

Annotated Bibliography

Argument: China is trying to emulate the West culturally, socially, and economically.

Bosker, Bianca. "China's Butler Boom." *The New Yorker*. Condé Nast, 01 Oct. 2015.

Web. 06 Oct. 2015.

Supporting.

The author of this source, a reporter working for the *New Yorker*, describes in her article how the Chinese nouveau-riche are increasing using butlers as an indicator of social status. She describes how the Chinese rich is trying to somewhat humorously trying to emulate western aristocrats by using butlers in a way they suppose rich westerners would use them. In detail, the author describes butler schools, how butlers view themselves, and how the Chinese rich and middle class view them. I'm going to use this article to describe how China's upper class is trying to emulate the Western upper class.



Doctoroff, Tom. "What the Chinese Want." THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. News Corp., 18 May 2012. Web. 4 Apr. 2016.

Image taken by Sean McCabe.

Visual.

This image, a cartoon drawn by the American graphic designer Sean McCabe, contrasts Chinese culture with American influence to create a disconnect. Chinese lanterns, dragons, and coloring are pushed against the logos of Nike, Apple, and Pizza Hut. I'm going to use this source to show both how westernization in China is apparent to all and how some disapprove of it.

Fan, Jiayang. "The Golden Generation." The New Yorker. Condé Nast, 14 Feb. 2016. Web. 18 Apr. 2016.

Supporting.

The author of this source, a member of The New Yorker's editorial staff, describes the lives of several *fuerdai* women, the daughters of rich Chinese entrepreneurs, as they go around Vancouver. She describes their ritzy lifestyle and obsession with fashion, as well as their new reality TV show, "Ultra Rich Asian Girls of Vancouver". The author goes into the reasons why Chinese people are snapping up land in the west: pollution, education, and fear of the Chinese government turning against them. I'm going to use this article to show how the Chinese expatriates want to emulate Westerners in their conspicuous consumption.

Frank, Robert. "China's Latest Regulation on the Rich." CNBC. CNBC, 18 Apr. 2016. Web. 18 Apr. 2016.

Disagreeing.

The author of this source, a CNBC reporter and host of the reality TV show “Secret Lives of the Super Rich”, describes how a Chinese media regulator has recently banned the children of celebrities from appearing on reality television, ostensibly to protect Chinese morality. He briefly mentions how the son of a Chinese billionaire posted on Chinese social media a picture of his dog with two gold Apple Watches, and how the official Chinese news agency criticized people like him shortly after. I’m going to use this article to show how the Chinese government is trying to stop the Chinese nouveau-riche from emulating the Western rich.

Hausmann, R., and Cesar Hidalgo. "Where Does China Import From?" OEC: The Observatory of Economic Complexity. Economic Complexity Observatory, 7 May 2012. Web. 21 Apr. 2016.

Visual (Link: http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/chn/show/all/2013/)

The creators of this graphic, the Observatory of Economic Complexity, break down China’s imports by country. The import proportions by country can be used to show the value of China’s trading partners economically. I will use this graph to show how Asia dominates Chinese trade, which works against my thesis, but also show how the U.S. is the largest non-Asian trading partner with China, with 8.4 percent of imports. These import statistics support and disagree with my thesis because they can show the cultural value China places within a country.

Osnos, Evan. "The Real Risk Behind China's Stock-Market Drama - The New Yorker." The New Yorker. Condé Nast, 14 July 2015. Web. 18 Nov. 2015. Supporting/Disagreeing.

The author of this source, the correspondent for China of The New Yorker and *Age of Ambition: Chasing Fortune, Truth, and Faith in the New China*, describes an economically overconfident

China before a stock market crash, how China and its government reacted to the stock market crash, and how China's actions reflect its insecurities. I'm going to use this article to show how China wants to be economically dynamic and free-enterprise friendly, like a Western nation, but also how it intervenes heavily in markets to make itself look good, unlike the average Western nation.

Slaten, Kevin. "A War on "Westernization" in China." A War on "Westernization" in China. China/divide, 3 Apr. 2010. Web. 25 Apr. 2016.

Disagreeing.

The author of this source, a Taiwanese blogger for the website "china/divide", claims that the term "westernization" is meaningless in regards to China, and declares a (figurative) war on it. He notes how his own country of Taiwan is considered westernized and how he himself considers it not westernized at all. Furthermore, he notes how Western restaurants such as McDonald and convenience stores such as 7-11 have changed drastically to fit more into Chinese culture, and notes how non-Western elements, such as scooters, remain in Taiwan. He concludes by saying no culture can be truly westernized, even the West. I'm going to use this source as disagreement to my thesis, and to show ways in which China has stayed the same.

"The Westernization Movement - China Culture." Wwww.cultural-china.com. Shanghai Xinhong Cultural Development Co.Ltd, n.d. Web. 25 Apr. 2016.

Supporting.

The authors of this source, a group of Chinese cultural scholars, describe how China had felt the impetus to westernize as a result of trying to stop the decline of the Qing dynasty and stop lagging behind the West. The source goes over the Tongzhi Restoration, the Self-Strengthening

Movement (effort to fit western technology into Chinese institutions), and how they were both retarded by the neo-Confucians. The source then describes how western powers began taking advantage of China's weakness to get land and trading rights. I'm going to use this source to illustrate how China felt the need to westernize from the moment Western nations started to eclipse them.



Unknown.

Visual.

This image shows anti-Western protesters showing their disapproval of American businesses and culture, specifically targeting brands such as McDonalds, CocaCola, and Target. Protest signs have both English (“GET OUT! YANK”) and Chinese. I’m going to use this source to show how there is resistance in China to westernization.

"Visualizing China's Anti-Corruption Campaign." ChinaFile. Ed. Susan Jakes. Center on U.S.-China Relations at Asia Society, 21 Jan. 2016. Web. 19 Apr. 2016.

Visual. (Link: <https://anticorruption.chinafile.com/>)

The creator of this graphic, who is not given, shows the cases of victims of China’s anti-corruption campaign. It lists who is being investigated, who has been expelled or arrested, and who has been sentenced. It classifies the victims via political power (“tigers” versus “flies”), economic sector, location, date, and more. I plan to use this source to show how China is trying to crack down on members of the Communist Party perhaps for trying to act more like westerners, and why rich Chinese people want to move to other places.

"Why China’s Youth Find Western Culture Attractive." PBS. PBS, 13 Feb. 2012. Web. 25 Apr. 2016.

Supporting.

This source, which documents a discussion between multiple correspondents on PBS NewsHour, illustrates many reasons why Chinese people want to emulate the West. One correspondent points out how American brands such as Starbucks and Buick are highly popular in China. Another points out how Chinese teenagers have started to take up skateboarding. However, another correspondent states that China’s government is “pushing back” and trying to lessen the

influence of the West via banning certain TV shows. They conclude by noting the divide between the people and the government of China. I'm going to use this source to support how the Chinese people feel a need to be more Western.

Zhao, Kiki. "China's New Wedding Vows: To Have, Hold and Not Violate National Interests."

The New York Times. The New York Times, 18 Feb. 2016. Web. 23 Feb. 2016.

Supporting/Disagreeing.

The author of this source, a Chinese researcher for The New York Times, describes new regulations that the Chinese Central Commission for Discipline Inspection has imposed on weddings and funerals involving Communist Party officials. She notes how there are now new limits on how much money can be gifted, how large it can be, and how disruptive it can be to normal life, among other things. Finally, she ends with the reaction of Chinese people on social media - a reaction that is mostly negative. I will use this source to show how the Chinese government wants to limit Chinese officials from being lavish like Westerners, but how the Chinese people themselves want to be lavish like Westerners.