

METROPOLITAN



Shopping mall plans revealed

Plans for development of "Union Square," an approximately half-million-dollar mini-shopping mall in the former Kienow's building at Union Avenue and N.E. Morris, were revealed today by the Union Square Development Group.

"The center is designed to create opportunities for small businesses to operate in a prime location, to provide much-needed employment opportunities and generally to contribute to the economic development of the inner northeast area," according to Howard Glazer, principal of The Architects Forum, which is planning the development.

Preliminary plans provide space for six to eight small businesses within the 12,000-square foot building.

The proposed center is easily accessible from Union Avenue, along which more than 20,000 vehicles travel daily. Additional advantages which are related to the geographic location include easy freeway access and proximity to Emanuel Hospital and the Emanuel development area.

Prime leasing targets include a convenience grocery, fast-food vendors and service industries, all needed to serve area residents.

Glazer, who has previously inspired neighborhood renovation

and rehabilitation programs by initiating renovation of single buildings, anticipates similar impact on lower Union Avenue as a result of the development. The Union Square group is working with local business and city and neighborhood organizations which are spearheading the economic redevelopment program in the northeast Portland area.

Plans call for an attractive landscaped shopping arcade with a broad covered walkway and parking for 40 cars. Additional parking area is available for development.

Leasing inquiries are currently being directed to The Architects Forum.

Charities slight poor, minorities

A newly released study of the funding patterns of Oregon charitable foundations shows that the majority of their grants go to a relatively few institutions and that little money goes to programs serving minorities, the poor, the elderly or the handicapped citizens of Oregon.

Federal and state support for social programs, education, the environment, and community development are rapidly decreasing. This reality brings the role of charitable contributions of private foundations added significance.

Charitable institutions make up an enormous industry. Last year Americans gave more than \$47 billion to private non-profit institutions. Although foundations supply only about 5 per cent of the funds given to charity, they are of particular importance because of their association with other private and public funding sources and the decisions they make to fund or not to fund have great influence on the distribution of other philanthropic funds.

Oregon has more than 130 foundations, with \$190 million in assets, that gave \$16 million in grants in 1980. The basis of any foundation is a pool of donated funds and interest from investments.

The Portland Committee for Responsive Philanthropy examined the 1978 and 1979 grants of 35 of the state's largest foundations and the policies of twenty of those.

Among their findings are that:

- Over half of the funds go to 30 institutions.
- Barely one per cent of Oregon's foundation funds go to programs run by or for racial minorities (8 per cent of the state's population are minorities).
- Barely one per cent goes to housing and community development.

Funding allocations were: Education, 34 per cent; art and culture, 16 per cent; social services, 13 per cent; health and handicapped, 12 per

cent; recreation, 7 per cent; religion, 5.5 per cent; science, 2.5 per cent.

Foundation grants, when examined according to the populations they served, included: youth, 17 per cent; handicapped, 4 per cent; the poor, 2 per cent; the elderly, 1.8 per cent; women, 1.4 per cent; Blacks, 0.5 per cent; Hispanics, 0.03 per cent; Asian-Americans, 0.2 per cent; Native Americans, 0.2 per cent; veterans, 0.03 per cent; gays, 0.01 per cent; consumers, 0.1 per cent.

Recipients of the largest grants were: Willamette University, United Way, Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI), Arts and Crafts Society of Oregon, and YMCA (statewide).

Of the 25 institutions receiving the largest amounts of money, most are large, impersonal institutions. Eleven are colleges and universities, 3 are hospitals, 3 are art institutions. Smaller, more personal organizations are left out. Revealing are comparisons: Recreation (Boy Scouts, \$134,150; Boys' Clubs, \$110,725; YMCA fitness center, \$138,200) as compared to battered women's programs (Bradley-Angle House, \$17,460; Raphael House, \$12,000). Higher education (Willamette University \$697,765; OSU \$316,450) compared with those for minorities (Martin Luther King Scholarship, \$18,350; Colegio Cesar Chavez, \$12,290; Indochinese Service Center \$26,640; Organization for Forgotten Americans, \$11,600).

The study suggests that the decision to continue funding large, established organizations is the result of the make-up of the foundations' boards.

Decision-makers of the foundations are predominantly male, with 76 per cent. Women make up 24 per cent of the trustees. Only 4 per cent of the trustees are minorities and only 10 per cent of the foundations have trustees who are minorities.

Trustees of the foundations come

cent of our budget each year for the next three years."

On the other hand, she said, "If the tax base is defeated, the district [District 40] will be required to hold a [another] special levy election for approximately \$3 million, the amount over the 6 per cent limitation the district needs to balance the budget for 1982-83."

David Douglas School District as school districts throughout Oregon and the nation is faced with the very real possibility of cutting "programs and staff." Mrs. Magmer said, "if you have to reduce the budget you will reduce the quality of education the kids will get."

Eighty-five per cent of the district's budget are people-related costs, she said. The 1982-83 budget projects a reduction of three administrative positions, five and one-half teachers and two classified positions.

The district operated one high

mainly from wealthy families, are corporate executives, bankers or prominent attorneys. Only six foundations have criteria for choosing board members—most come from the family or corporation involved. None of those interviewed had plans to diversify the make-up of their boards.

It has been suggested that one of the important roles of foundations is to support innovative, untested programs since they are not hampered by government restrictions. Oregon foundations have been unwilling to take risks. One reason might be that most foundations have not reached out to community groups. Most foundations do not evaluate the results of grants they have made.

Also, foundations have given little help to community-based self-help programs. In Portland alone there are 300 self-help groups.

Recommendations include:

- Foundations should give substantial support for self-help projects, especially those operated for and by minorities, the elderly, the poor, the handicapped, and women.

- Foundations should give substantial help to innovative programs.

- Foundations should have written affirmative action programs to cover the boards, staffs and advisory boards.

- Foundations should involve large segments of the community in their operations.

- Each foundation should actively involve the community.

- Each foundation should publish its purpose, criteria, guidelines, etc.

- Each foundation should have an annual open meeting for potential grantees and the public.

- Foundations should adopt goals, objectives and priorities for grants. Grants should be directed at solving specific problems or accomplishing specific aims. They should make long term commitments to new programs and projects.



JEANNE MAGMER

school, two middle schools and nine elementary schools.

Mrs. Magmer said the district has been in a declining enrollment situation since 1968 and this does affect hiring and the number of teachers the district can employ.

Dance artists visit Jefferson High

Recent visitors to Jefferson High School were Brenda Bufalino and Honi Coles. Coles is considered to be one of the finest exponents of jazz and tap dance today. he was creator of the centipede steps, steps that continue without ever repeating.

Coles was manager of the Apollo

Theatre from 1960 through 1976. His first performance on Broadway was in "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and he was featured in "Bubblin' Brown Sugar."

Brenda Bufalino is considered a pioneer in the resurgence of jazz and tap dance. She is on the faculty of the Theater Department of the State

University of New York at New Paltz. She has performed concerts throughout the east and is currently creating with Ed Summerlin an orchestral piece for tap dance solo.

Coles and Ms. Bufalino were guest artists with the Jefferson Dance Program.

Street Beat

We went to the streets with, "Do you think Mayor Frank Ivancie has been good for Portland and Portlanders?"



Myrtle Goods—"Yes, he did a lot of things to improve the city. From what I've heard I think he's good."



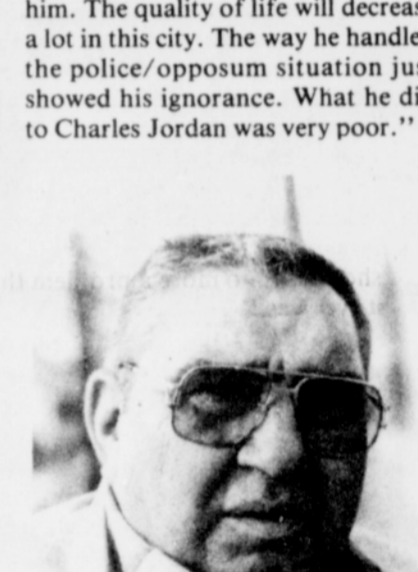
Kathrin Bruns, housewife—"Before Reagan came in Ivancie was not good for Portland. Now, the federal government has put pressure on him. The quality of life will decrease a lot in this city. The way he handled the police/opposum situation just showed his ignorance. What he did to Charles Jordan was very poor."



Raymond H. Edwards, Bus Driver—"He's all right. He is doing as well as any of the rest of them. I think the Mayor is O.K."



Duane Phipps, salesman—"In some respects I appreciate him. But he doesn't seem to listen to the people. He has alienated the City Council. In our community he said he made a commitment economically to both Black and white. I don't see that commitment happening. I'm not impressed."



Roy Knoll, retired—"He should do more for handicapped people, but all in all I think he's doing a wonderful job."



Mrs. Y.C.W.—"No, I don't think he's the best man. There have been other mayors who have done more for the Blacks."

by Lanita Duke and Richard Brown

Douglas asks new tax base

by Nathaniel Scott

David Douglas School District in East Multnomah County will ask voters to pass a \$18.7 million tax base in the May primary, according to Jeanne Magmer, communications and information services coordinator for the district.

Mrs. Magmer said the voters last approved a tax base (\$3.5 million) in 1964. Since 1968, she said, each year the district has asked the voter to approve a special levy.

The school's budget for 1982-83, she said, is \$21 million, of which, basic school support from the state is a projected \$6.9 million with another \$2 million to be derived from Multnomah County Education Service District, (ESD), tuition and the interest from investments.

In 1980, she said, the voters turned down a tax base and if the one presented in the May primary is successful, "it can support 60 per

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