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**The Filipino, Korean, and Southeast Asian Migration into the United States Migration
after 1953**

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The Filipino, Korean, and Southeast Asian Migration into the United States Migration after 1953

Many Asians, notably Chinese, moved to the United States in the early half of the nineteenth century, when job opportunities were plentiful. This was a state commensurate with a state that was expanding not merely geologically but also economically. Scores of Asians were residing in the United States at the commencement of the Civil War. Many of them served honorably in the U.S. Army. Most East Asians decided to come to America in the late 19th century when employment opportunities and a better lifestyle beckoned. Notwithstanding several occurrences of prejudice, several Asian Americans entered the U.S. Military and fought with courage on France's battlefield during World War I. Asian descent soldiers were honored for their services after the war and permitted to be permanent residents. By World War I, almost 180,000 Asians lived in America, including 100,000 Japanese citizens, 60,000 Chinese citizens, and 5,000 Filipino citizens. Moreover, a fraction of Asian Americans immigrated to America at the beginning of the Second World War in 1941 (Lipman, 2011). Following the Japanese assault on Hawaii, Pearl Harbor, Japanese Americans were viewed as a risk to state defense merely because of their ethnic background. As a result, President Franklin D. Roosevelt instituted the War Relocation Authority on March 18, 1942. Scores of Japanese Americans were forcibly relocated to incarceration camps set up around the United States. Notwithstanding discrimination and prejudice, many Nisei (1st class of Japanese Americans born and raised in the U.S) enlisted for duty in the U.S. Military.

The Refugee Relief Act (RRA) provided 4,000 nonquota visas to foreign orphans regardless of origin, distinguishing it from the 1948 Displaced Persons Act. The act was mainly designed for European orphans and thus described why so many Korean, Filipino, and Southeast

Asian migrants came to the United States (Winslow, 2012). From 1948 to 1961, developments in immigrants and refugees and proxies' adoption legislation provided significant information on the evolution of foreign adoption policies from an unregulated, emergency solution to an established social policy. From 1948 through 1961, autonomous adoption professionals, spiritual philanthropists, politicians, and expert social services competed for the power to define post-war international adoption policies, occasionally using adoption legislation to advance their competing interests. Nonetheless, couples in the United States were allowed to adopt through Holt's Adoption Program. The Holts' mission-driven adoption process minimized stringent screening procedures and questioned the secular foundations of professional social work. It allowed many American citizens to adopt Filipinos, Koreans, and Southeast Asians, explaining how they migrated to the United States.

In 1965, America committed thousands of soldiers to support South Vietnam's fight against communists, Viet Cong insurgents, and the North Vietnamese army. The United States remained involved in the Vietnam War until 1973, when it withdrew its last soldiers from the country. Communist soldiers subsequently invaded and conquered South Vietnam, defeating the South Vietnamese and leaving behind many orphans by 1975. Since 1975, over a million individuals have departed Southeast Asia. Most have arrived in the United States as immigrants. The first influx of refugees started arriving in the U.S. shortly after the collapse of South Vietnam. These were often well-educated Vietnamese, though not rich. They had fought against the socialists. Around 125,000 of them were relocated to the United States. Beginning in 1978, a new movement of Vietnamese started to abandon their homeland. They were referred to as the boat people who were inferior and less sophisticated than the Vietnamese that arrived earlier.

Debates concerning the entrance of military wives into the United States, particularly those from Asia, served to build the basis for future U.S. immigration law in the first two decades after World War II. Wolgin and Bloemraad (2010) maintain that military wives' conversations strengthened calls for an end to Asian exclusions and severe Asian restrictions and aid in shifting U.S. policy on immigration in support of family resettlement over alternatives focused on the labor market demands. Military spouse admittance became an unintentional test case for family-centric and eventually racially neutral immigration rules. Thus, a momentous shift in U.S. immigration policy arose from the humble beginnings of relationships between American forces and foreigners. Additionally, legislation allowing military family members to enter the country had a significant and immediate impact on migratory patterns. Almost 120,000 people, primarily wives, and even some men and youngsters, took advantage of the War Brides Act's unique immigration exemptions.

In 1978, the socialist regime of South Vietnam started to force residents of the country's cities to relocate to the nation's remote regions. They placed pressure on Chinese minorities from Vietnam, which have extensively been disbelieved by local Vietnamese. Chinese residents in Vietnam became intimidated by enlistment in the army, job loss, or deportation to rural emerging business zones as workers. The next year, China launched an attack on Vietnam due to a boundary dispute between the two nations. This army operation increased the strain on the Chinese minority. Shortly after, the Vietnamese authorities commenced pushing Chinese citizens to vacate the country entirely. Before they could leave, Chinese households, most of whom had resided in Vietnam for decades, were required to get exit licenses, which might cost up to \$3,000 in certain cases. They took to the water, compensating to board tiny, leaking fishing vessels. Other Vietnamese and Chinese households who despised foodstuff insecurity and collectivist

authority fled unlawfully, without purchasing official licenses. Because they all escaped Vietnam by boat, they were known as the boat people. They suffered immensely once they were at sea. A lack of food and water tormented them. Most people became sick. Vessels flipped over and sunk. By the summertime of 1979, an estimated 200,000 boat passengers had perished. Pirates looted, molested, and killed others (Nguyen, 2013). After wandering for months at sea, the luckiest survivors arrived in Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong or the Philippines.

When Vietnam struck Cambodia in 1979 to remove Pol Pot's deadly dictatorship, the attack resulted in more people fleeing Southeast Asia. Thousands of people fled that desolate region, trying to cross the boundary towards bordering Thailand. In July 1979, nearly four hundred thousand Cambodian and Vietnamese immigrants were housed across Southeast Asia in transitory camps. The biggest migrant center was in Malaysia's Palou Bidong island. In a one-square-mile complex, 42,000 Vietnamese lived alongside each other. The countries accepting migrants, known as "nations of first asylum," were overburdened. They stated that they could no longer handle the tens of thousands of migrants that continue to come monthly. Malaysian authorities also announced to kill new immigrants on sight, who arrived at an alarming rate monthly. Thailand forcibly returned thousands of Cambodian refugees to their war-torn nation.

In response to the immigrant crisis, the UN convened a global meeting in Switzerland, Geneva, in 1979. Like the U.S., Australia, France, and Canada, some countries accept Southeast Asian migrants. The United States stated in June 1979 that it was going to increase the population of Asian immigrants from the Southeast permitted to reside in America. However, most individuals were still arriving in the overcrowded Southeast Asian migrant sites. The Geneva conference was held to determine what should be done to halt the movement of migrants and relocate those settling in the region. The U.S. was represented at the conference by Vice

President Walter Mondale. Mondale reminded those in attendance that a comparable gathering years earlier had botched to achieve an accord on the repatriation of European Jews A day before World War II (Yuh, 2005). Later on, many Jews perished in Hitler's concentration sites. The parallel between the Jewish Holocaust fatalities and the migrants drowning in Southeast Asia's seas was obvious.

Mondale said that everyone has a role to play in alleviating the catastrophe in Southeast Asia. The U.S. was dedicated to doing its fair part, as it has for centuries." Mondale then restated the United States' commitment to absorbing fourteen Southeast Asian refugees monthly (Park, 2010). He also stated that he would urge Legislature for extra migrant relief funding. Other states at the meeting made comparable commitments, including collectivist Vietnam, which stated that it would halt pushing its people to flee the state. Soon after the conference, Jimmy Carter, the U.S. President, directed the 7th Navy to search for and rescue the boat individuals who proceeded to leave Vietnam.

The United States Catholic Conference, International Rescue Committee, Lutheran Immigration, the Hebrew Aid Society assisted and Refugee Services, the State Division in finding guarantors that would house refugees encouraging more refugees to come into the United States (Nguyen, 2013). Between 1975 and 1979, these groups helped approximately 220,000 Southeast Asian migrants. Over \$1 billion was spent by the federal government to relocate these refugees in the United States. When they initially came, around 30% of them needed monetary help. Most acquired employment after a time of adaptation. Southeast Asian expatriates had the same rate of unemployment as other employees. Because many arrived in the nation with little English and skills, ² they were often forced to work in low-wage occupations. Even though Vietnamese and Cambodian immigrants have spread throughout the U.S., many have settled in

California. Orange County has a sizable Vietnamese population, while Long Beach has a sizable Cambodian group. There are a lot of Cambodians in Boston, Massachusetts. In the U.s now, more than a million Vietnamese origin and 170,000 Cambodian ancestries dwell.

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