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## Nonprofit industrial complex

Agregar Literature Paragraph Revolution will not be funded: beyond the non-profit industrial complex. Ver etiquette más populares como: lista de etiquette | nube de etiquette fair etiquette más populares como: lista de etiquette | nube de etiquette 1 materiales etiquetados conNPIC to imagine new worlds, we need words that reflect our current one. Audrey Lourdes tells us: Master's tools will never disintegrate the teacher's home, and I think that's why a new language is spreading on the left - we're deliberately half-wise forces we haven't given words to describe it - new words to talk about sex, race and identity - new words to talk about the diversity of inner experiences - new words to talk about the repressive ways in which society is organized. We create these new words to describe the truths that we know deeply and simply but have not yet heard anyone else speak. I believe that the creation and modernization of the lexicon is crucial in helping us to see our world more clearly. I also think it's important to take the time to identify and explain these words to people who weren't around when they were developed, because we risk excluding people with language that seems overly technical if we don't. Sometimes language is overly technical, something that those of us who enjoy the privilege of a particular type of education need to be reckoned with if we are to be part of accessible movements. At other times, language privacy is essential to the acute definition it brings to something important. The term non-profit industrial complex is one of these pieces of language that benefits from the definition. It needs a place in our common vocabulary, for a way that helps us see the non-profit sector more clearly. What is an industrial complex? There is a great deal of idealism in the mainstream fiction when it comes to non-profit organizations. Non-profit charitable organizations embody the best of America, the National Council of Nonprofit organizations announces. They provide a way for people to work together for the common good, and to turn shared beliefs and hopes into action.10 Non-profit organizations are seen as the way to make the world a better place. However, as with most mainstream narratives, the truth is much more chaotic. This is because of the non-profit industrial complex. It's a bit like setting off to explore the wilderness of radical change, only to realize you're in a man-made hedge maze leading in one direction. Every turn of the maze is set up by a network of public and private entities - including the state, companies, individuals, and non-profit organizations themselves - who make decisions that support the power that each of them has in society. (Here, the state refers to the various arms of government and its role in preserving society, including its repressive principles.) these entities, and the way in which their relationships Their interests, rather than the common good, constitute a non-profit industrial complex. The result is a maze that restricts how we move within non-profit organizations, guiding our work in certain directions and walls off others. It turns root possibilities into a dead end, ensuring that the least resistant path is one that does not challenge those in power, and amplifies the interests of corporations and the State to the voices of those most affected by inequality. The nonprofit industrial complex helps the rich maintain control over their wealth -- and from our moves in April, Jeff Bezos generated dozens of headlines by donating \$100 million to feed America to fight food insecurity in the wake of the Cofed-19 meeting. The size of this donation created a screen of good public relations at a time when Bezos and Amazon's top management came under fire for firing warehouse workers who demanded safe working conditions during the pandemic. Although \$100 million may seem like a large sum, it is only half a per cent of Bezos' total wealth. Bezos may be an extreme example of wealth, but it embodies the criteria for great philanthropy - rather than an exception. Non-profit organizations inadvertently become part of a story used by the wealthy elite to normalize their wealth and avoid public scrutiny of their role in creating economic inequality. We know to see the charitable giving of the wealthy as evidence of their moral character rather than wondering how they came up with so much money in the first place. Even when large donations occur outside the public eye, there is a financial benefit to the wealthy: stimulating giving, both individual donations to charities and giving to private institutions are tax deductible. While the aim is to stimulate support for organizations that serve the common good, it comes with unintended consequences. First, it establishes private enterprises as a legal means for the wealthy to avoid paying taxes on large parts of their wealth. This actually feels the revenues of the general social services of the working classes - a trend that has lasted for four decades. Secondly, this facilitates the accumulation of wealth for the rich. In the United States, institutions are legally required to give up 5% of their assets annually in order to ensure their charitable giving activity. However, they rarely choose to exceed this ratio by 5%, instead investing the vast majority of their donations in the stock market and cultivating their assets without giving a large share to charities. The reality is that philanthropy is a system that allows the rich to maintain control over their wealth, explains Dean Speed, an activist and founder of the Sylvia Rivera Law Project. Instead of taxing it, they can put it in an institution, which is still a bank account that they can control. One way the heads of these foundations to maintain this control is by choosing which and economic projects that put their money towards. The organization's staff determines the criteria that organizations receive from funding, allowing them to choose the reasons for becoming better-resourced. However, most institutions do not represent the societies most affected by injustice. A 2014 study found that whites make up 91% of the organization's executives, 83% of the organization's executives, and 68% of program executives. This lack of diversity is evident in how organizations are given their money - the same study found that only 7% of foundation grants went toward non-profit organizations that explicitly serve people of color. Large philanthropic structures make it easier for non-profit organizations to become more invested in the agendas of their financiers than the communities they serve. Merle Pem, author of Gay, Inc., The Non-Profitity of Gay Politics, describes the effects of this process on the goals of gay editing: as the movement increasingly relied on a small number of wealthy donors, as well as private companies and charities, the movement's goals began to shift to more in line with what might prioritize these financiers. So, why marriage [gay]? Because the rich wanted it, eventually, and led the movement's agenda with their donations. The non-profit industrial complex helps the state suppress radical ideas and is just one example of the different ways in which the non-profit industrial complex offers top-down control to the way non-profit organizations operate. The State also monitors and suppresses leftist activity in non-profit organizations through the IRS, which monitors any political activity that may jeopardize the status of the organization 501 (c)3. For example, in addition to the Tax Code of 1938, it decided that any organization formed to spread controversial or partisan propaganda was not an educational organization and was therefore ineligible for tax-exempt status. You can see how the state is given a great deal of power because it is able to impose this limit selectively in the tax code. For example, the State is unlikely to grant exemption status to an organization whose primary mission is to abolish the State itself (yet many right-wing hate groups have had no problem registering for exemption status). This means that organizations with radical left-wing politics either have to ease their mission in order to comply with income tax, or they must abandon 501 (c)3 status and the ability to provide tax relief to potential donors, resulting in a lack of incentive to give. The result is a non-profit sector limited in its ability to engage in community-led transformative justice. The non-profit industrial complex creates a top-down relationship between non-profit organizations and often communities, prompting the above pressures of non-profit organizations to interact with communities on the terms of the select few. They have the greatest power and this puts organizations to promote strategies that treat inequality as an issue for individuals and not systems, because these are strategies that are in line with the global outlook of their financiers. If non-profit organizations want to be part of systemic change, they should instead take signals from grassroots movements built by local communities. There are organizations that have been created before and for the most marginalized, organizations that actively challenge the non-profit industrial complex in the way it works. While we have seen an increase in their numbers, it is not uncommon for these organizations to remain outside the non-profit world, either because of a lack of resources or because they deliberately choose to remain free of the influence of a non-profit industrial complex. (After all, we know very well how often people of color in non-profit organizations meet hostility and resistance when we challenge the status quo.) The truth is that the structure of the non-profit sector is working to preserve the current global order, even when individuals in the sector seek to change it. This is the nature of the non-profit industrial complex. Moving towards communities empowering people in radical nonprofits want to do good. We enter into this work in the hope that we will find a constructive way to our desire to fight for racial, economic, gender and more justice. The non-profit industrial complex prevents us from doing our job. It stimulates the top-down approach to inequality, and imposes the agenda of the wealthy on the way non-profit organizations operate, which non-profit organizations in turn impose through our engagement with local communities. We know that the current system is not a practical method of political action. We know that emerging change arises at the grass-roots level, from societies most affected by repression. If you want a new society, you have to find a strategy where people in leadership are the ones who are most at risk of changing society, says Netanya Lee, co-founder of the LeftRoots Socialist Activist Center. Community fundraising provides a different framework for thinking about how energy flows through our organizations. Instead of promoting donors as a non-profit agenda, community fundraising asks, how can we invite our donors to deepen conversations about the root causes of wealth inequality? How can we create successes available to members to determine the best strategies for non-profit organizations? We can use the term non-profit industrial complex to help us think more critically about how non-profit organizations work in the world. Through a lens, we see that the non-profit sector is not immune to the pressures of capitalism or structural racism. In our view, in the face of prevailing narratives, great philanthropy is not the ultimate solution to wealth inequality. Once we see clearly, we can continue conversations about how the non-profit sector in repressive regimes -- and what we can do about it. Communities deserve to set an agenda for our liberation. Non-profit organizations should be a resource of struggle. Additional resources

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