PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Korean Language School doing well

The Korean Language School was established in February, 1982, by the Korean Women's Association.

It's main focus is to teach traditional Korean values, culture and language to young Koreans.

Customarily, Korean parents put their children's education as a top priority.

It is the dream of every Korean parent to have his or her child fully educated, especially by the American education system.

In fact, that is the main reason many Koreans immigrate to America, "the land of opportunity."

Unfortunately, when Korean families arrive in America. they are shocked by the reality that America is not as flexible as they dreamed.

Many well educated Korean fathers leave their professional career opportunities behind to come to America to educate their children.

However, in many cases, due to language barriers, they end up with hard labor jobs. It is customary for Korean mothers to stay home and take care of the children and family needs.

In America, however, the cost of living is high and often mothers, too, have to work.

Therefore, the Korean children, in many cases, are left home unattended to, which can lead to their becoming lonely and bored with life.

This can create stress for the children and can ultimately

lead to trouble.

Consequently, some children will not be instilled with the Korean values, culture and language their parents want them

Korean parents fear their children will forget their Korean identity, as they are quick to pick-up on American lifestyles and language.

This is the fear that aroused the interest of the Korean Women's Association to start a Korean Language School.

It is also hoped that the Korean generations who are learning now will help keep this school going for coming generations.

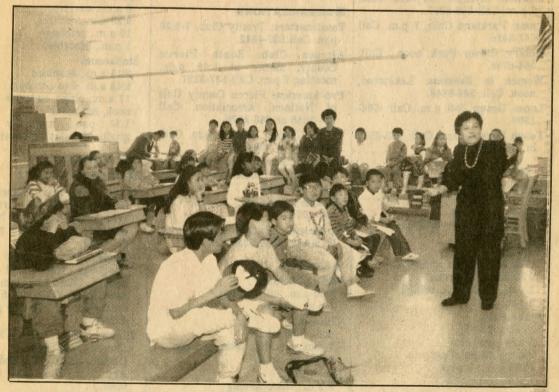
The courses offered at the Korean Language School

- 1) Korean Language (reading, speaking, writing)
- 2) Korean culture
- 3) Music

The qualification for admission to the school is to be at least six years of age.

The school's staff consists of five Washington State Certified Teachers:

Mathew Hwang (ESL teacher, Mt Tahoma High School), Sul Ja Warnick (ESL teacher, Grant Elementary School), Maria Hwang (second grade teacher, Bernie Elementary School), Ok Sun Wilson (second grade teacher, Fernhill Elementary School), and Song Ja Park (ESL teacher, Franklin High School) and principle of the Korean Language School.



Students listen to Song Ja Park during session.

Commerce, culture help create a 'Koreatown'

© Copyright 1983, Tribune Publishing Company

By JEFF WEATHERSBY

Korean immigrants such as Sulja Warnick and Ok Sun Wilson draw a sharp distinction between Koreans who came to the United States out of choice and other Asians, such as many Vietnamese and Laotians, who came as penniless

A principal difference, according to Warnick, is that most Koreans who came here fell within the middle-income bracket in their native country.

"We had a choice of whether we wanted to come here or not," Wil-

And they came to America with

"Koreans have some money to start, so a lot of Koreans have their own businesses," explained

Warnick is a past president of the Korean Women's Association, a Pierce County group that functions much like the YWCA. The association provides shelter for battered women, enrolls them in English classes and helps them sign up for welfare or find jobs.

Warnick, who majored in English literature at a university in Taegu, Korea, and continued that work in graduate school in Seoul, came here six years ago after marrying her English adviser in college. Her husband is Fred Warnick, a former ROTC officer who is now assistant project superintendent for Tacoma Dome Associ-

Wilson, current president of the Korean Women's Association, has been here 14 years. Both women are Tacoma school teachers, Wilson at Fern Hill Elementary and Warnick at Baker Junior High.

Many of the Korean businesses are locating in Ponders, which, to some, is a "Koreatown" in the making, similar in appearance to Seattle's Chinatown.

A study of county records show that Koreans own many of the properties along Pacific Highway between Bridgeport Way and Gravelly Lake Drive, making Ponders the hub of a Korean community that also extends into other parts of Lakewood, Spanaway and Tillicum. Signs along the roadway indicate Koreans have moved into a variety of businesses, including a small grocery store, restaurants



way, including a motel and a topless dancing joint, although the Korean ownership is not evident from signs or the building facades.

"Ponders is becoming more of a Koreatown," said Eddie Yoon, an attorney who is a frequent spokesman for the Korean Society of Tacoma, an information center for Koreans who come to Pierce County. He said he did not know why Koreans seem to be buying property and opening their businesses in the Ponders area.

But prices are going up there because of the Korean investments and it is becoming harder to find a good business spot now, he said.

Warnick said she thought that Lakewood might produce a Koreatown in time. Immigrant groups, she explained, like to stick together. She explained that Korean businesses began locating at Ponders to be near McChord Air Force Base and Fort Lewis where spouses of Korean wives were on duty. Gradually, other Korean business people began locating their businesses near the ones already established.

Yoon said many Koreans remain here because it is difficult for an immigrant to leave his or her sponsor and they want to take advantage of the support inherent in a community which now numbers an estimated 15,000 people.

For example, Tacoma-area schools offer bilingual programs. Another local advantage is the work of the Korean Women's Association, which offers English classes, literature in Korean and translation and counseling services when it has the funds to do

The increasingly large Korean and nightclubs. Koreans also own community in Lakewood and optract Koreans from other parts of the United States, Warnick said.

Koreans have branched into real estate, auto and auto body repair, marine supply, dentistry, travel agencies and other businesses. A few Korean farmers have begun to specialize in cabbage and other vegetables favored by Koreans, Warnick said.

Warnick said Koreans with language difficulties tend to turn exclusively to Korean businesses.

In the past 10 years, more and more Koreans with capital have come to this country, Yoon said. The attorney noted that upswings in the Korean economy have created the capital being brought to America. Korea exports many cars and provides part of the labor force for Arab countries, he said. Consequently, Koreans are the recipients of some of the petrodollars which western nations have paid out to oil-producing Arab countries, he said.

He added that Koreans are taught from an early age to save their money. Because of their insecurity in moving to America, they often work as much overtime as possible to build up their sav-

Typically, newly arrived Koreans are dependent on family members already living in the Pierce County area for about six months after their arrival.

Even Koreans with money want to learn more about American society before purchasing a business, Warnick said.

Yoon said Koreans do not like to turn to welfare or other forms of government help. Instead, they tend to take "labor-intensive" jobs that require little language skill, such as welding, sewing, harvesting oysters and mushrooms, cannery work, or jobs in lumber mills and meat-packing firms. Koreans admire the American free-enterprise system and tax advantages, he said.

When they have enough money, Koreans try to go into business for themselves. A popular first business is dry cleaning, a type of work which also requires little language skills.
"You never lose money in dry

cleaning," Yoon said.

Typically, a Korean will go to a Korean real estate agent and ask the agent to find him a business he can operate, Yoon said.

While Koreans will save their



Staff photo by WARREN ANDERSON

Korean immigrant Sulja Warnick

any Koreans who get loans from a bank. They use their own money," Yoon said.

For cultural reasons, the Koreans are not accustomed to business contracts and often write nothing down when borrowing money. An institution peculiar to the Korean community is the 'Kye" or savings club, a group of approximately 10 people who contribute to the fund monthly. Members then borrow from the pool of

Koreans avoid banks because they lack a credit history, the lawyer said. But he added there has been some talk in the Korean community of starting a Korean

Koreans still in Korea have also expressed interest in investing in an American bank, according to one local businessman.

Bringing money into the United States poses a problem for Koreans because of strict Korean currency laws designed to keep money at home, according to Yoon. He characterized those laws as "stupid."

Yoon said Koreans break the Korean laws when they take their money from Korea, but such activities are not illegal in this coun-

Not everyone agrees.

When a Korean family recently applied for a liquor license for a South Tacoma Way restaurant it

had purchased, the family appeared to have great difficulty explaining to the Liquor Control Board where it had obtained its

The Koreans told the Liquor Board they had raised the \$170,000 they had invested in the South Tacoma Way restaurant by saving it, selling property, borrowing from a relative and bringing \$20,000 into the country

The only problems I see (with the application) are the facts that his federal tax returns do not accurately reflect his true income and wealth for the last four years, and the \$20,000 that was brought into the United States contrary to law," wrote Kenneth Wilson, investigations coordinator for the state Liquor Control Board.

The head of the Korean family, a 41-year-old man who had worked at an area meatpacking firm from 1968 to 1979, had assets of \$863,000, according to liquor board records.

Casual record-keeping seems to be a problem with some Koreanrun businesses. Liquor board auditors said in 1981 they examined business records of another Korean restaurant and found them in chaos.

"Daily sales records of food and liquor . . . have obviously been frequently adjusted without explanation," according to the audit. The cash register was at times not operating properly and repairs were unsuccessful, the audit noted.

The future suggests that Pierce County's Koreatown will be growing. Not only are more Koreans moving to the county, but Tacoma is aggressively seeking more business contacts with Korea.

Tacoma already has formed a sister-city relationship with Kunsan, Korea, and Mayor Doug Sutherland recently predicted, 'Korea will be a substantial market on the Pacific Rim. It and other Oriental countries will be important to the growth of (this)

Tomorrow: Culture shock.





JANET JENSEN/THE NEWS TRIBUNE

Chaurita Asaeli, 13, performs a Samoan dance with fellow Baker Middle School students in observance of Asian and Pacific Island Heritage Month.

Asian heritage takes center stage

Students of all backgrounds tap into the cultural traditions of Asian, Pacific Island nations

BY DEBBY ABE

THE NEWS TRIBUNE

On a colorful spring day last month, the gym at Baker Middle School resounded with the strains of the Cambodian stringed takay and the slap of bamboo poles.

Students shed their navy-and-white school uniforms and some donned the Vietnamese tunic dresses called ao dai. Others wore fuchsia-and-rice-white Korean gowns or Samoan waist wraps called lavalava.

The teens, 80 in all, performed folk dances imbued with the spirit of peoples in Asia and the Pacific Islands.

The occasion was the third annual Asian Pacific Island Heritage Month celebration.

The hourlong performance before the student body at the South Tacoma school culminated a three-month undertaking by community volunteers, students and several Baker employees.

"It's a wonderful effort," Principal Jay Stricherz said. "It gives us an opportunity to celebrate the cultures and ethnicity of our students and what has meaning to them."

Of the 885 students who attend Baker, 50 percent are white, 21 percent Asian American, 21 percent black and about 8 percent Hispanic, Samoan or American Indian.

"I thought this is the best way to share the beautiful Asian culture with the main-stream," said Sulja Warnick, an Englishas-a-second-language teacher who started the event three years ago.

However, coordinating the program turned out to be so much work the first year that Warnick wasn't sure she would do it again.

"The second year," she said, "kids came to me and said, 'How can we not do it?"

Warnick agreed and has coordinated the program ever since. She said the event is a true collaboration of school and community volunteers

For about 21/2 months before the program,

volunteer dance instructors met at least twice a week after school to teach students the numbers.

Teenagers chose to learn the dances of one of five cultures – the Philippines, Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia or Samoa. Most of the youngsters decided to learn the dances of their ethnic group.

Sixth-grader Sinae Hong said she wanted to learn more about her Korean background. She discovered how to play the "sogo," a lollipop-shaped hand drum she beat while the Korean dancers twirled across the floor waving miniature white wind socks in a mask dance.

Leah Suapaia was only too happy to share the dances she learned as a child in American Samoa.

"I'd like to show them what my heritage and culture is about," she said. "It's fun. I enjoy doing it."

Added Filipino dance instructor Gussie Jagod, "If we don't do this, the culture will be lost."

Please see Heritage, B7

'It's a wonderful effort. It gives us an opportunity to celebrate the cultures and ethnicity of our students and what has meaning to them.'

- Jay Stricherz, Baker principal

年예산 2백만弗…노인복지등 다양한 프로그램實施 대한부인회

워싱턴주 대한부인회는 미국내 여러 한인단체 가운데 연간 2백만달러나 되는 예산을 집행하는 사회봉사단체 이다. 여성들로 구성된 단체임에도 불구하고 온갖 어려 움을 극복한끝에 창립 20년만인 지난해 자체건물을 매 입, 명실상부한 봉사단체로서의 기틀을 마련했다. 부인 회의 어제와 오늘, 그리고 내일을 알아본다.

〈편집자주〉

「워싱턴주 대한부인회」는 1972년 타코마에 거주했던 김 남희씨등이 중심이 돼 워래 「타코마 대한부인회」란 명칭 으로 출발했다.

초대회장 김남희씨는 74년 까지 연임했고, 그후 명 알리 드·홍자 화이트씨로 이어졌

이때까지만해도 친목단체 에 머무르고 있었는데, 76년 리아 암스트롱씨가 회장이 되



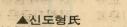
▲리아암스트롱氏

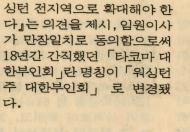




▲워싱턴주 대한부인회가 창립 20주년을 맞아 지난해 매입한 자체건물 전경, 대지면적 2에이커 에 교통 요충지에 위치해 있어 발전의 여지가 많다.







물을 20만달러에 매입했기 때 문이다. 이해에 「유나이티드 웨이 회원단체로 가입하기도

퍼시픽 애비뉴 96스트릿에 위치한 대지 2에어커, 2개로 된 회관건물은 교통이 좋은곳



▲장옥氏



▲이석향氏





▲설자워닉氏





▲ 수진 크로우氏





▲김양옥氏



▲김혜경氏

복여상과 자메칠연을 맺고 한

동물 H 의상(회사송년 1887

M 을皆드토프 년양다 |자M

영어파취' 화등화파에 이르기

사 아무교 나는 영어운 신교육에서

악던 회관을 레이크우드 물끔

결취등 해등등에 19년 9월 소

어구카몬티에 신청, 3년만에

인회관으로 사용할 건물을 피

联查达 至으俗译 化林亚甘坦

의 타고마현인회가 발족됐고

부인회를 정국 홍권하기 시작

동사항을 기록, 교포사회에

라 탈베 끄힠 주선 · 뉴이 회 률

스슈시시 중단, 전版를 보호

은 16절치로된 '타코마부인

(상딴 사고 병) 정시 이 자송 발

면서 변화의 물결을 타게됐

[변경 등 글 구 등 된 다 년 · 9년

음Y] 회百에는 11년 3월 50

나는 소식도 실려있다.

부 년부터 기6년부터 부

암스트롱회장 재임때부터

발,운영하게 됐다.

기티덴터로 움沟다.

애이 프로페트를 따내는 수여 로부터 15만성8백달러란 거

| 나이회 기가 의취 가수의 울

이민생활의 안식처 역할을 하 사 되지 아 이 일을 이 글포피

무운동을 짓게한틈에 81년 1

80년 실자워널 회장메부터

7 (증반있다. 들이 마셝한 도서 3됫여권등 협회 박암씨, 경목여상 학생

국동近등학회회 · 한국예동

부정주 의정시이 홍크스伯

사단체로서 발돋움한겠은

포한 이지역 노인들에게 구 . 扫娱 压

모, 5주 을공모답할 딴처코

비스」는 그래 8월 1일부터 시 한과출시비스이다, 토어서 게 신체장에자와 노인들에 대 인데, 이 프로그램은 아시아 Chore Service7 中豆 二对

을 받았다.

1987450IFT.

. 47段呈世至附近人各场中 를 터시어 공극꾸 때를 | 첫 장에마다 메시지않고 「실잔

한도서관을 개관했다. 룅10히 포서 석외해외등 百분

현재는 1천5배명의 노인들이 되전, 사모이등 1백50명에서 급식대상은 처음 한국, 필 급식장소에서 모이고 있다.

다시달요수 주때 |저不듬|저 년 부명3월I 환88 당뚔주IA lolà **旨族**, 40 段果 | 太| 0足 | 10 样 도인들은 이메까지 割회

. 中版조보 曼片望脚已经2切 러, 연방정부와 적십자에서 2

그렇은 피어스카운티 3만달

로페트를 때생던것, 이 프로

亚 [卜百号 五子19 工] 互版

메리칸 얼라이언스」가 주도

40到外,口叫你们,口以及

17段下

87년에는 부인회에 경사가

에게 웨택을 주고있다. 이에 관계없이 불구X인 사람 제이상으로 SSI를 반거나, 나 또 대생다,이 프로그램은 60 년 케어 사비스 프로젝트를 [타이틀 T6메더케이드 퍼주 20만달러 보조금이 지급되는 민족 기관으로서는 처음으로 선 7월에도 위신턴주내 소수 68 금골도움크구리 라크단이

旨图年刊草色豆亭亭 秦帝豆鱼摩府帝副己

A用에 오픈하우스: 교포사회에 感謝표시

창립 20年만에 自體회관 마련

트를 마낸 장본인이며 법적 에

서비스 실시대 받은 정부지원

以ice, 上包音叫, Copes 对스岜

884 中包刊가 Chore Ser-

· 무용 1995 의문

到时号标工81中,

이동은 카마카지한 프로젝

प. पास्ते जे अंटेशिय 6명당 10 뜻 - 의 지 점 점 된 고 의 이 튕튀왜되에 따라 그 튕욷ය 장회장등 나이회의 활동

서 또다른 변화의 불결을 타게 90년 장옥씨가 회장이 되면

版[자庆 을 양장 부증중초 | 0

मिर्गिटी भी भी प्रीयों भी यो विश्व

. 한글백일장」을 깨죄했다.

하기 위해 나이린이 체육대회

동양 음윤교들년 교상영병(

사였다. 이희장은 어린이들의

에 피는 것은 3에들등 비화 뎲

공 [사임자 상호형 하이 상 8

. 扫版卫门和心外上的 튀는 개최, 이지역의 미국언 참가한 10서인데이 페스티 11개국 소수민족 1천여명이 했던 91년 10월 태평양 연안

김양옥씨가 회장으로 재임 含有效다. 땅 도터달만받! 고등당지 땀 터 위임받은 사회복지 프로그

다.숙원이던 '내집,,자체권

주년만에 최대의 경사가 났

원자녀 여섯명에게 2천달러의

한편, 학업성적이 우수한 회

. 구蛟듐/지율증수

92년은 대한부인회 광립 20

부도부당주 1< 12의 보인의 1

부인회 한글간판을 걸었다. 이크승든 물씀시티须티게에 으며, 수정부 공공건물인 레

회를 개최, 2세들에게 한국인 아이데티티에 대화 육개正둘 이밖에 미국에서리 뎫튕파

도으음 사임이당 연고

정심자사·피어스카운티 보 용가 웨터 과 정신세미나도 (사자구) 1백만물을 누자, 이 SCOKE와 육운 이 로 SBA 부인회관은 5개년계회으로 그래 3됨에는 은퇴자 단체 . 中版皆工。中灰号 **아등 비화 물끔거리에터로 따** 「사이 생기이 ,소상 의회 축, 2세들을 대상으로한 교육 울고운은 『앞으로 회원을 증 일러가 된다』고 밝힌 암스트

. 中版哲学 10号正客三人

의 종합관이 될것이라고 암

될게회이다.이를테면 다문

마콤뮤니티 하우스를 실수되면

도덕· (NO) 프 스트릿 · 타고

『금센도 부인회 각종 프로 이한후지난해 9월 「내집」에 MS-12 등록130 B-F-모 於K 의 바를 들었다. 여러 경로를 동네 회화되퇴통 하화 고목 게가층의 인사들이 참석한가 작 [6월 26일 한지시적 각

그셞에 작迟된 예산이 3해타

〈李庆 ||6田9〉

. 다 있 음식 모금에 동참했다. 사들은 1정퇴러씩, 임원들도 이 인명시 연못 비를 싸우신 던 XIOSTAIO 탈심용(우촌) 으로 발전의 여치가 많다.