6-month sentence given in fatal attack

by Stephanie Voss
East West

BOSTON—Angry Asian American leaders decried a six-month sentence and $15 fine given to two white men accused in the beating of two Cambodian refugees who have been charged with manslaughter in the death of Bun Vong, 35, who died after 11 days in a coma following a roadside brawl in August 1985. The two were also charged with assault and battery for injuring Susan Soong.

Mistrial Declared

Judge Robert Barton sentenced Febbi and Arsenault to one year in a house of corrections, with six months suspended. He also fined them $15 each.

The jury cleared Febbi of the manslaughter charge. Barton declared a mistrial in the manslaughter case against Arsenault when the 10-man, 2-woman jury reported itself deadlocked after deliberating 11 hours.

The District Attorney's office announced May 24 that it will appeal the conviction.

Continued on Back Page

LEC seeks $200,000 from Fund

by Robert Shimabukuro

SAN FRANCISCO—In its last meeting before the National Convention in July, the JACL National Board unanimously passed a resolution asking the National Council to authorize "advances to the LEC on an as-needed basis" from time to time, from the National JACL Endowment Fund to an aggregate maximum of $200,000 within the next two years; or until July 1986, as an outright grant of funds from the National JACL Endowment Fund, for the purposes of advancing the cause of redress in the Congress of the United States" (see page 4).

In contrast to recent National Board meetings, a spirit of harmony seemed to prevail at the meeting held May 16-17. Noting that 81/2 of the certified chapters must declare an emergency situation to exist in order to pass the resolution, board members were asked to inform local chapters of the urgency of the situation.

Drawing attention to the "development of momentum of viable support" for H.R. 442 and the immediate necessity of an assured funding base for LEC, the resolution asks that the present situation be viewed as "an emergency of the greatest magnitude."

In other actions, the board extended the moratorium on LDP-sponsored trips to Japan until "such time as the redress issue is resolved," accepted a proposed biennium budget for council approval based upon a $2 dues increase; and authorized a solicitation mailing to JA households after hearing the results of the test mailing by SRS consultant Gary Sorensen.

A more detailed report of the board meeting will appear in next week's PC.

Go to the next page...

Artists' achievements recognized

by J.K. Yamamoto

LOS ANGELES—Asian Americans who have made their mark in the arts were saluted at the annual Asian Pacific American Heritage Week dinner on May 14 at Japanese American Cultural & Community Center Plaza.

This year's honorees were actress Kieu Chinh, the band Hiroshima, and playwright Philip Kan Genda.

Chinh was introduced by fellow actress Tippi Hedren. The two met in 1965 when Hedren was on a USO tour in Saigon and have been friends ever since.

After fleeing to Saigon from her native Hanoi at the age of 15, Chinh was determined to become an actress "even though there was much cultural disapproval at that time," said Hedren.

Hardships of War

In addition to winning acting awards at Asian film festivals in 1972 and 1974, "she had her own production company, she was a very astute businesswoman, had everything," but with the Communist takeover in 1975 "she literally had to flee on the last plane out of Saigon with nothing more than the clothes on her back—no money, nothing," Hedren pointed out.

Chinh then went to Singapore, Japan, France and Canada before gaining entry to the US. She was able to get her husband and three children into the country and to reestablish her acting career, appearing in such TV series as "MASI" and "Hotel" and the TV movie "The Letter."

Serving on state and national advisory boards dealing with refugee affairs, she has also been "giving strength to Vietnamese who are having problems," said Hedren.

Chinh called on stage to accept a commendation from the mayor's office. Chinh said, "I have so much to say, but words are not good enough."

Musicians Recognized

In honor of the Los Angeles-based Hiroshima, Sumako Anzuma performed a classical Japanese dance to the accompaniment of the group's current single, "One Wish."

Speaking for the band, Dan Kuramoto said he was "really kind of stunned" by the honor.

In this issue:

Aging and Retirement Supplement

Reflections of a 'Senior Citizen'
NEW YORK—Japanese American Help for the Aging and Japanese American Asian co-host an infor-
mal workshop, "Why Have a Will" on May 31, 13 p.m., at Japanese Amer-
ican Asial Social Hall, 7 West 46 St., 5th floor. Attorney Susan Ozuma
Amsden, an associate with Kelly, Drey & Warren, will speak about how
to draw up a will. Free and open to the public. Info: Tosh Miyakawa, 840-8442.

LOS ANGELES—National Coalition for Redress/Reparations presents a screening of "Broken Rainbow," the Oscar-winning documentary on the forced relocation of Nisei in the Southwest, June 8, 2 p.m., at Japan American Theatre, 244 S. San Pedro St. Tickets: $7 general, $5 students and seniors. Info: 408-5148 or 494-7643.

Lori Ding's "Nisei Soldier" will be shown at the "Story of Shima Runi-
kowski and the Jewels of Lost!" and "In the Name of Democracy" at American Film Institute, 206 N. Western Ave.,
on May 27, 7:30 p.m. Info: 856-7797.

Nisei Veterans Coordinating Committee of Calif holds annual Memorial Day
services May 26, 11 a.m., at Evergreen Cemetery, 204 N. Evergreen Ave. U.S.
District Court Judge Robert Takaaki will address the gathering. Min Sumida
will emcee. Info: (213) 255-4329.

"Spirit of Liberty: Pacific Pioneers," Japanese American Cultural & Com-
munity Center's sixth anniversary dinner to be held May 28, 6:30 p.m., at the
Bonaventure Hotel, will honor Yoshiki Yamashita, past chair of Mano Motor
Co.; Robert McElyea, board chair and chief executive officer of So. Cal. Gas
Co. and Frank Kowahara, chairman and former president of JACCC. Enter-
tainment will be provided by Bobby Walters' Orchestra, singer Alvin Ing
and Fujima Kanuma Dancers Troupe. $100 for Liberty Circle tables. $100 for
Pacific Rim tables. Info: (888) 2725.

WHITTIER, Calif.—VFV Nisei Memo-
ral Post 908 conducts its 21st annual
memorial service at 9 a.m. near Lake
of the Roses in the Japanese Garden
section of Rose Hills Memorial Park.
L.A. Buddhist Federation will conduct a
ceremony at 3 p.m., followed by JAC
So. Calif. Christian Federation at 10 a.m. Info: (213) 990-9291.

SAN FRANCISCO—Nisei & Retire-
ment sponsors a lecture demonstra-
tion on hana shitaus presented by
Julie Nishino and Gerti Handa, practi-
tioners of the method developed by
the late Tony Watara Iidomoto, on May 31,
1-4 p.m., at Christ Presbyterian Church,
1700 Sutter St. The series will include
general care and relaxation warm-up
exercises, tension assessment, and self-learning techniques for care of the
lower back, hips and legs. Info: Kiku
Furunishi, (415) 666-4400, or Geri Han-
da, 252-3439.

Rep. Sala Burton will meet with repre-
sentatives of the Nisei community
June 2, 5:30 p.m., at Mishiko Restau-
rant, 1740 Buchanan St. Info: Diane Ma-
tusa, 506-4862 or Sandy Morit, 922-9672

GARDENA, Calif.—Megamillions (Ni-
sei) Widowed Group hosts a fun night
with the theme "Back to the Future" May 24, 7 p.m., at VFV Hall, Gramercy
and 162nd. The evening features nos-
talgia, dancing, refreshments, open bar
and card games. All singles invited.

Conference canceled

LOS ANGELES—Pacific South-
west District JACL's "Feminization
of Aging" conference, which was
to be held May 17 at USC, was
canceled on May 14 due to lack of response.

MONTEREY PARK, Calif.—Newly
elected Councilman Barry Hatch, who supported last year's
unsuccessful drive to have English
declared the city's official language, has said he will wait
for the results of the statewide "Official English" initiative be-
fore raising the issue again.

Proponents of the state meas-
ure expect it to qualify for the
November ballot. If that effort fails, Hatch said, he will ask
the council to make English the offi-
cial language of Monterey Park.
Councilman Pat Reichenberger
said she supports his strategy.

Hatch, Reichenberger, and
Chris Houseman ousted Lily Chen, David Almada and Rudy
Peralta—all of whom opposed
the English ordinance—in last
month's election. Houseman
does not favor such a measure
but the support of Councilman Cam Brilglo gives the "Official
English" backers a majority on the five-member council.

Opponents of the measure, in-
cluding Asian American community
leaders and the L.A. County Human Relations Commission,
have charged that it would not
help immigrants learn English but only create inter racial tension.

Hatch said he wants to shelve
the matter for now because it has
become so divisive. "I think the
foresaid ordinance—although of
did much more damage than good," he said,
referring particularly to "Official English" proponent Frank Arcurt.

The color-coded councilman, who
unsuccessfully sought a seat on the
city council last month, was
arrested at City Hall on Apr. 28
for disturbing a public meeting,
resisting arrest and assaulting a
police officer.

During the council meeting, he had attempted to speak about the
English ordinance—which was unrelated to the agenda item
—under discussion—and was told
by Mayor Monty Manlog to re-
linquish the microphone. Police
Capt. Joe Santoro, who tried to
escort Arcut to the room where
had been struck in the face by Arcut's elbow. Police
Chief Jon Eldred and Sgt. Bill
Risen then grabbed Arcut and
walked him out of the room.

—from a report by the Los Angeles Times

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City English measure put on hold
Camp paintings donated to exhibit

WASHINGTON—A reception celebrating artist Henry Sugimoto’s donation of three oil paintings to the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of American History took place April 20 at National Presbyterian Church.

The paintings, which depict the wartime internment of Japanese Americans, will be part of a Smithsonian exhibit on the Japanese American experience.


Edward Ezzell of the Smithsonian formally accepted the paintings. Rev. Arthur Kamietsu served as emcee.

“Just as Henry Sugimoto has captured our experiences at Heart Mountain and Tule Lake so that others can learn from this national tragedy,” said Mineta.

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A Relevant Issue

ONE THING LEADS TO ANOTHER

Bob Shimabukuro

Since May has been designated National Oldster American Month, advertising manager Rick Momii and I, after consulting with Ford Kuramoto, decided to do a little dessert for our own, May 23 is the Pacific Citizen Older Americans issue.

Kuramoto, who along with K. Patrick Okura, chairs JACL’s Aging and Retirement Committee, coordinated the gathering of articles from the committee.

ISSN: 0030-8579

MEMORIAL DAY MEMORIES:
SCENES OF NISEI VOLUNTEERS FROM U.S. WRA CAMPS BOUND FOR SALERNO, ANZIO, SALPAI, IWO JIMA AND OTHER BATTLEFIELDS.

Both Rick and I would like to thank the A/Committee for their contributions and help, especially Kuramoto, who managed to convince all the contributors of the necessity of getting their pieces in early. What started out as a small series has expanded into a four-page supplement, which at the last minute blossomed into an eight-page volume, because of the wealth of material that was contributed. Perhaps we can do another issue in the near future.

One extremely important area that is not addressed in this issue (but will be at a later date) is the feminization of aging. With women outnumbering men, many women are spending their golden years alone. And this fact has some relevance to our organization.

With the trouble JACL seems to be having recruiting new members, especially younger men, it’s conceivable that 20 years down the road, JACL could evolve into an organization of Nikkei women. Think about that!

In related news, anyone calling the National JACL office will note that Yuki Fujishima no longer answers the phone. The longtime language and travel coordinator has retired, spending her last day at the office May 18. Good luck, Yuki, and muchas gracias.

HERITAGE WEEK
Continued from Previous Page

upset about that but as time goes on and I get to know Ellison a little better, I didn’t mind the mistake any more.”

Onizuka was “a well respected astronaut for his skill and he was well liked for his personality,” said Wang. “Every opportunity he gets he will credit other people for the job well done. For instance, after he just came back from his first flight, he credited the flight to his parents and grandparents for their contributions and sacrifice.”

Wang concluded by saying that Onizuka “left us a shining example of what an Asian should be—hard working, full of life, and most important of all, he was proud of being Asian. For that we will always be proud of him.”

Frank Kwan of KNBC-TV covered the event. Co-chairs Joanne Kumamoto and Mi Sun Cho spoke on behalf of the APA Heritage Week Committee and Deputy Mayor Tom Houston represented Mayor Tom Bradley.

Application for grant of $200,000 from the National JACL Endowment Fund

With the successful hearing on redress before the House subcommittee in Washington, D.C. on April 28, 1986, and the gaining of six additional co-sponsors of H.R. 442, there is developing an encouraging feeling that redress can perhaps be favorably enacted by the U.S. House of Representatives yet during this session of the 99th Congress.

Because of such developing momentum of visible support, it is essential that continuing optimum efforts of LEC lobbying be maintained, and indeed be accelerated, in the months ahead. There is an encouraging window of opportunity for passage of redress by Congress within the next two years. We dare not fail to give this our utmost efforts.

To assure maintenance of ever-increasing, and hopefully even more effective efforts, LEC must have an assured funding base. LEC believes that $30,000/year can be raised through annual fund drives, as has been done during this past year. However, LEC’s minimum budget for a sustained, successful lobbying drive is $82,000/year for the next biennium.

LEC requires a minimum base of up to $30,000 as an outright grant from the National JACL Endowment Fund to guarantee maintenance of lobbying efforts during the next biennium, 1987 and 1989.

LEC considers the present situation as an emergency of greatest magnitude, as envisioned at the time of the creation of this Endowment Fund. This may be our last opportunity to enact an appropriate redress legislation by the Congress of the United States. Success would redound to the permanent benefit of the Japanese American Citizens League, the National JACL Endowment Fund, and to the Japanese American populations in the United States forevermore.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Legislative Education Committee of the Japanese American Citizens League request that the National JACL Board and the National JACL Council in concert assembled authorize advances to the LEC, on an as needed basis, from time to time, from the National JACL Endowment Fund to an aggregate maximum of $200,000 within the next two years, or until July 1988, or an outright grant of funds from the National JACL Endowment Fund, for the purposes of advancing the cause of redress in the Congress of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,
Min Yasui, National LEC Chairman

Certification:
The National JACL Board, in regular session assembled, this 17th day of May, 1986, in San Francisco, California, did, upon motion duly made and seconded, unanimously adopt and endorse the above resolution of the LEC. The National JACL Board did further instruct that this resolution be submitted to the National JACL Council, in convention assembled, in Chicago, Illinois, during July 20-25, 1986, as a resolution of the National JACL Board, for action thereon.

Frank Sato
National JACL President
The Last Inari and Makizushi Stand

by Sharon Hashimoto

The steami from the boiling pot of rice rose in wide, spiraling circulars and seemed to blend the droning voices of the television in with the smells of vinegar and sugar throughout the tiny apartment and out the open window. Crammed into the one room were pot and egg and mushroom simple magical old woman with the face like crinkled rice paper and sugar throughout the tiny apartment and out the

Across from the bed, in the kitchen, the old woman with the face like crinkled rice paper smiled to herself, her hands busy chopping takenoko into tiny, thin strips. She was a small, spare woman with hands that could do amazing things with rice and egg and mushroom simple magical things, for the people she cared for, to be stirred, chopped, whipped, wrapped, peeled, salted and shaken into a thousand small magical things. The steam from the boiling pot of rice rose in wide, spiraling circulars and seemed to echo the words.

Sharon Hashimoto

Caring for the Older Person in the Home

by Ford Kuramoto

He had worked hard in the broken down hotel near the waterfront, painting, mending, and dealing with the troublemakers that wandered in and out, but he had never complained, never told her his problems. But he could always tell, from the way he slumped in his chair, or in the slow slumming pace he used, when he was tired or frustrated. Often he returned home in his damp raincoat with a frown that was always one line deeper than before.

"Smile," she had once told him, "or you'll look like a wrinkled raisin before you're fifty.

He had looked at her then with tired, drooping eyes.

"I have little to smile for."

Theiskillet hissed as the three eggs, beaten slightly with chopsticks, covered the bottom of the skillet. Carefully, she fried both sides, flipped it out to cool, and before him, watched the bubbling on the rear burner. The pink, powdered shrimp already stood ready in a bowl beside the spinach and canned eel. The makizushi rolled easier each time she did it until it had become a reflex action. She spread the prepared rice half thick upon the heated rice wine sipped greedily on cold winter nights.

"Smile," she had once told him, "or you'll look like a wrinkled raisin before you're fifty."

She whispered the words softly to herself over and over again, and again, and again, she had felt like noisily miserably day in and day out, washing the dishes, scrubbing the floor, and again, and again, and again, and again, she had felt like telling him. But she had said nothing.

"All right, Mama. I'll ask him again.

"Good. Come by five thirty!"

"Yes, Mama."

By eleven o'clock she had finished with the Inari and started the more complicated preparations for the makizushi. Outside, the cloudburst was beating against the building and staining the carpet by the window. It would be another colorless day with the clouds hanging low and threatening, as always, to pour more rain upon the gray trees and gray mud and the gray sidewalks. When she had first arrived in Seattle, she couldn't imagine all the rain that fell from the sky. It was like the constant drip of a faucet, leaking noisily, miserably, day in and day out, washing the air that never seemed to be clean enough. New beginnings, she had told him when he had first breathed deep in that air. Here, we can start again. And again, and again, and again, she had felt like telling him. But she had said nothing.

"I miss my family and friends in Japan."

"They are not the same."

"Okaasan will be walking beside the lake, gathering flowers for koboana..."

"We cannot visit them as planned."

"I miss my family and friends in Japan."

"We have no money. It has all gone for the hotel."

"Perhaps we can ask the bank for another loan."

Illustration by Patty Yamaguchi

Caring for the Older Person as the Older Person

by Ford Kuramoto

Mr. Pail Okura and I are co-chairpersons of the JACL National Committee on Aging and Retirement. Over the past few years, we have made a number of presentations on the East Coast, Fresno, and Los Angeles. In the course of making presentations to JACL chapters, usually in conjunction with the educational videotape "Tale of Nisei Retirement," and talking with staff of senior citizens' programs such as Kimochi in San Francisco, Yu-Ai Kai in San Jose, and the Pioneer Project in Los Angeles, a variety of service needs usually are identified as the top priorities.

There are many service needs expressed by the persons with whom I have had contact, and one of the most often raised is caring for the older person at home. As the older person may be affected by poor health and a variety of other circumstances, it is the job of the older person to be careful, since the average person lives to a ripe old age these days. I am referring to persons who are at least 60 years of age and need a significant amount of assistance in their daily lives.

What I have often heard regarding the preference of Nihon in terms of living arrangements is that people want to be independent and not a burden to others. Still, most people realize that they may be faced at some point in their lives with the need to be cared for due to health and related reasons. I have a few people who say that they would rather not go on living if they had to be dependent upon someone else and to be a burden. However, most Nihon with whom I have had contact, like the majority people, would prefer to be taken care of at home by family members if the need arises.

Their next preference would be a health care facility in the Japanese community that would be designed specifically for Nihon. As you may know, a number of cities around the country have senior citizen programs for the Nihon, and at least a handful of communities have senior citizen housing for older people.

However, to my knowledge, Los Angeles is the only city in the U.S. that has nursing home facilities for the Nihon. Also, the Los Angeles area is fortunate in having senior citizen housing for Japanese and other Asian
Social Security: How It Affects You

by Louise Kamikawa

Social Security (SS) is one of the most important institutions in our society today. Practically every American family is affected by SS in one way or another. More than nine out of ten workers pay SS tax and are earning future retirement, disability, and survivor protection for themselves and their families. The essence of SS is really quite simple. Workers and their employers pay an earmarked payroll tax (currently 1.45 percent for both employers and employees) on earnings up to $95,600 in 1986. The maximum earnings base will rise each year proportionately according to the increase in average covered earnings. This earmarked payroll tax purchases a form of social insurance to protect workers and their families from loss of earnings from retirement in old age, death, or disability.

SS is a work-based program. Individuals or their dependents receive benefits on the basis of a worker's covered earnings. One must work a certain period of time and meet other requirements before they have earned protection under SS.

This publication is designed to provide a brief summary of SS for older Asian/Pacifics and other aged Americans. It is not intended to be all inclusive because there is not sufficient space to accomplish that objective. However, it can provide you with important information to update your understanding about SS as well as provide helpful hints on applying for your benefits. It will also lay the basic foundation from which answers for additional questions can be derived.

Retirement Benefits

SS provides three major benefits: (1) retirement, (2) survivor, or (3) disability. Retirement benefits are obviously the most important for older persons. But survivor and disability protection (which will be discussed in greater detail later in this publication) are crucial too.

In general, you must meet three requirements to qualify for retirement benefits:

1. You must be at least 62 years old;
2. You must have worked a minimum period of time to be considered “fully insured”;
3. You must not have substantial earnings.

A retired worker can receive benefits as early as 62. A full benefit is payable at age 65. Workers who elect to receive retirement benefits before age 65 have their Social Security benefits reduced by 5% for each month (5/9 of 1 percent for each month) before age 65. A full benefit is payable at age 65. Workers who elect to receive retirement benefits before age 65 have their Social Security benefits reduced by 5% for each month (5/9 of 1 percent for each month) before age 65. A full benefit is payable at age 65. Workers who elect to receive retirement benefits before age 65 have their Social Security benefits reduced by 5% for each month (5/9 of 1 percent for each month) before age 65. A full benefit is payable at age 65. Workers who elect to receive retirement benefits before age 65 have their Social Security benefits reduced by 5% for each month (5/9 of 1 percent for each month) before age 65. A full benefit is payable at age 65. Workers who elect to receive retirement benefits before age 65 have their Social Security benefits reduced by 5% for each month (5/9 of 1 percent for each month) before age 65. A full benefit is payable at age 65.

These are some observations that can be drawn from the Nisei Aging Research Project (1983) conducted at the University of Washington by the late Dr. Minoru Masuda and Dr. Donna Leonetti.

Although an American identity runs strongly and deeply into the core of the Nisei sensibility, a sense of being shut out and disregarded by the mainstream is present in many Nisei, a sense historically traceable to their youthful experiences of discrimination and their wartime incarceration and presently maintained by current, sometimes quite subtle forms of discrimination.

This pervasive sense of being shut out and of not being totally and comfortably American tends to move the Nisei in the direction of looking to kinfolk, Nihonmachi organizations, and Nihonkai friends as reference and support sources as we reach our aging years. The utilization of public services for the elderly, both as a function of pride and of a subtle sense of not belonging, may well be attributed to the shut-out process.

Observations on the Aging Nisei

by K. Patrick Okura

The following are some observations that can be drawn from the Nisei Aging Research Project (1983) conducted at the University of Washington by the late Dr. Minoru Masuda and Dr. Donna Leonetti. Although an American identity runs strongly and deeply into the core of the Nisei sensibility, a sense of being shut out and disregarded by the mainstream is present in many Nisei, a sense historically traceable to their youthful experiences of discrimination and their wartime incarceration and presently maintained by current, sometimes quite subtle forms of discrimination.

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Homing' Instinct

A very interesting phenomenon seems to be occurring as the Nisei moves on in the aging process. It is not systematically documented, but is a kind of folk knowledge, and might be labeled the "homing instinct." Japanese food, much of which has not usually adorned the dinner table, became increasingly tasteful and desirable. Nisei who reside in non-Japanese areas, such as the sparsely Nihonkai populated urban areas of the Midwest or the South, find visiting Jit Tokyo or Osaka in the Pacific coast very attractive. A sense of coming home, of experiencing comfort is often reported. A yearning to be with others like yourself, with the same experiences, becomes stronger as one grows older.

"Within the Nisei world the Nisei can gather together to form a community, whith its own traditions, institutions, and social networks that are unique, if not superior, to those of the mainstream. The Nisei community is not only a place, but a way of life, a set of values, and a way of seeing the world. (Okura, 1983)"

The homing process and the perception of a Nihonmachi community as a haven can be an important and critical variable in looking at the needs of the Nisei as he faces the increasing uncertainties and the stresses of aging.

Positive Relationship

Another phenomenon which suggests the high positive relationship between the aging Nisei and the Nihonmachi community is the data which indicates that retired men and women and widowed women are highly concentrated in traditional Nihonmachi urban areas. There is evidence that remnants of the erstwhile "Nihonmachi" orientation remain strong among older couples. The Nihonmachi community, whether it is defined as a location, as a set of organizations or an ethnic group, seems to be the relevant community for many older Nisei. The Nihonmachi community is the data which indicates that retired men and women and widowed women are highly concentrated in traditional Nihonmachi urban areas. There is evidence that remnants of the erstwhile "Nihonmachi" orientation remain strong among older couples. The Nihonmachi community, whether it is defined as a location, as a set of organizations or an ethnic group, seems to be the relevant community for many older Nisei. The Nihonmachi community is the data which indicates that retired men and women and widowed women are highly concentrated in traditional Nihonmachi urban areas. There is evidence that remnants of the erstwhile "Nihonmachi" orientation remain strong among older couples. The Nihonmachi community, whether it is defined as a location, as a set of organizations or an ethnic group, seems to be the relevant community for many older Nisei. The Nihonmachi community is the data which indicates that retired men and women and widowed women are highly concentrated in traditional Nihonmachi urban areas. There is evidence that remnants of the erstwhile "Nihonmachi" orientation remain strong among older couples. The Nihonmachi community, whether it is defined as a location, as a set of organizations or an ethnic group, seems to be the relevant community for many older Nisei.
Pioneer Center: Serving Our Nikkei Seniors

"When grace is joined with wrinkles, it is adorable. There is an unspeakable dawn in happy old age."

- Victor Hugo

by Emi Yamaki

In about the late 1860s and 1900s, the early Nikkei came to the United States with dreams of achieving a better way of life. They came with a thought of saving money and going back to Japan to perhaps invest in another business. Some did just that, but many came and ended up staying for one reason or another. They all played a vital part in the growth and development of Los Angeles and its surrounding cities and suburbs.

The Nikkei lived and worked in settlements in downtown Los Angeles, with East First Street being centrally located. There were many Japanese stores, boarding houses, restaurants, pool halls, barbershops, bookstores and other businesses located in this area, which became known as "Little Tokyo" or "ShōTokyo." By the late 1960s the Nikkei immigrants had reached elderly status. This had started a thriving Japanese community by working hard and raising their families.

The Japanese Community Pioneer Center was originally formed as the result of recognizing the need for services. As the senior population in Little Tokyo increased, the young Sansei noticed daily that there were large numbers of elderly, mostly men, congregating on the corner of First and San Pedro streets. They would just sit and idly watch the people and cars go by—having little else to do with their time.

The young people got busy and started to look for a place where these elderly could meet. They found a place in the old Sun Building on Walker Street, where now stands the New Otani Hotel. A shogi club was started by isolated and lonely senior citizens. The men-people loved it, thus the Pioneer Center was formed in 1969. Soon, recognizing the need for programs for women too, various other cultural programs were started, like flower arrangement, arts and crafts, calligraphy, haiku writing and others. From these modest beginnings, the Pioneer Center today includes a whole gamut of cultural, educational and social welfare services, including escort and interpretation service. With the huge community redevelopment going on in Little Tokyo, the Center has moved today to the JACCC Building basement suite looking out into a garden—second to none in its scenic beauty.

Koreisha Chushoku Kai

The Pioneer Center sponsors a nutrition program called Koreisha Chushoku Kai. This was realized in a in much the same way as the Pioneer Center. The Sansei felt that one of the major concerns for the community’s older citizens was nutrition. They set to work getting the federally funded program. It took 3 years, but on Apr. 2 1970, the Title VII Nutrition Program under the Older Americans Act got underway.

Happy are the people who pass through the doors of Koreisha Chushoku Kai. For more than a decade, hundreds of Nikkei Koreisha has been served and nearly a million meals have been placed on the table.

"All roads lead to the Koreisha Chushoku Kai for visitors from foreign lands: entertainers, scholars, researchers—all come to the program, bringing their expertise for the enjoyment and benefit of the seniors.

Community education is a vital part of the program. Professionals conduct seminars on health insurance, public assistance programs, social security benefits, money management, and health screening. There is an escort service for those having difficulties getting to the meal site.

Operation Shut-In Project

It became apparent as years went by that isolation and loneliness was a constant occurrence among the homebound elderly. In the beginning, as an auxiliary to the home-delivery meals, an innovative program, “Operation Shut-In” sponsored by the Pioneer Center, was started in the Boyle Heights community. It was to provide companionship, and to connect the homebound to available resources.

Many homebound do not know about resources available to them or do not want to receive services because of pride or fear of dealing with bureaucracy. In our current program we have found that many children

Continued on A/R Supplement page 7

An Overview of Services for the Elderly

Compiled by Candace Yamagawa

The following is a sample of the types of services available to elderly.

Asian/Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California

1010 S. Flower St., Suite 302
Los Angeles, CA 90015
(213) 748-2022

Executive Director: Stewart Kooi, esq.

The Center is a non-profit community-based organization established in 1982 to address legal issues in the A/P American communities through education and legal assistance. The center enacts social change through four major objectives: (1) Advocacy and legal assistance; (2) Community education on legal rights; (3) Monitoring legislation of concern to A/P American communities; and (4) Legal referral networking.

Yu-Ai-Kai

Japanese American Community Senior Service 365 No. 5th St.
San Jose, CA 95112
(408) 294-2521

Executive Director: Gail A. Uyehara

The following programs and services are provided.

Adult Day Care—social and recreation services to the frail elderly group.

Congregate Meals—nutritious ethnic meals at noon (Mon. through Fri.) to seniors 60 years and older.

Social Development—programs designed to provide individuals with a variety of group activities aimed at promoting a sound personality and social development through enhancing an individual’s health, education, and well-being. Specifically, the program provides educational and translation services, health services, transportation services, cultural and educational classes, recreational and service activities, and special community events.

Social Services and Referral—provides specialized individual assistance and outreach services to seniors in need of personal counseling and linkages to outside resources. In addition, bilingual medical escort services are available for frail and/ or isolated seniors.

Kimoshi, Inc. 1581 Webster St., # 10
San Francisco, CA 94115
(415) 593-5926

Executive Director: Steve Naito

Kimoshi began as a grassroots community organization based upon the concerns of a group of young Sansei to meet the needs of the Issei in San Francisco. Kimoshi was incorporated as a non-profit tax exempt organization in 1971 and has grown into a multi-services organization offering a wide range of programs.

Kimoshi Lounge—Japanese library, social lounge, general information and referral.

Social Services—Information and referral, counseling, translation, home and hospital visitsations, help with public assistance and housing, in-home support services.

Senior Center Activities—Daily exercise, trips, knitting, ceramics, Japanese singing, odor singing classes.

Daily Nutrition and Hot Meals Program—Japanese style meals served daily. Meals delivered to home-bound clients.

Transportation program—Transportation and from nutrition site, recreational trips, social services, and local doctor appointments.

Adult Day Care—All day or partial day supervised care

Respite Care—Short term 24-hour care for older adults residing with their families.

Seattle Keiro

Nikkei Concerns 1700 24th Ave. S.
Seattle, Washington 98144
(206) 322-4897

Seattle Keiro began as the dream of a small group of Nisei who incorporated themselves as a non-profit group, Nisei Concerns, in 1975. Members, many of whom were caring for parents who might someday need specialized nursing care, seized the opportunity to open a nursing home.

The Nikkei community responded enthusiastically to a fundraising campaign which netted the funds necessary to purchase the home, and with the help of volunteers, Seattle Keiro opened its doors in September 1978.

Presently, Seattle Keiro's 63-bed facility provides patient activities and a dietary program designed to meet the unique language, cultural, and nutritional needs of the community.

Nikkei Concerns now has been renamed “Nikkei Concerns,” and is in the process of creating a new 150-bed facility alleviating the burden felt by the long-standing waiting list.

American Association of Retired Persons

1900 K Street
Washington, D.C. 20049
(202) 728-4300

The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to helping older Americans achieve retirement lives of independence, dignity and purpose.

Founded in 1958 by the late Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, AARP is the nation’s oldest and largest organization of older Americans, with a membership of more than 21 million. Members are open to anyone age 50 or older, whether retired or not.

Continued on A/R Supplement page 7
I find time is moving too fast. The feeling that I had 10 years ago that I could conquer anything is not quite there...I cannot help but feel a little frightened when I start thinking of the future and wonder how I will end up.

he was tired.

He always wanted me to go with him on New Years Day to make the rounds. I loved it at first but later came to resent it since he would get so angry and I would be so afraid.

I remember one cold night my oldest brother got a bucket of water and poured it on the hilly sidewalk in front of our house. We all waited for papa to come home. His slide halfway down the sidewalk and when we saw the expression on his face, we all took for the closets and under the bed. Mother and grandma reprimanded us and I shall never forget the preaching we got.

By the time I became a teenager, mom and dad opened their importing store on Main St. We moved to a bigger house and things looked better for a while. By the year 1939, business turned for the worse, so our family decided to move to California. I was engaged to a nice young man but...
Second, you must have worked a sufficient period of time to be "fully insured." The required amount depends upon your age. If you become 61 in 1990 or later, you will need 10 years (40 quarters) of work experience under SocSec to be fully insured.

If you become 61 before 1990, you need less than 40 quarters (20 years) of coverage to be fully insured. The general rule is that you may count one quarter for each 4 years after 1990 through the year you become 61. The easy way to make this calculation is to subtract 1950 from the year that you reach 61 if this occurs before 1990. For example, if you became 61 in 1975, you would need 25 quarters (6 years) of covered SocSec employment to be fully insured.

You can earn your quarters of coverage at any time after 1937. It is not necessary for you to work in every year after 1950. Remember, you must have worked in SocSec-covered employment. Practically all employment is now covered under SocSec. Certain exceptions exist for persons employed in the federal government before January 1, 1984. These individuals, however, are covered by their own retirement system rather than SocSec. (Some state and local government employees may be excluded from SocSec because their employers did not opt for SocSec coverage.)

Employees and self-employed persons will earn one quarter of coverage in 1985 for each $140 of covered annual earnings during 1985. Persons who earn $1,640 or more in covered quarters will receive 4 quarters of coverage. This, of course, is the maximum that anyone can earn during a year. The earnings requirement for one quarter of coverage will increase automatically in the future to keep pace with average covered wages.

The accompanying table is designed to assist you in determining how many quarters you will need to be fully insured:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Needed</th>
<th>Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: You may still be eligible for SocSec benefits even if you do not have the necessary quarters of coverage to be fully insured. You should check with your local SocSec office to determine whether any of the special exceptions apply in your case.

Earnings Limitation

Third, you must not have substantial earnings in order to qualify for retirement benefits. This is consistent with the concept that SocSec is a social insurance program to protect workers and their families from the loss of earnings because of retirement in old age, death or disability. You do not need to retire completely to receive SocSec. In fact, you may have fairly significant earnings and still be able to receive some SocSec benefits. If you are 70 or older, you are not subject to any earnings limitations. You can have any amount of earnings and still receive your full SocSec benefits. SocSec is, in effect, converted from a social insurance to an annuity program at age 70.

If you are under 70, your SocSec benefits are reduced by $1 for each $2 of earnings above $4,520 if you are 65 to 69 years old and $5,400 if you are under 65 years old. During the year you become 70 years of age, you only count earnings before the month you reach 70 in determining whether your SocSec benefits will be reduced. The annual earnings limitation (commonly called the "retirement test") is adjusted automatically each year as wages rise.

Survivor Benefits

Your qualifying family members are eligible to receive survivor benefits on your earnings record if you are fully insured under SocSec at the time of your death. Basically, you must have earned one quarter of coverage for each year after 1950 (or the year after you became 21 if later than 1980) up to, but not including, the year of your death. If you die in 1985 at the age of 57, you need 34 quarters of coverage.

Example

You are 65 years old and receive $500 a month in SocSec benefits ($8,600 for the year). You also earn $10,000 in 1985. Your SocSec benefits will be reduced by $1,290, from $8,600 to $4,660.

Earnings $10,000

Annual exempt earnings ceiling

Excess earnings $7,210

SocSec benefits $1,290

Revised SocSec benefits &page 2

$4,660

Disability Benefits

SocSec benefits are also payable to a disabled worker and his or her qualifying family members. The benefit is equal to the amount payable if the worker had retired. All disability benefits are automatically converted to retirement benefits.

To qualify for disability benefits, you must meet the following requirements:

(1) You must have a physical or mental impairment which (a) prevents you from performing any substantial gainful work and (b) is expected to last (or has lasted for at least 12 months) or result in death.

(2) You must be fully insured. If you have earned 40 quarters (10 years) of coverage, you are automatically fully insured. You are also fully insured if you have one quarter of coverage for each year after 1950 (or after the year you become 21 if later) until the year before your disability. However, you must have a minimum of 6 quarters (1½ years) of coverage.

(3) You must meet one of the following three substantial recent work tests:

(a) If you are 31 or older and not blind, you must have at least 20 quarters of coverage out of the last 40 ending with the quarter that you became disabled.

(b) If you are between 24 and 31 years old, you must have credit for half the time between your 21st birthday and the time you became disabled.

(c) If you are 21 to 24 years old, you need at least 6 quarters of coverage.

Blind persons are either governed by more liberal rules or are exempted from certain requirements. For example, they do not meet the substantial recent work test. Additionally, blind individuals 55 to 64 years of age are subject to an occupational test of disability. Basically, they must be unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity requiring skills or abilities which they previously engaged with some regularity over a substantial period of time.

Application for Benefits

SocSec offices usually advise applicants to apply three months before they want their benefits to start. This can help to assure a timely payment. You should bring (1) your SocSec card, (2) proof of age, and (3) your W-2 forms for the past 2 years or your last 2 federal income tax returns if you are self-employed.

The best proof of age is an original or certified copy of a birth certificate. Other evidence, though, is permissible, such as a baptismal certificate, military records, employment records, or marriage certificates.

If you apply for a widow's (widower's) or wife's (husband's) benefit, you should bring a marriage certificate.

Check with your local SocSec office if you are applying (1) on the earnings record of another, (2) for benefits as a dependent parent of a deceased son or daughter, or (3) as a disabled worker.
The Retirement Challenge

by Sharon Harada

As retirement approaches, many people find themselves asking three major questions: WHEN? WHERE? and HOW?

All three questions warrant careful consideration, but the answer to WHERE? WHEN? and WHERE? can be answered, nearly everyone has a goal to deal with the HOW. It's necessary to determine the number of dollars that will be needed for retirement at a point in time, and earning potential—are favorable.

Importance of Planning

Too many people nearing or at retirement age fail to plan for retirement. As a result, their retirement incomes are often insufficient to maintain the comfortable lifestyle they may have established. That's why it is important to begin to project—early in life—the amount of money needed in order to maintain a comfortable, worry-free retirement. Just as important, periodic reviews are recommended to keep a plan "on track," due to personal and economic changes.

Obviously, concerns and objectives change as the years pass. During the earlier years, the primary concern may have been generating capital to meet the expenses of education, housing, and other family needs. But even in the "shoestring" budget years, assets may be carried forward for spending: choosing mortgage payments over rent helps to build equity (property with appreciation potential can contribute to that equity). And, whenever spending, consider the long-term effects of buying versus renting. In addition, many employers offer benefits that can assist in stretching a paycheck.

Capital Accumulation and Financial Preservation

As retirement nears, however, these initial goals are substantially accomplished and a strategy should be geared to meet the new goals: namely, capital accumulation for retirement and financial preservation.

Retirement income is the key. People begin to accumulate money and build on it while earning and saving prior to retirement. But early investors for retirement reflect an immediate benefit, too. If tax-deferred retirement savings vehicles are selected, the "retirement money" will not be taxed until the funds are actually withdrawn. At that time, the withdrawn amounts may be taxed at a lower rate because of the person's shift to a lower tax bracket.

Individual Retirement Account

One of today's most effective retirement savings vehicles is the Individual Retirement Account (IRA). An IRA accumulates savings for retirement PLUS both contributions and earnings are tax deferred. While the $2,000 maximum contribution per individual each year may seem stifling to some, the most important factor is to put a certain amount away on a regular basis. In essence, "pay yourself first" before the other day-to-day demands claim a paycheck. Regular payments will add up. In fact, only $38.46 saved away each week will equal the $2,000 IRA annual contribution.

Balanced Portfolio

Risk factors also change as financial maturity approaches. A retirement portfolio should be carefully planned to meet each individual's needs. Many people consider a balanced portfolio of mutual funds, fixed income (investments paying a fixed rate of return) and liquid assets (assets with fluctuating market values and rates of return).

Of course, the tax features of an investment should be considered. Even after retirement, taxes are an adversary to an income. Try to develop a strategy that minimizes or eliminates taxes altogether. Many investments are specifically designed to meet the needs of capital accumulation, retirement, and tax management.

Think and plan for retirement income goals—such as housing, travel, and leisure activities. Once a plan is established, a strategy can be developed to meet those goals.

While the mandatory retirement age is increasing (predicted to be 67 shortly after the turn of the century), many retirees aren't ready to adopt a life of total leisure and leisure lifestyles. Some retirees still work, keep up with a variety of outside activities, or continue working part-time.

Social Security continues to be a factor in everyone's life. And although its features may change, Social Security is destined to be here for a long time. But remember that Social Security was designed to replace only a portion of a working person's preretirement income—it's not meant to be a complete substitute. The amount remaining after Social Security must come from other sources. Keeping track of Social Security benefits as the "frosting on the cake" rather than as bread and butter will keep this in mind, it's best to think of Social Security benefits as.

These days, retirement planning should not be ignored. It's quickly becoming a pertinent fact of life. The retirement planning program is one of the fasted growing conditions in this country, and this sector promises to grow as the "Baby Boomers" approach the age of retirement. Therefore, it is essential to plan for retirement today and set goals and to plan a strategy to meet those goals.

While it is easier to begin planning for retirement early in life, it never is too late. A multitude of planning strategies and investments still exist today to help nearly everyone establish a comfortable, carefree retirement lifestyle. And, since many financial planning firms offer a variety of retirement analyses to help consumers realize their present situations and the resources necessary to achieve the desired goals, there is no excuse to plan for the golden years.

Makizushi

Continued from A Supplement page 1

He shook his head. He had been very quiet for a long time, studying the birds painted like M's on his tennis shoes.

She had missed the rolling hills of Japan and the blue-green of the water and the soft gray-green of pussy willows growing in the marshes. Seattle was gray and drizzly, but still livable. She watched her son and wondered how much he had taught by. She had looked into the baby's face and slowly it melted, leaving empty crags and deep ridges in the small room, their eyes kept closed until the winds roughly pushed them away.

From the hospital room, she had looked out onto the open window. The sill and sprinkled her face and arms with rain . The small room, their eyes kept closed until the winds roughly pushed them away.

When and WHERE can be answered, nearly everyone has a goal to deal with the HOW. It's necessary to determine the number of dollars that will be needed for retirement at a point in time, and earning potential—are favorable.

"Grandma, I can't eat all of this." "Try," she told him and handed him an inept. "Eat it," she told him as he paused. She watched his face scrunch up. "What's wrong? Here, taste. It's good. And don't Parl it, he stuck it into her mouth. "What do you taste?"

"Vinegar, rice, some sugar," he answered honestly. "And this?" She thrust at him a makizushi and wanted him to eat it.

"Seaweed, spinach, and something... different." She shook her head and frowned to herself. Too American, she thought to herself, and not enough of our grandparents, or our granddaughters. And looking at her herself flying there on the napkin, mutilated and dying. Would she have died that way? And looking at her herself flying there on the napkin, mutilated and dying. Would she have died that way? Any woman that walked with her and spoke to the children in her voice.

Off somewhere, a car floated by and splashed a river over the sand, and made a splash.

"He had been once asked dinner. Why did we leave Yakima?"

"And he had intervened. "Mama was sick. The doctors said she needed to be in the city where the hospital was. A hospital in Seattle near the city where the hospital was. Seattle was much closer than Yakima."

"Mama, why don't we just come back?"

Carefully, she cut the slender black rolls into three-quarter-inch thicknesses and arranged them on her plate. She stoooped over the plate and bent her knees slightly because her back was stiff. She rinsed her hands then and stretched slowly, reaching out toward the ceiling, and walked, still stretching, toward the open window. The rain splashed noisily against the sill and sprinkled her face and arms with tiny beads of water. She had grown up there, in the small room, with only the ceiling. She had been there for a long time and time to think. Japan faded into a dream that walked with her and spoke to the children in her voice.

"This wasn't her land, it was his. He had grown up in Seattle, with the rice in his blood, and he had breathed the cool breezes, smelling of sea, that blew in from the waterfront. She looked at his back and wondered how much she had taught him. She had taught him. They seemed so distant, so far away. She remembered what someone had told her, not long ago. Who will make the rice for our families after we are gone. Who will hold them together? Not our daughters, or our grandchildren. And looking at them, she knew this was true.

She touched her grandson's hand and smiled at him, and when he nodded, He nodded.

What will happen to the family after I am gone, she wondered. Would they scatter to all parts of the world like kids with broken strings? All of them. She wanted to hold them to her, to hold them together. She picked out a makizushi from her grandson's plate. She laughed at herself for being an old fool. She smiled to herself, thinking that she had been the one that set and held a rice paddle in the left in the world.

Reprinted from Echoes from Gold Mountain, ©1979, Asian American Student Assn, California State University Long Beach
PIONEER CENTER

may help with weekly grocery shopping or housecleaning or transportation to the doctor. Still many of the homebound enjoy just having someone come over to talk with them. Trained bilingual volunteers who are called "Friendly Visitors" visit regularly with the home-bound clients. They meet with the Volunteer Coordinator to discuss specific needs or problems that arise. With the help of the Social Service Coordinator and community resources, the Volunteer Coordinator is able to meet these needs of the homebound.

Adult Day Care Center

In 1983, through the "LongTerm Care" supplement of the Nutrition Program, an Adult Day Care Center was developed where homebound frail elderly could socialize in an educational and supportive environment. While originally funded for five months with seed money from the supplemental fund, the program is presently supported by participants and the community.

The Adult Day Care Center provides an alternative to premature or inappropriate institutionalization, an opportunity for persons to remain part of the family unit, respite from 24-hour home care, and an opportunity for socialization and recreation. The Japanese name for the center, "Yui-en," symbolizes the purpose of the center as a meeting of friends in love and friendship. The volunteers play a vital and integral part in all of these programs.

Through the years, an almost comprehensive program for the seniors has come about. We are always mindful of the purpose: to enhance the lives of our Koreishas by keeping them healthy, happy and independent as long as possible.

In retrospect, as we think back to the beginning of the Senior Programs, it was the young Sansei who watched the Issei milling around, having nothing to do, who found a place for them to congregate. Thus was the beginning of the Pioneer Center. It was through the concerns of the Sansei about the nutritional needs of the Issei that the Koreisha Program was born.

The Japanese Cultural Center was the dream of the Issei, built by the Nisei, and today run by the Sansei with their marvelous talents. The Little Tokyo Service Center, dedicated to serving the Nikkei community, is administered by the Sansei. We look to the Sansei with their refreshing ideas and their concern for the Nikkei elderly to develop programs and facilities for all the Japanese.

Then, surely "there would be an unspeakable dawn in happy old age."
Probate—Whether to Avoid It

by Harvey Horikawa

When someone dies, California law requires the submission of that person's property to the probate court. This includes all personal and real property. The court then distributes this property according to the directions included in the person's will, or if the person died without a will, according to California law.

Contrary to popular belief, poorly planned probate avoidance can and usually does result in very significant costs. Probate procedure usually takes several months and involves professional fees, some of which are dictated by statute and some of which are determined by the probate court. This is in addition to regular estate taxes.

For instance, if the deceased desired that persons other than those listed in real property deeds and bank accounts share in the particular property, the legal rights of each person involved can be protected only by probating the estate. Otherwise, all the persons listed in the probate file who are presently involved in caring for older persons that need assistance in daily living in the home. In one sample group mentioned in the Times article, 26% of the group sampled were spending an average of 10 hours per week helping in care for an aged relative, and this group had been providing this care for an average of five years. Some of the aged relatives were in their own homes living alone, and others were living with their relatives in an extend-
ed family arrangement. In this same sample group, the relatives that were providing the care most often (71%) were women.

For some of the families in this study, but certainly not all of them, the responsibility of caring for an aged relative that needed help in activities of daily living was very demanding and difficult, i.e., "like a second job." Maintaining these older persons in the home brought a variety of feelings to the forefront. These feelings included a sense of love, caring, duty, as well as ambivalence about the time, energy and other resources divested away from the caregiver's own family and personal needs.

The L.A. Times article also discussed adult day care centers as a way of older persons needing care getting specialized services. The prospect of home care for an older person who has some type of medical problem or other condition that requires assistance in activities of daily living is probably the specialized one the family, the type of care that is not readily a reality. I have heard from some people who live in areas of relatively small Nikkei populations, away from the West Coast, that they would consider moving back to places like Los Angeles or San Francisco when they develop a need for senior citizen housing or nursing home care, i.e., a possible factor in the "homing" phenomenon.

Only a very small fraction of the older population in the United States among all Americans is living in an institution. The research project conducted by the late Dr. Minoru Masuda in Seattle clearly documents that the Nikkei population they surveyed definitely preferred live independently as long as possible and to avoid institutional care.

According to an Apr. 6 Los Angeles Times article, 20%, of the group sampled were spending an average of 10 hours per week helping in care for an aged relative, and this group had been providing this care for an average of five years. Some of the aged relatives were in their own homes living alone, and others were living with their relatives in an extend-
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For some of the families in this study, but certainly not all of them, the responsibility of caring for an aged relative that needed help in activities of daily living was very demanding and difficult, i.e., "like a second job." Maintaining these older persons in the home brought a variety of feelings to the forefront. These feelings included a sense of love, caring, duty, as well as ambivalence about the time, energy and other resources divested away from the caregiver's own family and personal needs.

The L.A. Times article also discussed adult day care centers as a way of older persons needing care getting specialized services. The prospect of home care for an older person who has some type of medical problem or other condition that requires assistance in activities of daily living is probably the specialized one the family, the type of care that is not readily a reality. I have heard from some people who live in areas of relatively small Nikkei populations, away from the West Coast, that they would consider moving back to places like Los Angeles or San Francisco when they develop a need for senior citizen housing or nursing home care, i.e., a possible factor in the "homing" phenomenon.

Only a very small fraction of the older population in the United States among all Americans is living in an institution. The research project conducted by the late Dr. Minoru Masuda in Seattle clearly documents that the Nikkei population they surveyed definitely preferred live independently as long as possible and to avoid institutional care.

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Unity and Diversity

Services of Chicago is proving the contention wrong. Recently it held a banquet to celebrate four years of community service and to honor seven members of the Asian American community for their contributions to society. It was a warm and colorful affair in one of the city's finest hotels, with fetching ladies in old country costumes and dances from the Far East. Above the toy-box and Asian Indian cultures. Let me tell you about the worthy city-watch with honor.

Bernarda Shii-Hung Wong, executive of the Chinese American Service League, which provides counseling, immigration, employment and resettlement services.

Amrish K. Mahajan, president of Republik Bank, for helping the Asian Indian community with jobs, business and fund-raising.

Alice Esaki, Nisei coordinator of Senn High School's vocational education program for limited English-proficient students and a JACL volunteer.

Mr. Peter T. Liu (Chinese), professor and director of the Biological Research Laboratory, University of Illinois.

Vice president is Lourdes Guevara (Filipino), principal of a Catholic school.

Secretary is Dr. Somboon Sria-roon (Thai) of Northwestern University and Convener of Unesco-Cabrini Medical Center.

Treasurer is Dr. Sumati Dubey (Asian Indian), professor in the June, Addams School of Social Work, University of Illinois.

Past president is Dr. William T. Liu (Chinese), professor of University of Illinois Pacific American Mental Health Research Center.

The directors include Koreans, Thais and Chinese, with two Nisei, Omar Kaihatsu and Paul Igaski.

I estimated some 500 attended the banquet. Tickets were $30 per plate. The Japanese Americans were prominent by their absence. It was a flower and waterful present, perhaps no more than a dozen, and that's a pity. The banquet theme was "Unity Through Diversity." Various Asian American groups were demonstrating that the idea works, but apparently the overwhelming number of Chicago area Japanese Americans figured for whatever reasons, that they didn't have to be part of a movement to help the newest Americans.

Windy But Warm

by Jane B. Kaihatsu

I was checking my mail the other evening after work. The fog had begun to billow in from the ocean and its damp mist forced me to wrap my sweater just a little tighter against the chill. Although it was mid-May, I felt cold at this moment. Daylight savings had begun, but the sun shine was blocked out by the grey fog. My mindset from the morning was that of the early portion of the day retreated into thoughts of running inside to fix a hot meal.

Among the unpleasanties I'll say of my mail, I was delighted to find a brochure announcing registration for the national convention in Chicago this July.

I have a little biased toward this convention, having been born and raised in the Windy City. I've been away for 24 years, but still enjoy California more and more—the spectacular natural beauty; the hours I've spent mesmerized by the ocean's blue; the fresh vegetables and fruits almost too beautiful to eat—many things that Californians take for granted.

But all of this and more still is failure to block out my affection for the bravest and most unique personality of my hometown.

Summer in the City

First of all, there is nothing like summer in that city, when all the trees and grass are lush and bright green. Their scents seems to jump out at your nose, in contrast with the golden and dried hills of the west. The Illinois and cottonwood trees stand tall, full and alive with their leaves rustling in the wind. Cicadas buzz in the parks and people are more relaxed with the true airiness of summer.

People are always active in California because of the pretty mild weather year-round. But, because summer is so limited and precious to Chicagoleans, perhaps their summer activities are more with a vengeance and passion for enjoyment. These activities could be indoor or outdoor, just as long as it's "easy to get to the place"—which it always is in summer with the absence of ice and snow.

For instance, when I worked in the Loop Chicago's financial district, my summer lunch hour often took me to one of the greatest art museums in the Art Institute. Over the years I've made a massive collection and special exhibits, enjoying the escape into beauty. This summer a visitor to the Art Institute will be special—I was pleased to learn that among the convention highlights will be rare appearances of the Todai-ji treasures from Nara. It is at the prestigious Art Institute that these Buddhist art treasures have made their temporary home outside of Japan.

Bears and Cubs

One cannot say that one is from Chicago without being a sports fan. Someone asked me if all the conductors will hear about Chicago is the Super Bowl XX champions, the Bears. Maybe just a little bit, but you'll also hear about the Cubs—erotic in performance, but the tops in playing field ambiance.

Dressed in a sweatshirt and down vest at a S.F. Giants game last year, I was shocked to be watching a baseball game in what should be football attire.

However, watching the Cubs at Wrigley Field in mid-summer is nothing like that. On a hot afternoon, the fans are streaming in, hoping for a strong wind blowing out of the park to add numerous home runs to a good looking game. The covered walls, in the bleachers, we "bleacher bums," armed with the "no lights" paper and "All Chicago Bear" gear, up yeal at our favorite and most despised outfield.

Wrigley Field is exciting as an inner city ballpark. When riding the Howard L past the ballpark Continued on page 6


SAVE $2 — REGISTER BEFORE JUNE 1 DEADLINE

JACLers to look at aging issues

by K. Patrick Okura, Co-chair Nat'l Aging & Retirement Comm.

The National Aging and Retirement Committee will conduct a three-hour workshop during the JACL National Convention in Chicago.

An exciting and educational workshop, planned by the committee to focus on the needs of the increasing number of people in the retirement and aging process.

Dr. Arthur Fleming, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, a member of the Commission on Wartime Reparations, and a well known spokesman for the elderly, will be special speaker at the workshop.

Continued on Page 8

Ex-Chicagoans to hold reunions

CHICAGO—JACLers are "going to take a sentimental journey—sentimental journey home" at two events scheduled for July 20 as part of the JACL National Convention to be held July 20-25.

"There are many Nikkei who made their temporary home before moving east or returning to Japan during the postwar resettlement years, is an ideal city for a reunion. The "toddlin' town" was the place to be, and memories of good friends and a half and experiences shared along the way still linger." The program starts at 1:30 p.m., with "A Chicago Day Out"亲眼

Continued on Page 7

Preceding the private galleries viewing, there was a cheese reception in the Art Institute's Stock Exchange Trading Room, including a continuous slide presentation of the objects to be seen and introductory remarks by Dr. Mino.
WINDY CITY
Continued From Previous Page

on a game day and hearing the roar of the crowd, the passengers suddenly are revived, all heads turn and the train itself wants to slow down to wonder, "What happened?"

In all fairness to the South Siders and for all Nisei who remember the early days after the war on the South Side, the White Sox and Comiskey Park offer their own version of the American Dream. There's Diamond Vision a la Dobger Stadium and fireworks bursting in the sky after every home run. And the voice of Saseki Eugene Honda announcing the players.

Night Life
Summer is also the warm nights where jazz and blues nights thrive, the bars wafting through open tavern doors into the street. There's also the most famous comedy club, Second City. It's been the place where the cars on the road were hit, like "Hurly Burly," "Mood Swings," and "Chicago, later to become Broadway." It's a town that didn't coddle them.

Throughout my residence here in California, I've met many Nisei who have a "Chicago story" to tell. It was rough times after the war, out of camp, out of the Army and trying to patch up their lives. Life for them was brutal. Chicago was much more than, and it to these folks a big, tough town that didn't coddle them when they had left. Chicago had no use for these wonderers. Saseki would wonder how it was possible to succeed in Chicago, the home of American and grow up in Chicago. That city, an unknown entity in that amorphous region between New York and the West. A place to change planes.

My response was to stare incredulously at those folks who had passed these tales to me. It was as if, they especially the Nisei, were talking about another city. I certainly didn't recognize the Chicago that they had remembered. I wonder— if some of them came back today, they would still find that tough town.

Because to Chicago we are warm, inspiring and basic. And a great place to visit, even for one who left.
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1986 DEPARTURES & GROUP TOURS

**Tokyo**

July 6 - Aug 23

Group departs from: 1st night Seattle, 5 nights Vancouver, 3-day Expo ticket, 1-day Victoria tour. 9 meals, $709/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Shanghai**

July 6 - Aug 23

Group departs from Seattle: 1st night Shanghai, 5 nights Hong Kong, 4-day Expo ticket, 1-day Hong Kong tour. 10 meals, $739/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Hamamatsu**

July 6 - Aug 23

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Hamamatsu, 2-day Kyoto tour. 7 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Funabashi**

July 7 - Aug 23

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 3 nights Funabashi, 2-day Kyoto tour. 6 meals, $729/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kobe**

July 9 - Aug 23

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 3 nights Kobe, 2-day Kyoto tour. 6 meals, $729/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Seoul**

July 11 - Aug 23

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Seoul, 2-day Kyoto tour. 10 meals, $879/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kanazawa**

Aug 6 - Sept 1

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Kanazawa, 2-day Kyoto tour. 7 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kamakura**

Aug 7 - Sept 1

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Kamakura, 2-day Kyoto tour. 6 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Vancouver**

Aug 7 - Sept 1

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Vancouver, 2-day Kyoto tour. 7 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Hong Kong**

Aug 11 - Sept 1

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 3 nights Hong Kong, 2-day Kyoto tour. 6 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kumamoto**

Aug 11 - Sept 1

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 3 nights Kumamoto, 2-day Kyoto tour. 6 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kyoto**

Aug 14 - Sept 1

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 3 nights Kyoto, 2-day Kyoto tour. 6 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Fukushima**

Aug 17 - Sept 1

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 3 nights Fukushima, 2-day Kyoto tour. 6 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Lose Angeles**

Aug 31 - Sept 8

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 3 nights Los Angeles, 2-day Kyoto tour. 6 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Vancouver**

Aug 31 - Sept 8

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 3 nights Vancouver, 2-day Kyoto tour. 6 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kamakura**

Sept 1 - Sept 8

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Kamakura, 2-day Kyoto tour. 5 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Hamamatsu**

Sept 1 - Sept 8

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Hamamatsu, 2-day Kyoto tour. 5 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kyoto**

Sept 1 - Sept 8

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Kyoto, 2-day Kyoto tour. 5 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kumamoto**

Sept 1 - Sept 8

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Kumamoto, 2-day Kyoto tour. 5 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kagoshima**

Sept 1 - Sept 8

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Kagoshima, 2-day Kyoto tour. 5 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Vancouver**

Sept 1 - Sept 8

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 3 nights Vancouver, 2-day Kyoto tour. 4 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kamakura**

Sept 9 - Sept 16

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Kamakura, 2-day Kyoto tour. 4 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Hamamatsu**

Sept 9 - Sept 16

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Hamamatsu, 2-day Kyoto tour. 4 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kyoto**

Sept 9 - Sept 16

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Kyoto, 2-day Kyoto tour. 4 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kumamoto**

Sept 9 - Sept 16

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Kumamoto, 2-day Kyoto tour. 4 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Kagoshima**

Sept 9 - Sept 16

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 4 nights Kagoshima, 2-day Kyoto tour. 4 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.

**Vancouver**

Sept 9 - Sept 16

Group departs from Tokyo: 1 night Tokyo, 3 nights Vancouver, 2-day Kyoto tour. 3 meals, $699/person have plus air fare from hometown city.
BUN VONG CASE
Continued from Front Page

The trial is expected to begin in June.

A coalition of Asian American community groups held a press conference May 5 to protest the state's handling of the case. Leaders in the Boston area's Southeast Asian community, who say Asians are experiencing increasing prejudice, insist that the incident was motivated by ethnic hatred. They criticized District Atty. Scott Harshbarger, who say Asians are experiencing increasing prejudice, insist that the incident was motivated by ethnic hatred. They criticized District Atty. Scott Harshbarger, the public prosecutor's office has obtained convictions for civil rights violations in the past, he added.

Target of Violence

Community leaders faulted the prosecutor's office for allowing the issue of race to be eliminated from the case. "The Asian community will not allow the tragic killing of Bun Vong to be covered up by an insulting six-month prison sentence and a meager $15 fine," read a statement released by Asians for Justice. The group said the number of racial incidents increased slightly in 1985. More than 8,000 Cambodians and 2,000 Vietnamese and Laotians live in Lowell, where Bun Vong worked as a painter and studied to become a Buddhist monk. His widow and two children remain there.

"Asians seem to be a target of a lot of violence, because many are not used to living in areas where people are not used to living with them," said Song. The group also criticized the media, including films like "Rambo," for encouraging violence against Asians.

The criminal justice system said Song is not well equipped to handle racial incidents. The D.A.'s office cannot rule out racial motives, although it's hard to prove. Our civil rights laws should be more creative as to how to prove violation.

The coalition will continue to push for harsher penalties in cases of anti-Asian violence. Although the defendants have denied being racially motivated, the case has focused attention on racial problems. Gov. Michael Dukakis attended Bun Vong's funeral last year and used the occasion to deplore such incidents.

Attorneys for the defendants were not available for comment.

Continued from Page 5

A panel of knowledgeable and prominent researchers in the field of aging, including Dr. Donna Leonetti, director of University of Washington's Nisei Aging Project, will present their views on problems facing the Asian and Japanese community.

Some of the topics to be covered are: preparation for retirement; health care changes and emotional adjustment; leisure time activities; second careers; income loss; widowhood, social security, financial planning, and housing and living arrangements.

An opportunity for open dialogue will be available to all delegates attending, as well as a review of what is taking place in their respective JACL districts.

Arrangements will be made for those wishing to visit the Japanese American Service Committee, the successful Sheltered Workshop program.

AGING

Continued from Page 3