



Writer, historian, and educator  
**Rebecca C. Wellington**  
teaches at the University of  
Puget Sound.

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FOR AUTHOR INTERVIEWS AND OTHER  
PUBLICITY INQUIRIES CONTACT:  
KATIE BAKER, DIRECTOR OF  
SALES AND MARKETING  
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS  
TEL: 405 325 3200  
FAX: 405 325 4000  
KATIE-BAKER@OU.EDU

In the Introduction, Wellington shares the story of how her German grandparents were directly impacted by Adolf Hitler's eugenics policies. Later in Chapter 4: Motherhood, Wellington writes about North Carolina's eugenics-inspired sterilization programs. How were these two policies similar? How were they different? Where do you see reflections of eugenics-inspired policies still at play today in American society?

**In Chapter 2:** Assimilation, Wellington juxtaposes Bureau of Indian Affairs Welfare Branch lead staff Aleta Brownlee's template for the ideal American family roles and purpose (p. 62) with Métis scholar Kim Anderson's description of Indigenous mothering and community childrearing (p. 63). Where would you situate your childhood in this juxtaposition? Which 'portrait of familyhood' most closely depicts how you were raised? And which societal influences (media, family, church, school) most influenced how your family operated?

**In Chapter 3:** Adoption, Wellington writes about the mid-twentieth century origins of transnational adoption out of Korea and Vietnam. How has this history informed your understanding of international adoption? As a result of reading this historical memoir, have your perceptions of international adoption changed? How so?

**In Chapter 5:** Death, Wellington describes the shift between early twentieth century welfare policy that focused on family preservation, and the creation of 'Mother's Pensions', with more contemporary social welfare practices of family separation with the creation of TANF in 1996 under the Clinton administration and later with Homeland Security initiatives under the Bush administration. How did perceptions of 'who is a worthy mother' impact these policy changes?

**In Chapter 6:** Reclaiming, Wellington writes on p. 146 "When people's lives in the past are silenced, this, in turn, silences people's lives in the present. But when these stories are told, it changes our understanding of the present world. When people's stories are shared, especially the lives of people who are deliberately traumatized and silenced, those awoken historical narratives directly affect the lives of people in the present." Which traumatizing and silenced narratives that are shared in this book have had the biggest impact on you? Why did you find them so impactful and how do these stories change how you understand the present world?

**In Chapter 7:** Rebirth, Wellington shares that through her research and writing she still has not been able to connect with her birth family. Instead, she has learned to lean on other mother-mentors, such as the 'ship mothers' from her seafaring voyage. Would this book have had a different meaning if Wellington had reunited with her birth family? How does a reconnection with family of origin change the adoption experience?