

# Race and Rescue in Early Asian International Adoption History

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コメント：安里和晃(京都大学)



### Abstract :

This presentation challenges the popular notion that international adoption in America is the newest face of U.S. multiculturalism. Rather, it connects this phenomenon to the post-World War II and Cold War presence of the United States in Asia through the establishment of military bases and the fathering of mixed race children overseas (popularly known as Amerasians) by Asian women and U.S. servicemen. The origins of Asian international adoption were inextricably linked to the adoption of mixed-race Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese children by American families in the 1950s through the 1970s. U.S. news media, social welfare agencies, and independent adoption organizations represented the mixed-race children of Japan, Korea, and Vietnam as an Asian social problem due to restrictive Asian traditions and values based on patrilineal bloodlines. While these images stereotyped Asia as a backwards place in contrast to a progressive United States, social critics also complicated the East-West divide by invoking the moral responsibility of the United States in Asia. The International Social Service-United States of America branch believed that this international problem—a problem of racial mixture, Asian social discrimination, and U.S. accountability abroad—required a transnational solution. It could only be resolved through stronger social service in the Asian countries as well as international adoption by American families.

申し込み・問い合わせ先：「人種表象の日本型グローバル研究」

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