



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 DrK@amerasianresearch.org

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U.S.-Based Common Ground Journal Press Accepts, Schedules Publishing of 9th ICISS-2014 Vancouver Conference "2nd Generation" Amerasian Research Paper

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, Illinois - The U.S.-based Common Ground Publishing (CGP) Company's *Social Science Collection* has accepted and will schedule journal publication on an article entitled, "*Episodic Stigma, Psychosocial Risk, and Stress Confronting 2nd Generation Filipino Amerasians in Central Luzon, Philippines,*" a larger version of which was accepted and presented at the June 11-13 9th International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Sciences (ICISS-2014) at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Ms. Dana Modrowski, an executive for CGP's social sciences group wrote today in an acceptance e-mail to lead author Dr. P.C. Kutschera, Director of the Philippine Amerasian Research Center (PARC), Systems Plus College Foundation, Angeles City, Pampanga, Philippines, "*The Social Sciences Collection* is a fully peer refereed journal. Only those papers that are accepted through the refereeing process will be published in the journal. Our refereeing process is rigorous, consistent, fair and objective."

Common Ground (<http://iji.cgpublisher.com>) is based in Champaign-Urbana near the Big Ten Conference University of Illinois campus complex and its journals are internationally recognized and indexed in major data bases around the world. The collection includes such periodicals as: *Annual Review, Interdisciplinary Social and Community Studies, Interdisciplinary Global Studies, Interdisciplinary Civic and Political Studies, Interdisciplinary Organizational Studies, Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies, Interdisciplinary Educational Studies and Interdisciplinary Studies in Communications* among numerous others. CGP officials indicated that a number of papers from authors representing six continents at the ICISS-2014 Vancouver Conference were among those selected for publication in CGP journals. CGP, organized for more than 30 years, publishes 70 scholarly journals worldwide and sponsors numerous research conferences including ICISS-2014, Vancouver, and the 10th ICISS scheduled in 2015 at the University of Croatia in Split.

Dr. Kutschera maintained that the article jointly submitted to CGP by PARC-SPCF College and the Amerasian Research Network, Ltd. in Albany, New York was "a slightly abbreviated version of the original ICISS research article which maintained the research focusing on 2nd generation Filipino Amerasians was a pilot version in that we believe the ICISS article and the revised article to be published by Common Ground will represent the first evidence-based study ever focusing on marginalized Filipino Amerasians that we are aware of." The intensive research involved a six-month long multiple-case, quantitative study on 2nd generation African (black) and Anglo (white) military Filipino Amerasians drawn from Central Luzon's "AMO Amerasian Triangle" (the Angeles, Metro Manila and Olongapo

former U.S. military base corridor in West Central Luzon). The study found that earmarks of an "at risk" population are present and more empirical research is needed to crystallize troublesome characteristics reflected in an original (N=8) non-probability, quota type sample. Stigmatization and psychosocial risk levels may not be as intense, as newer Amerasians become acculturated and assimilated into younger mainstream Filipino populations. However, like their first generation Amerasian parents - 2nd generation offspring suffer both socioeconomically and psychologically from abandonment or estrangement as a result of absentee fathers and missing patriarchal roots. "Moreover, the unequal burden that mothers of 2nd generation Amerasians have borne in bringing up their children" is significant. Among numerous conclusions, the study held there is palpable evidence "Amerasian households (are) continuing to be affected negatively by remnants of the military prostitution system, the omnipresent Philippine sex industry and the ongoing transnational sexual exploitation of the archipelago by its East/Southeast Asian, North American and Australian neighbors," Dr. Kutschera maintained.

Dr. Bill Cope, ICISS 2014 Conference director and CGP Company Director since 1987, had praised the original research paper titled, *Episodic Stigma, Psychosocial Risk, and Stress Confronting 2nd Generation Military Filipino Amerasians: A Multiple-case Pilot Study*. "(It) played an important role at ICISS-2014 which examines the nature of disciplinary practices, and the interdisciplinary practices that arise in the context of 'real world' applications. It also interrogates what constitutes 'science' in a social context and the connections between the social and other sciences." In addition to Dr. Kutschera and Dr. Marie A. Caputi, Ph.D, Contributing Faculty at the College of Social and Behavioral Studies, Walden University, Minneapolis, Minnesota who edited the final Journal version, co-authors of both the Journal draft and the ICISS-2014 Vancouver research paper included Professor Jose Maria G. Pelayo III, SPCF College Psychology Professor and Director of its Social and Psychology Research Unit and Prof. Mary Grace Talamera-Sandico, former SPCF College faculty, licensed social worker and Professor, Department of Social Work, Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University, Bacolor, Pampanga. Other contributing authors were Dean Elena Cachio-Tesoro who heads the College of Social Sciences and Philosophy at Ventura and Phil M. Kutschera, a licensed New York master social worker, Research Officer and Advisory Board Member, ARN, Ltd., New York.

The pilot study research, employing a quota or essentially random sample selection methodology posed five key questions covering aspects of: 1.) Stigmatization and discrimination of the nature previously reported by biracial, first generation African and Anglo Amerasians in previous studies, 2.) Knowledge, memories or anecdotes pertaining to the participant's U.S. service member, corporate contractor or civilian U.S. employee grandfather and recollection of specific Amerasian roots as related by family members or acquaintances, 3.) An individual description of socioeconomic (SES) income levels and earning power and potential psychosocial physical risk and mental stress factors including history of homelessness, joblessness or underemployment, education levels, access to medical/mental health care, social isolation, verbal harassment and name-calling experiences, if any, 4.) Personal knowledge that grandparents or parents may have been involved in the military prostitution or Philippine sex industry in the past or present and what if any ostracism experienced due to such involvement, and 5.) Questions pertaining to medical and mental health history including treatment experiences or diagnoses for core mental health symptomatology (anxiety, depression or stress). Participants selected were drawn from two age brackets; adolescents, ages 13-19, and young adults, 20-39, with equal numbers of females and males and blacks and whites.

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