Theses - ALL

Spring 5-22-2021

The Journey From Somewhere To Anywhere: The Interchange Of Two Worldviews

Qinyu Chen
Syracuse University

Follow this and additional works at: https://surface.syr.edu/thesis

Part of the Fine Arts Commons

ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses the worldview of conservative Somewhere People and open-minded Anywhere People put forward by David Goodhart in his book *The Road* to *Somewhere: The New Tribes Shaping British Politics*. It reveals that under the trend of globalization, Anywhere common-sense challenges the Somewhere worldview and partly replace it. Anywhere People's mobility is the key to maximizing their benefits.

By analyzing the living environment, educational background, and psychological activities of these two kinds of people in the first part, the thesis revealed the relatively higher social mobility helps Anywhere People better seek fortune and opportunities. The most significant difference between the two worldviews is mobility. Mobility brings not only a broader view but also more choices and a better lifestyle.

In conclusion, the thesis points out that conflicts of these two worldviews could not be resolved. However, the divergence between cultures and living habits in the world is gradually diminishing. By standing on the perspective of Anywhere, people can embrace the difference and balance these two worldviews.

THE JOURNEY FROM SOMEWHERE TO ANYWHERE:
THE INTERCHANGE OF TWO WORLDVIEWS

by

Qinyu Chen

B.A, Tongji University, 2018

Thesis
Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Fine Arts in Illustration.

Syracuse University
May 2021

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ARTIST'S STATEMENT

People living "Anywhere" or "Somewhere" is a widespread phenomenon, and I think it is a ubiquitous and fascinating topic. This phenomenon has inspired me to explore the hidden reasons behind it and then express my understanding of this in my artworks.

For many years, I wondered if I belong to Somewhere, and it was not until I learned the idea of Somewhere People and Anywhere People that I began to examine my own identity. I grew up in a family made up of Somewhere People. My parents are from central China and southern China, respectively. They all left their hometown at a young age to seek opportunities in China's capital, Beijing, and later settled there. They spoke standard Mandarin, but parts of their pronunciation revealed that they were not Beijing natives. Every Chinese New Year, I would go back to my father or mother's hometown and spend a happy time with my relatives and friends, but the time I spent in those places did not add up to a year. I go back to places I do not know much about; listen to the dialect I am not familiar with and do not feel like a part of that place. If someone asks me where I am from, I would say I am from Beijing. But they may be surprised that I did not even have a Beijing accent and that my body shape and my face look somewhat different from those of northern Chinese. Secondly, I explain that I am a second-generation immigrant from Beijing, not a Beijing native whose forefathers grew up here.

When I was an undergraduate, I left home and started a new journey to a new city: Shanghai. I quickly got used to living in this vibrant city and fell in love

with its food, history, diverse buildings and artistic atmosphere. On summer weekends, I would ride a shared bike to the Bund, the most prosperous area in Shanghai, with my friends, watching the night scenery, and feeling the breeze by the Huangpu Riverbank. Facing the bustling night of Pudong, I felt the luxury and extravagance of this developed city. Many people say it is the New York of the East, and I would fantasize about whether the buildings in Manhattan are as tall as the Bund. Little did I know that I would come to the other side of the ocean in the United States four years later and begin a new life for three years. I do not have discomfort with this wandering life, which made me a firm believer in I am an Anywhere Person. I was not afraid to take on the challenge of moving to a new environment even though my long-term eating habits were hard to change. However, this does not affect my ability to create a cozy corner in a strange city.

This kind of life experience gave me the idea of creating my visual development story *Anywhere, Somewhere*. In the beginning, I designed two human characters -- April and Mei, and I wanted them to represent Anywhere and Somewhere People. But in the process of further creation, I wanted to give them more attributes to exemplify these two groups of people. In the end, I decided to change the two characters and make them look like animals.

In the natural world, there are many mechanisms in animals. Some animals need to hibernate in winter, and some creatures need to migrate to avoid the low temperature. Their physical properties are unique. As for human beings, they do not have to follow their habits like these creatures. They are more

adaptable and can make choices of their own will. So, I combined human society with animal behavior to create a world in which animals could live freely. In this world, the instincts of animals make them Somewhere Animal or Anywhere Animal. But they changed and reformed their worldview after they experienced their different life journey.

The idea I want to express through this setting is that although the living environment shapes people's worldview, only when they see the world from Anywhere can they judge and understand others from more perspectives.

CHAPTER 1. WHAT MAKES SOMEWHERE PEOPLE AND ANYWHERE PEOPLE

The main fault line in contemporary society is not between right and left, or capitalists and socialists, rather, argues David Goodhart in *The Road* to *Somewhere: The New Tribes Shaping British Politics*, it is "between the people who see the world from Anywhere and the people who see it from Somewhere." [1]

British journalist David Goodhart came up with the concept of "Somewhere People vs. Anywhere People." He analyzed British society and pointed out that 50 percent of British people come from "Somewhere," which means they have a strong sense of identity and attachment to the place where they live. They are not mobile and may stay in one place for their whole life, whether they lead a bright life or a wretched life. On the contrary, the rest of people can settle anywhere. They live in big cities, have a college education, travel to anywhere they are interested in, and have no attachment to a specific place. In modern society, politics, economy, and culture intermingle with each other. People's surroundings significantly influence whether they become a 'Somewhere People' or 'Anywhere People.'

These two groups may have existed before modern Homo Sapiens evolved if our ape ancestors did not leave their forests and began to walk upright on the plains. There would not have been a process by which Dryopithecus evolved

---

[1] David Goodhart, "The Road to Somewhere: the Populist Revolt and the Future of Politics," in *The Road to Somewhere: the Populist Revolt and the Future of Politics* (London: Hurst & Company, 2019), p. 3.

into human beings[2]. Since then, human footprints are all over the world.

Those that chose to stay in the trees, however, evolved into modern apes.

They are not at the top of the food chain. It was just this "tiny" change that

caused the two species to go in entirely different directions. They may

represent the prototype of Somewhere People and Anywhere People, one

represents conservative, and the other represents pioneering and

enterprising.
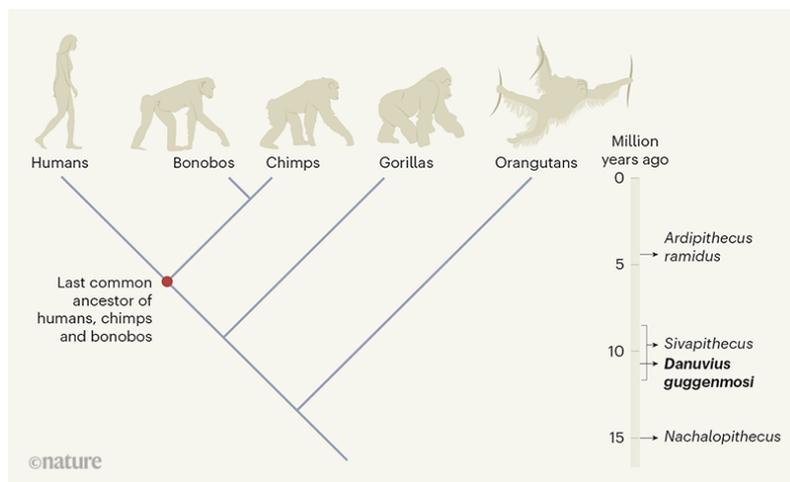
Figure 1 The evolution of bipedalism

The earliest civilizations developed between 4000 and 3000 BCE when the

rise of agriculture and trade allowed people to have surplus food and

economic stability. Many people no longer had to practice farming, allowing a

diverse array of professions and interests to flourish in a relatively confined

area. In the centuries that followed, the Age of Discovery and the Silk Road

enabled humankind to start trade worldwide. Resources shifted between

continents, and the primitive accumulation of capital began. In modern

---

[2] Tracy L. Kivell, "Fossil Ape Hints at How Walking on Two Feet Evolved," *Nature* 575, no. 7783 (June 2019): pp. 445-446, https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-03347-0.

civilization, economic globalization has become an irresistible trend.

In this case, if someone stays in one place, their relationships are locked in one area. The circle of communication is limited. Secondly, it is easy to live in a fixed location. However, it will also make people's vision narrow. Repeated daily routine and the same old sites will make people lack freshness and enthusiasm for exploration.

Compared with Somewhere People, Anywhere People typically enjoy a quality of life and a level of education above that of Somewhere People. With the knowledge and understanding of the previous generation, the new generation of Anywhere People will only become more open Anywhere People. On the other hand, Somewhere People are more likely to maintain the idea of sticking around in the same place, which is undoubtedly a continuation of the community. However, with the development of the Internet, cultural integration, and communication, more and more people have become "Anywhere People." As a result, Anywhere People can have access to more cultures, more languages, and more opportunities.

With the development of Internet technology, people can roam around the world without leaving home and chat and communicate with people worldwide. The effect of this technology has dramatically reduced the cost of communication. It broadens people's horizons, brings people to see the world's variety, and opens their minds. The Internet also lays the ideological foundation for most modern people to become Somewhere People. The

innovation of transportation also makes it comfortable and convenient to relocate. Sleep on the plane for several hours, and then you can land in a foreign country thousands of miles away.

With the development of transportation, people can meet each other in person thousands of miles away within a few hours or days. The acquisition of knowledge and culture also makes many students choose to study abroad to learn and practice life skills in another culture. Even if they are not used to the local food, many former immigrants keep their old lifestyles in places like Chinatown and Korean Street. People can always find theirs Somewhere in these foreign lands. All these various things provide people with the possibility of becoming Anywhere People. When it becomes cheaper for people to move, people will think more about the benefits of moving rather than sticking to one location. The benefits of Anywhere People will become apparent.

Although the world has opened-up a lot, Somewhere People and Anywhere People still exist as significant paradoxes. These two kinds of people are common worldwide, whether they are in underdeveloped or developed areas. There are Anywhere People in remote places who want to seek out a better future. They want to break down geographical barriers, see the wider world, pursue better employment opportunities, and better income. They are already in the best place where many people wish they could be born. When they feel content with their life, they will also become the Somewhere People attached to the metropolis. Although they are like tiny insects at the bottom of this concrete jungle, it does not prevent them from entertaining themselves.

Taken together, these two types of people can exist in one place. The environment they grow up in and the way they are educated determines which camp they are relate to. According to a U.N report released in 2019, cross-border migration accounts for only 3.5% of the world's population. Two hundred seventy-two million of the 7.7 billion people globally were migrants from other countries, equivalent to Indonesia's population. Among them, 52 percent were men, 48 percent were women, and 74 percent of the immigrants were between the ages of 20 and 64. More than 40 percent of the world's immigrants were born in Asian countries, mostly from India. As a result, India was the largest source of cross-border migrants in 2019, followed by Mexico, China, Russia, and Syria. The United States remained the most popular destination, receiving 51 million immigrants in 2019, followed by Germany, Saudi Arabia, Russia, and the United Kingdom. Statistics show that more than half of international migrants live in Europe and North America, about 141 million people. [3]

We can infer that most migration flows are from developing and war-torn countries to developed countries from these data. Immigration is an indicator of social mobility, and many factors force them to leave their homeland. There are subjective factors and objective factors. Some groups of Anywhere People want to improve their living standards and choose to leave their hometown then work in a place with a higher salary, such as a Pakistani working in Dubai and Chinese or Indian programmers in Silicon Valley. The construction of

[3] Kivell, Tracy L. "Fossil Ape Hints at How Walking on Two Feet Evolved." *Nature* 575, no. 7783 (2019): 445–46. https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-03347-0.

these cities also needs labor. People are doing the same job but paid more than working in the place they came from. In this way, "Anywhere People" is a voluntary choice with high returns, and their living conditions are greatly improved.

Objective factors, such as natural or human-made disasters, may cause people to leave their homes and seek new places to make a living. Refugees are part of the forced migration of Anywhere People. Their primary motivation is displacement and the search for a secure life.

The acceptance of refugees has always been a controversial topic in the international community, but there is no denying that migration's objective factors are the main reasons.

To sum up, becoming "Anywhere People" is not always a voluntary choice. Some people are forced to, but choosing to take this step is also about achieving a better and more secure life than where they originally lived.

CHAPTER 2.THE COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS

Income, wealth, education, type of occupation, and health are five variables. These are all forms of personal capital that provide opportunities for social mobility. These variables are also the reasons for the formation of Somewhere People and Anywhere People. Anywhere People have better social mobility as the group which could access more resources. The next generation will be

influenced by their open mind and keep becoming Anywhere People. The groups of wealthy Anywhere People can choose to run a business on one side of the globe and enjoy life on the other. As the world has become more interconnected, so does the mobility of many experienced employees across borders, such as programmers, researchers, and multinational companies' employees. Instead of waiting in the same place, Anywhere People are looking for better job opportunities worldwide.

One of the interesting things about Anywhere People is that they have a lower sense of self-identity about their origins. Suppose you ask an Anywhere People such as an American college professor. His identity is based entirely on his academic research instead of where he was born and raised. Therefore, he might think of himself first as a physicist, then as a professor, then as a member of the Physics society. Then, an American. The way he sees the world, the way he thinks about himself, is also influenced by his American identity, but it is not decisive.

Somewhere People, as opposed to Anywhere People, are locked in a fixed location. Sometimes low social mobility will ultimately result in class solidification. Material privation prevents them from leaving the domain of their lives, and spiritual stubbornness prevents these "Somewhere People" from exploring the world. After all, going to a new place means having a savings account that can handle all kinds of emergencies. It means finding a new place to live, adapting to a new climate, lifestyle, and even language. All of these obstacles have prevented Somewhere People from stepping out of their

comfort zone.

For example, in Japanese society, many people have become Somewhere People in the workplace. Japanese enterprises value long-term commitment. It is common to have lifelong contracts in a company and rare to be fired. They have been working hard for many years, but they often need to wait for many years before getting promoted. Job-hopping is often seen as disloyalty to the company. [4] On the contrary, job-hopping has increased in Europe and America[5], many people are willing to pursue better positions and choose to change jobs, which often brings excellent benefits. Many people get higher salaries and improve their living standards in the process of job-hopping. It would be a more wisely choice for Anywhere People to adapt to any place at work. Compared to these difficulties and challenges, Anywhere People will always be able to make it. The benefits of moving to a better place outweigh these disadvantages. As a result, Anywhere People can access more cultures, more languages, and more opportunities.

Secondly, if you only stay in one place, life will be comfortable and stable. Still, it will also make people's perspective become narrow, repeated daily and familiar places will lessen people's freshness and enthusiasm for exploration. However, for Somewhere People, their mobility is relatively limited. Their livelihood is strongly tied to a place. In the process of

[4] "Why 'Job-Hopper' CVs Scare Japanese Companies?: RESOURCE," Active Connector, May 23, 2018, https://www.active-connector.com/post/resources/why-job-hopper-cvs-scare-japanese-companies-and-how-to-embrace-this.
[5] Kathy Gurchiek, "Job-Hopping Increasing in U.S. Economy," SHRM (SHRM, August 16, 2019), https://www.shrm.org/hr-today/news/hr-news/Pages/Job-Hopping-Increasing-in-US-Economy.aspx.

globalization, they are passive receivers of industrial distribution. Some places are rich in resources and well located, and the whole world goes there to start companies, these places will suddenly become a gold rush.

At the same time in some places, people who lived there farmed for generations, and one day, crops from the other side of the world are shipped to their homeland, cooked, and put into their bowls at a lower cost than their own products Traditional agriculture has been destroyed by modern global industrialization. All of them lose their jobs.

People may have probably seen PhD. graduates studying abroad who could not find a job locally and decide to leave for another country. Coal miners in western China who do not have coal will not be able to update their resumes on LinkedIn and get headhunted to the United States for coal. They are going to look for other jobs in their region. It is all about the local economy. The economic attachment to the place will be reflected in the strong sense of identity to the local homogeneous community (without non-native), and even the sense of "loyalty" and "devotion". Loyalty to the nation is not controversial, but loyalty to specific places, such as cities and counties, is indefinable. For Somewhere People, their professional identity is lower, while their regional identity is higher. They are more likely to emphasize their birthplace first and then supplement their occupation.

Somewhere People are like customers who are eating conveyor belt sushi, but the sushi conveyor belt rusted. Therefore, the frequency of food delivery is

relatively slow. Some people are surrounded by delicious food, while others have only an empty plate in front of them. However, Anywhere People would never sit down but walk around with plates and go wherever there is good food. For those Somewhere People who had nothing to eat, it would make them jealous.

In the circumstances of economic globalization, language barriers have been gradually reduced, the world's infrastructure is increasingly standardized and easy-to-use, and each place's culture is becoming more and more diverse. Anywhere people are enjoying the benefits of this infrastructure development. It is like taking the subway. The subway is a common means of transportation in most developed countries in the world. One can learn how to take the subway, how to buy tickets, how to get through the gate, how to find the station signs according to the signs. So now to any city in the world, it is easy to look at the subway map, buy a ticket, ride the bus, and once on the train holding on to the handle, skilled movements, indifferent face, as if they have been sitting there for ten thousand times, easy to blend into the passengers on the subway.

Another good example is the Chinese restaurants, located in every corner of the world. Although the quality of food is unpredictable, for those Chinese who have become world citizens, the cost of leaving their hometown for a better life seems to be lower because Chinese restaurants have been opened all over the world.

In essence, this is an economic issue, but mobility is a specific manifestation of economic inequality in the context of globalization. Nowadays, people increasingly realize that mobility may be the result of imbalance (better education and economic conditions lead to higher mobility) and may lead to greater inequality. For example, someone can enjoy the benefits of China and the United States while avoiding the inconveniences of both countries and is more likely to make money through advantages such as information difference. When people have more access to all kinds of information, they have more choices to make. You can choose the best of the options. It is like shopping at the grocery store in a small town, where the selection is limited, and prices are fixed, versus shopping on Amazon. On Amazon, people compare prices among various categories and make the best choice. In this context, mobility has become something to raise eyebrows among the masses, especially in places that have not enjoyed the benefits of globalization.

After the COVID-19 pandemic was effectively controlled in China, the primary source of COVID-19 infection shifted from domestic transmission to foreign importation. The Chinese government has required strict quarantine measures on migrant workers and students entering the country. It also limited the number of flights from many countries.[6] These measures have been highly effective in protecting Chinese nationals, but it is difficult for Chinese who are stranded abroad and want to return to their homeland. Many

---

[6] "China COVID-19 Policy Tracker: What Businesses Should Pay Attention To." China Briefing News, July 3, 2020. https://www.china-briefing.com/news/china-covid-19-policy-tracker-benefiting-business-enterprises-comprehensive-updated-list/.

people in China have maintained an "unwelcome" attitude towards those oversea Chinese who wish to return to their motherland on the social network. Because in their perspective, they think that people who leave their homeland are defectors who choose to go somewhere safer and more prosperous. Those "defectors" are like weeds growing on the wall; they sway with the wind and never take a stand of their own. But are they wrong to do so? Should they be judged?

Apart from some people who worry about resuming work and customs pressure, most of the problems are the contradiction between Somewhere People and Anywhere People.

CHAPTER 3. POLARITY

Somewhere People and Anywhere People are not absolute. Not everyone who lives in a more enclosed and conservative place is a Somewhere Person, and everyone who lives in a more developed area is Anywhere People. To some extent, they are not absolute existences; For example, in New York or Los Angeles, It is common to see Chinatown and Koreatown. These could all be thought of as Somewhere People, after emigrating, sentimentally recreating their homeland and staying there.

Figure 2 The Flushing area of New York

When people come to Flushing, it is like going back to China in the 1980s and 1990s. All the signs and neon lights make people feel like they are in China. Although Chinatowns are not as prosperous as the real first-tier metropolis in China like Beijing or Shanghai, they do relieve some of the immigrants' homesickness. Chinese dining chairs, food, and festival celebrations have been kept as much as possible in this foreign land. Although homesickness is a kind of sad emotion, for these "Somewhere" among the "Anywhere People," it was only after weighing the pros and cons that they decided to leave their homeland behind. China's population base is large and growing. There are limited opportunities for everyone to succeed. The people's average income is still relatively low in terms of the price *of* commodities, compared to many developed countries with higher income level, better education system, more mature market, and more accessible and more diverse cultures.

For many Anywhere People, it is not where they live that matters, but how they live a better life.

After the first generation of Anywhere People who settled down in a place

where they are comfortable with, they might become Somewhere People in those dream places. Their children were born into an ideal environment, enjoyed it, and were not ready to venture again. They became the Somewhere People in these big cities, even though their predecessors were "Anywhere People" from Somewhere.

Representing the Somewhere People, Shanghai has been dubbed China's most exclusive city. Although it is an international metropolis, it only adds a parochial sense of superiority to its natives, who speak Shanghainese, a dialect with a completely different tone from Mandarin. It is almost like a foreign language to most people from other parts of China. Even so, many young people are still trying to stay in this city. When the superior Somewhere People and Anywhere People gather in a city, it is also a magical phenomenon. Some local Somewhere People have a narrow sense of superiority and lives in cramped alleyways, wearing decent clothes and eating delicate food. These locals enjoy the fame of the metropolis, but they are restricted by it as well.

On the contrary, elite Anywhere People wake up in a river-view apartment with a view of the Oriental Pearl and drive through the concrete jungle in their luxury cars. Locals resent the fact that migrant workers are seizing jobs and resources within the city, but these Anywhere People are the ones who help build the city. During the Spring Festival, most migrant workers return to their hometown, leaving the city empty and the buildings sparsely lit. Shanghai, like other cities, is not as vibrant as it used to be. Some people give up what they

have and try their best to find a better life. Others, however, are born that way. This is indeed an unfair phenomenon, but it is precisely this phenomenon that has created many relatively Somewhere People and Anywhere People. They are open-minded or narrow-minded, or they are constantly switching between these two roles. Many Anywhere People feel that they have had enough of wandering outside and may eventually choose to return to their roots. Many Somewhere People may feel like they have never done anything challenging in their lives. There are no two absolute types of people in this world, and most of the time, circumstances and opinions predate their identities.

CHAPTER 4. THE STORY BEHIND THE VISUAL THESIS

After analyzing and discussing "Somewhere People" and "Anywhere People", I began to create and visualize my thesis project. I wanted to create characters based on some typical characteristics of these two types of People. In the original version, I made human figures. However, after some careful consideration, I decided to add animals' habits and visual characteristics and created a world where animals live as humans.

In this world, there is April, a kitten who was born in the countryside but came to the big city to explore, and Mei, a dog who is satisfied with her comfortable country life. And also, hamster girl Kiki was born in a big city but lives in her own nest to watch animation and play games; Jay is a lone wolf who comes from the wilderness but likes the bustling city. These animals all have their habits, and they meet each other in the same town. They have been born here, moved here, or accepted an invitation from a friend to sample the city's

charms. They all represent different types of people, looking for their stable way of life in society. At the same time, the city has many ordinary citizens and celebrities.

Figure 3. April, the cat girl

Figure 4. Mei, the Afghan hound girl

Even a tiny animal can become a star. Animals are also using their skills to build cities. The mole workers who make subways, the manatees who build dams and water conservancy projects, and the hound guards work in fancy buildings. They are distributed in various positions, just like human beings working in multiple places in society. This city full of humanity and warmth; I

hope to show the personalities of Somewhere People and Anywhere People through the citizens daily life.

Figure 5. Character line up

Through the main characters' journey, people can understand and realize two kinds of people. Perhaps as Anywhere People, I will be more inclined to be Anywhere People. In the following theoretical part, I will focus on the discussion and analysis of these two kinds of people's formation and explain the superiority of being Anywhere People from an objective perspective.

CONCLUSION

The existence of Somewhere People and Anywhere People is a conflict between the two worldviews. They are influenced by geographical restrictions, education, social environment, lifestyle and other factors. In contrast, Anywhere People are the ones who have access to more and richer resources. Their mobility determines that they can make choices and pursue what they want under the condition of obtaining more information. Under globalization's background, moving to a better place is a common

phenomenon. The development of transportation has made the world more connected. The improvements in communication facilities have also enabled people to communicate more effectively.

On the one hand, considerable advances in technology have balanced developmental imbalances in various parts of the world and increased people's mobility. It is no longer the romance of poetry to embark on a trip without a plan. It is a reality that after browsing and clicking on smartphone APPs, people can virtually go anytime and anywhere.

Nevertheless, there are still many Somewhere People and Anywhere People who do not understand each other, perhaps even without realizing it. Among them, the most controversial one is that Anywhere People are profit-seeking and self-interested. They will regard their interests as the highest goal and are willing to pay for them.

 Many people scoff at this, arguing that if people move to better places, leaving behind their backward homelands, the flow of resources and labor to the developed world will exacerbate social inequality. However, such behavior of Anywhere People should not be to blame. It is the nature of people to pursue a better life, for which they have paid incredible effort and determination. They may overcome the language barrier and take risks in unfamiliar places. After finding a suitable place to settle down, the next generation of Anywhere People, or themselves, may become Somewhere People. They enjoyed the benefits and were reluctant to leave again. The

world is full of the unknown, which will attract people to explore. Being a member of one side or the other does not mean you belong to that side absolutely, forever.

After experiencing turmoil or seeing the world, it will shake people's worldviews. It is natural for people to pursue a better life, but the surrounding environment determines the degree of perception of "better". Somewhere People and Anywhere People are essentially pursuing something better, but they have different definitions of "better".

Therefore, when these two kinds of people have the same core, they are limited by objective factors and thinking in a different way. Although they cannot fully understand each other, they also should not blame each other. It may be more practical with limited resources to be comfortable with your life than to define yourself as Somewhere People or Anywhere People. In the event of a dispute don't seek complete approval but try to be receptive and patient.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boehrer, Bruce Thomas. *Animal Characters: Nonhuman Beings in Early Modern Literature*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 2010.

Dydynski, Jason Mario, and Nelly Mäekivi. "Darwin's Antithesis Revisited – a Zoosemiotic Perspective on Expressing Emotions in Animals and Animal Cartoon Characters." *Sign Systems Studies* 47, no. 1/2 (2019): 205–33. https://doi.org/10.12697/sss.2019.47.1-2.08.

Friedman, Kajsa Ekholm, and Jonathan Friedman. *Historical Transformations: the Anthropology of Global Systems*. Lanham: AltaMira Press, 2008.

Goodhart, David. Essay. In *The Road to Somewhere: the Populist Revolt and the Future of Politics*, 3. London: Hurst & Company, 2019.

Hannerz, Ulf. *Transnational Connections: Culture, People, Places*. London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2012.

"Higher Education and Social Mobility." *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Higher Education*, 2020. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781529714395.n258.

International Migration 2019: Report. New York: United Nations, 2019.

Kendall, Gavin, Ian Woodward, and Skrbiš Zlatko. *The Sociology of Cosmopolitanism: Globalization, Identity, Culture and Government*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009.

Kivell, Tracy L. "Fossil Ape Hints at How Walking on Two Feet Evolved."
    Nature 575, no. 7783 (2019): 445–46. https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-
    019-03347-0.

Suvilehto, Pirjo. "A Study of Animal Characters as Representations of
    Humans: the Animality/Bibliotherapy Test." *Journal of Poetry Therapy*
    32, no. 2 (2019): 95–108.
    https://doi.org/10.1080/08893675.2019.1583414.

Tropman, John, and Emily Nicklett. "Status Crystallization and Mobility Lock:
    The Poverty Production Process." *Advances in Applied Sociology* 09, no.
    10 (2019): 478–90. https://doi.org/10.4236/aasoci.2019.910035.

"Why 'Job-Hopper' CVs Scare Japanese Companies?: RESOURCE." Active
    Connector, May 23, 2018. https://www.active-
    connector.com/post/resources/why-job-hopper-cvs-scare-japanese-
    companies-and-how-to-embrace-this.

Resume

Qinyu Chen

chenpaggie@163.com

+(86) 18221236121

Education

BA

Visual Art, Tongji University, Shanghai, CN

2014-2018

MFA

Illustration, Syracuse University, Syracuse, USA

2018-2021

Experiences

• Scroll comic columnist for "Weekly Tongji"on Tongji University's Student Union Public at WeChat from Mar 2016 to May 2018.

• Scroll comic columnist for "Wandering of Imagination"on edu.youth.cn Public at WeChat from Apr.-Aug. 2016.

• Participated in a service design project, the Yang Design, designed an innovative curriculum activities scheme for migrant children in the kindergarten.

• Worked as a studio portrait artist at Zhanyu Acrylic Company's booth for about 20 people a day at 2017 China Building materials Exhibition in Shanghai.

• Two paintings were selected for souvenir badges for an NGO organization called Beautiful Travel in 2017.

• One of my drawings was selected to exhibit at the Shanghai exhibition center organized by Life-fun Studio.

• Participated in a wall painting program at Hongqiao Business Center by Life-fun Studio in Shanghai.

Skills

Adobe After Effects

Adobe Illustrator

Adobe photoshop

Story boarding

Freelance illustration

Character design