

NETWORK NEWS

THE NATIONAL NETWORK OF GRANTMAKERS

THOUGHTS ON THE "PEACE DIVIDEND"

If Peace Is At Hand, Can There Be Justice At Home?

Some of the most heartening news about democratic change has come in recent months from abroad. The dramatic changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union challenge us to confront the implications of these events for this country. The editors believe that the progressive community must begin a strategic dialogue about what opportunities may be upon us at this decisive moment in history, and have asked three contributors — **Linda Stout, Robert Greenstein, and Dan Petegorsky** — to share their views about how funders should be thinking about the so-called "peace dividend." The different approaches that you will read here are, we think, a good point at which to begin — and continue — such a discussion.

Linda Stout
Piedmont Peace Project
Concord, North Carolina

Piedmont Peace Project, which is an organization made up of primarily black working class and poor people, has always talked about peace issues in terms of economics and how it affects people in their everyday lives. "Cutting military spending and funding human needs" is our primary focus.

When asked how the "peace dividend" will effect our organizing with local folks in rural North Carolina, my first thought is that most of our folks don't even know the term. "Aren't dividends something to do with rich people and stocks?"

We do not believe that our elected officials will voluntarily turn over any money to better the lives of low income people in this country. We are clear that every victory that we have had in the past is because of our organizing. Our Congressperson cannot take credit for any of the changes he has made in his voting record on peace and social issues (in two elections we have registered and turned out more voters than his margin of victory). It is only through grassroots pressure and building a base of power that elected officials will change.

The peace dividend will not be realized without a lot of pressure from the grassroots. This pressure cannot be accomplished by the peace movement alone. The peace movement is white and middle class and a small minority in this country. However, peace groups have an opportunity to join with other social justice organizations to work for a change in federal budget priorities.

The people most impacted by the huge military build-up are working and poor people, since social programs have been drastically cut or eliminated in their communities. The low income and poor are a majority in this country and instinctively know that federal budget priorities must change — they are our allies. However, they are often hopeless about

their own ability to make changes. Most do not vote. The job of progressives is to empower low income and poor people to take leadership within their communities and to move them to take action.

This will be a real challenge for most progressive organizations. Peace groups will have to learn to "organize" in low income communities and/or build coalitions with organizations that are from these communities. In order to do this they will have to change their language. "Economic conversion" and "peace dividends" are important ideas, but they are not the language of working and poor people. The peace movement cannot continue to speak to only the middle class and educated constituency if they want to win. They must change their programs to also address human needs and they must remove organizational barriers that keep low income and people of color from participating in their groups.

At the same time, social justice organizations working on issues such as housing, health care, and education must begin to move beyond working on these issues alone and begin to address federal budget issues as well. While some groups are doing this, many justice groups never move beyond their local organizing.

Recently a group of Piedmont Peace Project members were reflecting on Jesse Jackson's speech to the Democratic Party convention. Jackson used the image of a quilt being made from many different "patches." Our folks point out that many of us are working in our own little "patch" for what we want — that by asking for a

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"smaller" amount, we might just get it. What the "quilt" image says to us is that if we all join together and in strength demand everything we want we can win.

The nineties will provide a wonderful opportunity for progressive groups to begin to work together. It is not a time to relax and think that peace is at hand. We must organize to form a strong and active base of power for change.

Robert Greenstein
Center on Budget and Policy
Priorities
Washington, D.C.

'Pace dividend? What peace dividend?" John Sununu is reported to have asked recently. The first task is to assure a peace dividend materializes.

There are several roadblocks. It's unclear by how much defense spending will be cut. The Bush Administra-

tion budget would achieve some savings from force reductions — but would use most of these savings to help finance the next generation of strategic weapons. Funding would rise 65 % for the MX missile, 47% for the advance cruise missile, 29% for the Stealth bomber, and 22% for Star Wars. Costs for some of these systems would grow even more sharply in subsequent years after the weapons enter full production. It simply won't be possible to achieve the very large defense savings most progressives seek unless a number of these systems are canceled.

And very large defense savings will be needed badly. If only modest savings are attained, virtually all the savings are likely to go for deficit reduction. Congress is about to remove the Social Security surplus from the budget — and to require the budget be balanced by the late 1990s without counting the surplus. This will double the amount of deficit reduction required to achieve budget

balance and will place greater pressure on domestic programs.

Furthermore, there is an emerging conservative strategy: take any defense savings not used for deficit reduction and "give it back to the taxpayers" in new tax cuts. The proposed cut in capital gains taxes is consistent with this strategy. The strategy is designed to assure that the Gramm-Rudman law continues to shrink domestic programs even as defense spending declines.

In response, an array of public education efforts, grassroots campaigns, and coordinated efforts involving both domestic and peace constituencies are needed. For example, public education efforts could be launched to redefine "national security." The point can be made that the Soviet Army is now much less a threat to U.S. vital interests than is declining economic competitiveness. Moreover, in an increasingly technological economy, our competitiveness is being jeopardized by the growing proportion of new entrants into the workforce who are insufficiently educated or skilled as a result of growing up in poverty and receiving inferior education and inadequate health care, nutrition and housing. A strong case can be made that investing more in our own people — particularly low income children and their families — is essential to our long-term economic security.

Public education efforts, involving media, need also to focus attention on the Pentagon's efforts to garner billions for the new weapons systems. Does the public know President Bush has proposed 32% more for defense next year than was provided in 1980, a year when the Soviets were invading Afghanistan and Americans were hostage in Iran? Is the threat 32% greater now? Is the public aware of the steep increases being proposed for weapons like MX? Does the public know that a number of former Pentagon Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, along with former heads

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NATIONAL NETWORK OF GRANTMAKERS

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NETWORK NEWS

THE GRANTMAKERS

'60s-influenced philanthropists
have a lot of give left in them

The woman replaced an imaginary can of tomatoes on a pretend shelf. Her audience — the earnest, the idealists, the world changers, the keepers of the flame — chuckled.

On the one hand, the woman on stage mused aloud, the tomatoes had been grown without irresponsible use of pesticides. But on the other hand, the company exploited Third World countries. As a socially conscious shopper, she simply couldn't buy those tomatoes.

"That's me!" someone in the audience gasped, just before the place burst its seams with laughter.

This was the after-dinner entertainment the last night of the conference. Passion was put up for a little while, like an old coat hung on a wall peg in the back hall.

But it bloomed fierce and often enough over the rest of the 3 1/2 days that the national Network of Grantmakers (NNG), an organization of philanthropists, conducted their 10th annual gathering recently at the San Diego Princess Resorts.

NNG members finance what they see as good causes — but a special kind of good cause. The kind that seeks to bring about social change. Here is the idealism of the '60s, grown up, organized, funded. Here are the keepers of a flame that ignited society 25 years ago.

Passion is no stranger to the NNG, headquartered in Washington, D.C. Its 250 members — both individuals and foundations — believe the world can be made to be better, can be made to be fair and just.

They fund the fight. They fund grassroots movements for such undertakings as voter registration, community self-help, daycare centers, minority advocate projects.

They keep restless vigilance for inequities — even among themselves. For instance, they invited Terry Odendahl, anthropologist and author

BY JEANNE FREEMAN

This article is reprinted from the
October 27, 1989 edition of the
San Diego Tribune.

of several books on philanthropy, to speak to them.

Odendahl obliged. The giving by the wealthy perpetuates the status quo, she told a ballroom full of NNG members — sprinkled with wealthy givers.

Later, in the lobby, she continued the thought. "Even the most progressive philanthropists still make their own decisions of what they're going to fund and not fund," she said. "They still have the power and control."

Passion bloomed fierce in Ethel Long-Scott during a morning caucus. First, the group debated how much of a stickler a grantmaker should be about an applicant's paper work.

Then the question became how stringent gender- and race-mix requirements ought to be. That did it for Long-Scott, in town from Oakland on behalf of the Women's Economic Agenda Project.

"If we start setting criteria for people coming together," she said, her words rushing out in a burst and vehement, "it's a back-door way of cutting people out! It's the people who are 'palatable' who end up getting funding."

NNG members practice what Judy Austermiller, a founder, calls the "new philanthropy," which "uses philanthropy for change rather than charity."

In a speech to the assembled NNG delegates, Austermiller reminded

them that, "The first new philanthropic institutions were those that were created and grew out of the civil rights and black-power movements in the late 1960s."

A partial list of caucuses at the conference indicates some of the directions in which new philanthropy has expanded since its early days: disabilities, community organizing, farm workers' rights, natural-resource issues, women's issues.

NNG is the left wing of do-gooders, a very small left wing. In a preface to the NNG publication "Grantseekers Guide" J. Craig Jenkins notes that, "Social-movement grants have always constituted less than 1 percent of total foundation giving."

Studies, he writes, show that the overwhelming majority of philanthropic foundations give their money to symphonies, ballets, charities, universities and other non-profit institutions

But included in philanthropy's small left wing are certain prestigious names, such as that of Ann Rockefeller Roberts, daughter of the late Nelson Rockefeller. Roberts, who attended the conference as an individual donor, funds about 150 projects a year with grants that usually range from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

Continuing a family tradition of philanthropy, she's been an individual donor for about 30 years. "It's so ingrained in us," Roberts said. She spoke during the morning break that followed a caucus on gender, race and class as related to giving.

"I fund what are known as liberal causes, progressive causes. I'm particularly interested in the issues of toxic waste. And water. I work at the grassroots level. I fund small, local groups."

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Peace *cont'd from page 2*

of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, are proposing deep defense cuts and cancellation of major weapons systems — but that the Washington defense establishment is giving them the cold shoulder? Activities ranging from visits to local editorial boards by well-informed citizens to coordinated grassroots campaigns in opposition to various new weapons systems are needed.

Also called for are strong organizing efforts on behalf of issues like national health care and affordable housing. These endeavors must aim to persuade the public not only that serious problems in these area need to be addressed, but also that government can do an effective job of responding — and of putting to good use money that can be saved by reducing military spending.

Dan Petegorsky
Peace Development Fund
Seattle, Washington

“Dividend: A share of profits received by a stockholder.”

Underlying the current debate over the size and shape of the anticipated “peace dividend” are the most basic political questions faced by progressive activists: Who really owns stock in our society? How is wealth distributed, and to whose benefit? What is the role and responsibility of government? Essentially, if the material benefits of the end of the cold war are to be shared, by what formula are the profits to be distributed?

—Power may have shifted radically in Eastern Europe, but in the United States the status quo still reigns. In fact, the military posture and budget of the U.S. continues to reflect political and economic priorities that underwrite the status quo. The same interests that generated the massive military budgets of the past decade will weigh in against any attempts to re-define the role of government and

its responsibilities in distributing the national wealth. Strong pressures exist to have any ‘profits’ of peace returned to those who have already profited from war. Besides, while the Cold War may be over, the bills have yet to be paid; decades of debt-servicing are on the horizon.

Arrayed against such pressures are the expectations that the myths the Cold War itself has created. If the enemy has been vanquished, if the West has won, then by all means the troops should come home. A patriotic public accepted the premise that the military build-up of the 80s was necessary to meet the Soviet threat, so the expectations for relief are greater now that the bear has been tamed.

However, before heading off to other barricades, funders should pause to consider the scale of the opportunity now before us. Since the end of World War II there has never been a more open climate for rethinking our nation’s military posture. And

yet, many funders appear ready to abandon the debate before it is even joined.

Demands for increases in domestic programs will not create a “peace dividend.” If anything, what the current opportunity demands is not that peace groups abandon the debate over military and security issues, but rather that groups organizing for housing, education, and other community issues join that debate more energetically.

At its heart, the current debate is over the role of government itself. What responsibility does government have to address the needs of society? Conservatives are framing the demand for a smaller Pentagon in the context of their overall assault on the authority of the public sector. It’s up to activists to insist that the debate focus on societal needs and priorities. And it’s up to funders to recognize the importance of financial support as the debate heats up. □

NNG Membership Drive

NNG’s 1990 membership drive is underway. We are currently more than 200 strong (in paid memberships) and we have a “friends” list of nearly 3000.

Are you a member? If so, please consider renewing for 1990 at our sustaining membership rate of \$150 per year or at the regular rate of \$75 per year.

Are you a member with friends on our “friends” list? Please prevail upon them to join up now and support NNG. Remind them of the success of our 1989 Annual Conference, the publication of the latest edition of the “Grantseekers Guide” and the exciting plans for the 1990 Conference.

We also encourage our membership to make contributions to NNG’s Third World Caucus and for scholarships to the Annual Conference.

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Co-Convenors Corner

DOUGLAS LAWSON
and ADISA DOUGLAS

At the 1989 annual conference in San Diego, many of you urged National Network of Grantmakers (NNG) to expand its work by promoting and facilitating regional meetings, increasing outreach to potential new members, facilitating the work of our various caucuses, planning better distribution of the "Grantseekers Guide," and developing a staffed office to provide day to day support for the work. As we move in the second decade of our existence, this sense of new direction and renewal feels very exciting to us as co-convenors of the organization.

Over these last six months since San Diego, we have been fortunate to work with NNG members who have volunteered to serve on the Management Committee and who have worked very hard to plan a transition into this new phase of our life as an organization. We have begun fundraising for an expanded program — a process which got off to a great start at the annual meeting with several members' pledges of support — and are soon to hire a consultant to staff the organization until the end of the year.

We have begun planning a retreat, which will include members of the Management Committee, veteran members, former co-convenors and new members as participants and which will be held June 26-28. At the retreat, we will develop short- and long-term goals and draw up a set of recommendations for new directions which will be presented to the membership at the annual meeting in October. We have also started a plan for selling the "Grantseekers Guide" in order to generate more income and for promoting it as a vehicle for outreach. One way in which this is being done is through book parties, the first of which is to be held April 18 and has been planned by NNG members in Philadelphia, including Linda Richardson, Kay Pyle, Jackie Aikins and Rochelle Nichols.

We are about to transfer our financial management to our treasurer, Alan Rabinowitz, in Seattle and to launch our spring membership drive, which is being spearheaded by Rod Johnson and Cathy Lerza and which will reflect our decision to raise the membership fee to \$75 (regular) and \$150 (sustaining). We are celebrating this wonderful edition of the newsletter, which has been put together with much patience and

dedication by Leah Brumer and Carolyn Sauvage-Mar, and our exciting event at the Council on Foundations Meeting, "Do Movies and Television Do the Right Thing." The event, which was organized by Margie Fine, Cheryl Danley and Kathy Galvin, was attended by at least 150 people, many of whom were newcomers to NNG event.

We are also very excited about the plans being developed for the 1990 conference to be held in St. Simon's Island, Georgia. The committee co-chairs, Franklin Williams, Valeria Lee and Alan McGregor and their excellent committee have incorporated some innovative and in-depth approaches both in the pre-conference study retreats and the 3-day annual conference.

We are delighted to hear about the great networking that is going on in New York City among NNG members who have held several meetings and among funders interested in the South, who held a one-day conference in Atlanta last month. We are a network!

Lastly, we thank all of you who have participated in various NNG activities. No matter what kind of staffing we may eventually have, the organization is all of us, and it takes all of us to make it effective. We look forward to seeing you at the annual meeting in October. □

Grantmakers *cont'd from page 3*

Roberts paused to exchange greetings with Dagmar Thorpe, granddaughter of the Native American Olympic athlete Jim Thorpe. Thorpe is executive director of the Seventh Generation Fund, a foundation that Roberts has taken an interest in. It is entirely staffed by and set up for the benefit of Native Americans.

There were other individual donors among the NNG conference participants. And many of the foundations represented were established with donations from individuals and families with inherited wealth.

According to Odendahl, for both the mainstream and the left wing, "In this country, there is a culture of philanthropy made up primarily of people who learn their giving practices within their families."

The Boehm Foundation, the Bert and Mary Meyer Foundation, the Villers Foundation, the Jess Ball Du Pont Fund and the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation are a few examples culled from the roll of NNG conference participants. Many church foundations are also members of NNG and were represented at the conference.

The group meets in a different region each year. "Then," said Adisa

Douglas, co-convenor, "what we try to do is look at the region and see what grassroot trends and issues are developing there."

Accompanied by experts on border issues, delegates this year took bus trips along the U.S.-Mexico border and into Tijuana. They heard talks on documented and undocumented immigration by Dr. Jorge Bustamante from the Center for Immigration Studies of Northern Mexico and by attorney Linda Wong.

The last night of the conference, the business meeting in the Island Sun Room was interrupted repeatedly by applause and cheers. □

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Funder Network Update

The Environmental Grant-makers Association met in San Francisco on November 31 – December 1, 1989. More than 95 grant-makers participated in discussions of environmental programs at the local, state and national levels, of diversity in the environmental movement and of maintaining the movement's future even at this "green" moment. The association also sponsored a discussion with Senator Al Gore at the Council on Foundation's April meeting.

The 1990 winter retreat will be held at the Aspen Lodge in Estes Park, Colorado, on October 4-6. For information on EGA membership, members' grants lists and other program activities, contact Jon Nensen at 313/764-3516.

Funders active in the Northwest will meet in Seattle on May 3 and 4, 1990. The program will include sessions on the status of the region's resource-based industries and water quality. Contact Eunice Letzing

New Grantseekers Guide Available

The 1989 edition of the "Grantseekers Guide" is now available. The Management Committee encourages funders to purchase copies for their own use as well as for their grantees, since it has proven itself a valuable fundraising and informational tool.

The "Grantseekers Guide" is \$19.95 (soft) or \$29.95 (cloth), plus \$2.75 in shipping charges. Mastercard and Visa are accepted.

To order, contact the publisher:

Moyer Bell LTD.
Colonial Hill
Mt. Kisco, NY 10549
1-800-759-4100

(ATR: 206/624-4081) or Bill Lazar (Lazar Foundation: 503/225-0265) for more information.

The Funders Symposium for Regional Development will be held in Taos, NM from May 21-23, 1990. Organized by activists and funders based in the region, the agenda will offer community representatives from Northern New Mexico and southern Colorado and funders an opportunity to explore economic alternatives for the region. Call Jutta von Gontard (Levinson Foundation: 505/586-1681) for more information.

NNG members who fund in the South met on March 17, 1990 at Paschal's Hotel in Atlanta. The meeting was attended by more than 33 foundation and donor representatives.

Three Southern organizers discussed environmental issues, citizen participation/community empowerment, and labor issues in the South. The group also examined and analyzed the impact of institutionalized and cultural racism in the region, which presents profound social barriers also present in funding institutions.

The next meeting of Funders Who Fund in the South will be held at the October 1990 NNG Annual Meeting. Contact Barbara Portee (Bert and May Meyer Foundation: 305/628-1122) for more information.

A conference entitled "Leaders' Conference on Organizing Wealthy People for Social Change and Planetary Healing" took place in Essex, Massachusetts on March 21-23. Thirty-one representatives from the Funding Exchange (and member funds Vanguard Public Foundation and Haymarket People's Fund), Threshold Foundation, A Territory Resource, Ministry of Money and Reevaluation Counseling attended.

The goals of the organizers of the conference were to increase awareness of the work of each organization, learn from the differences between organizations and recognize a basis for

unity; build community and support, examine visions and strategies for building the alternative philanthropy movement, and explore possibilities for collaboration.

There was much discussion on all of these topics, and some common ground for working together in the future. A committee was formed to ensure the continuing communication between the participating organizations, and explore the possibility of some shared projects. Contact Susanna Moore (Vanguard Public Foundation: 415/285-2005) for more information.

New York City NNGers have gathered several times since our national conference in San Diego last fall. Over twenty people have consistently participated in these free-ranging discussions about the issues confronting progressive philanthropy in the 1990s. The meeting format has evolved into a loose study group style, with a few participants volunteering to prepare each discussion.

Marsha Bonner, Michael Selzer, Alice Radosh and Kathy Galvin are presenting their thoughts on democratization and diversity for our next meeting, scheduled for Thursday, June 14 at 8:30 a.m. Your participation is welcome. The meeting will be located at the Samuel Rubin Foundation, 777 United Nations Plaza (45th and 1st Avenue). Please RSVP to Cora Weiss at 212/687-8945.

EDITORS' NOTE: One of the most important functions of this newsletter is to keep the network aware of the many activities occurring around the country. Please remember us when there are initiatives that you want others to know about, and give us a call. You can reach Carolyn Sauvage-Mar at 212/627-7710 and Leah Brumer at 415/644-1904.

We would like to thank the many folks who contributed their thoughts and time to this edition. We welcome suggestions for future topics. □

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NETWORK NEWS

New Sources of Progressive Funding

Imagine \$10, \$20 or even \$25 million in new grants for progressive work each year. We are all acutely aware of the need to develop new sources of funding for organizations and projects we are supporting.

With the support and encouragement of David Hunter (through the Beacon Fund/National Community Funds), Martin Bunzl and Harriet Barlow (HKH Foundation) have initiated a research project to focus on new ideas for expanding the number of individual donors who support progressive work. Response from NNG members to this project has been terrific.

Almost 100 interviews have been conducted, including people from the progressive funding community and representatives from the business community, the entertainment industry, the sports world and the legal profession. A summary report of this initial research and interview process will be available in May.

We are now planning the next steps of this project — possibly to initiate one or more experimental efforts at recruiting new individual donors, and to strengthen current efforts. There is enormous potential. Please contact me with names of other key individuals to include in the interviews or with ideas about our “next steps.”

For more information, contact Cynthia Guyer c/o Western States Center, 522 S.W. 5th Avenue, #1390, Portland, OR 97204, (503) 228-8866.

The Windcall Institute

Common Counsel, the home of the Abelard Foundation, is pleased to announce that they are now accepting

applications for the Windcall Institute. The Institute, established by two members of the Abelard board, offers a retreat program principally for social change activists. It is located at a small retreat center near Bozeman, Montana.

Windcall grew out of the observation that individuals who struggle for economic and social justice have few chances for reflection, solitude, long-term goal setting or even just relaxation. Windcall is a place where residents can take time away from the trenches and take stock.

Applicants selected for the program may spend from two weeks to two months in residence at Windcall, on 320 acres of rolling hills adjacent to the Gallatin National Forest. Residents may use this time as they wish: to reflect, to pursue a long-planned project, or to take advantage of the recreational opportunities in this beautiful mountain retreat. No demands are made.

Upon arrival at Windcall, all accommodations and food are provided. Residents fix their own breakfast and lunch; dinner is prepared by staff. Outside of the shared dinner hour, the atmosphere is one of privacy and quiet.

Windcall residents will be individuals who have worked for at least five years in projects that demonstrate a commitment to a more just, less violent and equitable society, and who are at a point in their lives to benefit from a well-earned opportunity to relax and reflect.

Individuals as well as small groups are encouraged to apply. Selections will be made twice each year; Windcall can host four residents at any one time.

Residency sessions run from May 15 to July 30 and from September 1 to October 30. The 1990 application deadline is June 1.

For more information, contact Merle Lyn Bachman at : Common Counsel, 2530 San Pablo Avenue, Suite B, Berkeley, Ca 94702, (415) 644-1904. Windcall is an activity of the Tides Foundation.

Alternative Voices In Media

“Do Movies and Television Do the Right Thing?” was the title of a panel sponsored by the National Network of Grantmakers on April 3 at the **Council of Foundations** 41st Annual Conference in Boston.

Judy Richardson, associate producer of “Eyes on the Prize II,” spoke about the PBS film series which chronicled the civil rights movement from 1965 to the mid-1980s. According to Richardson, the original series, telecast in 1987 about the early years of the movement, won high praise. But, financing the sequel proved difficult because the issues were more troubling and focused on the struggle of blacks to build a power base from which to shape the future.

A clip from “On Our Own Land,” a film produced by Appalshop, an Appalachian community-based arts and education center, was shown. It documented the practice of stripmining without the landowner's consent and the growth of the Kentucky citizen's movement which promoted legislation to outlaw the practice. Dee Davis, producer of the film, related the story of community support which emerged after a local PBS affiliate sought to prevent the program from being aired.

Jeff Cohen, director of Fairness and Accuracy in Reporting, gave highlights of FAIR's critical study of the ABC nightly news program “Nightline,” which showed that guests of the popular program were most likely to be white male members of the administration or military. Cohen added that a similar pro-establishment bias in news reporting is found even on such programs as PBS's “MacNeil-Lehrer Report.”

Marsha Bonner, of the Aaron Diamond Foundation, provided the audience with a greater understanding of the role foundations play in helping promote alternative voices for community struggles and progressive social change. □

YES,
I WANT
TO BE A
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Send to:
The National Network
of Grantmakers
2335 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 483-0030

YES, I want to be a member of
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Enclosed is my check, payable to the National Network of Grantmakers, for:
☐ \$75 (Regular membership) ☐ \$150 (Sustaining membership)

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Grantmaking Organization/Affiliation _____

The following items are most descriptive of the grantmaking organization
with which I am associated and my role within that organization:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Foundation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grantmakers Service Program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Giving Program | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Philanthropist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Giving Program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trustee | <input type="checkbox"/> Government Grantmaking Program |

I would also like to contribute \$_____ to assist NNG in the following ways:
☐ Third World Caucus ☐ Scholarship Fund for the annual conference

NNG Annual Conference
October 13-17, 1990
St. Simons Island, Georgia

The NNG Annual Conference will be preceded by optional, in-depth study retreats to be held at five different sites in the South. These 1 1/2 day sessions will focus on topics such as: addressing the civil rights issues of the 90s; cultural-based institutions and their role in nurturing community; community organizing in the South; cultural and historic preservation of Third World communities; and the environment and community economic development. Each session is limited to 10 participants and will prepare NNG members to address the conference theme: "Building an Infrastructure for the Social Change Movement."

For more information contact: Frank Williams at the Bert and Mary Meyer Foundation, (407) 645-4227 or Alan MacGregor at (404) 525-6444.

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