

Ted Turner: Down, But Not Out

Will He Become the “Comeback Kid” of Liberal Philanthropy?

by Sally Torbert

Summary: Billionaire communications pioneer Ted Turner has had a run of bad financial luck that forced him to scale back his donations to environmentalist and liberal causes. But if he has his way, the activists who depend on him may not have to wait much longer for his checks.

The bumper stickers send a poignant message: “Save the Humans!” Distributed by the Turner Foundation, they are a testament to the fears of one man: Ted Turner. The world is in imminent danger, Turner believes, and it is his personal mission to save it.

Ted Turner, the former media magnate and founder of CNN, subsequently became a major philanthropist. He funds three foundations—the United Nations Foundation, The Better World Fund and the Turner Foundation. Each supports his vision of a green and peaceful globe. But when the stock market crashed in 2001 much of Turner’s fortune vanished and, with it, his giving.

“I want to be the Jiminy Cricket of America,” Turner once said, referring to the grasshopper-friend and conscience of Pinocchio. But the loss of most of his money means he can no longer make all his dreams come true. In 2003 the Turner Foundation stopped accepting grant applications, much to the dismay of the small and radical groups it funds. Support for Turner’s most noteworthy project—the United Nations Foundation to which in 1996 he pledged \$1 billion over ten years—has decreased but not stopped. The Turner Foundation’s support of green groups aiming to change U. S. public policy seems



Ted Turner poses with UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Turner’s pledge to give the UN a billion dollars bought him instant status as a “player” within the international liberal advocacy community.

to be dwindling, but Turner’s enthusiasm for using the UN to change international policy has not abated.

Ted Turner has not retired from business. Despite resigning as vice-chairman of Time Warner and selling more than half his stock in the company in 2003, he still wants to make money. Turner says he is diversifying his portfolio and making new investments. His goal? More philanthropy.

Fate may have cost Turner his current fortune, but he continues to wish upon a star.

Founded in 1990 and based in Atlanta, Georgia, the Turner Foundation’s mission, according to its website, is “committed to preventing damage to the natural systems—

water, air, and land—on which all life depends.” Turner is chairman of the board of trustees and president. Ex-wife Jane Fonda is also a trustee, as are his five children, Laura, Teddy, Rhett, Beau and Jennie.

The foundation started small, making \$582,700 in grants in 1991. But at its high

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point in 2001 it distributed \$69.7 million. Environmental groups have received the lion's share (70.3%) of the foundation's philanthropy. Major grant recipients included the League of Conservation Voters (over \$15 million from 1996-2001), the Trust for Public Land (\$2.4 million from 1998-2001), the National Wildlife Federation (\$2.3 million from 1998-2001), Greenpeace, (\$1.4 million from 1996-2001), the Conservation Fund, (\$1.4 million from 1996-2001), Defenders of Wildlife (\$1.3 million from 1997-2001), the Tides Foundation and Tides Center (\$1.1 million from 1998-2001), the Sierra Club Foundation (\$640,000 from 1998-2001), the Audubon Society (\$601,830 from 1996-2000) and the Earth Island Institute (\$570,000 from 1996-2000).

Those were the glory years. But then came the stock market collapse. In 2000 Turner was worth more than \$10 billion; today he is \$8 billion poorer. This has made it much harder for him to fulfill his \$1 billion promise to the UN Foundation, which had received \$575 million by 2002.

As founder of CNN and head of Turner Broadcasting, most of Turner's wealth came from Time-Warner's 1996 stock buy-out of the Turner media empire. However, Turner was paid in stock; he kept every single share and refused to diversify—one of his biggest regrets. When AOL

merged with Time Warner in 2001, the share price was \$55. But in 2002, AOL broke the news that it had lost \$98 billion and by July the share price plummeted to \$10. Turner's wealth sank to less than \$2 billion in two years. To limit his losses, in 2003 he began selling more than half his Time Warner holdings, for a reported \$790 million.

Other Turner investments also have proven unprofitable. He personally funded "Gods and Generals," a feature film about the Civil War. He invested \$60 million in the production and \$30 million for promotion. Released in February 2003, the film bombed at the box office and with reviewers, and brought in under \$13 million. Turner also invested in bison ranching—he owns around 2 million acres of land in at least 14 ranches in seven states (Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Oklahoma). But his effort at private conservation had unintended consequences. By expanding his bison herds to repopulate the species, Turner created a glut of bison meat on the market. Prices on Turner's bison have fallen as steeply as his Time Warner stock.

The Turner Foundation has no endowment; it depends on annual contributions by Ted Turner. Accordingly, if his fortune vanishes, so does his foundation. And Turner philanthropic initiatives have suffered along with his loss of fortune.

In 2002, the foundation had only \$30.8 million in assets and donated \$28.3 million to charitable causes. In 2003 the foundation's usually grantee-friendly website posted an unexpected announcement: No nonprofits need apply. While previous grant approvals would be honored, no new proposals would be accepted in 2003. Total grants that year decreased to a paltry \$6 million, and the foundation staff was cut from fourteen to six employees. The foundation also announced it would accept grant proposals in 2004 "by invitation only."

Now Turner grantees are hurting. The budget for the Nuclear Threat Initiative—a think tank founded by Turner to rid the world of all weapons of mass destruction—plunged from \$3.1 million to \$400,000 in 2003. The UN Foundation budget fell from \$80 million to \$50 million. Even the Brookings Institution lost its \$40,000 grant for 2000 and 2001. (Brookings will survive, however, on its base of \$236 million in assets.)

Small environmental groups have taken the biggest hits. For instance, Citizens for a Better Flathead, an anti-"sprawl" education group in Montana, lost a \$60,000 grant—30 percent of its annual income. Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety, a Northern New Mexico group monitoring the impact of radiation, lost a \$35,000 grant—23 percent of its budget. Predator Conservation Alliance lost a \$30,000 grant and Women's Voices for the Earth lost \$15,000. (However, both Montana groups, founded in the mid-1990s, discovered ways to increase their budgets, according to the local press. They returned to grassroots fundraising. Alliance revenue increased from \$243,148 in 2001 to \$640,121 in 2002 and Women's Voices revenue more than doubled from \$71,500 to \$155,463.)

"That Money Isn't Mine"

For a while there was speculation that Turner might try to buy back his network channels or again invest in sports teams (earlier he sold his stake in the Atlanta Braves). But Turner decided instead to invest in international philanthropy on a massive scale. First step: In September 1997, he announced that he would give \$1 billion to the UN over the next ten years.

Turner recalled that forty-eight hours before he was to give a speech at the annual United Nations Association dinner, he began thinking about what to say to the world leaders honoring him. His announcement surprised his own advisors. "Well," Turner told the *New York Times*, "I'll buy the U. S. debt to the UN, at a discount, maybe, like a repo man."

At that point Turner was not thinking about the UN's role in the world, or its capacity to fund other organizations. Rather, he was thinking about himself. Turner's gift placed him at the center of all subsequent discussions of UN fundraising and policy-making.

Specifically, Turner proposed to fund two new foundations: the Better World Fund and the United Nations Foundation. The Better World Fund (or Better World Campaign as it's currently known) supports the UN's political agenda, while the UN Foundation primarily funds UN programs and initiatives in four areas: the environment, children's health; women and population; and peace, security and hu-

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man rights. It also funds the coalition-building and lobbying projects of the Better World Campaign.

Ted Turner is chairman of both groups; their president is former Colorado Democratic Senator Tim Wirth. In December 2002 Wirth reported, "We're raising about a dollar for every one of Mr. Turner's dollars that we're using." As a result, the UN Foundation is no longer completely dependent on Turner funding.

To accommodate Turner's financial problems, the UN Foundation recently extended his payment schedule from ten to fifteen years. However, despite his financial losses, Turner has been unshakable in his promise to donate \$1 billion to UN causes. "That's not my money," he told the *New York Times* in 2003.

UN Control: Nations or Nonprofits?

Article I of the UN Charter declares that the UN's mission is to create, "international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character." The UN is supposed to coordinate action between states, not create a supra-national administration or global government.

In theory, then, the United Nations should be accountable to its member nations. They should control how their funds are used. In the past, member states have withdrawn funding when they wanted to demonstrate their disapproval of UN policies. But nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) currently play a growing role implementing UN policies, and they draw more and more support from private groups, such as the UN Foundation. UN agencies and programs are depending less on funding from member-states, becoming less accountable to them. Instead, they are growing more accountable to NGOs and private foundation grantmakers like Turner.

Besides Ted Turner, the Alcoa, Ford, Gates, Hewlett, Mott, Packard, and Rockefeller foundations are now major UN grantmakers. In 1999 the Gates Foundation gave \$50 million to help the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) eliminate polio in India and sub-Saharan Africa. In 2001 Gates also gave \$500,000 to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), an agency the U. S. currently refuses to sup-

port. The Hewlett Foundation gave \$1 million to UNFPA in 2001 and \$500,000 in 2002. The Ford Foundation gave UNFPA \$100,000 in 2003 for the purpose of "research examining existing U. S. public policies that promote or undermine global corporate social responsibility."

Robert Huberty and David Riggs described how NGOs and funders like UNF have created a role for themselves in UN policymaking (see *CRC's Foundation Watch*, July 2003). When the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) gives NGOs "consultative status," it lets them participate in UN deliberations and offer advice to UN agencies. This accreditation helps NGOs impress donors and secure more funding.

For the most part, these groups promote statist policies. That is unlikely to change, say Huberty and Riggs, because ECOSOC officials favor special interest groups unsympathetic to free markets and American policies.

UN Foundation on Conservation and Population

Turner's own passion is the environment. It's no surprise, therefore, that his UN Foundation grants often go to UN conservation programs, most frequently to so-called World Heritage projects.

"World Heritage Sites" are landmarks

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the UN has pledged to protect. They are selected by a UN Committee managed by UNESCO, and can be of cultural value (such as historic cities) or natural value (such as geological formations or coastal ecosystems). UN member-states with World Heritage sites are supposed to report their status to the UN and conform to UN standards in using and protecting them.

Examples of Heritage sites include the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, the Great Wall of China, the city of Bath in England and Old Havana in Cuba. In the U. S., Monticello and the University of Virginia, the Grand Canyon and the Statue of Liberty are all Heritage sites.

The UN Foundation (UNF) has been giving funds to improve sites that don't meet UN standards. At the UNESCO and

World Heritage Celebration in 2002, UNF pledged to spend \$30 million on World Heritage Sites within the next decade. UNF also solicited the Global Environmental Facility, a private financial institution supported by donor governments, to provide \$45 million in additional funding for World Heritage Sites.

Some critics complain that the UN is trying to claim sovereignty over World Heritage Sites. It might be more accurate to say that foundation grantmakers are simply exercising power over the sites. UNF grants don't go to UN member-states; they often go instead to environmental groups that claim to help member states protect World Heritage Sites from development--even if they override private rights or public preferences. In such instances, private and public lands are cordoned off because a private donor, working with nonprofits, invokes the "heritage" designation to ward off development.

For example, to support a Global Environmental Facility project to protect salmon in Russia, the UNF donated \$182,000 with help from the Moore Foundation--a conservation philanthropy based on the fortune of Gordon Moore, the co-founder of Intel. UNF gave \$6.6 million in grants to protect the forests of Central Africa. That grant went to Conservation International,

the World Wildlife Fund, the Wildlife Conservation Society and the Jane Goodall Institute. In Brazil, a \$3.6 million grant for parks is administered by Conservation International, the Nature Conservancy and the World Wildlife Fund. In Madagascar, \$1.14 million went to a Malagasy NGO and the Institute for the Conservation of Tropical Environments, based in New York.

Environmental groups, given money to oversee such projects, naturally campaign for their own agendas. Cooke City, Montana found this out the hard way in 1995. As James Sheehan discussed in the CRC monograph *Global Greens*, a mining group (following Federal environmental standards to mine on its own land) was shut down by a coalition of environmental groups that saw the mining as a threat to

Yellowstone National Park, a World Heritage Site since 1978. Using the “Heritage” status to claim that the mining was a treaty violation, these groups lobbied the National Park Service, eventually blocking the miner’s efforts to run a legitimate business.

UNF grants also help the UN implement population policies opposed by the Bush Administration. For instance, the Administration announced on July 16, 2004 that it would refuse to fund the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) for the third consecutive year. The State Department complained that UNFPA refuses to cooperate with the U. S., and recently released a report outlining the agency’s refusal to condemn China’s coercive abortion policy. To compensate for the loss of funding, UNFPA received support from the UNF as well as advocacy groups that raised almost \$2 million from individual donors. UNF recently gave UNFPA \$3,513,053 to improve the sexual and reproductive health rights of young women in Mexico, as well

Better World Campaign

Based in Washington, D.C., the Better World Campaign claims to be a bi-partisan organization that educates Americans on the UN’s role in the world. Besides Ted Turner, prominent members of its board of trustees include former UN Ambassador Andrew Young and Dr. Ruth Cardoso, the wife of Brazil’s former president Fernando Cardoso. In 2000, the Better World Campaign had revenues of \$6.1 million. Although Ted Turner is the founding donor, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation gave \$200,000 in 2001; the Hewlett Foundation gave \$300,000 in 2002; and the Ford Foundation gave \$150,000 in 2003. In 2002 the Better World Fund received total revenue of \$21.8 million.

A 501(c)(3), the Campaign has fought to change U. S. foreign policy to win more support for UN programs and agencies. It credits itself with helping steer passage of the 1999 Helms-Biden Agreement, which led the U. S. government to pay the back-

subordinates: Michael Finley, president of the Turner Foundation, Timothy Wirth, president of the UN Foundation and Charles Curtis from the Nuclear Threat Initiative. (Other members are Frances Beinecke of the National Resources Defense Council, Maggie Fox of the Sierra Club, former Clinton Administration chief of staff John Podesta, the AFL-CIO’s Gerald Shea and Thomas Lovejoy, president of the H. John Heinz III Center. The Steering Committee also includes presidential granddaughter Susan Eisenhower and two former Bush appointees, C. Boyden Gray and F. Henry Habicht II.)

Turner Funds Radical Greens

Ted Turner once famously said: “If I had to predict the way things are going, I’d say the chances are about 50-50 that humanity will be extinct or nearly extinct within 50 years.” But any danger to humanity is as apt to come from Turner as from the forces he fears.

Of six radical and violent environmental groups profiled by author Neil Hrab in CRC’s *Organization Trends* (January and February 2004), three received Turner Foundation funding. The Foundation gave \$500,000 to the Rainforest Action Network (1996-2001), \$115,000 to the Ruckus Society (1994-1999) and \$1.39 million to Greenpeace (1996-2001).

Before Turner lost so much of his fortune, the Foundation also gave \$152,000 in 2002 to Defenders of Wildlife, which opposes U. S. Forest Service reforms to fight fires and improve forest management by allowing road-building and limited logging in the national forests. That same year, the Organic Consumers Association received a \$10,000 Turner Foundation grant. It lobbies for government subsidies for organic foods but would ban the manufacture and trade of genetically modified foods in world markets.

The Turner Foundation also created a “Partnership Project,” whose mission is to unite the largest environmental lobbying groups through the Internet and mobilize their members to demand more government environmental regulation.

From 2001-2002, Turner even gave \$85,000 to the notorious Wildlands Project (www.twp.org). Established in 1991 by radical Earth First! founder David Foreman, the

Turner even gave \$85,000 to the notorious Wildlands Project, established by radical Earth First! founder David Foreman to set aside 50 percent of U. S. land for wildlife and a nation of small villages.

as \$1 million to assist Afghan women, including “reproductive health supplies and equipment.”

Separate from the UNF, the Turner Foundation has funded two “special projects” of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and the NARAL Foundation. Planned Parenthood’s “Responsible Choices Action Agenda” is an initiative to use media and constituency-building “to energize the pro-choice majority and build support for reproductive health care and services.” Turner Foundation grants to Planned Parenthood branches, worldwide, were over \$2.1 million in 2000 and \$120,000 in 2001. The Foundation also funds the NARAL Foundation, whose mission is “to educate state advocates and policymakers about effective proactive policy initiatives that ensure women the freedom to make reproductive decisions.” Total grants to the NARAL Foundation—which funds NARAL, a pro-choice activist group—were almost \$1.8 million in 2000 and \$809,223 in 2001.

log of its UN dues on condition that the UN meet stricter financial, administrative and program standards.

The Campaign also claims it helped persuade the Bush Administration to rejoin UNESCO (the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in 2003. The Reagan Administration had pulled the U. S. out of UNESCO in 1984, citing program mismanagement and concern that its policies opposed democracy and freedom.

The Campaign promotes “alternative energy” policies (i. e., any form of energy except coal, oil or natural gas). Its “Energy Future Coalition,” also funded by the Turner Foundation and the UN Foundation, calls for regulating greenhouse gas emissions and oil use and recommends that the federal government sequester carbon emissions from coal and other fuels in geological repositories.

The Coalition’s advisory council includes representatives of Shell Oil, Goldman Sachs and the World Bank. Its steering committee consists of three Turner

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Project aims “to rewild North America” by setting aside 50 percent of U. S. land for wildlife, creating wildlife reserves along river “corridor” paths and animal migration routes, thus transforming the U. S. into a nation of small villages surrounded by massive swathes of “wildlands.”

Even with a mission statement this extreme, the Wildlands Project nonetheless reported \$694,782 in federal government grants in 2002 (the National Science Foundation has given the Project \$713,467). With current revenues of only \$1.5 million from private donors, the Project is little more than an ideological pipe dream, but some of its concepts already have had an impact.

According to the Sierra Club website, Hugh Irwin (now an ecologist for the Southern Appalachian Forest Coalition) wrote a report in 1992 detailing an effort “linking those vestiges of primordial forest together, to form ‘bioreerves’ of wilderness for animals and plants to migrate freely over the mountaintops again.” That report has been the cornerstone of a Sierra Club campaign to reform the Forest Service’s policies and also to prevent road-building in the area.

The Wildlands Project also helps other organizations draft advocacy strategies for their own projects. With the help of Hugh Irwin, in 2003 it worked with the Biological Diversity Project to develop a coalition of groups dedicated to expanding forest protection in the eastern U. S.

The Turner Foundation has supported member groups in the coalition, too. 2001 grants went to the Southern Environmental Law Center (\$610,000), Alliance for the Wild Rockies (\$100,000), The Wilderness Society (\$65,000) and Sierra Club (\$500,000). The Foundation also gave the Sky Island

Alliance a yearly grant of \$20,000 until 2001. According to a 2002 article in the newsletter of the New Mexico Wilderness Alliance, the Sky Island Alliance works with the Wilderness Project to develop “a 10,000,000-acre ecoregional landscape that includes the work areas of hundreds of conservation groups, state and federal agencies, private individuals, ranchers, outdoors organizations, land trusts, and many other land-protection advocates.”

Ted Turner and John Kerry

The Turner Foundation has been a major sponsor of green groups closely affiliated with Democratic presidential candidate John Kerry. For example, it has supported Environmental Defense (ED), whose vice-chair has been Kerry’s wife, Teresa Heinz Kerry, a trustee of the Heinz Endowments (see *Foundation Watch*, August 2004). ED’s total grants from Turner for 1993-2002: \$848,549.

However, that amount pales to the massive funding the Turner Foundation has provided the League of Conservation Voters (LCV).

LCV is a 501(c)(4) lobby that endorsed Kerry for president and gave Bush Administration environmental policies a grade of “F” on its “environmental report card.” The Turner Foundation granted LCV \$400,000 in 2001, in addition to nearly \$15 million over three years to the League’s 501(c)(3) charitable arm, the LCV Education Fund. The Fund received \$3.5 million in 1999, \$9.2 million in 2000 and \$2.3 million in 2001.

From 1994-2002 the Turner Foundation also gave a total of \$1.925 million to the radical Tides Foundation and its affiliate, the Tides Center. The December 2003 issue of *Foundation Watch* disclosed how Tides hides the identity of major donors who fund environmental activists and how it works with major liberal foundations like the Heinz Endowments to support new groups. These new groups have become, in author Ron Arnold’s words, a “Green Army.”

Critics may relish Ted Turner’s fall, but don’t count him out. Despite his financial troubles, Turner refuses to retire. When he stepped down as vice-chairman at AOL Time-Warner in 2003, Turner said he would focus on philanthropy.

Back in Business?

To fund his promises to the UN Foundation and other charities, Turner is trying to make his existing assets profitable. According to news reports, he has moved to Florida to reduce his tax bill, and last April he ordered an increase in natural gas drilling at his Vermejo Park ranch in New Mexico. The decision caused strife inside the Turner family when son Beau Turner, the manager of the property’s wildlife, opposed the increased drilling. The ranch also began charging hunting and fishing fees to cover its cost of operations—it now earns \$6.5 million.

Turner’s largest new enterprise is a chain restaurant called “Ted’s Montana Grill,” which is trying to create a consumer market for bison meat. That would suit Turner just fine since ten percent of its product will come from his ranches. In 2003 there were 11 “Montana Grills,” and the grand plan is to build up to 500 restaurants. Turner has invested \$40 million in the enterprise, but has yet to see a return on his investment.

The Turner Foundation is temporarily closed. But its website promises the family’s “intent to remain a strong and innovative force in the philanthropic community for years to come.” In any case, you can be sure that Ted Turner will keep a firm grip on the tiller. **FW**

Sally Torbert, a Politics major at Princeton University, prepared this article as a Summer Research Fellow at the Capital Research Center.

Coming in future issues of

Foundation Watch

The Rockefeller Foundations

**Oceana:
Green Piracy on the High Seas**

**Funding the Criminal
“Excuse-Making Industry”**

PhilanthropyNotes

Billionaire financier **George Soros** has surged back into the lead as the biggest donor to 527 groups for the 2004 election cycle. As of early October, Soros had contributed a whopping \$23,250,000 to such groups as **Americans Coming Together (ACT)** and **MoveOn.org** in his efforts to defeat **President George Bush**. In second place with an almost-as-impressive \$19,170,000 in donations was Soros's friend, **Peter B. Lewis** of Progressive Corp. Hollywood mogul **Stephen Bing** came in third with over \$13 million. Collectively, the top five 527 donors gave a mind-boggling \$67.2 million – all to liberal Democratic groups.

Soros also jumped into the presidential campaign more personally during its waning days in late September with a month-long multimillion-dollar advertising campaign and 12-city speaking tour to criticize President Bush. "I want to shout it from the rooftop, 'Wake up America. We must realize we are being misled,'" he told reporters. His media campaign was handled by **Fenton Communications**, a leftist p. r. firm headed by **David Fenton**, who ran the press conference where Soros announced his new initiative. Fenton, who orchestrated the infamous "Alar" campaign in 1989 for the **Natural Resources Defense Council**, also counts the **Environmental Working Group** and **MoveOn.org** among his clients; in the past he has represented former Marxist regimes, such as Angola and the **Sandinistas** in Nicaragua. Meanwhile, **John Carlisle** – former editor of this publication for CRC, and now affiliated with the **National Legal and Policy Center** – led a "truth squad" to follow Soros around the country, fact-checking Soros's various claims for the media.

About the same time as Soros began his tour, he suggested that his son **Jonathan Soros**, 34, was heir apparent to his political activism. "I think my son Jonathan is likely to take my political legacy much further," he boasted to an interviewer. Jonathan – who with his brother **Robert** is co-deputy chairman of **Soros Fund Management LLC** – has been active in **MoveOn.org** and **America Coming Together**, groups funded heavily by his father. In fact, Jonathan met his wife **Jennifer** while working on the Clinton-Gore campaign in 1992.

Among the most active of liberal-oriented philanthropies are the **Richard and Rhoda Goldman Charitable Funds** of San Francisco. Mrs. Goldman is the great-grandniece of Levi Strauss. Last year the Goldman Funds paid out some \$43.3 million for environmentalism and population control, homelessness, ex-convicts, gun control, AIDS, public broadcasting, campaign finance reform and related causes.

The Goldman Funds give environmentalists special attention, with more than 150 green groups receiving a total of \$12.7 million in grants. Among recent recipients: **Trust for Public Land**, **Earthjustice**, **E/The Environmental Magazine**, **Pesticide Action Network**, **Chesapeake Bay Foundation**, **World Wildlife Fund**, **World Resources Institute**, **Friends of the Earth**, **Union of Concerned Scientists**, **Nature Conservancy**, **Ocean Conservancy**, **Oceana**, **American Rivers**, **Natural Resources Defense Council** and many more. Recipients of an additional \$2.5 million in the closely related "population" category included the **ACLU Foundation**, **NARAL**, **Feminist Majority Foundation**, **Izaak Walton League** and the **PBS TV** program "**NOVA**" ("To produce *World in the Balance*, a two-hour NOVA special on the impacts of population on the environment.") Some Goldman recipients are quite radical, such as the **Cascadia Wildlands Project** ("We take aggressive, no compromise stands against logging, road building, mining and other unsustainable resource extraction activities in wild places.") In addition, the **Goldman Environmental Foundation** administers the **Goldman Environmental Prize**, granted each year to six grassroots environmentalist activists, one from each inhabited continent. At last April's ceremony, founder **Richard N. Goldman** read "A Letter to George W. Bush," criticizing the President's environmental policies, and urging him to "talk with your father" about the importance of environmental issues.

