Winter 1992

NETWORK NEWS

THE NATIONAL NETWORK OF GRANTMAKERS

Transforming a Movement

People of color unite at summit against 'environmental racism'

by Dana Alston

Rarely do people get the opportunity to participate in historic events. But each of the 300 African, Latino, Native, and Asian-American delegates from all 50 states who gathered for the first National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit in late October must have left with a sense that the atmosphere in which environmental issues are debated and resolved is changed for good. And for the better.

Joined by delegates from Puerto Rico, Canada, Central and South America, and the Marshall Islands, those present at the October 25-27 meeting in Washington, DC, set in motion a process of redefining environmental issues in their own terms. People of color gathered not in reaction to the environmental movement, but rather to reaffirm their traditional connection to and respect for the natural world; and to speak for themselves on some of the most critical issues of our times.

For people of color, the environment is woven into an overall framework and understanding of social, racial, and economic justice. The definitions that emerge from the environmental justice movement led by people of color are deeply rooted in culture and spirituality, and encompass all aspects of daily life—where we live, work and play.

This broad understanding of the environment is a context within which to address a variety of questions about militarism, and defense, religious freedom and cultural survival, energy and sustainable development, transportation and housing, land and sovereignty rights, self-determination, and employment.

For instance, it has been known that communities of color are systematically targeted for disposal of toxic wastes and the placement of this country's most hazardous industries—a practice known as "environmental racism." Three out of five black and Hispanic Americans live in communities with uncontrolled toxic wastes sites, while about half of all Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans live in such areas. Government, church, and academic research has confirmed that race is the strongest determining factor (among all variables tested) in the location of commercial hazardous waste facilities.

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Even armed with this knowledge, delegates were shaken by the reports of widespread poisoning, oppression, and devastation that communities of color are experiencing—including water, air and land contamination which causes cancers, leukemia, birth defects, and miscarriages.

All present were moved by testimonies of communities such as Revilletown, Louisiana, a 100-year-old African-American community that was forced to relocate in 1989 due to poisoning from neighboring industries. Even more disturbing were the accounts of the Carver Terrace subdivision in Texarkana, Texas, and the farm worker housing project in McFarland, California, that were built on top of abandoned chemical dump sites.

Delegates despaired at learning how Native Americans die at each stage of the development of nuclear energy and nuclear weapons, but were energized by hearing how reservations are fighting back. Among the stories told were those of the Havasupai Nation of Arizona and its organizing against uranium mining in the Grand Canyon; of Native Americans for a Clean Environment's efforts to close Sequoyah Fuels nuclear conversion and weapons plant in Oklahoma; and of the Western Shoshone's civil disobedience aimed at stopping the U.S. government's underground nuclear testing on their ancestral lands in Nevada.

These struggles, some more than 15 years old, dispel the myth that people of color are not interested in or active on issues of the environment.

On the second day of the Leadership Summit, delegates were joined by another 250 participants, and observers from environmental, civil rights, population, health, community development, and church organizations. In addition, academic institutions, labor unions, legal defense funds, and policy makers were represented. Some came to learn, others came seeking partnerships and strategies for coalition building.

The issue of partnerships between people of color and the environmental movement was a major topic discussion during the summit. So-called mainstream environmental organizations are now in a flurry to diversify by actively recruiting African, Latino, Native and Asian Americans to sit on their boards and to staff their offices. Diversification of boards and

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Looking Back

An Interview with Former Co-Chair, Doug Lawson

Doug Lawson, Associate Director of the Campaign for Human Development has been an active member of NNG for 10 years, and was Co-Chair of the organization from 1989-1991.

How did NNG help you with your work at the Campaign for Human Development?

Most important were the people I met through NNG. Meeting with others who are doing the same kind of work, being able to think through the thornier problems with friends was very helpful. CHD has six field representatives and I was able to introduce them to foundation contacts whom they normally would not have gotten to know. The NNG affinity groups such as Funders Who Fund in the South and the Farmworker Caucus have been especially helpful for our field representatives.

What was most exciting during your tenure as co-chair of the Board?

Participating in the strategic planning process and finding out what the organization wanted to do, watching the organization become much more integrated - this was very exciting. All of this led to the hiring of Dale which I consider a milestone. It was very gratifying to watch the organization change through such an inclusive process.

What are the major accomplishments you are most proud of?

First, having completed the strategic planning process.

Second, hiring Dale.

Third, at the last conference, to recognize that we all do indeed fundraise and that it is okay to talk about it. I feel that NNG is the appropriate venue to do so because a large percentage of NNG members come from public charities which have to raise money. However, this discussion will also be useful to those from private foundations because it is related to helping groups find other sources of funds.

At the Council on Foundations sessions, there is an unspoken prohibition about talking about fundraising. At NNG we are not constrained by etiquette and there is a great amount of trust among the members. At NNG, people like each other, so people can disagree fiercely without destroying relationships. This is a real sign of maturity.

Fourth is the growth of the religious funders. At the St. Simons Island annual conference, several NNG members noted the need to develop a forum for religious funders. Subsequent meetings resulted in the formation of a new organization, the Interfaith Funders. This was a great accomplishment and it touches on the question about how NNG can have a greater impact on the larger world.

What challenges lie ahead in the next two to three years?

The fact that NNG has existed for twelve years and continue on volunteer power is extraordinary. However, it is a fragile organization and we need to further develop our leadership in the philanthropic community.

First is internal growth. We need to get systems in place and get enough money to run an office. Dale is here to do the fundraising, but he can only do it with the support of the board. The full board needs to take greater responsibility.

Second is external challenge. We need to make ourselves the force we would like to be in the philanthropic community. NNG members have had continuing impact on the larger world. For example, NNG was the organization that put words like lesbian, gay, community organizing into the vocabulary of the Council on Foundations. However, critics of NNG have some validity in their impatience, they are right when they say we don't do as much as we could. NNG can be much more recognized and proactive.

Third is a challenge to the membership. It is important to work regionally. Working regionally could mean an added push to fund the disenfranchised. In addition to holding our annual conferences, the membership should also be active on the local level to develop strategies to help grantees approach locally based funders.Δ

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Looking Ahead

An Interview with NNG's Executive Director

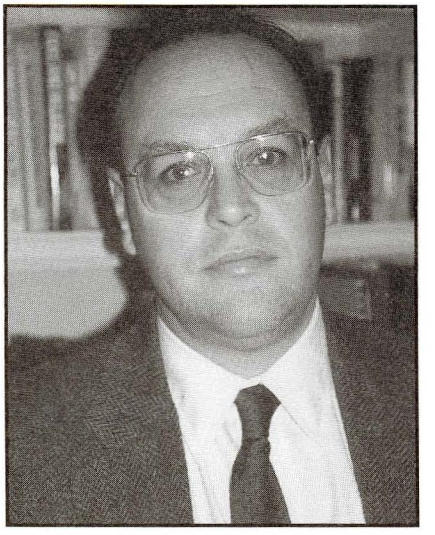
By Wendy Johnson and Miyoko Oshima

After more than a decade without staff or a home of its own, NNG's membership decided during the year-long 1991 strategic planning process that it was time to settle down and hire a staff. By doing so, they hoped to harness and direct the energy, enthusiasm and initiatives available to the organization.

October 1 marked the official beginning of this new phase for NNG. Early that morning, NNG's first executive director, Dale Wiehoff, found himself crammed into a booth at John's Coffee Shop on 3rd Avenue in Manhattan in a huddle with NNG's Philanthropic Reform Committee preparing to make a presentation at the Ford Foundation to the Council on Foundations' Committee on Infrastructure.

Leaving the high security atmosphere of the Ford Foundation, our new director headed downtown to the Funding Exchange where he began a two-day total immersion course on the Nature and Being of NNG from NNG's Long Range Planning Consultant, Midge Taylor. That evening, carrying several ragged cartons of official NNG documents, he stopped by the Astraea Foundation to pay the rent on NNG's first official residence.

It was there, in his 8'x5' cubicle, that we caught up with Dale the following week after he returned from the Tarrytown conference. Here are some excerpts from our interview with NNG's new executive director.



"In a period when many organizations have became no more than direct mail solicitation lists, NNG remains something special, a political home for progressive funders."

NN: So, how do you feel, after a couple weeks on the job?

Fine. NNG members seem to have very high expectations for the organization and its director. I like that. This is a real membership organization. In a period when many organizations have became no more than direct mail solicitation lists, NNG remains something special, a political home for progressive funders. I am pleased to be part of and working for this family.

NN: Besides being a "home", what do you see as NNG's purpose?

First, let me say that I go back a few years with NNG. I remember what it was like being on the board of a progressive family foundation before there was an NNG. Those grantmakers that identified themselves as being "progressive" were few and far between. That is no longer the case. In fact, the "progressive" philanthropic community has grown so much that it has formed all sorts of special interest subgroups. We can't take all the credit, but clearly, as well as being a political home, NNG has sustained and expanded the community. In addition, NNG has played a major role in challenging an "industry" that was and, by in large, remains very complacent.

NN: What are some of the challenges you think NNG faces?

There are those problems that are internal to NNG and those that are external. Philanthropists, including progressive philanthropists, have a long way to go when it comes to reforming philanthropy. Giving, sharing, sustaining one another are the hallmarks of humane civilizations. Institutionalized philanthropy, on the other hand, is the outcome of an unjust and inhumane economic system that has concentrated too much wealth into the hands of a very few. In some ways it is ironic that it took a decade of reactionary political leadership and the destruction of most decent social programs, for the larger philanthropic community to begin to recognize the absolute limits of charity, of trying to provide services to make up for these terrible inequities. As NNG has maintained, the issue is one of power and the relationship between those in society with power and those without power. In that sense, we face a very big problem, and NNG plays an important role within the grantmaking community by challenging our colleagues to address issues of power.

Internally, we always need to be aware of a clubbiness and self-satisfaction that develops in all groups after time. Another criticism I've heard, and this might just be evidence of the internalization of the right's rhetoric, but members and non-members have described NNG as too "politically correct." I'm not entirely sure what that means, but it implies a lack of tolerance for ideas and individuals that fail to meet a political litmus test. I hope that isn't the case, but if it is or if it was, it is time for NNG members to feel secure enough in our outlook and values to explore differences and hard questions and to engage those who might not agree with us.

NN: What is this we hear about you being a farmer?

It's true. A lot of people think I was a hog farmer because of my love of pork products, but in fact, I raised sheep and bees in northwest Wisconsin. My farm is rented out, but whenever I wake up at night worrying about how to raise the

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People and Money

Working for Change: New Resources for Philanthropy

The National Network of Grantmakers held its Twelfth Annual Conference from October 3-5, 1991 in Tarrytown, NY.

The theme "New Resources for Philanthropy" reflected a shift from past conferences in that the focus was not only on political issues, but on strengthening the foundations and philanthropy in general. The membership elected its first Board of Directors, which remains a working board. The conference welcomed NNG's first executive director, Dale Wiehoff whose first words to all members were, "Please remember, NNG is still a volunteer organization and so I ask you to keep up your volunteer spirit and continue working for NNG!"

The conference, attended by over 200 new and long-time NNG members, highlighted the growing role grantmakers are playing in helping grassroots organizations increase their funding base. Plenary sessions and workshops focused on effective strategies for expanding the funding base for social change work, new mechanisms for collaboration, and a review of models for involving more people in social change philanthropy.

Conference keynote speaker C.T. Vivian, a former aide to Reverend Martin Luther King and chair of the Board of the Center for Democratic Renewal, ignited conference participants with his analysis of the rise of racism in the United States, asserting that racial attitudes will be a defining factor in the course of world events. Vivian implored funders to directly address the problem and stated that "racism is central to solving every problem in America today." His remarks instilled in all conference attendees an urgency to expand our work and rededicate ourselves to social change efforts.

The balance of the two day meeting was packed with activity: from Kim Klein's rapid and entertaining review of where to find new money (and tactics for getting it), to a provocative panel on Diversifying Philanthropy, and well attended workshops on the New Right, Corporate Money, Socially Responsive Investing, and workplace fundraising. A highlight for many attendees was a panel and workshop on the effective use of the media.

The well attended plenary sessions provided everyone a unique opportunity to talk about our work and to highlight the expertise that resides in the membership of NNG. Reviews from participants indicated that learning from colleagues was a high point of the gathering. Although the days were packed with activity, everyone found time to network, to talk about ideas, and to renew friendships.

The conference ended with a special evening with singer and storyteller, Bernice Johnson Reagon, who again reminded the conference participants of the urgency of our work and the crying human need to create change.

Thanks to the 1991 conference planners: Ellen Friedman, Lisa Goldberg, Wendy Oldham, the members of the conference committee and to all who worked so hard on the conference!

The 1992 NNG annual conference planning has already begun. The likely site is Chicago: the date, while not yet fixed, will be in mid-October or early November. The 1992 conference co-chairs, Cecilia Rodriguez and Cora Weiss are interested in hearing from NNG members willing to volunteer and help plan next year's conference. Δ

The National Network of Grantmakers acknowledges the death of a friend and member. Nancy Boehm Coster, a trustee of the Boehm Foundation, and its first executive director, died on November 22, 1991. We extend our sympathies to her family and friends.

NNG Through the Eyes of a New Member

By Vicky Nuñez

Attending my first NNG conference this past October was a wonderful experience. I was introduced to many new ideas about grantmaking in a peaceful an contemplative setting. By the end of the conference, I felt so enthusiastic that I was sure I wanted to return next year and encourage the staff and board members from my foundation to attend as well.

As a program officer in a private foundation in Boston, I have attended professional development events organized by the Council on Foundations, but by and large, I wasn't hearing answers to the questions I've had. My job responsibilities were clear to me, but what wasn't clear was how I could contribute to social change in this setting. In essence, I was searching for a mission.

Initially I wasn't sure the conference's main theme, New Resources for Philanthropy, was pertinent to me. The early workshops seemed very focused on fund raising and as someone who works in a private foundation that was established with a sizeable endowment, I wondered why I should be thinking about this.

What made me feel that the Tarrytown conference was one of the most valuable philanthropic programs I've ever attended, is that my thinking was broadened tremendously about my job as a foundation staff person. Making grants to non-profits will always be the main reason why I am employed by the foundation. But thinking creatively about how to generate more funding for social change organizations can go hand in hand.

All foundation staff are acutely aware that our grants, big or small, are only a small part of the funding that is needed to run an agency. If an agency's work is important enough to receive funding from my foundation, there is no reason why it shouldn't also receive any other form of support I can offer. At the Tarrytown conference we discussed other ways to support projects—by becoming familiar with other foundations to refer agencies to, and looking strategically at supporting other intermediary funds which are actively working to raise new money for non-profits.

"If ...you believe the work of the agency is oriented toward social change, it becomes part of our mission to help out."

In the past, I have been bothered by ethical questions when I consider providing assistance to a non-profit. If I assist one agency by providing fund raising suggestions, is it fair if I can't help all agencies equally? At the Hyams Foundation, we fund over 200 agencies each year, and it is impossible for me to help all 200 equally. Tracy Gary of the Women's Foundation spoke eloquently about adopting a small group of agencies, the kind that traditionally struggle to survive, and provide those that want and need help to insure their survival. If you have that capacity, and you believe the work of the agency is oriented toward social change, it becomes part of our mission to help out.

The Third World Caucus preconference provided an opportunity to meet and have in-depth conversations with a smaller group of new individuals—something all new NNG members should do, regardless of race. The Third World Caucus was the first multi-cultural workshop I have attended since working in philanthropy. While I support the national affinity groups based on race and ethnicity, this affinity group brought us together based primarily on being interested in supporting progressive causes. As a person of color in my foundation, I attempt to create better access for all agencies of color, not just Latino agencies, so I need to talk and to learn from Black, Asian and Native American grantmakers.

Finally, at the Third World Caucus meeting, Kweli Kitwana of the Chicago Resource Center brought to our attention the Miami boycott. I had only heard some vague information about the boycott, and wanted more information in order to make a decision about attending the Miami Council on Foundations Conference. Unfortunately, the usual channels by which grantmakers receive information had failed to take the boycott seriously. NNG took the time and made an effort to share the information about the boycott with its members.

As I think back on my first NNG conference, it was particularly worthwhile because I was not only learning from experienced grantmakers, but from colleagues who had defined a clear mission for themselves, and who spoke with conviction and passion about helping to create new resources for progressive non-profits.

Vicky Nuñez has been a program officer with the Hyams Foundation in Boston since May of 1990. Δ

COMMITTEE REPORT

Philanthropic Reform Needs You

NNG's newest committee, Philanthropic Reform, is looking for a few good volunteers! The committees goal, as outlined in NNG's Strategic Plan, is "to increase philanthropic support for economic and political justice, challenge practices within this network and the larger philanthropic community, and promote diversity and open democratic processes within philanthropy." Carol Mollner of the National Network of Women's Funds and Ellen Furnari of the Ben and Jerry's Foundation are the first co-chairs.

Because this is a new committee, Carol and Ellen are seeking suggestions from NNG members about a focus for the committee's work this year. So far, suggestions have centered around several areas:

Board and staff composition—a survey of NNG members regarding the diversity of their board and staff, and development of recommended guidelines for diversity in the organizations;

Access and accountability — what processes are used for grant decisions, who makes the decisions, how can foundations be more accountable to the community, how can we create a more equal partnership between grantmakers and grantseekers, how can we make the grant application easier (such as developing a standardized application form);

Increasing support for social, political and economic justice — working to encourage NNG members and others in philanthropy to increase funding for organizing, advocacy and lobbying, encouraging more risk-taking and developing suggestions for appropriate evaluation and accountability for such grants so that the process doesn't kill the work;

Influencing other philanthropic organizations — recruiting and nominating NNG members for Council on Foundations committees, working with NNG's events committee and other Council affinity groups on programming for the Council, working with NNG's annual conference committee on sessions for NNG's conference.

Obviously, there is more than one year's work here! So please, drop a line or call Carol or Ellen to express your ideas, wishes, opinions, or to volunteer to work with them on the philanthropic reform committee. A committee of two is lonely! This has the potential to be exciting, challenging and to make an impact in philanthropy. Please join.

Ellen Furnari can be reached at the Ben and Jerry's Foundation, P.O. Box 67, Winooski, Vermont 05404-0067, (802) 655-6217. Carol Mollner can be reached at the National Network of Women's Funds, 1821 University Avenue, Suite 409N, St. Paul, MN 55104, (602) 641-0742.Δ

MIAMI BOYCOTT UPDATE

By NNG Co-chairs Cathy Lerza and Rochelle Nichols Solomon

At the 1991 NNG annual conference, at the urging of the National Network of Women's Funds and the Third World Caucus, the organization considered a request from a coalition of African American community groups in Miami calling for a boycott of the Miami hotel and tourist industry. After reviewing the information provided by the coalition, and following discussions during a plenary session and the annual business meeting, the board agreed to endorse the boycott. This decision precludes NNG's participation in the Council on Foundations' 1992 annual meeting, scheduled to be held in Miami in April.

The boycott was initiated in 1990 following Nelson Mandela's visit to Miami, at which time he was denounced by local elected officials. While the snub to Mandela was the impetus for the boycott, boycott organizer describe it as "the straw that broke the camel's back." Miami has been the scene of four race riots over the last decade. Organizers call the boycott "a quiet riot" with the potential to effectively address the pervasive political, social and economic problems suffered by Black Miamians. In addition to calling on city officials to apologize to Mandela, the boycott has targeted the hotel and tourist industry which has a poor record in providing employment and business opportunities for the African American community.

Several important developments related to the boycott have taken place since the Board made its decision in October. At the November meeting of NNG's board of directors, while the board recognized that support of the Miami boycott presented a difficult choice for many NNG members who are active in the Council, they went on to reaffirm the organization's commitment to support the boycott. The board felt the decision was consistent with NNG's overall support of other movements for social justice, and that the Miami boycott was a legitimate effort by a broad section of Miami's African American community to address unjust social and economic conditions.

At the same time that the NNG Board was considering the boycott, the Association of Black Foundation Executives (ABFE), and the Asian Americans\ Pacific Islanders in Philanthropy, both affinity groups of the Council on Foundations, also voted to endorse the boycott. NNG concurs with ABFE's statement that "...the strategy of non-violent community empowerment that is being utilized by the Miami Boycott Committee is consistent with the highest traditions of social protest..."

As we enter the new year, the Council on Foundations and the Miami Boycott Committee have opened negotiations. While the Council has been slow to respond, we are hopeful that the resources and influence of the Council can be brought to bear in support of the grievances of Miami's African American Community. A positive resolution which respects the legitimate reaction of the African American community to years of suffering will go a long way towards the goal of a civil society working well for all of its people.

Environmental Racism

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staffs alone, however, does not guarantee accountability.

Delegates detailed numerous examples where unilateral policies, activities, and decision-making practices of environmental organizations have had a negative impact on the social, economic, and cultural survival of communities of color in the United States and around the world.

A particularly telling example is the controversy between Ganados del Valle, a Chicano rural development organization in Los Ojos, New Mexico, and the Nature Conservancy, the self-described multimillion-dollar "real estate arm of the conservation movement." The Conservancy purchased 22,000 acres of land in 1975 to preserve biological diversity, ignoring the good land stewardship practiced by traditional communities. Ganados members had used that land for decades to graze sheep for cooperative ventures and preserve and age-old link between culture and land for Chicanos and Native Americans.

Delegates also raised questions about the leadership of the National Wildlife Federation, whose board members include Dean Buntrock of Waste Management Inc., the nation's largest toxic waste disposal company. Waste Management has repeatedly charged with perpetuating environmental racism by locating hazardous waste facilities near communities of color. Summit delegates who are engaged in life-and-death struggles with Waste Management were hard-pressed to understand why such a corporation is represented on the board of directors of one of the largest and most influential environmental organizations.

The clear message from the delegates is that if there is to be a partnership made with the environmental movement, it must be based on equity, mutual respect and justice. The environmental justice movement of people of color rejects a partnership based on paternalism.

Solutions and processes for developing solutions were an important part of the Summit discussion. For instance, strategy and policy groups convened to create action plans and formulate policy recommendations that would guide future organizing. An international policy group was formed in recognition of the global nature of the environmental crisis and the need for international cooperation to achieve solutions, and, it was also decided that the policy recommendations growing out of this session would be presented at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), scheduled for June 1992 in Brazil.

Policy recommendations include statements on the ecological impact of war, underground nuclear testing, the international waste trade, and U.S. foreign aid and trade policies. Statements related to paternalistic and oppressive behavior toward developing countries by some northern environmental organizations were also included.

In addition to the strategy and policy work groups, summit delegates went through the painstaking process of formulating the Principles of Environmental Justice. Final agreement on the preamble and principles was arrived at by consensus building. Collectively, delegates surmounted the barriers that have historically divided us—regionalism, culture, gender, language, and class. Most important, this victory was achieved in a society that has used racism to pit one group against the other in an attempt to control the whole.

By the end of the summit, those gathered spoke with one voice as part of a movement "to eradicate environmental racism and bring into being true social justice and self-determination."

Dana Alston, a former member of the NNG Management Committee, currently directs the Environment, Community, Development and Race Program at the Panos Institute in Washington, DC, and was a member of the planning committee for the People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit.

NNG has addressed the issue of environmental racism in the past, and welcomed the Summit as the opening of an important new stage in the movement for a safe and sustainable environment and social justice. Our thanks to Sojourners (Box 29272, Washington, DC 20017), where this article first appeared in January 1992. Δ

Interview

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budget for NNG, I get myself back to sleep thinking that if my grant requests fall on deaf ears, there's always some hay to make in Wisconsin. But, the sad truth is, in the last five years or so, many of my Wisconsin neighbors lost their farms. The 1980s saw the culmination of farm policies that had the explicit goal of driving farmers off the land through debt substitution and below cost-of-production commodity prices. It may sound strange, but I believe my farm organizing experiences from the '70s and '80s, and the lessons we learned from the old time farm organizers, has been good training for the tasks ahead. Next time you interview me, I'll tell you a few farm jokes.

NN: What do you hope to accomplish as executive director of NNG?

My goal or hope is to assist NNG's members in developing strategies which will help build a movement for social change that is based on common visions and shared solutions to serious problems we face. These first decades of progressive philanthropy have focused largely on issue specific organizing, understandably, because people say, "I can't fund everything." There is no doubt that we are focusing on the right issues—racism, the environment, democracy, war and peace. But despite all the "organizing" that has taken place, we have witnessed an ever increasing concentration of economic power; the disastrous affects of industrialization on nature have been more sever than we could have imagined; and the failure to respect the rights of women, gays and racial and ethnic minorities has produce serious wounds in the culture and spirit of every community. All these factors make it essential that we find common solutions. I think NNG members, by and large, are people who have made the connections between these issues—whose political understanding embraces the connections. One of the most useful roles NNG can play is to help its members make the connections in their funding as well. I am ready to do what ever I can to move that process along.Δ

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FUNDERS WHO FUND IN THE SOUTH SPRING CONFERENCE

Race and Organizing in the South

at historic Penn Center, St. Helena Island, South Carolina
February 22 & 23, 1992

Saturday: Race and Organizing in the South

Community Approcahes to Workplace Organizing

Resolving the Conflicts: Environmental Organizing, Economic Develpment for Poor Communities and Organized Labor

PANELISTS **Cathy Howell**, Grassroots Leadership, Durham, NC
Pat Bryant, Gulf Coast Tenants Organization, Baton Rouge, LA
Gerald Taylor, Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF), Memphis, TN
Bob Hall, Institute for Southern Studies, Durham, NC

Saturday Night, join us for a "Low Country Boil" seafood feast and Sea Island Entertainment

Sunday: The Ecology Of Community: A Southern Rural Development Strategy
A funder's initiative to strengthen and support intermediary institutions in the Southern Region

Registration: *$150 includes room, meals and entertainment.*
For registration and more information contact Jack Beckford at Fund for Southern Communities, 522 Hill Street SE, Atlanta, GA 30312 (404)577-3178
Penn Center is 2 hours from the Savannah Airport. We can assist with group vans if registrations are made by February 1. Airline reservations: Edgewater Travel (800)877-0965
For those who choose not to stay at Penn Center, accommodations can be made at the Royal Frog Inn, 1 mile from Penn Center; in this event, there will be a $25 break on the registration fee.

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