



SYSTEMS PLUS COLLEGE FOUNDATION

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Military Filipino Amerasian Population Continues to Expand in Philippines Social Science Researcher tells CHSS 2012 Conference in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia – An academic paper entitled, “*The Continuing Conundrum of Southeast Asia’s 50,000 Military Filipino Amerasians*” maintains that unsupported, new generation military Filipino Amerasian babies continue to be born in and out of the Philippines by U.S. military servicemen fathers, private and government contractor employees and Filipina national women. “The problem is not about to go away anytime soon. Unfortunately, military personnel fathering unwanted and unsupported children are nothing new. It has gone on since the beginning of recorded time and it goes on today with United Nations Peacekeeping, NATO, European Union member and African Union troops, etc. – but the United States - ostensibly the nominal leader of the Free World - would appear to have a higher responsibility.” declared P.C. Kutschera, PhD, director of the Philippine Amerasian Research Center (PARC), Systems Plus College Foundation (SPCF) in Angeles City, Pampanga, Luzon and founder/chief academic officer of the New York-based, not-for-profit Amerasian Research Network, Ltd.

The paper, presented to the 3rd International Conference on Humanities, History and Social Sciences (CHSS-2012) in the Cambodian capital Sept. 28-29, 2012, maintained that new biracial, mixed heritage Anglo, African and Latino Amerasians infants are born to Filipina mothers, most of whom have difficult times supporting them from “three ongoing feeder sources: (A) Joint, US-RP *Balikitan* military exercises conducted annually in central Luzon including the former Clark air force base and the Crow Valley Bombing and Gunnery Range, Tarlac, (B) Sporadic but apparently permanent U.S. military operations reinforcing the Philippine armed forces role in the US led War on Terror involving suspected Muslim subversives and al-Qaeda and Abu Sayyaf operatives in southern Mindanao, and (C) Filipina sex industry entertainers who are impregnated by U.S. military contractors and servicemen in clubs and juice bars surrounding U.S. bases in Japan (Okinawa), South Korea and the U.S. Territory of Guam. The conference organized by the Hong Kong – based International Economics Development Research Center (IEDRC) drew scores of researchers, authors and presenters. Nations represented included presenters and scholars from Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, South Africa, Taiwan, and the United States drawn to the colorful and historic Southeast Asian nation capital.

[NOTE: The full paper text is available on the Amerasian Research Network, Ltd. Website at URL link www.AmerasianResearch.org/conundrum]

The paper bemoaned that the military Filipino Amerasian and Pan Amerasian population enclaves in other East and Southeast Asian nation-states, the residue of long time U.S. military and defense operations in the region, remain woefully under studied and researched by the world's academic research community, particularly from a U.S. perspective. It maintained that the widely reported figure of 50,000 biracial military Amerasians left in the Philippines when U.S. servicemen, civilian employees and defense contractor fathers exited the country prior to and as a result of the U.S. military bases closure in 1992, is probably a distinct under count. The paper recommended a variety of remedies including empirical studies or a census aimed at enumerating the correct Amerasian population alive today in the Philippine archipelago, larger participant samples for studies dealing with reported numbers of high at risk physical and mental stress factors facing Amerasians including low socioeconomic conditions and high occurrence of mental impairment, and policy studies examining easing U.S. immigration policies that would allow freer access of Filipino Amerasians to permanent U.S. residency and full citizenship options

The article was, in part, designed as a research update in line with the 20th anniversary of the lowering of the U.S. flag at the sprawling former Subic Bay naval base in Olongapo, Zambales to be observed November 24, 2012. "Multiple human problems for those who were left behind and their immediate family circles remain immense," Dr. Kutschera maintained. Paper co-authors included Psychology Prof. Jose Maria G. Pelayo III, SPCF College's Research Coordinator and Mary Grace Talamera-Sandico, Assistant Professor at the SPCF College of Social Work and former Social Services Director for the Amerasian community outreach program of the Philippine Children's Fund of America in Angeles City. Mrs. Talamera-Sandico accompanied Dr. Kutschera to Phnom Penh and assisted with the reception and power point presentation of findings.