



**Philippine Amerasian Research Center
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**U.S. "Military Prostitution" System and its Effect on 2nd Generation Filipino Amerasians
Examined in PARC-CSSP-DHVTSU Paper @ Dubai's ICHSS-2015 Conference Oct. 17-19, 2015**

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates - The Philippine Amerasian Research Center brings its first research paper to a Middle Eastern academic meeting venue at the 17th International Conference on Human and Social Sciences (ICHSS-2015) scheduled in Dubai, UAE October 17-19, 2015. "We are committed to this debut in the United Arab Emirates, which is a traditional workplace for hundreds of thousands of hard working Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs). It is also a site of operations for an array of U.S. military and intelligence services and corporate defense activity in this sensitive region. The chosen location for this original research debut, therefore, takes on a certain relevancy we believe," declared Dr. P.C. "Pete" Kutschera, PARC Director and Visiting Professor, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy (CSSP), Don Honorio Ventura Technological State University (DHVTSU), West Central Luzon. "The paper focuses on how former U.S. military prostitution system exploitation in the Philippines still impacts socioeconomically and psychologically on the lives of 2nd generation military Amerasian family units. Particularly shown to be at high risk are mothers of mixed-race Amerasian children whose lives have been detrimentally influenced by social and geo-political 'militarization' and the unyielding affects of the military-industrial complex. This is an outcome capable of spanning generations and now deeply affects new generations of Amerasian women and men through the modern prostitution and sex labor sub-culture ubiquitous in the islands today," Dr. Kutschera related.

The multiple case study focuses on four second generation Amerasians, drawn from a sample population in the *AMO (Angeles, Metro Manila and Olongapo City) Amerasian Triangle*, and their lives as prostituted women and men, or engaged in some aspect of sex industry toil. The sample includes a former African (Black) female street walker and prostituted worker who also toiled inside an Angeles *casa* or brothel, a female Anglo (White) club entertainer and "bar fine" prostitute, an Olongapo City female/male transgender bar habituate who hustles heterosexual male customers and a gay homosexual sexual male who prays on elderly tourists and visitors to the clubs, casinos and hotels near the Clark Development Zone, Angeles City-Mabalacat, Pampanga. Dr. Kutschera said the sample demonstrates "how complex, deep-seated and broad based involvement in the sex industry, unfortunate and toxic as it is, may be among an unknown and undefined segment of second generation military Amerasians. The research in this small but revealing sample appears to also show that the *Derivative Amerasian Family Construct*, which theorizes that biracial Amerasian family lives and circles can revolve unrelentlessly around prostitution and sex industry work, has verifiable merit."

The Dubai conference paper is entitled, "*Modern Day Second Generation Military Filipino Amerasians and Ghosts of the U.S. Military Prostitution System in West Central Luzon's 'AMO Amerasian*

Triangle." It also describes the origins of the U.S. military prostitution system, which dates to the 1899-1902 Philippine-American War. Today, the old military architecture has transformed into a huge if venal sex industry conglomerate in the Philippines. "It is today a hybrid of global sex and visitor tourism orientation coupled with a thriving domestic and barangay-level sex entertainment activity which permeates so many levels of Philippine life and culture. Overall, this research is not a pleasant legacy for the United States Defense or State Departments." The Dubai paper will be posted on the ARN, Ltd. homepage via URL link: <http://www.AmerasianResearch.org/dubaighosts>

The paper included research and case study interviews conducted over a 6-month period in 2014-2015. Co-authors are Dean Elena C. Tesoro, CSSP-DHVTSU, Professor Mary Grace Talamera-Sandico, Department of Social Work, CSSP-DHVTSU and Prof. Jose Maria G. Pelayo III, Research Associate, Systems Plus College Foundation, Angeles, Luzon. The ICHSS-2015 conference is sponsored by the UAE-based World Academy of Science, Engineering and Technology (WASET). Dean Tesoro, Professor Talamera-Sandico and Professor Pelayo also collaborated with Kutschera on a June, 2014 conference paper (ICISS-2014) presented at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada. That study focused on psychosocial risks and socioeconomic stress faced by second generation Amerasians. The piece, entitled "*Episodic Stigma, Psychosocial Risk and Stress Confronting Second-Generation Military Filipino Amerasians in Central Luzon, Philippines,*" was published as a scholarly research article in early 2015 in the U.S.-based *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies*.

Since 2012 PARC-Amerasian Research Network, Ltd. research has maintained there is a vast undercount of abandoned mixed-race Filipino Amerasians, often stranded or orphaned by U.S. military personnel or private corporate defense contractors. These long neglected infants and children are still being born today in the Philippines, though at considerably smaller numbers than the past. However PARC maintains the phenomena may take on new public scrutiny and possible research interest given the April, 2014 signing of the U.S. - Republic of the Philippines Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement which permits U.S. forces virtually unlimited utilization of Philippine Armed Forces military bases and installations throughout the former colony. A research study presented by PARC in 2012 at the 9th International Conference on the Philippines (ICOPHIL-2014) at the Asian Center, Michigan State University, estimated there are 250,000+ first and second generation Amerasians in the islands - many more than ever officially reported or anecdotally believed.

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