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A Thesis

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Approved for the Division

(Art)

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Acknowledgments

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List of Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ANSI**  **ASCII**  **BBS**  **BEL**  **BS** | American National Standards Institute  American Standard Code for International Interchange  Bulletin Board System  Bell  Backspace |
| **CSS** | Cascading Style Sheets |
| **HTML**  **LF**  **NAK** | HyperText Markup Language  Line Feed  Negative Acknowledge |
| **RTTY**  **SARS** | Radioteletype  Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome |
| **TTY** | Teletype |
| **CUS** | Computer User Services |
| **FBI** | Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| **NBC** | National Broadcasting Corporation |

Table of Contents

Introduction 1

Chapter 1 5

What are Stereotypes? 5

The History of Cultural Stereotypes 6

Chapter 2 10

My Childhood 10

Poise and Respect 11

Middle and High School 12

The COVID-19 Pandemic 15

College 16

Chapter 4 21

What is Text-Based Art? 21

ASCII 22

History of ASCII 22

Understanding ASCII 23

ASCII Art 24

History of ASCII Art 24

Shift\_JIS 27

Kaomoji 27

Unicode 27

Chapter 5 28

Website 28

Bibliography 31

Appendix A: Title of Appendix Goes Here 37

Bibliography 39

List of Tables

Table 1: This is the **“Table Title,tt”** style and is used for the title of your table. This style will also appear in the List of Tables. 10

List of Figures

Figure 1: This is the “**Figure Title”** style and is used for the title of your figure. This text will also appear in the List of Figures. 9

Abstract

You may put your abstract here. This section is required on all but creative theses in the English department.

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# Introduction

Has anyone ever made an assumption about you just because of where you're from? Maybe they have decided what kind of person you are before you even speak, assuming your personality, your habits, the way you talk, or even the kinds of foods you eat, without ever taking the time to know you. It can be something small, like someone joking that you must be very smart just because of your background. Or it can be something more personal, like being told you “don’t seem like someone from your culture,” as if there’s only one way to exist and behave within it. These moments, however big or small, are parts of a larger pattern: cultural stereotyping.

No matter who you are, what makes you you, or where you’re from, everyone has experienced some shape or form of cultural stereotyping. Maybe it was just a passing remark, a misguided joke, or even a well-meaning but misplaced assumption. At first, these generalizations might seem harmless. After all, us humans categorize things every day as a way of making sense of our world. But when these assumptions start dictating how others treat you, defining your identity for you, or limiting the way people see you, they also start to feel isolating, frustrating, and even dehumanizing.

Stereotypes don’t just exist on a personal level. They are deeply embedded in media, history, and storytelling, shaping how entire cultures and communities are perceived. They have the power to influence job opportunities, friendships, and the way people are treated in everyday life. An example of this occurred when COVID-19 emerged in late 2019. Almost overnight, people of Chinese and the broader Asian descent found themselves at the center of a wave of hostility, discrimination and violence. The virus was frequently referred to in politics and media with terms like the “China virus” or the “Kung flu,” reinforcing the generalization that all Chinese people, or even all East Asians, were somehow responsible for the pandemic. This narrative led to a surge in xenophobia, hate crimes, and acts of aggression against Asian communities worldwide.

Growing up as a Chinese American in a small, predominantly white town in central Pennsylvania, I often found myself defined by assumptions before I even had the chance to introduce myself. From an early age, it became clear that many people around me had already set an idea of who I was, not because they knew me personally, but because of how I looked and the fact that I was Chinese. Some of these assumptions were frustratingly persistent: I must be a straight-A student, naturally gifted at math, and maybe in my free time, I snack on cats and dogs. Others felt more alienating, like the idea that my culture’s traditions were foreign, exotic, or even amusing. Whether intentional or not, these comments reinforced the idea into my childhood that I was different, that I somehow didn’t belong. At the time, my young brain didn’t have the words to understand why these moments felt wrong or why it stung my heart, but I knew they did.

**[Realizing I have a lot more to say about my childhood. Do I keep it in the introduction or do it in Chapter 1?]**

These assumptions led to a lot of pressure placed upon me, which eventually led to a lot of social anxiety. So much so that I considered the isolations of COVID-19 to be one of the best years of my life prior to starting college, mainly because of the fact I did not have to see any of my classmates or students, and could remain in the solitude and peace that I have formed in my house and in my room.

Even so, I know that my experiences, as difficult as they were, are not the worst of what many others have faced. In many ways, I consider myself incredibly lucky compared to other Chinese students, especially those who grew up in China. While I dealt with the burden of stereotypes in a predominantly white town, I had certain freedoms that others did not. I was able to explore many cultures, shaping my identity on my own terms, even if it was difficult. But for many children raised in China, the pressures they experience are set by not only cultural expectations but also societal and familial obligations that leave little room for self-expression. Stereotypes about intelligence, academic success, and discipline are not just external perceptions, but internalized realities that dictate the course of their lives from a young age.

The immense pressure and nearly limitless stereotypes I encountered, both personally and through observing others in-person and in the media, led me to this research. I began asking myself: what exactly are stereotypes, and how do they shape a person’s life from childhood into adulthood? How do they dictate the way others treat us, the opportunities we are given, and the way we see ourselves? More importantly, how do these assumptions impact not just individual lives but entire communities? I realized that to fully grasp the weight of these issues, I needed to go beyond my own experiences. To answer these questions, I set out to interview students, both Chinese American and Chinese students, who, like me, have lived under the shadow of cultural assumptions. Each of them had their own stories, their own struggles, and their own ways of coping with the expectations placed upon them. Some faced relentless academic pressure, constantly pushed toward success without being asked what they truly wanted. Others battled feelings of isolation and otherness, whether it was in the United States or within their own communities in China. Through these interviews, I began to see patterns of similar fears, similar frustrations, and similar moments of exhaustion from having to constantly prove oneself.

But rather than just documenting their words, I wanted to create something more immersive that could allow readers to engage with these experiences in a meaningful way. That’s why I decided to present my research in an interactive format: a user-interactive website designed in ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) art where visitors can navigate through the lives and perspectives of myself and the students I interviewed. By allowing users to interact with the research, making choices and following different paths, I hope to shed light on the ways children experience stereotypes, how these assumptions shape their daily lives, and how they influence their adulthood. Through this interactive experience, users will be able to step into these realities firsthand, navigating the weight of harmful stereotypes and understanding the lasting impact they can have from childhood into adulthood.

**[Talk about each chapter briefly]**

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# Chapter 1

## What are Stereotypes?

Stereotypes are more than just labels. They are silent expectations, shaping the way we see other individuals and how we are seen in return. They dictate the roles we are supposed to play, the limits of who we are allowed to be, and the paths we are expected to follow. Whether it's based on race, gender, culture, or personality, stereotypes simplify individuals into vague categories, which strips away the complexity of an individual's identity.

Some stereotypes may look completely harmless at first glance, maybe even considered compliments. "Asians are smart," "women are nurturing," "men are natural leaders." But beneath these apparently positive assumptions can be something far more suffocating to individuals, which can also result in pressure to comply with those assumptions. A child who loves art who is constantly told that they must be smart in math or in the sciences may start to question their passions and dreams. A girl who enjoys weightlifting may start to wonder if she is somehow "less feminine." A boy who is sensitive and emotional may feel forced to bury his feelings to fit this "masculine figure." The weight of these expectations builds over time. What starts as a passing remark starts to become an unspoken rule. People who don't fit societal expectations may feel ashamed of their interests, identities, or personalities, feeling forced to choose between authenticity and acceptance. Even individuals who do align with these stereotypes are not free from the long-last effects. They may feel like their worth lies on how well they uphold these assumptions.

More dangerously, stereotypes don't just shape individuals' identities, but they can also influence how society treats people, distorting reality. For example, the idea that women are weaker than men has justified the exclusion of women from leadership and physical spaces for centuries. The stereotype that black individuals are aggressive and violent lead to societal discrimination and racial profiling. One recent and well known example is the case of George Floyd, a black man who was murdered by a police officer in 2020. Despite being unarmed, he was pinned to the ground and unable to properly breathe for over nine minutes, ultimately losing his life. This is a reflection of how racial stereotypes, particularly the stereotype of black individuals being dangerous or violent, can be incredibly dangerous.

## The History of Cultural Stereotypes

“Hey, can you grab the stereotype for the next batch of prints?” “He has been arrested on a charge of stealing $300 worth of stereotype plates.” This was how the word was originally used. “Stereotype” as a word, like many other words, originally meant something quite different. It was a method in which metal plates were used to transfer text and images to a page consistently back in 1798 from the French language. But outside of printing, the word “stereotype,” by 1819, had begun to take on a more figurative sense, referring to ideas that are "fixed firmly, continued, or constantly repeated unchangeably," much like the previous definition of consistent replications of printed stereotypes. By the mid-20th century, "stereotype" had begun to take on the modern definition we associate the word with today: an oversimplified idea or image of a person or group.

Though the term “stereotype” in its current meaning wasn’t defined until the mid-20th century, the idea behind it has been around for thousands of years. Throughout history, human society has used simplified assumptions and generalizations to individuals and groups of individuals based on their race, gender, occupation, or culture. These early stereotypes were often influenced by cultural myths, folklore, religious beliefs, and societal systems that shaped these broad ideas and expectations.

One of the earliest examples of stereotyping can be found in Ancient Greece and Rome. Roman writings frequently stereotyped the Greeks as untrustworthy, debauched, and overly luxurious, while labeling the people they conquered to be "brutish warriors" or submissive and weak. The Greeks would often refer to non-Greek-speaking-people as “barbarians” to emphasize their otherness, which was also a belief to justify their belief in Greek superiority.

Similarly in medieval Europe, stereotypes were commonly stemmed in religion and social hierarchy. For example, Jews were often portrayed as greedy and overly focused on money. Due to the widespread antisemitism in many European societies, this has limited their options for occupation, even prohibiting them from owning land, resulting in being forced into professions like trade and moneylending as a means of livelihood. This became deeply tied to the idea and stereotype of Jews being moneylenders, which still persists in many cultures today. The Church also contributed to this stereotype by casting Jews as the ultimate "other" to separate them from the Christian majority.

Physical stereotypes existed as well, andfor the Jewish people as well, often being depicted with exaggerated features, such as having heavy beards, large crooked noses, and always wearing a hat, all of which became symbols of Jewish identity.

When it comes to Asian stereotypes, a historical example of racial stereotyping comes from the treatment of Chinese immigrants in the United States during the 19th and 20th centuries. In the 1850s, Chinese workers migrated to the United States during the California Gold Rush in the gold mines, and later worked on building railroads in the American west. As Chinese workers increased and grew more and more successful in the United States, so did the strength of anti-Chinese sentiment among other workers in the American economy. Chinese workers were often depicted as cheap laborers with no personality, ambition, or family life, shaping this idea that Chinese immigrants were not fully human, while also being a threat to Americans that the Chinese were taking away their jobs and land, deeming them to be unfit into American society. This also caused the "model minority myth" to emerge, a sociological phenomenon that refers to a stereotype of certain minority groups, particularly Asian Americans, as very successful. This finally resulted in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which prohibited Chinese workers from entering the United States, and placing heavy restrictions on those already living in the country. This law was a result of racist stereotypes that portrayed Chinese immigrants and workers as a threat to American jobs and culture, which also eventually led to growing anti-immigration as well, a justification for discrimination that still persists today. The anti-Chinese labor sentiment became so popular that in 1862, Abraham Lincoln signed an "anti-coolie" bill that banned transportation of 'coolies,' a derogatory code word for low-wage and unskilled laborers, typically those of Chinese or Indian descent.

Stereotypes about Asian people were obviously not limited to just the Chinese. Japanese immigration to the United States increased significantly in the late 19th and early 20th century due to the economic hardship in Japan and the promise of better opportunities in the states. Many Japanese immigrants arrived in the west coast and Hawaii, seeking employment in agriculture, fishing, and railroad construction. They had worked tirelessly to earn a living, often taking on physically demanding jobs that white laborers avoided. But despite their efforts to build a stable life in the United States, Japanese immigrants faced widespread discrimination and exclusion. The Alien Land Laws, taken place in the early 1900s, prevented many Asian immigrants to own or lease land in the United States, which was heavily motivated by racism and fear of economic competition and a way to restrict Asian immigrants from fully fitting into American society. When World War II began, over 120,000 Japanese Americans were placed in interment camps across the United States regardless of their citizenship status or loyalty to the country. This was due to anti-Japanese racism and a fear of espionage prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, a stereotype that labeled all Japanese Americans as a threat to sabotage the United States.

Although, stereotypes are not only set by individuals outside a culture, but can also be reinforced from within a culture as well. These internal stereotypes stem from long-standing traditions and beliefs, historical biases, and societal expectations that still hold strong today in our society.

**[talk about japanese stereotypes placed on japanese americans by the japanese, for example, to the issei and nisei]**

# Chapter 2

## My Childhood

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). No, I did not have it, but it is the reason I was born in New York City instead of Hong Kong, where my parents lived at that time. The SARS outbreak first emerged in November 2002 in Guangdong, China, before it rapidly spread to Hong Kong, turning the place into one of the largest infected areas. Hospitals were overflowed, the streets were empty, and fear loomed over many individuals. Due to this, my mother decided to temporarily leave her home and travel to New York City, where some of my relatives lived, in search of a safer place to give birth.

A few weeks after I was born, my mother and I returned to Hong Kong, where I met my father and older brother for the very first time. Though my memories of those early years are foggy, certain moments still stand out, fragments of a past that feel distant yet strangely vivid at the same time. I remember the high-rise apartment we stayed in, so high up that the city below felt like an entirely different universe. For some reason, the memory of me choking on a fish bone during a meal stuck with me far longer than most others. And, of course, I remember the mischievous adventures led by my older brother, like how the two of us giggled menacingly as we sent pieces of gum out our high-up apartment window to the city below.

**[Disclosure…? Of father]**

Aside from those mischievous and somewhat strangely detailed memories, I also recount ones that I continuously try and … being too young to fully grasp their significance at the time. My father was determined to teach me new skills at a very early age, believing that a little challenge would be the quickest and most effective way for me to learn. Around the age of two, he decided it was time for me to learn how to swim. At our apartment complex’s swimming pool, he simply tossed me into the water. There was no gradual introduction, no floaties, and no gentle coaxing. Just the sudden shock of being submerged, limbs flailing as I struggled with the unfamiliar and new environment. Of course, my father was always right there, ready to save me if I was truly drowning, but in that moment, it was sink or swim. This was my earliest memory of learning a new skill, but looking back, I don’t remember anything of what happened after being thrown into the water, though I strangely have a very detailed visualization of what the pool and its surroundings looked like.

## Poise and Respect

Growing up, my father would always teach me to be respect, poised, and … (more words I can’t describe right now). If someone was standing up talking to me, I had to make sure to stand up as well. When sitting down, I always had to make sure to cross my legs, sit still, and not make any noise. And if I was getting bullied or picked on, he taught me to mask my sadness or hurt behind a smile and ignore them. Though I definitely don’t regret everything he taught me about being poised and respectful, being taught to try and ignore and smile my way through it made me into an overly sensitive and emotional person to the tiniest things. One time in class, when I got up to go to the teacher’s desk to drop off my homework, I returned to my desk to see that my pencil has mysteriously gone missing. Looking around, on the floor perhaps I dropped it, before I heard giggles from the group of guys sitting next to me. It was obviously they stole it, but when I asked them abvout it, they shrugged and said they didn’t know what I was talking about. I remember going into my next chemistry class incredibly sad, on the verge of tears, not because of the fact that they stole it, but because of the fact that my brother had given me that pencil. Even though the pencil was just another plain pencil I could’ve gotten in my local WalMart, the thought of losing the pencil my broher given to me broke my heart for some reason. That I would have to ask my brother for another pencil. Even if the pencils were less than $50 per pencil back then, it didn’t madder. I recall looking up at the ceiling during the lecture to ensure my tears wouldn’t fall. In the end, the guys did end up returning the pencil back for me. Though I was filled with relief, at the same time, I began to overthink: did they see me as a crybaby after seeing me so emotional over one little pencil? Did they think I was being lame for being so sentimental over one little pencil?

At school, my mother would keep close track of my grades. If I ever got below a 94%, my mother would sit me down before lecturing me on how I need to study more for that perfect 100%.

## Middle and High School

My social life crumbled the moment I transferred to a new school at the start of my sixth grade. Everything I had known—the familiar faces, the unspoken routines, the comfort of belonging—was suddenly gone. Instead, I found myself in an unfamiliar town, surrounded by students who had already formed their own close friend groups with their own inside jokes and shared childhoods and stories. I was an outside in every sense of the word. Though I had always been one of the few Asian students in my previous school, it never felt as isolating as it did here. For the first time, I became painfully aware of how different I looked, how out of place I felt. I had no one I felt confident enough to talk to, and no one seemed particularly interested in the new Asian kid who had just arrived either.

Though, at first, there was one person. One student who, for a brief moment, made me feel like I wasn't completely invisible. They were the first friend I made in that strange, unfamiliar school. We spent time together, bonded over shared interests, and for a while, I thought I had found someone who saw me beyond just the "new Asian kid." But then their strange requests began. "Can you help me with my homework?" turned into "Can you do my homework?" At first, I didn't question it. I was eager to keep a friend, eager to feel useful, to feel like I had something to offer. But slowly, the realization crept in that I wasn't truly their friend. I was just a convenience and a tool for them to keep around for their advantage. Whether they assumed I was smart simply because I was Asian, or whether he saw me as the easiest person to manipulate, I'll never truly know. But the moment someone finally pointed it out to me, the hurt was immediate and undeniable. I hadn't even attempted to deny it, because deep inside, I knew it was true.

There were mornings when simply waking up filled me with stress, when the mere thought of stepping out of bed filled me with a quiet, suffocating anxiety. It wasn't just about school itself, but everything leading up to it, the tiniest moments that should have been insignificant but instead became overwhelming obstacles. Even something as simple as crossing the street felt like a challenge. I would stand at the crosswalk, heart pounding, afraid that no car would stop for me, that I would be left standing there, waiting endlessly, invisible to the world.

Entering the school was no easier. If someone was in front of me, I made sure to keep my distance, carefully calculating my steps to avoid drawing attention. The idea of even a brief interaction, a passing glance or an accidental conversation, filled me with deep dread. It didn't matter if I knew them or not. The possibility of being noticed, of being made fun of for no reasons I couldn't even predict, was enough to make me try and avoid interaction.

Then there was the cafeteria. The moment I stepped through those doors, I was immediately confronted with a question in my mind: Where do I sit? Who do I sit with? The fear of having no place to go, of wandering aimlessly with a tray in my hands as I searched for a seat that didn't exist, made my stomach twist. And when my usual familiar classmates were absent, walking into a classroom only to find that I would be sitting along in a group of desks that usually felt okay, the loneliness felt unbearable. Even assigned seating, something meant to take away the burden of choosing, became another source of stress. What if I ended up next to someone who was rude? But at the same time, what if no one sat next to me at all? The sight of empty chairs on either side of me, even if it was completely coincidental, felt like confirmation that nobody wanted to be around me. That I was an afterthought, someone easy to ignore.

All these experiences eventually shaped me into someone who overthinks even the smallest things, someone who feels emotions deeply and is easily affected by the actions and words of others. I became hyper-aware of how I presented myself, always making sure to be poised, respectful, and considerate, sometimes to the point of tears from the feeling of suffocating myself with my own thoughts. For example, every morning before school, I would find myself standing outside my father's room, hesitating and debating whether I should wake him up to drive me to school. My mind would race with conflicting thoughts: Was I being selfish? Would he be upset for waking him up? Would he find me uncapable because I couldn't walk to school alone? But what if I run into people on my way to school? I knew he usually went to bed late, that he was exhausted, and the idea of disturbing his rest filled me with guilt. I would either imagine his frustration or his forced smile, or even the possibility of a sigh or a groggy complaint, and it would be enough to make me step back and decide to walk to school alone. No matter how much I dread it, it always felt like the better option. At least that way, I didn't have to carry the weight of feeling like an inconvenience or burden. Even though I knew he never explicitly told me not to wake him, that he would most likely be more than happy to drive me to school, and that he had driven me before without issue, my mind still latched onto the possibility that this time would be different. That this time, I would be asking for too much. That this time, I would be the reason he didn't get enough rest. It always felt like that. An endless loop of overthinking the smallest things, and eventually convincing myself that my needs weren't important enough to be voiced.

Waking up in the mornings during high school always felt so stressful. I barely had any appetite to eat breakfast having to think about my day ahead. Maybe I did something stupid the day before that people will remember me for the next day. Even the smallest things no one will remember. I would continuously overthink my day ahead, while carefully calculating each and every possibility that could happen during the day so that I could be prepared. All this stress and anxiety over breakfast caused me to lose my appetites during breakfast, and over time, my body was unable to stomach breakfast foods early in the morning, and I stopped eating breakfast altogether.

It felt exhausting, feeling this way over such tiny things that are supposed to be insignificant. These small moments, the ones that others didn't think twice about, became such heavy weights on my shoulders. I was constantly on edge, overthinking, anticipating the worst, trying to prepare myself for the possibility of rejection at every turn. And the worst part? No one knew back then. Not even my parents, too afraid that they would see me as weak. To everyone else, I was just another student going about my day, but inside, I was fighting a quiet and internal battle, one where even the simplest parts of my daily life felt like something I had to calculate to survive.

## The COVID-19 Pandemic

When the country announced the stay-at-home order for COVID-19 in early 2020, I remember feeling something I hadn't felt in a long time: relief. While many saw those years as some of the most isolating, stressful, and painful times of their lives, for me, it felt like a very quiet sanctuary. It felt like a break from all the pressure and expectations that had weighed me down for so long. That time was when I felt the most at peace and the most like myself. When people asked about my high school experience, I would always say without hesitation that 2020-2021 was my favorite year, because it was a year I felt like I could breathe.

I didn't have to force smiles in the hallways, fill conversations with empty words, endure the harsh expectations and words from my classmates, or push myself to be an overachieving Asian student that I was expected to be. The exhausting interactions, the endless need to perform, to be someone I wasn't: it was all gone. Instead, I spent my days in the comfort in my house, in my room, and with my parents. Even now, the memories of that time are wrapped in a deep sense of nostalgia. It's funny how even the smallest and most ordinary moments become the ones that stick with you for a long time. The scent of freshly brewed coffee, the quiet rustling of my mother stepping into my room mid-class, placing a plate of breakfast beside me. It was always the same breakfast: a sandwich with eggs and bacon on brioche buns, paired with coffee with minimal sugar and lots of milk, just the way I preferred it to be. That simple gesture, even though it was repeated day after day, became a comfort unlike any other. And now, whenever I even smell the scent of coffee beans or eat eggs and bacon, I am immediately brought back to those peaceful days. It was also a reminder that, even in the middle of a global chaos, there was warmth and care around. Even now, simply waking up very early in the morning brings me back to those mornings as well: the slight glow of the sun in the morning hours peeking through the curtains, the feeling of being wrapped in a cozy warm blanket as I listened to my teachers teach, all of it is imprinted into my memory like an old, nostalgic song.

## College

Upon entering Reed College, I carried a lot of anxiety, nervous about stepping into yet another unfamiliar social environment, fear that it would just be a repeat of my four years of high school. The fear of isolation loomed over me like a grey cloud, a familiar ghost from past experiences, constantly whispering doubts into my ear about whether I would find a place to belong. But to my relief, one of my first discoveries was that I wasn't alone, not just in the general sense of being a new student, but for the first time in years, I wasn't one of the only Asians in my community. In fact, I was surrounded by a vibrant and diverse community of students who shared similar backgrounds and experiences, and students all over the world. My dorm wing alone, consisting of around 20 students, had American-born Asian students, as well as an international Chinese student, making the space feel so much less foreign and less daunting for me.

During orientation week, with excitement and anxiety intertwined at the same time, I realized that I needed to quickly find my own group of people. I had spent too many years struggling to fit into spaces that had already been established without me. This time, I was determined to find my place before everyone settled, before everyone had formed their own friend circles, and I was left hesitating on the outside. It wasn't easy, of course. I had always been shy, and social anxiety made every introduction felt like an uphill battle, but I had pushed past my fears and gained just enough confidence to sought out students I felt drawn to, people I instinctively knew I wanted to befriend. I forced myself to start conversations, to step out of my comfort zone, even if my heart pounded in my chest with every word exchanged in interactions. What began as a single interaction and a simple conversation with just one person in my dorm wing, quickly stemmed into something much larger over the years. That one friend introduced me to others, and soon, friendships began to form naturally and effortlessly.

I have made more friends and connections during my time at Reed than I ever thought possible, and more than I ever had in all the years leading up to college. These aren't just acquaintances or students I occasionally talk to in class. They are friends who bring e comfort, who make me feel seen and understood in ways I would've never expected. I have a friend I'd wholeheartedly consider my closest and best friend, someone I can confide in without fear or judgement. I have friends who I would consider family, whose presence makes Reed feel less like a college and more like a home.

Over the years, many students at Reed continuously talk about how incredibly predominately white the campus is and how the campus isn’t diverse, but to me, I have never felt a more diverse place in my life.

If my high school self could see the life I've built here, she wouldn’t believe it. She would probably scoff, roll her eyes, and dismiss it as some cruel joke, a prank meant to give her false hope. Back then, she had already resigned herself to loneliness, convinced that deep connections and friends weren't in the cards for her. The idea that she would one day be surrounded by people who genuinely cared for her, who valued her presence, would feel more like a dream and fantasy than reality. But it isn't. It's real. And I wish I could reach back in time and tell her that. To tell her to hold on, and that one day, she would find the people who would make all the loneliness worth it.

There were many moments during my college life that have incredibly boosted my self-confidence. The first career I ever got was as a Paideia Czar at Reed, basically a student that plans and organizes our campus’ Paideia event, one of Reed’s biggest events. With a resume that had practically no experiences whatsoever, I applied fully confident that I’d be rejected. Even after my interview, I was confident I would be rejected, but then the email came. An acceptance email. For a moment, I thought that it was maybe a spam, maybe a dream, but it was real. It is a moment I consider to be my first biggest achievement at Reed.

After that single big job, I was able to secure job after job at Reed, having a total of (#) totally different jobs that taught me so many different skills and incredibly boosted my self-confidence and most of all, taught me how to love myself better.

Although, college wasn’t the only thing after high school that changed my life. My trip to Hong Kong and Japan during the summer of 2024, as cliché as it sounds, changed my personal life. I’ve learned so much about the lifestyle around both cultures, and it felt like I discovered a part of myself that I never existed, an inner Asian part of me I enver knew eisted, and finally opened that door of self-(word?). After that one month trip, I felt like I totally changed as a person. My whole fashion sense changed, I started taking care of myself more, and (more things). Where I was once I felt like a totally different person starting my senior year. I have never felt more confident in myself than now.

Although, college also had its downsides as well. One of the biggest things is that I never entirely felt welcome in my computer science department. The first time I dropped into office hours to ask for help on my computer science homework, the professor had told to my face that CS students should quickly and easily pick these materials up. Even if it was not their intention, it felt like they were trying to indirectly tell me that I am not fit to be a computer science student.

Although, college also had its mental downsides as well. Imposter syndrome is very common at Reed, and even after all four years at Reed, it’s still something I have and constantly eats away at my mind. I’m constantly surrounded by incredibly smart and, in my eyes, very successful people. For example, one of my friends got an internship at Disney, another has secured a full-time job at Apple, and many friends have big dreams and have already achieved or close to achieving their dreams. But me? My interests change every year, and I’m struggling to find what field interests me the most.

Due to my severe way of overthinking and anxiety, I constantly overthink what I want to say in classes. Upon hearing words like, “let’s go around the room…” I would feel my heart pound incredibly fast in my chest, dreading the moment I have to speak publicly without a script or prior preparation. Or even in class when I want to state my opinion or comment on something, my mind immediately begins to overthink what I’m about to say: What if what I said was completely wrong? What if I say something so wrong that it’s immorally wrong? What if people judge me or give me weird looks on what I’m about to say? By the time I finally decide on trying to voice my comments, or as I’m still trying to think about what to do or how to reword my comment, the class has already moved onto the next topic. This has continued on even after four years at Reed. I always have so much to say, yet say nothing in the end, only speaking if called on. And yet, when I am called on, even when I have prepared to say what I’m about to say a thousand times, I always end up overthinking mid sentence, ending up losing every word in my English dictionary and continuously stutter on every word, and my comment usually ends up being a bunch of mumbo jumbo or perhaps words seemingly coming out of perhaps a 3rd grader just learning how to talk proper English in class.

# Chapter 4

## What is Text-Based Art?

Have you ever typed a simple ":)" in a text message? Or perhaps a ":P" or ":D" to express an emotion? If so, you've engaged in text-based art without even realizing it! Text-based art involves creating visual representations using the characters available on a keyboard, transforming ordinary text into images or graphic designs.

One popular form of text-based art is ASCII art, which utilizes the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) character set. Dated back to the 1960s, ASCII is comprised of 128 characters, including letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and control codes. Artists creatively arrange these characters to form images, which can range from simple faces to complex designs. For example, a basic smiley face ":)" is a minimalist form of ASCII art.

Beyond ASCII, other forms of text-based art also exist, particularly in regions with different writing systems. In Japan, one of their most popular forms of text-based art is Shift\_JIS. These art forms use the Shift JIS character set, which is an extension of ASCII that includes a wider array of characters from Japanese scripts. Unlike Western ASCII art, which is typically limited to monospaced fonts, Shift\_JIS art is designed for flexibility when it comes to proportions and width by using fonts like MS PGothic. This approach allows for more detailed and expression creations.

Unlike Western emoticons, whose emoticons are read sideways ":)", Kaomojis are oriented upright, which makes them more recognizable. For example, “(・。・;)” represents a troubled emotion with a sweat drop, while something simpler, like “(^\_^)”, represents a smiley face.

Another foundation of text-based art is Unicode, which as of version 16.0 consists of 154,998 characters and 168 scripts. To produce Unicode, it is common to use keyboard shortcuts or specialized input methods depending on the operating system you use. For example, on Mac, holding Option (⌥) and entering the hex code 1111 produces the character “ᄑ”, while Option (⌥) with the hex code 2345 produces a “⍅” symbol. Meanwhile, on Windows, holding the Alt button with the hex code 0176 produces “°”.

## ASCII

### History of ASCII

Before all computers could easily communicate with each other, different manufacturers had their own unique way of representing text and numbers, which made it difficult for other different computers to share the same information smoothly. In response to this problem, ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) was developed in the early 1960s by the American national Standards Institute (ANSI), whose goal was to create a universal way for computers to represent text and numbers, ensuring that all systems could understand and display the same characters.

At the time, teletype machines, which were essentially typewriters connected to communication networks, were widely used for sending and receiving messages between senders and operators. These machines worked by converting typed characters into electrical signals that could be transmitted over long distances and printed out on another teletype machine at the receiving end. The use of ASCII provided a standardized way for teletype machines and early computers to all encode the same texts and characters, making it easier to share information between devices smoothly.

The first version of ASCII was released in 1963, and by 1967, it became widely used in computers, which ensured smooth communication, before it was officially adopted as a standard in 1986. Since then, ASCII has served as the foundation for many modern systems, with many systems, including UTF-8 and Unicode, expanding the standard to include languages beyond English.

### Understanding ASCII

ASCII is based on the English alphabet, consisting of 128 specified characters. Each ASCII character is assigned a unique numerical code, which I like to compare it to how elements on the periodic table are identified by their atomic numbers. Just as hydrogen (H) has the atomic number 1, the letter "A" in ASCII is always code 65. Of these 128 ASCII characters, 95 of these characters are printable, which include the digits 0 to 9, lowercase letters from a to z, uppercase letters from A to Z, and punctuation marks like !@#$%^&\*(). The remaining 33 characters are non-printing control codes, which were originally designed to communicate with early teletype machines to perform special functions. Most of these control codes today are no longer commonly in use or simplified for easy use. For example, the control code BS (Backspace, code 8) told the teletype machine to delete the last character, which we now know today as our “Backspace” (or “Delete” on Mac) button, while LF (Line Feed, code 10) told the teletype machine to go to a new line, which is more commonly known as our “Enter” or “Return” key today.

While some control codes are still in use today, several others have become obsolete or rare in modern computing. For example, BEL (Bell, Code 7) was originally used to make teletype machines ring a physical bell, mainly used for communicating an error or important alerts before modern computers had screens to visually inform the operator when the computer runs into an error. NAK (Negative Acknowledge, code 21) was used in early networking and data transmission to signal that a message was rejected due to some kind of error. This would inform the sender that it had been received incorrectly so they could adjust or resolve the problem accordingly before resending it to the operator once more.

Each ASCII character is not only assigned a decimal number, but also a hexadecimal code, which is commonly used in computing because [aaaa computer systems stuff again or something, need to investigate...]. Hexadecimal is a numbering system that uses 0-9 and A-F to represent values. The letter "A", for example, has the decimal code 65, but has a hexadecimal value of 0x41. This is because 65 in decimal equals 41 in hexadecimal: the 4 represents 4\*16=64, and 1 represents 1\*1=1, totally 64+1=65.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** |
| **0x** | ␀ | ␁ | ␂ | ␃ | ␄ | ␅ | ␆ | ␇ | ␈ | ␉ | ␊ | ␋ | ␌ | ␍ | ␎ | ␏ |
| **1x** | ␐ | ␑ | ␒ | ␓ | ␔ | ␕ | ␖ | ␗ | ␘ | ␙ | ␚ | ␛ | ␜ | ␝ | ␞ | ␟ |
| **2x** |  | ! | “ | # | $ | % | & | ‘ | ( | ) | \* | + | , | - | . | / |
| **3x** | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | : | ; | < | = | > | ? |
| **4x** | @ | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O |
| **5x** | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | [ | \ | ] | ^ | \_ |
| **6x** | ` | a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n | o |
| **7x** | p | q | r | s | t | u | v | w | x | y | z | { | | | } | ~ | ␡ |

### ASCII Art

While ASCII consists of the characters, ASCII art is a text-based art form and a graphic design technique that uses these characters to create a visual representation. Although nowadays, people refer to "ASCII art" to text-based visual art in general.

### History of ASCII Art

Before computers had visual graphic representations like the modern-day screens or projectors, text-based art was used instead. This form, which is now known as ASCII art, involves using characters from the ASCII to represent images, much like how each little pixel on modern screens create an image. However, the idea of using texts and symbols to create images existed before ASCII art.

Before ASCII art became the widely recognized form of text-based art, typewriter art was one of the first forms of text-based art that used characters and symbols. Since the invention of the typewriter in 1867, people not only used it for writing and typing, but also used it for creating images using texts and characters by carefully arranging, resizing, and rotating them. One of the earliest examples of typewriter art dates to 1989 when a woman named Flora Stacey created a framed picture of a butterfly. The entire picture was created with just a typewriter, including the butterfly where the lines were composed of brackets, hyphens, periods, and several "o"’s. The paper on the typewriter was turned and twisted in many directions, and each letter struck precisely on calculated spots. Like any other work created on a typewriter, there was no way to undo a mistake or miscalculation. One wrong keystroke meant starting over from the beginning. Unlike ASCII art, where the characters have a fixed width in a grid of pixels, typewriter artists had more flexibility by maneuvering the paper at various angles, overstrike characters for shading, or even using just a part of a character to create finer details. Some typewriter artists used tinted ink ribbons to add color and contrast to their creation as well. This form of text-based art gained popularity since then on but had eventually declined due to the rise of more advanced printing and digital technologies.

H H EEEEEE L L OOOOOO

H H E L L O O

HHHHHH EEEEEE L L O O

H H E L L O O

H H EEEEEE LLLLLL LLLLLL OOOOOO

Another early form of text-based art was RTTY (radioteletype) art, which emerged from teletype machines, primarily used for long-distance communication by printing texts sent over wires or radio signals. RTTY, similar to typewriters, had a very limited set of characters, primarily consisting of uppercase letters, numbers, and a few punctuation marks. **[I can’t understand what RTTY art is still… need to search up for later]**

After the development of ASCII and recognizing it as a standard for computers, RTTY operators and early programmers began experimenting with ASCII due to its larger variety of characters, numbers, and symbols. Some used ASCII art just for fun, creating simple images or messages, while others used it for practical purposes, such as using it to create early logos or decorating an advertisement board. As personal computers became more common in the 1970s, text-based interfaces became the primary way people interacted with computers rather than physical prints.

By the 1980s, the rise of Bulletin Board Systems (BBS), which was essentially an early form of social media where users could post messages and share files, also helped increase ASCII art’s popularity. Users decorated their online messages and forum posts with ASCII designs, often featuring designs such as border frames and simple art pieces. ASCII art became a recognizable part of online identity back then, and this trend soon carried over into email culture as well, where people added ASCII signature blocks to the end of their messages, such as a simple smiley face or a multi-line ASCII drawing.

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[ANSI Art?]

Although ASCII art was a popular trend for a few years in early online communities, it began to decrease in popularity in the 1990s as the popularity of graphical web browsers rose, introducing a more visually rich internet experience, where images, icons, and typography became a standard instead. Unlike the limits of text-based environment of BBS and early email platforms, these new web browsers allowed users to easily embed images such as JPEG, GIFs, and PNGs, which made ASCII art less essential as a means of visual expression.

## Shift\_JIS

## Kaomoji

Kaomoji, a term dervied from the Japanese words for "face" (顔, kao) and "character" (文字, moji), emerged in Japan in the 1980s as a way to express emotions and facial expressions by using text characters. Unlike Western emoticons where they are usually read sideways, like ":)" for a smile or ":(" for a frown, Kaomoji are typically read upright. By combining Japanese katakana, punctuation marks, and other special characters, users could create a variety of expressions, from happiness “(˶ᵔ ᵕ ᵔ˶)”, to surprise “( ˶°ㅁ°) !!”, or playfulness “(๑>؂•̀๑)”.

### History of Kaomoji

### On June 20, 1986, at exactly 0:28 am, the oldest recorded instance of the first kaomoji was posted by Yasushi Wakabayashi, the administrator of an online bulletin board related to people with disabilities, on ASCII NET, which is one of the earliest forms of Japanese social media. He had posted a (^\_^) smiley face.

The rise of kaomoji was during the same decade when emoticons in the United States were developing. While Western emoticons were primarily used by computer scientists and programmers, kaomoji gained popularity in the public, especially among young girls and manga enthusiasts, as the aesthetics aligned with Japan's "kawaii" (cuteness) culture.

### Understanding Kaomoji

Unlike ASCII emoticons, kaomoji are not limited to characters found in the basic ASCII set, but instead, also incorporating Japanese kana, kanji, and special symbols from Unicode to create a wider variety of expressions. This can also allow for full-body gestures rather than just focusing on the faces.

The most basic kaomoji styles using characters from the ASCII set, with a focus on the emoticons’ eyes and mouth. For example, the character "T" is often used to represent tears, like (T\_T). Similarly, stress or exhaustion can be expression through faces like (x\_x). The semicolon ";" can be used as a sweat drop, like "(-\_-;)", which is a very popular element in manga and anime to indicate unease. Blushing or embarrassment can be shown using slashes and backslashes "/ \," which mimics shading on an emoticons cheeks "(// V //)". The great than ">" and less than "<" signs can also be used as eyes or facial expressions to convey various emotions. For example, "(>\_<)" can express discomfort, frustration, or an exaggerated cringe, which is often used in response to something embarrassing today. A slight alter to the emoticon, "(>\_>)" and "(<\_<)" can express a suspicious or skeptical look, since the emoticons' eyes look like they are darting away or around. The use of "(>w<)" is very popular today in Japanese cultures, representing excitement or playful energy, with the "w" resembling a scrunched-up, happy mouth, a very popular expression in anime and manga.

A variety of characters and symbols can also be used for the mouth, each conveying their own unique sense of unease, cuteness, or emotion. “^\_^” can be read as a simple genuine smiley face, but it can also be seen as an emoticon trying to put up a fake smile. Using “^.^” may be seen as something cuter than “^\_^” due to the simple use of the period as the mouth instead. Simply changing the mouths between “T^T” and “T\_T” can convey different emotions, with the former emphasizing a more dramatic, wailing expression, while the latter can suggest quiet sadness or disappointment.

## Unicode

Unicode is a universal standard that allows computers from all over the world to display the same text digitally. This is very similar to the purpose of why ASCII was created. While ASCII solved the issue of computers using different and incompatible ways to represent English letters, it was only limited to a small set of characters mainly for English. Unicode was designed to support the writing systems of languages worldwide by assigning a unique code to each character, ensuring that character appears the same across different devices and platforms. As of version 16.0, Unicode includes about 155,063 characters and supports 168 different scripts, covering languages from English and Chinese to ancient scripts no longer in common use. In addition to languages, Unicode also includes 3,790 emojis.

### Understanding Unicode

All Unicode characters have their own unique code points, expressed as "U+" followed by hexadecimal numbers. For example, “U+1F62D” represents the loudly crying emoji, “😭”, while “U+6C34” represents the Chinese character, “水”, which means “water”.

Although, the problem with Unicode is that different operating systems handle Unicode differently. A simple different between operating systems is how you input the code point. On Windows, Unicode characters are entered by pressing down the "Alt" key, followed by their hexadecimal value. But on macOS, you typically use the "Option" key followed by their hexadecimal value. Because macOS have their own emojis and symbols menu (command ⌘ + control ⌃ + space or fn + e), emojis do not use Unicode hexadecimal directly for emoji entry.

# Chapter 5

## Website

Having previously worked on a similar and smaller project for my internet class with Aki, I found myself drawing inspiration from that experience to create something more personal. That earlier project had also been a website built entirely with ASCII art, teleporting users into a world where every detail—homes, streets, cities, even pets and animals—were crafted using characters and symbols. It wasn't just a visual experience, but also an interactive one where users can explore freely and engage with their environment.

The feedback I had received to that project in that class had been positive. My classmates found the ASCII art charming and unexpectedly creative and engaging. It was a reminder that art doesn't always have to be traditional to be impactful. Sometimes, even the simplest keyboard characters on your screen can create an immersive world when combining them together. Seeing how many people enjoyed navigating that world I had built, I had realized how much I valued interactivity between the users and the immersive world.

ASCII art would once again be my medium of choice, not just because of its aesthetic appeal, but because it felt like the perfect bridge between simplicity and creativity for me between the digital and the personal. So, for this project, I knew I wanted to take that idea a little further. I wanted users to navigate through pages on their own terms as if they were navigating a living and breathing space. Instead of being a spectator consuming a narrative, they would become active participants in it to encourage engagement. Although this time, the story wouldn't just be about exploring a world, but a way to tell my own personal story and journey.

To start off the website, I wanted the users to have a very brief overview of my childhood, my motivations for this research, and my interests and end goal….

Taking a graphic novels class with Daniel Duford while working on my thesis project, I drew a lot of the things I learned from that class into the project, especially when it comes to colors and paneling. The simple act of making the background black while the keyboard characters to be white gives that sense talking about the past, which is a very common technique in comics such as manga when the story refers to the past or recounts a character’s history.

Though there are various choices the users can choose, they will still end up experiencing the same things. This reflects the fact that even though many different thoughts consume me, making me want to do different things, in the end, I still end up doing the same things every day.

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# Appendix A: Title of Appendix Goes Here

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# Bibliography

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