

# Foundation Building For A Successful Cause

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP)—Of course it helps, but you don't have to be a Ford or a Rockefeller to establish a foundation.

Or rich.  
Or old money.  
You can do it as a comfortable but not-quite-wealthy middle-class member of one of the country's racial and ethnic minorities.

Foundations that hand out money have been established by scores of melting pot Americans—like Joe Shooing, a Chinese immigrant merchant; or Mary Carmen Saucedo, a Hispanic retired school administrator; or Lonnie Porter, a black janitor who died at age 93 and left his \$100,000 life savings to set up an endowment that supports students at the United Theological Seminary

in Dayton, Ohio.  
Increasingly, reports the Council on Foundations, a resource house for 1,200 grant-making organizations, members of racial and ethnic minorities are creating foundations to help their own kind or society in general.

It requires money, but not a fortune, the council says; \$2,000 can make you a full-fledged philanthropist, a regular Rockefeller, with a fund bearing your family name and perpetuating your good intentions into eternity.

The classic case is Le Ly Hayslip. Once a South Vietnamese peasant, she married an American, came to this country, opened a restaurant, succeeded in business, was widowed, went back to Vietnam, was appalled

at the poverty there, and returned to California. She sold her restaurant and two of the three houses she owned, and with the proceeds, established the East Meets West Foundation.

It earmarks earnings to help people in Ms. Hayslip's native land recover from the wounds of war, providing medical equipment and supplies to hospitals and village clinics. One program enables Americans to support Vietnamese families whose fathers and sons were severely disabled in the war.

Sensing that the benevolent traditions of America's black, Hispanic, Asian-American and American Indian communities are an untold story, the Council on Foundations assigned Karen Lynn, a member of its staff, to investigate.

Ms. Lynn came to the council from five years at United Way of Chicago. After a two-year study, she has written a report that concludes:

"Looking beyond the perception of minorities as the recipients of charity, you will find these communities have always been benevolent. American Indians, Asians, blacks and Hispanics have a strong tradition of selflessness dating back many centuries. Giving, not receiving, marks the histories of these minority groups."

She cites the American Indian tradition of disbursing the personal property of a deceased member of the tribe among all his survivors.

From that history, it was not a great leap to 1977, when Dagmar Thorpe, member of the Sac and Fox

tribe, named his foundation the Seventh Generation Fund, honoring the Great Law of the Iroquois People of the Longhouse: "We must consider the impact of our decisions on the seventh generation." The fund seeks to advance the self-sufficiency of North American tribes.

All told, the country has more than 30,000 foundations, with assets of more than \$122 billion. In 1988, they gave away \$7.4 billion. The \$5 billion Ford Foundation is the largest; it disbursed \$213 million in 1988.

Foundations must file forms with the IRS, but these require no ethnic identification, so fixing the exact number of minority-created foundations is difficult.

Ms. Lynn estimates that there may be 500 or more family foundations

established by minorities. Some, like those founded by entertainers Bill Cosby and Oprah Winfrey, are well-funded and well-known. Others are virtually unknown.

Robert Lee, a California educator, thought he had located all the Chinese-American foundations when he reported to a 1989 conference on minority foundations that he had found 14 of them. Lee kept searching and this year he published a list of 140.

The most famous of them is the Milton Shooing Foundation, which has \$6.5 million in assets and gives away half a million a year to such causes as Boys Town of Italy, two Buddhist temples, three Christian churches,

(See BENEVOLENCE, P. 18)

## Health Crisis Focused On At Annual Meeting

St. Thomas, Virgin Islands—The health crisis facing Black Americans was one of the major "action" concerns discussed in depth and acted upon at the 14th Annual Legislative Conference of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators held here recently.

More than 400 Black state legislators from throughout the United States, program participants and special guests attended the week long conference.

In light of recent reports on more than 120,000 Blacks dying from preventable illnesses and of the life expectancy gap between whites and Blacks worsening, NBCSL conferees devoted a day and a half of their conference to Black health survival issues.

One of the actions at the session on health, presided over by Maryland State Senator Larry Young, was the passing of a resolution calling for a nationwide public awareness campaign to reduce the significant incidence of high blood pressure or hypertension among Black Americans.

Senator Young, as chairman of the NBCSL Health Committee, said, "High blood pressure or hypertension are silent killers and a major contributor to the alarmingly high excess in deaths among African-Americans, and the sad fact is that the disease is preventable, treatable and controllable."

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## Johnson Named Chairman Of Commission

Chief Justice James G. Exum, Jr. of the North Carolina State Supreme Court last week announced the appointment of Court of Appeals Judge Clifton E. Johnson as chairman of the Judicial Standards Commission.

Judge Johnson was named to a six-year term to succeed Appeals Court Judge S. Gerald Arnold, who has served as chairman of the commission since 1982 and was not eligible under the law for reappointment.

The commission investigates charges of misconduct by judges and makes recommendations to the Supreme Court for disciplinary action ranging from a reprimand to removal from office. It is responsible to the court for enforcement of the Code of Judicial Conduct.

"It will be a great challenge," Judge Johnson said. "The commission's work is very important and I look forward to the challenge. I appreciate the confidence the chief justice has placed in me."

The judge added, "Judge Arnold has done an outstanding job and I hope to be able to do as well."

The appointment is effective the first of the year. One of the first tasks the commission will face under Judge Johnson is to make a study of proposed changes in the state's Code of Judicial Conduct.

Chief Justice Exum recently asked the commission to make the study in light of recent revisions in the American Bar Association's recommended code, including the rule governing political activity by candidates in judicial elections. The chief justice asked for recommendations from the commission by May 1.

The ABA's proposed code is less restrictive on political activity by judicial candidates than the code now in effect.

Judge Johnson, 49, a native of Martin County, has been on the Court of Appeals since August 1982. He earned his undergraduate degree in 1964 and his law degree in 1967 at North Carolina Central University in Durham.

He was a Superior Court judge in Charlotte from 1977 until he went on the Court of Appeals. The judge also served as an assistant district attorney in Mecklenburg County in 1980, as a District Court judge from 1989 to 1974, and as Mecklenburg's chief District Court judge from 1974-77.

Among his professional activities, (See APPOINTED, P. 18)



DAY CARE SHARES CHRISTMAS JOY—On Friday, Dec. 21, the happy bright-eyed children at Totz Perry's Day Care shared activities and Christmas carols with their guests in pantomime and singing. The guests shared in singing Christmas carols and hymns, accompanied by one

of the assistants, Mrs. Maude Hunter. Guests included parents, special guests from The Golden Girls Nursing Care and others from the community. They ended by sharing in a Christmas party for their parents and special guests.

## Mayor Dinkins Reflects On Years Within New York's Mayor Office

NEW YORK, N.Y. (AP)—Mayor David Dinkins, reflecting on his first year in office, says he's proud that he maintained the city's bond rating despite the budget gap.

But he wishes he could have spent less time dealing with fiscal problems and more time on the social issues that propelled him into office.

"I look forward to the day when we will be able to move ahead on some of the dreams that have been, for the moment at least, deferred," Dinkins said during a recent discussion with reporters about his first term.

A projected gap of at least \$250 million in the city's 1991 fiscal year budget has forced the mayor to cut funds in virtually every area, from education and street-cleaning to libraries and bridge repair.

According to a federal report released the week before Christmas, the New York metropolitan region lost an estimated 100,000 jobs in private industry in 1990, half of them in New York City.

The fiscal crisis has made it difficult for Dinkins to devote time to the city's poor and young, whose plight he promised to improve during his campaign for mayor.

The city's first black mayor acknowledges that his inability to focus on social issues has made some of his strongest supporters impatient for results.

A recent New York-Newsday poll showed that only 32 percent of those interviewed approved of his job performance, down from 53 percent in June. The biggest decline in approval came among blacks still largely supportive of him but down to 65 percent from 76 percent—and Manhattan residents.

Dinkins says the high points of his first year included Nelson Mandela's visit, which, he said, "did wonderful things" for the city; a decision by the Democratic Party to hold its 1992 convention here; and his City Hall speech calling for racial harmony as New Yorkers awaited a verdict in the first trial in the Bensonhurst racial slaying.

While the city's crime rate has soared, with annual city murders topping 2,000 for the first time, Dinkins said he is also proud of his "Safe Streets, Safe City" plan to hire thousands of new police officers.

But he failed to win the approval of the crime plan by the state Legislature, which recessed two weeks ago without acting on it.

Asked whether he had made a mistake in not consulting the lawmakers as the plan was developed, Dinkins said, "They were seven or eight weeks late with their budget. Would it have been wise to have sought to include them as we were developing the package? I didn't think that smart—when people were worrying and clamoring and needed some assurance that there

was movement." The mayor said he could not name three things he would have done differently during his first year. Asked about his priorities for 1992,

the mayor said he would focus first on fiscal stability, followed by public safety and then education, youth ser-

(See DREAMS DEFERRED, P. 18)



HEARTS AND FLOWERS—It is time, at last, to stop referring to Joan Armatrading, as the New York Times once did, as "the best unknown pop star in the business." She has, after all, been putting out albums since 1973 when she released "Whatever's For Us." Her newest A&M album, and it's her 14th, is entitled, "Hearts and Flowers."

## Armatrading Shows Off With Intellectual Hit

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She was a female singer/songwriter back at a time when women who both wrote and sang were a rare breed, when her few equals were Carole King and Joni Mitchell. These days, she's been joined by the likes of Suzanne Vega, Tracy Chapman, Sinead O'Connor, Michelle Shocked and many more. Thanks to Joan Armatrading, women are doing it for themselves, more and more.

"I like the term singer/songwriter," says Armatrading. "It means that I write the songs and sing them. That's my job description, and I enjoy it. At one point, singer/songwriter meant folk

or dirge or highly intellectual stuff that only 10 people would listen to. Now, it's different: Robert Plant is a singer/songwriter."

Joan Armatrading, modest as ever, is seriously underplaying the importance of what she does. She's a lot more than a woman who writes songs and sings them. For her, emotion is the secret at the heart of everything she does. One of her earliest signature songs, in fact, was titled, "Show Some Emotion." And emotion is what she's never been ashamed to show.

"If I were to write a certain lyric," she says, "I want people to believe the song. I want them to say, 'Oh yeah, I've been there.' When I write the songs, six times out of 10 they don't have anything to do with me. But I'm usually in a position to see some of what's been going on in order to write it truthfully. Ultimately, you just write the songs for yourself."

(See MS. ARMATRADING, P. 18)



Mr. and Mrs. A.J. Turner of Charles Street had house guests for a week during the holiday season. Ms. Mable Richie and grandson, Chester Randall, were visiting from Denver, Colo. While in the city, they were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. E.B. Palmer. On Sunday, Dec. 23, 1990, the Turners and other family members held a pre-Christmas family dinner at the K&S Cafeteria in the Tower Shopping Center. There the family enjoyed the meal and exchanged gifts.

It was a pleasure for this writer to talk with Chester who is captain of his school's wrestling team and plays tight end on the football team. The two of them left on Christmas Eve for Houston and St. Antonio, Texas.

The members of the Queens of Hearts Club took delight in purchasing items of food and toys for the Christmas season. They gathered at Ruby Stroud's home on Friday to pack the items in decorated boxes for delivery. It was a time of sharing and spreading joy. Edwinton Ball is club president.

Sometimes it is a good idea to check on rumors. It was my good fortune to call my homey, Dr. Julius Nimmons, a Danville native, and ask him if he had any news. At that time, he was preparing to leave for Belaire, Md., where he will assume the position of dean of arts and sciences at Harford Community College. We wish him the very best.

Ruby Boyd spent the holidays in the Bahamas. We will get more news when she returns.

Congratulations to the representatives of the many clubs, churches and organizations that gave to the United Negro College Fund on Saturday, Dec. 29, 1990, at the NCAE Building in Raleigh and at other places in Durham and Fayetteville. It was indeed a beautiful sight to witness individuals as they were called to stand in line.

It was a total community effort. Congratulations to Ken Wilkins and his committee members.

The community of Rochester Heights, located just off the Old Garner Road, was indeed a "thing of beauty" on Christmas Eve as Spanish candles were lined on the curves up and down the streets and around the corners of Calloway Drive, Boaz Road, Charles Street, Bailey Drive, Waller Place, and others. This has been a tradition for approximately 10 years. The white bags lined with sand and candles represent the light of Christmas in our hearts.

Dr. Lucy Rose Adams spent the Christmas holidays with her sister and brother-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley A. Early, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio. While in the city, Lucy Rose attended a number of social events.

(See SOCIAL SCENE, P. 18)

## Gun Control Laws May Halt Legal Regulation

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Gun control: Crime cure or new opportunity to discriminate?

Whether by intent or impact, gun control efforts have a disproportionate effect on blacks, according to a study by Tulane associate law professor Raymond T. Diamond and Rutgers associate law professor Robert J. Cottrol.

In cities throughout the country, for example, proposed gun control regulations would deny the right of people in public housing to own or carry firearms. Since in most of the cities, the overwhelming majority of people in public housing are blacks and other minorities, the racial implications are clear, according to the team.

"This sort of legislation tends to ignore the suggestion that these are the very people who are at risk from the illegal use of firearms and also at risk of lesser protection from the police," says Diamond.

"Civil rights groups should be outraged that people in public housing are being singled out," Cottrol adds. "In an effort to prevent crime, poor blacks are being stigmatized as part of a dangerous class. These regulations fail to distinguish between poor blacks that are law-abiding and the criminals who prey on them."

"The regulations will not disarm criminals but will disarm the least protected people in our society, the

law-abiding poor," he says. "That is unconscionable."

In their current research, "The Second Amendment: Towards an Afro-Americanist Reconsideration," they examine gun control efforts from a historical point of view as well as with an eye to policy implications. The paper was delivered in the fall before the American Society of Legal History and, according to its authors, will serve as the basis for a broader study of the issue.

Cottrol and Diamond look at the collective rights interpretation of the Second Amendment—the idea that the framers of it had in mind a national militia in which all men participated—and the individual rights interpretation, which holds that the framers wanted to ensure popular participation in the defenses of the community and guarantee that citizens had the means to overthrow a tyrannical government, which they had so recently done.

The paper traces the states' different approaches to the right of all men to own firearms in the young United States, a right which was rescinded for blacks during the antebellum period. It looks at restrictions aimed at blacks after the Civil War, the role of "private white violence in reclaiming white domination in the South," black resistance to the white violence that accompanied 20th century Jim Crow laws, and the

(See GUN CONTROL, P. 18)

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