

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

2023. Full Text of Hu Jintao's Report at 17th Party Congress.

Aranburu, A.M. (2017) 'The film industry in China: Past and present', Journal of Evolutionary Studies in Business-JESB, 2(1), pp. 1–28. doi:10.1344/jesb2017.1.j021.

Ariana. (2022). Go to Yan'an: Culture and National Liberation. Diperoleh dari <https://thetricontinental.org/dossier-yanan-forum/>

Bandurski, D. (2006). Reading the "Summer Palace" at Cannes controversy through Chinese press coverage. Diperoleh dari <https://chinamediaproject.org/2006/05/23/reading-the--summer-palace-at-cannes-controversy-through-chinese-press-coverage/>

Big in China: The Global Market for Hollywood Movies," World 101: Global Era Issues, Council on Foreign Relations, <https://world101.cfr.org/global-era-issues/globalization/big-china-global-market-hollywood-movies;>

Buckley, C. (2018). China Gives Communist Party More Control Over Policy and Media. Diperoleh dari <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/21/world/asia/china-communist-party-xi-jinping.html>

Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Decision Concerning Deepening Cultural Structural Reform. (2014). Diperoleh dari <https://chinacopyrightandmedia.wordpress.com/2011/10/18/central-committee-of-the-chinese-communist-party-decision-concerning-deepening-cultural-structural-reform/>

Chartrand, H. (1984). An Economic Impact Assessment of the Canadian Fine Arts. Ohio; Third International Conference on Cultural Economics and Planning.

Chasing the Chinese dream. (2013). Diperoleh dari <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2013/05/04/chasing-the-chinese-dream>

- Chen, C., Zhang, Z., De Masi, V., & Negro, G. "To Live or To Die - The Struggle of Chinese Film Productions Going Global." Chinese Culture On World Stage Conference.
- China Box Office in 2015 Hits \$6.7 Billion; At 30% Growth Rate, Country's Film Market to Overtake U.S. by 2017. Yibada News. (2016). Diperoleh dari <https://en.yibada.com/articles/102554/20160205/china-box-office-in-2015-hits-6-7-billion-at-30-growth-rate-country-s-film-market-to-overtake-u-s-by-2017.htm>
- Chinese Communist Party publishes key policy document on governance capability (2004). Diperoleh dari <https://china.usc.edu/chinese-communist-party-publishes-key-policy-document-governance-capability-2004>
- China's Film Industry Annual Report 2017. China's National Film Bureau. (2018). Retrieved May 20, 2018
- Cummings, M. C., & Schuster, J. M. D. (1989). Who's to pay for the arts?: The international search for models of arts support. New York, N.Y: ACA Books.
- Dahlgren, P., & Martin, B. (1983). A Sociology of Contemporary Cultural Change. *Contemporary Sociology*, 12(4), 450.
- Davis, D., & Yeh, E.-y. (2008). *East Asian Screen Industries*. London: Bloomsbury.
- Do Chinese Films Hold Global Appeal? | ChinaPower Project. ChinaPower Project. (2019). Diperoleh dari <https://chinapower.csis.org/chinese-films/>
- Ebert, R.. House of Flying Daggers movie review (2004): Roger Ebert. Diperoleh dari <https://www.rogerebert.com/reviews/house-of-flying-daggers-2004>
- Elena Meyer-Clement (2017) The evolution of Chinese film policy: how to adapt an instrument for hegemonic rule to commercialisation, *International Journal of Cultural Policy*, 23:4, 415-432, DOI: 10.1080/10286632.2015.1068764
- Film Industry Stimulation Law of the People's Republic of China (Opinion-Seeking Draft). (2012). Diperoleh dari <https://chinacopyrightandmedia.wordpress.com/2011/12/15/film-industry-stimulation-law-of-the-peoples-republic-of-china-opinion-seeking-draft/>

- Gang, Q. (2022). Parsing the “public opinion struggle.” Diperoleh dari <https://chinamediaproject.org/2013/09/24/parsing-chinas-public-opinion-struggle/>
- Griffiths, J. (2019). The rise of the Chinese Communist Party-approved blockbuster. Retrieved from <https://edition.cnn.com/style/article/china-movie-censorship-communist-party-intl-hnk/>
- Hao, Xiaoming & Chen, Yanru. (2000). The Chinese Cinema in the Reform Era. *Journal of Popular Film and Television*, 28(1), pp. 36-45.
- Harry Hillman Chartrand & Claire mccaughey. (1989). *The Arm’s Length Principle and The Arts: An International Perspective - Past, Present and Future*.
- Headlines from China: China to Eliminate SAPPRFT as Part of Government Restructure .(2021). Diperoleh dari <http://chinafilminsider.com/headlines-from-china-china-to-eliminate-sapprft-as-part-of-government-restructure/>
- History. (2019). Diperoleh dari <https://economicinema.com/history/>
- Hooghe, Ingrid. (2007). *The Rise of China's Public Diplomacy*. Netherlands Institute of International Relations "Clingendael".
- J, Hu. (2007) Hold High The Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristic and Strive for New Victories in Building a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects. Diperoleh dari <http://np.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/Features>.
- Keane, M. (2001). Broadcasting policy, creative compliance and the myth of civil society in China. *Media, Culture & Society*, 23(6), 783-798.
- Leung, Wing-Fai & Lee, Sangjoon. (2019). The Chinese film industry: Emerging debates. *Journal of Chinese Cinemas*. 13. 1-3. 10.1080/17508061.2019.1678235.
- Mining Life -- Li Yang’s Blind Shaft Screened in 2003 AFI Film Festival. (n.d.). Diperoleh dari <https://www.international.ucla.edu/ccs/article/5279>
- Max Berwald (2020). *Chinese Revolutionary Cinema: Propaganda, Aesthetics and Internationalism, 1949–1966*, by Jessica Ka Yee Chan. I.B. Tauris, 2019, 288.

- Nilsson, P. (2015) Chinese government's role in commercialisation of the film industry. Available at: <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Chinese-Government's-Role-in-Commercialisation-of-Nilsson/e7574aba0adf1b8114b7270d46caf8f81c7b2bbb>
- Outline of the National "11th Five Year Plan" Period Cultural Development Plan. (2010). Diperoleh dari <https://chinacopyrightandmedia.wordpress.com/2006/09/13/outline-of-the-national-11th-five-year-plan-period-cultural-development-plan/>
- Ramo, J. C. (2004). The Beijing Consensus. London: Foreign Policy Centre.
- Rosen, S. (2021). Obstacles to Using Chinese Film to Promote China's Soft Power: Some Evidence from the North American Market. *Journal Of Chinese Film Studies*, 1(1), 205-221. doi: 10.1515/jcfs-2021-0009
- Vinopal, C. (2019). In China's film industry, the Communist Party is in the director's chair. Diperoleh dari <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/in-chinas-film-industry-the-communist-party-is-in-the-directors-seat>
- Wong, E. (2012). China's President Lashes Out at Western Culture. Diperoleh dari <https://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/04/world/asia/chinas-president-pushes-back-against-western-culture.html>
- Xi Jinping: Ideological work is an extremely important task for the Party.(2013). Diperoleh dari https://www.xinhuanet.com//politics/2013-08/20/c_117021464.htm
- Y. Z. J. (2023). How Madame Mao Remade Hollywood For Chinese Audiences. Diperoleh dari <https://lithub.com/how-madame-mao-remade-hollywood-for-chinese-audiences/>
- Yang, Y (2016) Film Policy, the Chinese Government and Soft Power. *New Cinemas: Journal of Contemporary Film*, 14 (1). pp. 71-91. ISSN 1474-2756
- Zhangke, D. by Jia. Still Life: Film Review: Spirituality & Practice. Diperoleh dari <https://www.spiritualityandpractice.com/films/reviews/view/17811/still-life>

Zhu , Y. (2002). Chinese Cinema's Economic Reform From the Mid-1980s to the Mid-1990s. *Journal of Communication*, 52(4), 905-921.