



SYSTEMS PLUS COLLEGE FOUNDATION

MacArthur Highway, Balibago, Angeles City, 2009, Pampanga, Philippines

AMERASIAN RESEARCH NETWORK, Ltd.

210 Osborne Road, Albany, New York 12205 USA

Tel: USA +1-518-438-3538 * Philippine CP# +63-929-338-0284

www.AmerasianResearch.org or www.AmerasianInstitute.org

E:Mail: pkuts001@waldenu.edu or chetking@localnet.com

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE (#2014-02) (Thursday, February 20, 2014)

2nd Generation Military Amerasian Stigmatization Paper Set for Release at University of British Columbia's International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences (ICISS-2014) in Vancouver, Canada June 11-13, 2014

VANCOUVER, B.C., Canada -- The Philippine Amerasian Research Center (PARC) of Systems Plus College Foundation (SPCF College), Angeles, Luzon, the Philippines and the New York State-based Amerasian Research Network, Ltd. (ARN, Ltd.) have received notice that a joint research paper proposal examining stigmatization experiences of 2nd generation military Amerasians has been accepted for presentation at the 9th International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences (ICISS-2014), June 11-13 at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. The paper acceptance was confirmed in a February 10, 2014 e-mail by Conference Support Team Associate Jessica Hajek. Ms. Hajek said the paper was approved by Conference Program Development Director Dr. Jessica Brokish, Ph.D., and slotted for a 15-minute presentation before a themed panel and discussion session entitled "Social and Community Studies."

"The 2nd generation Filipino Amerasian research is an absolutely critical piece. Few are really sure how deep or how extensive stigmatization and psychosocial risk and stress is among this population. This is uncharted territory. It's the first empirical study of its kind I am aware of among Filipino Amerasians. We included 2nd generation Amerasians in our demographic projections that suggest there are as many as 250,000 or more military Amerasians alive in the Philippines today, so they are an important part of the Filipino Amerasian demographic. Besides the human necessity, if our study shows there is some 2nd generation traumatization and stress out there then it lends more credence to our population projections. That makes it even more vital that this preliminary study is performed," P.C. "Pete" Kutschera, PARC Director and Founder/Chief Academic Officer of the ARN, Ltd. stated.

"We're absolutely honored to be represented at ICISS-2014, Vancouver," the Director said. "This is a huge and highly respected conference venue, not only in North America, but globally. I've seen a list of some of the approved presenters and study topics – it appears every

continent will be represented with the elite schools down to the unknowns who often do the most creative work – it's absolutely impressive," Dr. Kutschera stated.

"Actually, this will be our second major conference presentation on the North American West Coast in little more than a year's time. In April, 2013 we presented at the International Pursuit of Justice Conference on the subject of human rights transgressions, stigmatization and immigration prejudices facing military Filipino and Pan Amerasians sponsored by the Institute of Hate Studies and Law School at Gonzaga University in Spokane, WA. It will be another chance to tell our story on the West Coast. It's a great place where many, many Asia-Pacific and Filipino Americans (Fil-Ams) and Filipino Canadians (*Pilipino Kanadyanos*) live; the Vancouver area is the 2nd largest location (metro Toronto is No. 1) for the approximately 650,000 Filipinos that reside in Canada," Dr. Kutschera related.

The paper selected for presentation is entitled "*Episodic Stigma and Psychosocial Risk and Stress Confronting 2nd Generation Military Filipino Amerasians in Central Luzon, the Philippines: A Multiple-Case Pilot Study.*" Co-authors include Professor Jose Maria G. Pelayo III, an SPCF College Psychology Professor and Director of the Social and Psychology Research Unit (SPRU) at the College of Arts and Sciences; Professor Mary Grace Talamera-Sandico, a registered social worker and Professor of Social Work at Don Honorio Ventura Technological University, Bacolor, Pampanga, Luzon and Philip M. Kutschera, a licensed master social worker in New York who practices supervised clinical (psychiatric) social work at Samaritan Hospital in Troy, NY. Philip Kutschera is also an ARN, Ltd. Research Officer and Advisory Board member. Both Professors Pelayo and Talamera-Sandico have been co-authors with Dr. Kutschera on numerous military Amerasian research papers and journal articles published internationally in the last two years along with veteran social science researcher and Professor Marie A. Caputi, Ph.D., College of Social and Behavioral Sciences at Walden University, Minneapolis, USA.

Professor Pelayo, who co-authored a conference paper entitled "The Amerasian Paradox" with Dr. Kutschera in March, 2013 which was subsequently published in the Sydney, AU-based *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Social Sciences*, said the study sample will include a total of 16 respondents: 8 African (Black) and 8 Anglo (White). "The numbers of females and males will be balanced throughout the sample as will an equal dispersal of young adult and adolescent participants. We are attempting to draw a diminutive but representative swab from Amerasian families still living in Angeles City and the vicinity of the former 13th U.S. Air Force's Clark air base."

It's possible, Professor Pelayo speculated, that short study's results, particularly with Anglo respondents, may show that the levels of stigmatization or psychosocial risk are marginal, perhaps non-existent. "Our preliminary assumption is the Anglos, as previous research has demonstrated, including that found in 'The Amerasian Paradox' journal article, that the Anglos have been assimilated more facilely than Africans into mainstream Filipino society and culture. It's just a reality." In 'The Amerasian Paradox' article study PARC researchers took a small sample of late adolescent and early adulthood 1st generation Anglo females and found that

most of them claimed their Caucasian looks and demeanors had actually enhanced their self-image and increased their chances of social, financial and occupational success in everyday life.

PR# 2014-02