

NETWORK NEWS

Why Fund Internationally? Perspectives from the International Working Group

by Sarah Lawton, Associate Director, SHARE Foundation:
Building a New El Salvador Today

There is no substantive distinction, in terms of impact, between international and domestic funding; they are interdependent, and each is necessary at this political moment. U.S. foreign and trade policies are coming home to roost in our own communities through increased immigration, job loss and military spending. Economically, politically, and environmentally, people all over the world are facing the same corporations, policies and challenges.

To help build a coherent global response, progressive funders in the United States have a responsibility to give internationally.

The success of progressive international projects is critically important to struggles in the United States. Battles won here will in the final analysis be lost if low wages, political repression, and environmental exploitation persist in the rest of the world. U.S. borders and laws cannot be counted on to stop the movement of jobs or the spread of pollution and disease.

We face challenges that are essentially global. To help build a coherent global response, progressive funders in the United States have a responsibility to give internationally. It is true that progressive resources are being stretched to cover domestic funding needs. Still, compared to what is available in most of the world to support grassroots organizing and development alternatives, our wealth is considerable.

The May 30th issue of the *Chronicle of Philanthropy* reports that charitable giving in the United States increased by nearly 11% across the board in 1995, but giving to international causes actually fell by 6.6%, the result of "the waxing and waning of public and press attention to international problems." Fashionable, crisis-driven funding, like short-term famine relief, makes it difficult to find stable support to address the root causes of global problems. Progressive funders in the United States have a particular responsibility to provide this support, given the U.S. government's role in setting and enforcing many destructive global norms.

The End of Borders

Union textile jobs are leaving the United States, while garment workers in Haiti earn pennies making shirts that sell for \$40 here. Under new NAFTA rules, imported U.S. grains flood the market in Mexico, pushing down the price of local grains and driving farmers from the land. All over the world,

global economic shifts are pushing people from country to city, from South to North.

Globalization, neoliberalism, free trade and structural adjustment; these terms all speak to a massive shift in the structure of the world's economy, one in which borders still exist as a control on immigration and the movement of labor, but through which money is flowing freely. The elite of Buenos Aires have more in common with wealthy businessmen in New Delhi or New York than with impoverished farmers or unemployed government workers in Argentina. Residents of East Oakland face problems like pollution, collapsing infrastructure, unemployment and job insecurity, cuts in government programs and a ballooning cost of living, as do their counterparts in working class Lima or Kingston.

Throughout the Reagan/Thatcher era, and especially since the fall of the Eastern Bloc, the United States and other wealthy nations have aggressively empowered corporations while weakening the role of government as the protectorate of citizens' welfare. This is true here, but even more so in the so-called Third World. The resulting cuts in education, health care and other social services, along with attacks on and the weakening of labor unions, have increased suffering and poverty in the U.S. and elsewhere. Transnational corporations have been given the green light to exploit natural resources and people all over the world.

Historical, cultural and political differences from country to country have an impact on how these changes affect people. Nigeria faces military dictatorship, while South Africa has enshrined a new constitution with more sweeping rights than those granted by our own. But no country today is immune to pressure by vested groups, from business lobbies to the International Monetary Fund, to cut taxes, government services, and regulation, and remove barriers to trade.

Economic growth and not human development is the bottom line. Increasingly, it is acceptable for governments to forget about whole sectors of the population, whether homeless people on the streets of Boston, residents of public housing in Chicago, or unemployed shantytown dwellers in Caracas. As the Catholic bishops in Chile said recently, "The economy in Chile is going very well, but the poor are going very badly."

Environmental disasters cross borders, too. Nuclear disasters in the Ukraine rain radioactive fallout wherever the winds blow, even thousands of miles away. Pesticides in our fruits, vegetables and coffee are being shipped into stores from all over the world, and organic produce is still grown on a small scale and is too expensive for most consumers. Global

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warming and rain forest depletion are changing the climate of the United States, and chemical dumping by maquilas [factories] on the Mexico side of the Rio Grande directly affects the health and safety of both U.S. and Mexican residents. And everywhere, in the United States and throughout the world, poor communities, communities of color in particular, are being showered with garbage, from nuclear waste to toxic dumps to ordinary consumer trash.

Indigenous peoples, spread out across the globe, are among the most brutally affected by economic globalization because they often occupy resource-rich territories that transnational corporations are eager to exploit. Seventy-five percent of the world's biological hotspots - places where biological diversity is centered, such as rainforests - are found in indigenous territories. The environment and indigenous peoples themselves are at extreme risk due to this new colonization.

The Effects of U.S. Foreign Policy

Despite its pro-democracy rhetoric, the United States government has helped to prop up military dictatorships and repressive governments when grassroots movements or progressive governments have threatened business interests. Covert and open U.S. funding has underwritten the massacres and disappearances of hundreds of thousands of people worldwide; Guatemala, Indonesia, and Chile are three well-documented examples. Refugee crises and famine have been a direct consequence of wars funded by the United States and other wealthy nations.

U.S. foreign and domestic policies are closely intertwined, particularly in the area of refugees and immigration. In California, Governor Pete Wilson and the Republican Party exploit job insecurity in white communities and blame California's problems on newly-arrived immigrants, many of whom are fleeing war or economic crises directly connected to U.S. foreign policy. Remittances from Salvadorans living in the States to their families are the largest source of income to the Salvadoran economy, exceeding earnings on export crops; mass deportations of Salvadorans would have a tremendous

negative impact on El Salvador's economy and peace process. Instability in other countries is often brought on by the very economic changes promoted by the U.S. government under the banners of "free trade" and "structural adjustment." Conveniently, this provides a ready excuse to maintain a huge military budget in the United States that could otherwise be reallocated for services and development at home and abroad. The U.S. government spends billions of dollars to play global cop at the expense of truly multilateral efforts in support of peacemaking, democracy, and meeting human needs. The answer is not Pat Buchanan's "America First"-ism, but the establishment of a public policy to meet human needs everywhere, both as an end in itself and as a means to real stability.

Funding Global Solidarity

The abdication of responsibility by governments throughout the world to meet human needs has had devastating consequences for ordinary people everywhere. Governments must be held accountable to fulfill their role. But there have been some unexpected benefits of these shifts, and one of those is the emergence of civil society - organized groups not tied to traditional political parties or governments - as a force for social change. Women's organizations have exploded onto the scene in number and force. Groups representing consumer, small producer, indigenous, environmental, and lesbian/gay rights have formed in large numbers in many countries in response to problems faced by these specific groups and the absence of traditional political leadership to solve them. While they sometimes lack experience or have difficulty coordinating across their specific focus areas, they are inventing fresh ideas for struggle. In some countries, for example, traditional union organizing is targeted as subversive. The workforce, mostly women, have responded with the formation of women's associations: meetings are in private homes to discuss working conditions and build group cohesion.

Movements in the United States can learn from these groups, and vice-versa. In fact, we already have. Immigrants from the Philippines and Central America have brought new energy and creative tactics to emerging union struggles in the service sector in the United States. Justice for Janitors, for example, has turned to civil disobedience, guerilla theater and demonstrating in front of bosses' homes. Asian-American women in the San Francisco Bay Area are organizing against sweatshop conditions not very different from those in the maquilas across the border. Given the transnational nature of industry, groups in the U.S. and in other countries often face the same adversaries. Cross-border and cross-issue organizing are crucial areas to fund. A recent campaign for Coca-Cola workers' rights in Guatemala involved direct support for the union in Guatemala and support for union-based advocacy in the United States.

Other important funding areas are: general support for emerging civil society organizations; institutional strengthening, leadership development, and strategic planning; technical assistance; and support for public policy advocacy. Funding for grassroots organizing is a critical need. In nations such as South Africa, where peace is newly established, or where the national government is responsive to

Photo courtesy of Samuli Laruaton



Immigrants from the Philippines and Central America have brought new energy and creative tactics to emerging union struggles in the service sector in the United States.

(Continued on Page 9)

NNG Members Protest at Council on Foundations Conference

by Larry Kressley, Executive Director,
Public Welfare Foundation

The National Network of Grantmakers played the lead role in organizing opposition to the Council on Foundations' invitation of Dan Stein, Executive Director of the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), to be on a panel at this year's Council Conference in Atlanta.

FAIR promotes limiting all forms of immigration to the U.S. and supports English-language-only legislation. The organization's fundraising appeals have referred to Mexicans crossing the border "with the sole intention of having a child who is automatically an American citizen." Stein was also once quoted as saying about Asian and Latino birthrates: "It's almost like they're getting into competitive breeding." FAIR also has received over \$1 million since 1982 from the virulently racist Pioneer Fund, which also supports research to prove that Blacks and Latinos are inherently inferior to Whites.

The Board Chairs and Executive Directors of NNG and the Women's Funding Network (WFN) sent a letter to Carrolle Fair Perry, chair of this year's annual conference committee, calling on the Council to withdraw its invitation to Stein. The letter stated, "Inviting a presenter who espouses such extreme

views on racism and other forms of hate seems to contradict this year's conference focus on 'developing a sense of civic obligation and national belonging' The rhetoric of Dan Stein and FAIR are aimed at eroding the rights and support of these groups of people. In effect, inviting Stein . . . gives credibility to hate speech."

Perry responded to the NNG and WFN request with a letter on behalf of her committee, in which she said that the Council stood by its decision to invite Stein. Her letter cited the Council's commitment to diversity.

NNG members met prior to the start of the conference to map out a strategy to expose FAIR's anti-immigrant views at the session that included Stein as a speaker. An information sheet on FAIR's views was prepared and widely distributed at the conference. Questions for Stein were also prepared that focused on FAIR's anti-immigrant, anti-people of color and anti-Catholic views.

The nearly 50 people who attended the conference session on immigration were surprised to hear the moderator announce that Dan Stein would not be speaking because his wife recently had a baby. Ira Mehlman, another member of the FAIR staff, was Stein's replacement on the panel. NNG members led the questioning of Mehlman on FAIR's links to the Pioneer Fund and the anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic views of one of its board members. An NNG member also called the Council to task for organizing a panel on immigration that included no representation from immigrant communities. ■

What Are Exemplary Grantmaking Practices?

by Sarah Stranahan, Trustee, Needmor Fund and Member,
Philanthropic Reform Subcommittee on Exemplary Practices

The Exemplary Practices in Grantmaking project is an outgrowth of the self-evaluation guide, "What is Good Grantmaking for Social Justice?" published by NNG a few years ago. A series of questions prompted grantmakers to think about their accessibility and accountability to the organizations and communities they serve. One intended outcome was to encourage more grantmakers to fund grassroots community organizing.

The evaluation guide has been well received, but both its authors and readers felt that the idea of "good grantmaking" would benefit from examples taken from the real world of progressive philanthropy. The Exemplary Practices manual will illustrate the themes raised in the evaluation guide with case studies based on interviews and site visits conducted by the Philanthropic Reform Committee (PRC). The thirty-seven organizations chosen for review were identified by the PRC as having practices of interest for the study. They include different types of grantmakers: community, corporate and family foundations, individual donors, private and public foundations, women's funds and those focused on particular ethnic groups or sexual orientations. Eleven organizations were studies in a series of in-person interviews with staff and Board. An additional twenty-six grantmakers took part in telephone interviews. The study also includes input from

grantseekers. Since the publication is intended as a manual for reform, we have also collected real stories about the slow process of organizational reform.

For two years, this research has been conducted by a dedicated group of volunteers. We are grateful for the recent award of a \$40,000 grant from the Aspen Institute Nonprofit Research Sector Fund, which provided a strong boost forward. The report will be written by NNG's Aileen Shaw, with the assistance of Executive Director Terry Odendahl and Ellen Furnari, former Director of the Ben & Jerry's Foundation. The final publication will join "What Is Good Grantmaking for Social Justice?" with a series of examples and recommendations which are successfully being used by our peers around the country. It is scheduled to be published later this year. ■

Exemplary Practices Advisory Committee

Jim Abernathy/Environmental Support Center

Lynn Burbridge/Center for Research on
Women at Wellesley College

Steve Cheifetz/Stewart R. Mott Charitable Trust

Stephanie Clohesy/Consultant to W.K. Kellogg Foundation

Bill Diaz/University of Minnesota, Hubert H. Humphrey
Institute of Public Affairs

Craig Jenkins/Ohio State University

Shannah Kurland/Direct Action for Rights and Equality

Glenn McRae/St. Michael's College

Carol Mollner/Women's Funding Network

Jon Pratt/Minnesota Council on Nonprofits

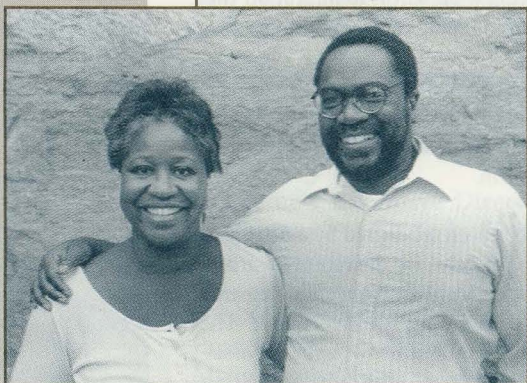
Sarah Stranahan/Needmor Fund

ISTOOK AMENDMENT DEFEATED

NNG has been involved in a coalition of groups opposing an amendment to the Omnibus Consolidated Recisions and Appropriations Act of 1996 proposed by Representative Istook (R-OK). This amendment, which would have placed new restrictions on organizations which engage in advocacy, was omitted from the final bill after vigorous lobbying by members of the Let America Speak coalition, led by staff of OMB Watch, Independent Sector, and National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, among others. The Istook Amendment would have prohibited organizations receiving over one-third of their operating budgets in the form of federal grants from engaging in political advocacy. In addition, it would have imposed new reporting requirements in addition to those passed in the Lobby Disclosure Act of 1995. The amendment was passed by the House but was deleted from the version of the bill that emerged from the conference committee. This is a major victory for the nonprofit community. However, there are signs that similar proposals will be advanced in 1997 Budget action. NNG intends to continue to fight against further obstacles to nonprofit organizations which sabotage the effectiveness of their work.

Letter From the Co-Chairs and Director

Fifty-two predominantly Black churches have been burned since 1993; five minority congressional districts dismantled since 1995; public schools are fast approaching their 1970's levels of segregation; and the death knell for affirmative action is peeling loud and clear from California to New York's Long Island. The quest for equality and the backlash it engenders is inseparable from the use or abuse of wealth and power.



Board Co-Chairs Wendy Johnson and Ron White

This point in NNG's history seems parallel to the times which brought NNG into being (Reagan's election) and later NNG's first long-range planning process. At the 10th Annual Conference, participants identified key goals for NNG, including recommendations to hire staff for the first time, reach out to individual donors and religious funders, and include more representatives from diverse philanthropic groups, such as women's funds and federated funds. The plan ratified by the membership in 1990 ushered NNG into a new era of influence on the policies and programs of the Council on Foundations. It included a commitment to inclusivity within all of NNG's leadership positions, especially the Board; and led to NNG's dedication as a philanthropic reformer both in its production of useful publications, its convening of meetings, and its model relationships with community groups.

NNG's next conference will be in Jackson, Mississippi from March 14 to 16, 1997. The preliminary theme is "Lifting Up the Work: Frameworks for New Civil Rights Action Strategies." The Conference Committee welcomes your ideas and suggestions for

sessions. We want to take advantage of the historical civil rights backdrop in the region, while emphasizing the globalization of the economy. We see a need to make civil and human rights our own language again, connecting immigration, gay and lesbian issues, race and gender in a multi-cultural context.

By the time of the conference, the Board will have submitted a new strategic plan for your consideration. We thank all the members who turned in their questionnaires, attended focus groups, or were interviewed in the process. We are looking forward to the consultant's report later this summer. The Strategic Planning Committee will be deliberating in September and passing their recommendations on to the Board for decision in December.

NNG has always sought to move more money into progressive social change work. The forces of regression and oppression are often both well funded and strategic in their approach. If grantmakers dedicated to social and economic justice are to influence the tide of events to come, we too must use our hearts and minds to develop new strategies which will guide us into the year 2000 and beyond. Every member is needed, every caucus and working group can and must play a role. As the toll of churches, districts and schools mount, it is all too clear: much remains to be done.

Wendy Johnson and Ron White, Co-Chairs

Terry Odendahl, Executive Director

Top Ten Reasons Why Grantmakers Should Not Create and Fund Our Own Programs

(with apologies to David Letterman)

by Marjorie Fine, NNG Board of Directors and Director, Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program at Shelter Rock

10. Not healthy to have a God complex. Access to bucks does not make us omnipotent. Being funders means having control of substantial amounts of money and information, and a greater chance of getting phone calls returned. It does not mean we are best suited to decide what is needed to start and run organizations or programs. Philanthropy should be about serving communities and organizations trying to make the world a better place, not replacing them.

9. Not really our money. I know that some in our field say the role of philanthropy is to lead . . . lead where? Who asked us? As funders, we should use the money to challenge the unfair distribution of wealth in this country and the very real class structure. By using the money ourselves, we are only perpetuating an unfair system. Contrary to widely held beliefs, most wealth in this country was not made solely by the brilliance or extraordinary effort of an individual or enterprising family, but amassed by the hard labor of many workers and the sacrifice of innumerable natural resources. Special tax breaks didn't hurt, and in fact helped to shelter money in ways not offered to most people. Seen in this light, philanthropy has an obligation to return some of that money to its rightful owners . . . ordinary people. They should benefit from the money not simply by being the beneficiaries of noblesse oblige but by the opportunity to set up and run their own organizations.

8. Not good manners. Foundations should model the very behavior we look for in our grantees. If an idea is sound, someone should want to support it: membership, community residents, grantmakers, donors. Some foundations bypass growing pains and difficult learning experiences by creating and funding their own initiatives. In my experience, a better way would be to meet with a few community groups already working on the issue (maybe even pay them as consultants if you spend substantive time with them) and get reactions to the concept. If it meets with interest and enthusiasm, provide a seed grant, but let the groups develop it. We should be prepared to hear that it is not such a good idea, as well. If a group does come to us with an idea, we should be careful not to usurp it or "shop it" to a group we find more "respectable" — that is, with whom we feel more at ease.

7. Not the answer to a midlife crisis. This is really personal. The one that gets us in the gut. Face it. We get excited by what they, activists, are doing. All the fun they are having. All the juice of building something new. Fighting the good fight. No problem. Maybe it is time to go back to the "other side." If the life of a funder is no longer challenging, quit your job and set up an organization. Go raise that money, meet that bottom line, get comfortable on the other side of the table. Be prepared to answer questions about your strategy, your business plan, etc.

6. Not a company town. Accountability or lack thereof is already a problem in the foundation world. When I started working in philanthropy almost ten years ago, seasoned funders said, "You'll never have to pay for lunch again," and "You'll never have another honest conversation." The power dynamics between grantor and grantee are already strained. How many grantees are in a position to tell a funder what they really think of her/his idea? To strongly disagree? Setting up an organization, selecting a board of one's own, choosing and putting our chosen staff on the payroll leaves no room for criticism or honest input into strategies, directions and outcomes. We should be in the business of being allies and not setting ourselves up as replacements.

5. Not nice to eat and run. Organizations started and run by a foundation do little to build infrastructure. Not starting with those directly affected by an issue or already working in their community means that there is little chance of ownership or commitment to the organization. What skills or leadership are developed? Who will own the victories? When the funder has tired of the issue, or the four-year-rule (even a ten-year-rule) kicks in, what will be left in its place? The foundation, especially a big one, can pick up its proverbial marbles and go home.

4. Not real, man. A fundamental principle of social work and community organizing is to "start where the people are." Funders often like to think we have a "bird's eye view" and the groups we fund have the "on the ground" perspective. This is comforting when we start to succumb to an "I know best" mentality. Democracy is under-girded by a politically literate population. A community evolves by learning skills that, by exclusion from the political process, have been systematically lost: naming problems and solutions for themselves, public speaking, organizing, devising strategies, conducting meetings, raising money, challenging bureaucrats and "experts" and holding political representatives accountable. Developing these abilities will help to build a lasting, civil society.

3. Not fair to pull the plug. Groups need more money, not less. As stated earlier, we should be helping to leverage more money for nonprofit groups, not eating it up ourselves. Provide general support and matching grants, support fundraising initiatives, finance public foundations, bring emerging wealth into philanthropy, and find new donors: these are all commendable ways to enlarge the pool of available resources.

2. We Are the World. (Not!!) Grantmakers are not representative of the world. Overwhelmingly White (and in most powerful positions, male), we may craft organizations in our image and avoid funding programs, projects and organizations that are more representative. Grantmakers need to help define effective ways that communities tackle issues. As we work to expand who makes decisions in philanthropy, we should make sure projects and organizations we fund reflect America's diversity and not our own confining image.

1. Not in our job description. If funders, like activists, are drawn to this work out of a profound need to be part of the solution, to help in the reparation of our society,

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then why not do what only we can do? For example: provide support for groups to meet together to hammer out strategy; sponsor forums to showcase activist groups, strategies or new initiatives; talk to other funders about offering grants in new ways they hadn't thought of; put together workshops at funder gatherings; provide funds to study an issue to both define our strategies and add to the body of knowledge needed by current and potential grantees. We should train new grantors so they can learn how to direct an agenda, develop the craft of grantmaking, define or target issues to fund, develop a funding strategy, work with board members and executive directors, conduct appropriate evaluations, and develop sound reasons for funding and denying grants. Finally, we should use our relatively safe position to speak out on the chilling effect Istook-type legislation could have on the entire nonprofit community. ■

(Please see page 4 for information about the recently defeated Istook amendment.)

Some members have expressed interest in starting a new caucus for young members of NNG. If you are interested, please contact Berta Colon at the Norman Foundation, 212-230-9830, or Karen Young at Youth on Board, 617-623-9900, x1245 or youthboard@aol.com.

Conference Planning Begins

This is your chance to give input to the Conference Committee before their first planning meeting September 4-6. The NNG conference will be held March 14-16, 1997 in Jackson, Mississippi. The site for the conference will be the Harvey Hotel in downtown Jackson. Pre-conference sessions will be held at the Harvey, and at the Edison Walthall Hotel across the street.

The preliminary theme for the conference is "Lifting Up the Work: Frameworks for Civil Rights Action Strategies." A flyer went out recently to NNG members calling for suggestions for sessions. **The deadline to submit written suggestions to NNG is August 23.**

Conference Committee

Co-Chairs:

Joan Garner, Fund for Southern Communities
Christina Roessler, FACT Services Inc.
Alta Starr, New World Foundation

Members and Staff:

Seth Borgos, Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program at Shelter Rock
Eli Briggs, NNG
Millie Brobston, Public Welfare Foundation
Rose Johnson, Sapelo Foundation
Michele Lord, Norman Foundation
Terry Odendahl, NNG
George Penick, Foundation for the Mid South

Photo by Jennifer Warburg



Marjorie Fine and the Veatch Program hosted the recent NNG board meeting.

Pictured: bottom row (left to right): Melissa Kohner, Wendy Johnson, Jennifer Warburg.

Middle row: Alan Rabinowitz, Debra Furry, Alice Ito, Carol Mollner, Ronald White, Adriana Ballén.

Top row: Gerard Holmes, Isabel Olivera-Morales, Marjorie Fine, Luis Solis, Terry Odendahl.

Women's Caucus Update

by Kimberly Otis, Executive Director, The Sister Fund

Last November, the NNG Annual Conference offered the Women's Caucus an exciting opportunity to convene the largest group of women in our history to strategize for the women's movement and progressive philanthropy. A maximum of 60 women were scheduled to travel to Helen Hunt's home in Abiquiu, two hours away from the main conference site in Albuquerque, NM. Nearly 90 women attended.

The theme was "Will Women Change Power or Will Power Change Women?" Panels were organized to address how to increase funding for programs serving women and girls in the morning, while the afternoon was devoted to women's diverse leadership and organizing styles in foundations and overseas. Speakers in the morning included Tracy Gary, Ingrid Washinawotok, Nancy Cunningham and Idelisse Malave. Adisa Douglas, Merle Lefkoff and Mirabai Bush, among others, made afternoon presentations.

Ritual was central to the day's work. In the opening ritual, each of the ninety women placed a stone in the center of the wide circle in Helen's courtyard while offering her vision for the group. (The stones will be used to build a fountain in the courtyard.) Mirabai led the group in a prayer for former NNG member and social justice activist Jean Sindab. Finally, attendees traveled to an Islamic sacred site near Helen's home for a closing ritual. Such spiritual activities allowed women to fuse their political activism with their spiritual selves.

Recently the Women's Caucus Steering Committee held a conference call to follow up and evaluate the retreat in Abiquiu and the business meeting in Albuquerque. Initial impressions were quite positive, especially as evidenced by the number of women who attended. The beautiful setting, near where Georgia O'Keefe's spent many inspired years, and Helen's generous hospitality were appreciated by all. It offered the Caucus a chance to get away, network and bond, and work on ways to "do things differently."

Nonetheless, committee members agreed that there were lessons to be learned for future meetings. There was concern that the day's agenda had been overly ambitious. The intensive schedule of speakers and topics left many attendees wanting more time to discuss the issues raised. Others were concerned about the lack of a clear, concrete goal for the day

and regretted the missed opportunity to achieve consensus on tangible NNG-related activities.

There were equally mixed impressions of the business meeting held back in Albuquerque. The session repeated some of the work done in Seattle the previous year, but consensus was stronger on the need to find and work at the intersection of gender with class, race and global perspectives. Working groups were formed to address women's issues at different levels (workplace, NNG, philanthropy, internationally) and within certain issue areas. Again, while the huge turnout and enthusiasm were appreciated, it was agreed that future meetings should have a more forward-moving focus and strategies.

Our plans bode well for forward movement on the Caucus' agenda, including the formation of a more diverse leadership for the Steering Committee. The newly configured committee now includes Lillie Allen of the Pettus Crowe Foundation and Sunita Mehta of the Sister Fund, with some former members stepping down. Plans for the near future could include an interim Women's Caucus meeting this Fall. Candace Slaughter has offered to convene the new steering committee and hopes to survey all Women's Caucus members to determine their interests for the coming year. Please contact Candace at 614-674-7301 for more information. ■

Fall 1996 Delegation to Guatemala

Guatemala Partners will sponsor a trip to Guatemala, September 16 - 22, 1996. The main objectives of the trip will be to expose delegates to the political and human rights situation, and to explore concrete partnership and project possibilities for delegates to discuss and possibly support. In addition to meetings in Guatemala City, delegates will visit rural communities and meet with campesino organizations, women's and war widows' groups, as well as Guatemalan and North American human rights and development workers. This trip is for anyone seriously concerned with Guatemala's human rights and development issues, particularly those interested in investigating partnership and project possibilities in Guatemala. For more information, please contact Guatemala Partners at 202-783-1123, or fax 202-483-6730.

How do you like the 1996 Grantmakers Directory?

We are gearing up to start work on the 1997 Directory. To help us with any revisions, we would like to get feedback on what is useful about the Directory and what can be improved. Please send any comments you have to Eli Briggs at NNG.

Please take time to fill out the survey for next year's Directory. If you haven't received your survey, please call the NNG office.

Changes in the Network

News from Members

■ Betsy Brill has been named Executive Director of Girl's Best Friend Foundation, a new Chicago-based foundation which will make grants throughout Illinois to support programs and services for girls ages five to eighteen years old. Congratulations, Betsy!

■ Mallika Dutt is leaving the Center for Global Women's Leadership and will join the Ford Foundation in October as Program Officer for Asia Programs, in New Delhi, India.

■ Dan Geiger, formerly Director of Development at Vanguard Public Foundation in San Francisco, CA, has started Geiger Associates, a consulting firm offering services to non-profits in fundraising, planning and organizational development, philanthropy and management and economic development. He can be reached at 3737 Cesar Chavez St., San Francisco, CA 94110, phone 415-648-9491, fax 415-206-0971, email dgeiger@igc.apc.org.

■ Alexander Gray has left Art Matters in New York, NY and is embarking on writing an alternative guide on charitable giving and doing consulting from his new home in San Antonio, TX. He can be reached at PO Box 2352, San Antonio, TX 78298, phone 210-230-1945, email GrayAlex@aol.com.

■ Jackie Schad, Director of the Grants Program at the Tides Foundation, has left the foundation, effective June 21. We wish Jackie the best of luck in her new pursuits.

■ The new Executive Director of the Appalachian Community Fund is Kathy Skaggs. We wish her well in her new position.

■ NNG co-founder Karl Stauber has been appointed President of Northwest Area Foundation, in St. Paul, MN, effective June 17. We wish Karl and Northwest Area well.

New Members

■ Josephine Cole of San Francisco, CA.

■ Berta Colon, Program Assistant of the Norman Foundation in New York, NY.

■ Beth A. Daly of Boston, MA.

■ Roger L. Gardner, President of the Daisy Marquis Jones Foundation in Rochester, NY.

■ Lynne Gerber, Donor Organizer of the Peace Development Fund in Amherst, MA.

■ Frances Kissling, Executive Director of Catholics for a Free Choice in Washington, DC.

■ Abbe Land, Director of Development of the Feminist Majority Foundation in Los Angeles, CA.

■ Kathy Pillsbury of Newton, MA.

■ Sharon Ramirez, Membership Director of the Women's Funding Network in St. Paul, MN.

■ Michael Shuman, Executive Director of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, DC.

■ Heather L. Silverberg, Grants Program Associate of the Shaler Adams Foundation in San Francisco, CA.

■ Janna Stieg, Program Coordinator of the Chinook Fund in Denver, CO.

■ Jason Walker, Program Associate of the Public Welfare Foundation in Washington, DC.

■ Mary Wright, Education Coordinator of the Campaign for Human Development in Washington, DC.

Address Changes

■ The Needmor Fund has moved to a new home: their new address is 2305 Canyon Boulevard, Suite 101, Boulder, CO 80302.

■ The Tides Center, Tides Foundation, Resourceful Women and Shaler Adams Foundation have moved into the Thoreau Center for Sustainability in the Presidio of San Francisco. The new address for Tides Center is PO Box 29907, San Francisco, CA 94129-0907, phone 415-561-6300, fax 415-561-6301. The Tides Foundation address remains PO Box 29903, San Francisco, CA, 94129-0903, phone 415-561-6400, fax 415-561-6401. Resourceful Women can be reached at PO Box 29423, San Francisco, CA 94129 and Shaler Adams Foundation is at PO Box 29274, San Francisco, CA 94129-0274, phone 415-561-6570, fax 415-561-6491, email shaler@igc.apc.org.

Seize the Initiative

In light of the increasing role nonprofit organizations play in referenda and initiatives campaigns across the country, and the many critical 1996 ballot measures, the Alliance for Justice is pleased to announce its new book, *Seize the Initiative*. Written by Gregory L. Colvin and Lowell Finley, this user-friendly book provides essential information for charitable organizations that are interested in developing new strategies to promote their programs through initiatives and referenda.

Seize the Initiative (\$20) reviews the different types of ballot measures and the relevant tax and election law, provides guidance on what activities 501(c)(3) organizations may engage in, and answers the most frequently asked questions about participating in ballot measure efforts.

To order *Seize the Initiative*, contact Donna Euben, Nonprofit Advocacy Counsel, Alliance for Justice, 2000 P St., Suite 712, Washington, D.C. 20036, phone 202-922-6070, fax 202-822-6068, email HN5866@handsnet.org.

International Funding . . . Continued from Page 2

its people, long-term funding is still needed to help peace take root and to support development alternatives. In El Salvador, small producer groups want to grow organic produce because it is healthier for the growers and the land and can earn them a better living. But the transition requires access to credit, technical assistance and marketing support, and this means multi-year planning and funding.

Most NNG members who fund internationally do not carry out projects directly, but work with partner organizations where the funding is to happen. As in the United States, we tend more towards funding organizations and social movements that are rooted in their own communities and have the potential for national or international impact.

Not all international giving has to be done abroad. Provide for organizations here that advocate on foreign policy, support human rights efforts, or promote exchanges with other countries and you will promote global solutions to our global problems.

NNG's International Working Group would like to help those who want to fund internationally. We are developing a "pocket docket" of international projects which will be available this fall. We are planning to help coordinate both regional tours,

including one to southern Africa in 1997, and "issues" tours, which might focus on, for example, maquilas, organic farming or women's groups. We will also place regular announcements of member-led funder delegations in the *Network News*. A booklet listing NNG-related groups who fund internationally, is available from the NNG office. We would be happy to talk with others who are interested in hearing of our challenges and successes in this field.

We welcome your feedback, ideas, concerns, and involvement in the International Working Group. Please contact Mary Tiseo (Convenor) at 617-267-8333. ■

International Working Group Steering Committee:

Mary Altomare / Seventh Generation Fund

Nilo Cayuqueo / Abya Yala Fund

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New El Salvador Today

Melinda Mann / Grassroots International

Terry Odendahl / NNG

Julie Meyer / Lambi Fund of Haiti

Mary Tiseo (Convenor) / FREESA

Cora Weiss / Samuel Rubin Foundation

Northern Rockies Funders Tour

The Funding Exchange and NNG will co-sponsor a tour to Montana and Idaho August 21 - 27, 1996. The funders tour will include a two-day organizers conference in Great Falls, Montana, and site visits in Montana and Idaho.

The tour will expose funders to the needs and issues of community-based organizations working toward social, environmental and economic justice in a rurally-isolated culturally and geographically important section of the United States that has been targeted by the extreme right wing.

Site visits will include a day at the Blackfeet Reservation in Browning, MT, followed by the Montana Artist's Refuge in Basin, MT and site visits in Boise and possibly Pocatello, ID. The two-day conference will help to facilitate cross-issue and constituency coalition building with Native American grassroots leaders; organizers who "fight the right"; and arts, culture and media workers and producers. We will also stop at Boulder Hot Springs in Boulder, MT, about midway through, for a rest and recuperation.

The following resource people have confirmed that they will attend: Alice Ito, A Territory Resource; Kathy Partridge, Needmor Fund; Terry Odendahl, NNG; Tarso Ramos and Deb Roth, Western States Center; Faith Smith, President of NAES College and Vice-President of the Funding Exchange Board of Directors; Chad Reinstein, Funding Exchange Board of Directors; Jan Strout, Funding Exchange; Tia Oros and Christopher Peters, Seventh Generation Fund.

Space is limited. For more information, or to reserve a space on the tour, please contact Jan Strout at the Funding Exchange, 212-529-5356, x318.

Please Help Spread the Word

NNG is seeking an Associate Director

The position includes planning for the Annual Conference, membership services, technical assistance and training responsibilities.

- Strong communication skills, volunteer committee/staff management and travel required.
- Extensive experience with anti-racism, human rights and other social justice work.
- Knowledge of computer and WWW technologies and progressive philanthropy.

Those interested should send letter, resume and salary requirements to Terry Odendahl, Executive Director, NNG, 1717 Kettner Blvd., Suite 110, San Diego, CA 92101.

Review of applications will continue until the position is filled.

This newsletter was conceived by Eli Briggs, Gerard Holmes, Terry Odendahl, Isabel Olivera-Morales, Joe Wilson and Communications/Publications Co-Chairs Mike Roque and Jenny Warburg. It was edited by Gerard Holmes and Tram Nguyen with assistance from Terry Odendahl. Jill Pittsford is our graphic designer.

Yes! I want to be a member!

☐ Enclosed is a check for \$100 made payable to the National Network of Grantmakers for 1996 membership

☐ In addition, I am enclosing a tax-deductible contribution of \$ _____

Name _____ Title _____

Grantmaking Organization/Affiliation _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

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Please return to National Network of Grantmakers, 1717 Kettner Blvd., Suite 110 San Diego, CA 92101 Phone (619) 231-1348 Fax (619) 231-1349

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