



SYSTEMS PLUS COLLEGE FOUNDATION

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PARC-SPCF's 'Amerasian Paradox' Article Selected for Publication in Inaugural Issue of International Journal of Multidisciplinary Social Sciences in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia -- A research conference paper describing the results of a multiple-case “pilot study” involving socioeconomic and psychological conditions facing Anglo (White) military Filipina Amerasian females by the Philippine Amerasian Research Center (PARC) in Angeles, Pampanga, Luzon, has been published in the inaugural issue of a new, Sydney, AU global research journal specializing in social sciences, cultural interchange and human educational issues. The article, titled “*The Amerasian Paradox*” was originally accepted and presented March 29-31, 2013 at the International Online Conference on Multidisciplinary Social Services, organized by the Australian International Cultural and Educational Institute (AICEI – Website: www.auaicei.com) – the journal’s publishers. The PARC-Systems Plus College Foundation (SPCF College) research findings suggest that lighter skin and Caucasian physical features among Filipina Amerasian females appears to help them avoid or escape entirely the stigma, discrimination, verbal harassment, socioeconomic isolation and episodic hate mongering faced by counterpart African (Black) and Anglo Amerasians.

PARC contends there are an estimated 200,000-250,000 or more first and second generation military Amerasians residing today in the Philippine archipelago – abandoned, stranded or orphaned by U.S. military personnel, including many errant corporate contractor fathers, dating from the colonial-commonwealth era and through the lengthy bases occupation period (1898-1992) to the present. The multiple-case study examined the profiles of five late adolescent and early adult female military Amerasians purposively selected from middle class backgrounds who told the researchers they believed their paler skin color, Anglicized complexions and brown or lighter natural hair color and facial features improved their living environments and quality of life. Participants claimed their pronounced Caucasian looks aided them by enhancing their social life, increasing their chances of finding employment, and otherwise improving their lifelong economic and emotional outlook. The paper concluded that further studies need to be conducted to confirm the original findings, and should be extended to include Anglo male Amerasians. It also concluded the report suggested further evidence that African or Black Amerasians remain among the most heavily stigmatized among the military Amerasian diaspora.

Dr. Yvette Y. Yue, PhD, the AICEI's executive director here, said the PARC-SPCF College-generated article was one of five outstanding contributions winnowed from more than a score of digitalized papers and PowerPoint presentations shown at the innovative AICEI Interdisciplinary Online Conference last March. The research study paper was co-authored by PARC Director P.C. "Pete" Kutschera, PhD, a licensed New York master social worker and Visiting Social Work Professor at SPCF College, who supervised the six-month long, September, 2012-February, 2013 research project in collaboration with Professor Jose Maria G. Pelayo III, MASD, a psychology professor, Director of SPCF College's Social and Psychological Studies Unit, and PARC Deputy Director. "The extraordinary, groundbreaking research being conducted by Dr. Kutschera and the Philippine Amerasian Research Center, including Professor J. Pelayo, will go on to make an important contribution to the research literature dealing with neglected Filipino Amerasians and military Pan Amerasians in other ASEAN nations," Dr. Yue stated. "It was important for us not to ignore a festering and unresolved human topic and condition in East/Southeast Asia which needs much more inquiry than it has to date."

"This journal publication means a lot to the PARC-SPCF College and our Amerasian Research Network, Ltd. in New York because our strategy is to present the Filipino Amerasian question, not as simply a geo-political or social science issue between the U.S. and the R.P. – but rather one which has global, trans-national significance," Dr. Kutschera stated. Australia's AICEI, the Journal of Multidisciplinary Social Sciences and Dr. Yvette Y. Yue "should be commended and lauded for having the fortitude and foresight to recognize the importance of this research work. For too long a time academia, the great public and private universities and establishment research institutions have at best overlooked - and at worse patently ignored - the Filipino Amerasian and Pan Amerasian human question. We are at an absolute loss to explain why," Dr. Kutschera asserted.

In addition to "The Amerasian Paradox," four other articles are presented in the introductory issue of the AICEI-sponsored publication from researchers hailing from such diverse locations as Pakistan, Romania, Spain and the USA - in addition to the Philippines. Topics covered include health benefits for the elderly engaging in social tourism in Spain, language development challenges for young Chinese learners among immigrant families in the USA, cognitive behavioral techniques and hypnosis efficacy and dealing with stress among high school populations in Romania and a review of primary education curricula in Pakistan. The current issue of the International Journal of Multidisciplinary Social Services may be accessed on the Internet at the following URL address: http://www.auaicei.com/journal/journal_articles The Australian International Cultural and Educational Institute (AICEI) is a Sydney, Australia-based academic not-for-profit organization. It is dedicated to promoting cross-cultural academic communication, international and interdisciplinary research cooperation and educational resources sharing both inside and outside Australia.

