engage in probabilistic reasoning or effortful knowledge-testing strategies. This does not mean, she emphasizes, that the beliefs are insincere or merely instrumental rationalizations. Rather, cognitive and affective biases in the ways humans access and use information mean that interests influence beliefs; how they do so depends on available information, the social organization and practices of a professional sphere, and prevailing standards for generating knowledge.