

AMERICA'S FIRST PHILANTHROPISTS: NATIVE AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY (2006)

As Applied to the Research Questions of
The Third Millennium Philanthropy and Leadership Initiative

Third Millennium Philanthropy and Leadership Initiative
Center on Philanthropy

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INTRODUCTION

The Native American Philanthropy Annotated Bibliography of the Third Millennium Philanthropy and Leadership Initiative includes an initial review of the literature with regard to Native American Philanthropy. The literature review has formed the basis for the writing of *America's First Philanthropists: Preliminary Report on Native American Philanthropy*.

The Native American philanthropy research effort with regard to the guiding research questions includes the following analysis: **involved first**, an initial assessment and overview of the field including statistical data; an annotated bibliography of the relevant literature on Native American philanthropy; identifying major gaps in data, knowledge, literature and practices with regard to Native American philanthropy; and recommendations and strategies about how to approach this subject. The **second stage** incorporates a survey of Native Americans in the field of philanthropy based on the research questions formulated by the Millennium Initiative; integration of the resulting material into the Report; and publication and dissemination of the Report on Native American Philanthropy.

The annotated bibliography focuses principally on the period 1990-2005 and encompasses the following: academic literature, published books, reports of philanthropic associations and foundations. An academic search was accomplished of the Philanthropic Studies Library, archives, IUPUI and other Indiana University library holdings; Digital Dissertations which includes masters' theses; and a search of papers and reports published by and/or available

through other universities. A general review of published books was also accomplished through the IUPUI internet search network. A search for published reports of philanthropic associations including broad constituency-based national philanthropic groups, and those specifically Native American was also conducted. A search of reports and publications of some foundations including Native American foundations, regarding this subject was accomplished as well. Finally, research on Native American philanthropy conducted pursuant to my Executive Masters in Philanthropic Studies program and references to previous writing on this subject is included. The results of the literature search are contained within the Native American Philanthropy Annotated Bibliography appended to this report.

Native American philanthropy is an integral part of the Third Millennium Philanthropy and Leadership Initiative. The Millennium Initiative Native American research effort seeks to enhance philanthropy with regard to Native Americans. The Third Millennium Philanthropy and Leadership Initiative seeks to help women, young people, and persons of color connect their lives and their dreams with the realities of a world in which philanthropy can make the difference between a better quality of life and mere existence. Millennium encourages the ideas, insights, efforts, and energies of diverse people into the traditions of giving and sharing – and brings new vigor to the age-old work of the common good.

I. ACADEMIC

Berry, Jeffrey M., Arons, David F., Bass, Gary, D., Carter, Mathew F., Portnoy, Kent E., (2005).
Surveying Nonprofits: A Methods Handbook. Washington, DC: The Aspen Institute.

Stately, Jo-Anne E. (2002). Walking Softly Across the Dialogue of Religion, Spirituality, and the Native American Experience of Giving. In *New Directions for Philanthropic Fundraising*, Vol. 35 (pp.79-96). Center on Philanthropy and Association of Fundraising Professionals. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass an Imprint of Wiley Company. This article chronicles the development of the endowed Diversity Funds, especially the Two Feathers Fund, of the Saint Paul Community Foundation. The funds arose between conversations of the foundation and other community leaders who agreed not only to the *development of a multi-cultural fund but also to four separate and distinct community-based funds that would be permanently endowed and directed and managed by communities of color*. This article addresses issues specific to the development of diversity funds, especially Native American funds, within a community foundation.

The Wisdom of the Giveaway: A Guide to Native America Philanthropy (2000). Curriculum Guide Series, No. 12. New York: Center for the Study of Philanthropy at the City University of New York.

Delgado, Louis T. (2003). *A Meeting with Native American Elders, Activists, Select Funders and Scholars*. Chicago: Philanthropy and Nonprofit Sector Program at Loyola University. The Marguerite Casey Foundation, a new fund created by the Casey Family Programs, sponsored a consultative session of Native Americans including elders, activists, scholars, and grantmakers to help to define their giving to Native Americans. The intention for the consultation was to *help the Foundation develop a comprehensive strategy to strengthen and support indigenous families and communities*. This report identifies key elements, challenges and opportunities of vibrant Native communities; and discusses how foundations could better serve Native Americans. A bibliography of recommended readings is also included. The proceedings have been published for distribution to inform others of their discussion.

Guerrero, Concepcion. (2002). *A Study of Native American Philanthropy: Charitable Giving Patterns*. Thesis, M.A. Nonprofit Administration. San Francisco: University of San Francisco. This was the second of two theses on the subject of Native American philanthropy in the United States located through Digital Dissertations. It is not available at the IUPUI Library nor is it available through the University of San Francisco.

Harmon, Joseph C. (1996). *The Cultural Basis of American Fundraising: Its Implications for Native American Communities*. Thesis, M.A. Anthropology. Indianapolis: Indiana University. This was one of two theses on the subject of Native American philanthropy in America located through Digital Dissertations. The thesis reviews the work of The Fundraising School (TFRS) of the Center on Philanthropy and its potential impact for

Native American fundraising. It indicates that there are no existing monographs on this subject. It contains statements of Native American fundraisers and the subject of fundraising with regard to them; and suggests that although the Fundraising School can be of assistance, it is important for Native Americans to develop fundraising training which is unique to them.

Hicks, Sarah and Jorgensen, Miriam (February 2005). *Philanthropy in Indian Country: Who is Giving? Who is Receiving?* Saint Louis: Washington University. The paper contains information on foundation giving by dollars, purposes, and leading recipients. The paper concludes with recommendations for foundations, nonprofits, and tribal governments. Hicks and Jorgensen compared grantmaking by the 900 largest foundations to Native Americans for the years 1988-2002. Approximately 60% of the 900 or so largest foundations in America made grants to Native Americans between 1989 and 2002. The report found that total inflation-adjusted annual grantmaking increased from \$33 million in 1989 to \$92 million in 2002; and that the number of grants increased from 301 to 504. *Even if it were possible to include grants under \$10,000 and grants from smaller foundations in the analysis, it is unlikely that grantmaking to American Indian issues totals any more than 0.5 percent of the US foundation sector's overall resources. This percentage calls attention to the substantial gap between the amount of funding directed toward Native America (less than 0.5 percent) and the population size (1.5 percent of the total US population).*

Hicks, Sarah and Jorgensen, Miriam (September 2005). Large Foundations' Grantmaking to Native America. Cambridge: Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development at Harvard University. This report provides data about how much is given to Native American causes and concerns, who is giving, what is being funded, who is receiving, and where is funding going. It also contains recommendations for foundations, nonprofit organizations, and tribal governments. Much of the data is contained in the previous paper, Hicks and Jorgensen, February 2005.

II. BOOKS

Joseph, James A. (1995). Native Americans. In *Remaking America: How the Benevolent Traditions of Many Cultures are Transforming Our National Life* (pp. 23-70). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass an Imprint of Wiley. James Joseph, former President and Chief Executive Officer of the Council on Foundations, has written this book to explore the benevolent traditions of ethnic minorities in America. In first describing the concepts and theories of benevolence broadly, he then discusses the changing demographics and the import for civil society. *Pluralism*, he says, *rightly understood and practiced is a benefit, not a burden*. Joseph examines the benevolent traditions of Native Americans, Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians. He discusses early concepts of benevolence of several Native peoples; and reviews the benevolent practices of several Native Americans through their biographies Chief Seattle, Suquamish and Zikala-Sa Gertrude Simmons, Yankton Sioux.

This book provides a context for benevolent practices in America, focusing then on ethnic benevolence, and giving specific examples of Native Americans.

Nilles, Kathleen M. (1998). *Giving with Honor: A Legal Reference on Charitable Activities of American Indian Tribes*. Washington, DC: Council on Foundations. Published by the Council on Foundations and Native Americans in Philanthropy, this book is intended as legal references to assist Native Americans develop foundations.

Newman, Diane S. (2002). In *Opening Doors: Pathways to Diverse Donors*. The Council on Foundations. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass an imprint of Wiley. This book explores the implications for fundraising by nonprofit organizations, including ethnically diverse organizations, in seeking support from donors, including diverse donors. The impetus for this book is the increasing numbers of ethnically diverse peoples, and that implication for an increase of diverse organizations as well, and the increased wealth they represent. It provides important conceptual frameworks for Native Americans, Asians, Blacks, and Hispanics. It emphasizes expanded inclusiveness and donor fundraising concepts within these diverse communities including prospecting, donor acquisition, major gifts, and endowments. This book provides information regarding Native American philanthropy, as individual donors and institutionalized giving.

Pettey, Janice Gow (2002). Native Americans. (pp. 79-93). In *Cultivating Diversity in Fundraising*. New York: Wiley. This book, published by the Association of Fundraising Professionals, contains a brief history and demography of Native Americans, summaries

of giving and solicitation practices including interviews with thirty-five individuals regarding family, cultural, and personal giving patterns. This book contains applied references to Native American philanthropic and fundraising practices. It contains six diverse fundraising case studies and reflective questions including one on Native Americans. (See Precourts, Prudence S., Ph.D., CFRE. Insider-Outsider: Major Gifts Fundraising Among Some First Nations People. pp.209-218.)

Wells, Ronald Austin (1998). The Honor of Giving: Philanthropy in Native America. Indianapolis: Indiana University Center on Philanthropy. This book is based on interviews with contemporary Native Americans primarily active in the field of philanthropy. It provides insight into Native American concepts of philanthropy.

III. REPORTS OF PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATIONS

Berry, Mindy (1999). Cultures of Caring; Philanthropy in Diverse American Communities. A Special Report. Washington D.C.: Council on Foundations. As one of the four major ethnicities represented in this special report, a chapter is devoted to Native Americans. Fifty-eight Native American individuals active in philanthropy were interviewed which provided content for this in depth overview of Native American philanthropy including information on informal individual giving and formalized foundation philanthropic giving. It is the most comprehensive look at the diverse contributions of Native American

philanthropy by a national broad constituency-based philanthropic organization to date. An extensive bibliography is included.

Brescia, Bill (1990). *Philanthropy and the American Indian*. Chicago: Native Americans in Philanthropy. This is the first survey of foundation grantmaking to Native Americans conducted by a Native American organization. The Report found that giving to Native Americans “*was less than two tenths of a percent (.0018) of total dollars given were given to Native American causes. Of the 400 foundations which were the subject of the study, over 70% of them (or only 120) gave nothing or did not give sufficiently to be listed. . . .*” A significant number of grants went to non-Indian controlled institutions, for example museums, collections, and institutions of higher education.

Joint Affinity Groups (2002). *The Meaning and Impact of Board and Staff Diversity in the Philanthropic Field: Findings from a National Study*: Joint Affinity Groups. This study reviews ethnic diversity of board and staff members of foundations including Native Americans. Nine Native Americans participated in the study totaling 500 respondents which represented 2% of those surveyed. Some of the findings include the following: the numbers of Native Americans in foundations is small with highest percentages in foundations with assets of less than \$10 million. Native American women are more represented than men.

La Pier, Rosalyn R. (Undated). *Native Americans in Philanthropy: Philanthropy and Native Peoples An Update for the Years 1991-1993*. Lumberton: Native Americans in

Philanthropy. This report is an update of an earlier 1990 study by Native Americans in Philanthropy, which documented information regarding contributions by foundations to Native Americans. The study indicated an increase from 2/10 of 1% of contributions to Native Americans from the first study; to 2/3 of 1% for this three-year period. Of the 1,000 foundations surveyed for this report, only 239 made contributions to Native Americans.

Native Americans in Philanthropy: Survey of Grant Giving by American Indian Foundations and Organizations (1995-1996?). Lumberton: Native Americans in Philanthropy. This study by Native Americans in Philanthropy provides an overview of Native American foundations existent in the year 1994 containing information on grantmaking, categories of support, types of foundations, and contributions; and profiles of thirty-four Native American grantmaking foundations and nonprofit organizations with grantmaking programs. The survey reported that in *“1994 Native American foundations granted \$2,750,000 or about 9% of the total foundation giving to Native American causes.”*

Native Americans in Philanthropy Annual Report (2004). Minneapolis: Native Americans in Philanthropy. (nativephilanthropy.org). This report contains their membership lists, which includes their general voting members.

IV. FOUNDATIONS

Emerging Philanthropy in Communities of Color: A Report on Current Trends (February 1999).

Battle Creek: W.K. Kellogg Foundation; and Emerging Funds for Communities of Color Networking Meeting Proceedings Summary, (April 8-9, 1999). Battle Creek: W.K. Kellogg Foundation. These two reports of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, responses to the Cultures of Caring; Philanthropy in Diverse Communities which was partially supported by this foundation, provide a comprehensive and in depth look at the emerging funds developed and implemented by communities of color. General issues, concepts, and recommendations are stated which affect all ethnicities represented, Native American, Black, Asian, and Hispanic.

The Honor of Giving: National Grantmaking and Philanthropy in Indian Country (2002).

Washington, DC: Points of Light Foundation. This report of a conference conducted at Wingspread Conference Center on June 23-25, 2002, contains the recommendations of thirty-four participants active in the field of philanthropy, some in Native American philanthropy, with regard to the status of giving in Indian country; barriers, challenges, and opportunities to issues critical to foundations seeking to make grants to Native Americans and to Native Americans seeking grants; and recommendations to grantmakers, Native American tribes, foundations, and nonprofits.

V. IN GENERAL

American Indians and Philanthropy: A Summary Report of December 9, 1994 Forum. Saint Paul: American Indian Policy Center.

Margolis, Richard (March/April 1973). White Philanthropy and the Red Man. *Foundation News; The Journal of Philanthropy* of the Council on Foundations. Vol.14, No. 2. pp. 13-22. In the apparently first national article on grantmaking to Native Americans published in a national philanthropic magazine, the author reviews the current status of philanthropy and American Indians. He estimated that in 1972 forty foundations contributed \$15 million to Native Americans, primarily in education.

Thorpe, Dagmar (Autumn 1989). Looking at Philanthropy with Native Eyes. In a special report on Minorities in Fundraising. *The Journal: Contemporary Issues in Fundraising* of the Society of Fundraising Executives, pp. 17-20. This article explores the early development of Native American philanthropy through the development of a Native American fund.