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PHILIPPINE AMERASIAN RESEARCH CENTER
College of Social Sciences and Philosophy
DON HONORIO VENTURA TECHNOLOGICAL STATE UNIVERSITY
&
Amerasian Research Network, Ltd.
Home Office

210 Osborne Road, Albany, New York 12205 1713 U.S.A.
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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2nd Generation Military Filipino Amerasians' Lives Negatively Impacted By Blowback from Former U.S. Military Prostitution System

BACOLOR, Pampanga, Philippines – A multiple-case study of 2nd generation military Filipino Amerasians conducted in 2015 shows there is empirical evidence that traces of the former U.S. military prostitution system negatively influence their lives. The findings are contained in an article published in the *International Journal of Social, Behavioral, Educational, Economic, Business and Industrial Engineering* archived as the *International Science Index Publication* of the WASET – World Academy of Science, Education, Engineering and Technology. Researchers from the Philippine Amerasian Research Center (PARC), Angeles, Pampanga and the College of Social Sciences and Philosophy (CSSP), Don Honorio Ventura Technological University (DHVTSU) conducted sample selection and interviews for the (N=4) participant sample in early 2015. In addition to Dr. P.C. "Pete" Kutschera, Visiting Professor and Research Fellow at DHVTSU University, co-authors include Dr. Elena C. Tesoro, Ph.D., Dean, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, DHVTSU; Assistant Professor Mary Grace Talamera-Sandico, Department of Social Work, DHVTSU University and Professor Jose Maria G. Pelayo III, Research and Development Office, Systems Plus College Foundation, Angeles, Pampanga, Luzon. Philippines.

The Journal article is entitled, "Modern Day Second-Generation Military Filipino Amerasians and Ghosts of the U.S. Prostitution System in West Central Luzon's 'AMO Amerasian Triangle.'" The sample was drawn from military Amerasians living inside the notorious AMO (Angeles, Manila, Olongapo City) Amerasian Triangle. The full abstract reads as follows:

"Second generation military Filipino Amerasians comprise a formidable contemporary segment of the estimated 250,000-plus biracial Amerasians in the Philippines today. Overall, they are a stigmatized and socioeconomically marginalized diaspora; historically, they were abandoned or estranged by U.S. military personnel fathers assigned during the century-long Colonial, Post- World War II and Cold War Era

of permanent military basing (1898- 1992). Indeed, U.S. military personnel are assigned in smaller numbers in the Philippines today. This inquiry is an outgrowth of two recent small sample studies. The first surfaced the impact of the U.S. military prostitution system on formation of the 'Derivative Amerasian Family Construct' on first generation Amerasians; a second, qualitative case study suggested the continued effect of the prostitution systems' destructive impetuous on second generation Amerasians. The intent of this current qualitative, multiple-case study was to actively seek out second generation sex industry toilers. The purpose was to focus further on this human phenomenon in the postbasing and post-military prostitution system eras. As background, the former military prostitution apparatus has transformed into a modern dynamic of rampant sex tourism and prostitution nationwide. This is characterized by hotel and resorts offering unrestricted carnal access, urban and provincial brothels (casas), discos, bars and pickup clubs, massage parlors, local barrio karaoke bars and street prostitution. A small case study sample (N = 4) of female and male second generation Amerasians were selected. Sample formation employed a non-probability 'snowball' technique drawing respondents from the notorious Angeles, Metro Manila, Olongapo City 'AMO Amerasian Triangle' where most former U.S. military installations were sited and modern sex tourism thrives. A six-month study and analysis of in-depth interviews of female and male sex laborers, their families and peers revealed a litany of disturbing, and troublesome experiences. Results showed profiles of debilitating human poverty, history of family disorganization, stigmatization, social marginalization and the ghost of the military prostitution system and its harmful legacy on Amerasian family units. Emerging were testimonials of wayward young people ensnared in a maelstrom of deep economic deprivation, familial dysfunction, psychological desperation and societal indifference. The paper recommends that more study is needed and implications of unstudied psychosocial and socioeconomic experiences of distressed younger generations of military Amerasians require specific research. Heretofore apathetic or disengaged U.S. institutions need to confront the issue and formulate activist and solution-oriented social welfare, human services and immigration easement policies and alternatives. These institutions specifically include academic and social science research agencies, corporate foundations, the U.S. Congress, and Departments of State, Defense and Health and Human Services, and Homeland Security (i.e. Citizen and Immigration Services) It is them who continue to endorse a laissez-faire policy of non-involvement over the entire Filipino Amerasian question. Such apathy, the paper concludes, relegates this consequential but neglected blood progeny to the status of humiliating destitution and exploitation. Amerasians; thus, remain entrapped in their former colonial, and neo-colonial habitat. Ironically, they are unwitting victims of a U.S. American homeland that fancies itself geo-politically as a strong and strategic military treaty ally of the Philippines in the Western Pacific."

Prior to the Journal publication the article had been presented by Dr. Kutschera as a research paper in October, 2015 at the International Conference on Human and Social Sciences (ICHSS-2015) in Deira, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The abstract and article is accessible on URL Link: <http://waset.org/Publications/modern-day-second-generation-military-filipino-amerasingians-and-ghosts-of-the-u.s.-military-prostitution-system-in-west-central-luzon-s-among-amerasingian-triangle-/10002496>

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