

w h a t d o e s i t
t a k e t o
m a k e c h a n g e
h a p p e n ?

making change happen

1998 marks the 50th anniversary of the Joyce Foundation. It is perhaps a bit less traumatic for institutions to celebrate these occasions than individuals. It is also an opportunity for some middle-aged assessment and for voicing some middle-aged concerns. Are we becoming too comfortable and complacent? Too set in our ways to be alert to new ideas from unexpected sources? Are we still relevant? For the great fear of growing older is not just growing feeble. It's the fear of growing rigid, inflexible, resistant to needed change. And foundations—institutions not always known for their openness and humility—need to make sure that complacency and rigidity do not take hold.

The process of change is both known and mysterious. It can happen overnight, or it can take years and years and years. And sometimes, what seems like it may take forever happens suddenly and without warning. As *New Yorker* staff writer Malcolm Gladwell pointed out in his fascinating 1996 article, “The Tipping Point,” public policy change may not be a linear process. Instead, it might behave more like an epidemic, where a disease pops up from time to time in a community, and suddenly spreads like wildfire. In such circumstances, a tipping point is reached ... the critical junction at which a small change has a huge effect. For social policy, a great deal of effort may be undertaken over a long period of time without much apparent effect. But suddenly, an idea or a new approach may “catch,” and social change and improvement begin to take place.

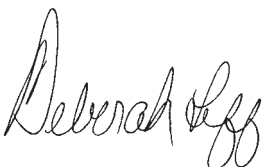
Here in Chicago, we're beginning to see that happen in education. Chicago public schools, once condemned by some as the worst in the nation, are now being cited as a national model of reform. There has been improvement in student performance, improvement in the expectation that all students can and should achieve, improvement in the city government's commitment to make the schools better. Reforms set in motion ten years ago with support from Joyce and other Chicago foundations have promoted parental and community involvement. That local leadership, according to a December, 1997 study by the Consortium on Chicago School Research, brought about improvements in more than half of Chicago's public schools. Schools and the local communities they serve are learning to work together in ways that improve student achievement.

There is still much work to be done. Too many children emerge with an inadequate education. Like most American urban public schools, Chicago's are underfunded. The teaching quality is uneven, and opportunities for teacher training are few and untested. Many buildings are dilapidated, and classes are too large for effective teaching. But even on those fronts, progress is being made.

Rarely does a solitary factor or actor produce change. Rather, it almost always takes the efforts of many people, working together, over time. This annual report shows some of the changes that Joyce grantees have been working on to improve the quality of life in the Midwest ... changes such as the "Environmental Scorecard," which will provide local communities with very specific information on what toxic substances are in the air their residents breathe and the water they drink, and about the health problems those substances cause. The Scorecard will also inform residents about who and what are responsible for the problem, and about steps they can take to improve the situation. This annual report also discusses changes in approaches to gun violence prevention, including efforts by several Foundation grantees to make people aware of the fact that there's one unregulated consumer product in America, and that product is the gun. Changing how that product is treated will save lives.

Social changes are brought about by different approaches: some short-term, some long-term; some academic, some advocacy-oriented; some quiet and respectful, a few more disruptive. They don't always come from the usual suspects. Over the past 50 years, the Joyce Foundation has been privileged to work with representatives of all those groups to improve the quality of life in the Midwest. We are tied together by the common bond of a desire for fairness and equity, for righting wrongs, and for offering equal opportunity, cultural vitality, and a safe and nourishing environment.

After 50 years of experience, we believe there's a lot more to fear from complacency than from change. We hope that with age, we will continue to be relevant and willing to take risks, so that our vision will expand rather than narrow. This anniversary celebration should be not only for years past, but for the adventures and improvements that lie ahead.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Deborah Leff". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being more prominent.

Deborah Leff, President



s t a y i n g t h e C O U R S E

EDUCATION Joyce grantmaking supports efforts to set new directions for reforming the public school systems of four cities—Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee—to improve the way teachers teach and children learn. In Chicago, a reform effort launched a decade ago is showing real results, in part because solid research and reporting have tracked the impact of reform initiatives and helped policymakers and educators stay on course.

Chicagoans sometimes

display an amazing tolerance for failure. (This is, after all, a city whose two baseball teams have played for a collective 90 years without winning a pennant.) Until a decade ago, that tolerance extended to an educational system mired in failure. Many Chicagoans turned a blind eye as their schools struggled with financial crises, middle-class flight, high dropout rates, low test scores, labor troubles and educational confusion.

But when a bitter strike kept children home for the first month of the 1987 school year, patience abruptly ran out. Business leaders, parents, community organizations and school advocacy groups came together to demand change. They won legislation to decentralize the system, moving power to councils at each school composed of parents, teachers, principals and community members. They launched a school reform movement that is still going strong a decade later, reinforced by a 1995 law giving a revitalized central administration power to hold schools accountable for achievement.

By 1997, researchers were documenting significant gains. One quarter of the system's elementary schools made sustained, substantial improvements in reading scores from 1990 to 1997, according to a report by the school advocacy group Designs for Change. Schools with more modest gains and those that were already doing well brought that number to nearly half. Long-term efforts to improve math teaching were also paying off, with more than 40 percent of schools showing rising math scores over the same period. Other research spotlighted areas of failure, notably high schools. In response the administration began focusing its energies on high school restructuring. Meanwhile, reformers were experimenting with small schools and charter schools. In an era when people demand quick fixes, Chicagoans seem to have learned the importance of sticking with reform over the long haul.

Tracking results That lesson has come, in large measure, from two remarkable institutions that have tracked the reform movement from its early days: *Catalyst* magazine and the Consortium on Chicago School Research. Using the tools of journalism and academic research, the two have chronicled and assessed how reform efforts actually played out in the schools, what's working and what's not. And together they have in turn helped shape the reform agenda.

The Consortium's 1997 report on local school councils, for example, revealed that decentralization, by and large, is working. Fifty to sixty percent of the councils, charged with school governance under the 1988 reform law, are functioning effectively as "agents for improvement" of their schools. They can point to real successes including academic programs, improvement to the schools' physical environment, raised expectations for student achievement, and heightened parent involvement. On the other hand, the researchers also found that a quarter to a third of councils, while still functional, need more help to become effective; and about 10 to 15 percent have serious problems.

"The study thus validated the 1988 reform law," says project director Anthony Bryk, Professor of Education and Sociology at the University of Chicago. "It showed that in the vast majority of cases local school councils' power has been constructively used. But it also validated the 1995 law by showing that in some places the power is not being used to advance the learning of children, and more support and intervention are needed." Another report tracking student achievement between 1987 and 1996 came out in spring of 1998. It demonstrated that reform efforts in local schools are paying off, with students making gains in both reading and math at every grade level. But it also concluded that better tests are needed to evaluate student achievement.

Identifying next steps The Consortium, housed at the University of Chicago, brings together researchers from several local universities. Its research agenda is shaped by a steering committee that includes representatives from the Chicago Public Schools and the State Board of Education, community organizations such as the Latino Institute and the Urban League, and leading reform groups.

From the start, the researchers aimed not only to evaluate reform but also to identify next steps, says Bryk. He cites the group's 1992 report that demonstrated how crucial the role of principals had become in the new



Educators and policymakers rush to put computers in classrooms. But some observers worry that city schools, struggling to improve test scores, will use computers for math drills and similar rote tasks, while more affluent schools use the new technology in ways that expand student learning. A Joyce grant will enable SRI International, a major research institution, to explore differences in how city and suburban schools in the Midwest use technology and recommend strategies to make sure city children make the most of classroom computers.



The National Center for Fair and Open Testing (FairTest) gave low marks to most state systems for testing student achievement. Its September 1997 report criticized the states for relying on “outdated, off-the-shelf, multiple choice tests” that bear little relation to educational goals the schools are trying to achieve. FairTest advocates testing that supports educational goals, with adequate training for teachers and safeguards to ensure fairness and public accountability.

regime. That led to efforts to improve the pool of potential principals, help councils choose good ones, and support them on the job. Says Bryk, “In doing each report we gather a lot of facts and descriptive information on the major trends. But then we stand back and ask, what’s the big picture, what have we really learned here, what would help move the conversation forward?” He credits a Joyce planning grant of \$40,000 back in 1990 with getting the Consortium off the ground. Over the years Joyce has contributed \$1,502,000 to support the research, including a 1997 multi-year grant of \$771,373.

Telling the story straight *Catalyst* editor Linda Lenz covered the school reform movement of the late 1980s as a reporter for the *Chicago Sun-Times*, and in the process became convinced the story deserved the kind of in-depth coverage a daily newspaper can’t afford. With funding from Joyce and other local foundations, she started *Catalyst* in 1990, under the auspices of the venerable faith-based Community Renewal Society. Nine times a year (summers off), *Catalyst* aims to tell the story straight, with no agendas and no apologies. Articles have ranged from the difficulties of picking principals to political favoritism in scheduling school buildings for rehab. “We go into the schools to see how the grand announcement from a year ago is panning out. Because we’re professional journalists, we try to keep our biases out of what we do. We look very carefully to tell all parts of the story and tell it in context.”

Context is critical, says Lenz, because “schools and people don’t always react the way policymakers think they will.” For example, when the central administration took dramatic steps to “reconstitute” seven failing schools, forcing entire teaching staffs to reapply for their jobs, *Catalyst* sent a reporter out to one of the schools to watch the results. “The policy was hailed as getting rid of the bad apples. But we found that a bunch of ‘golden apples’ [excellent teachers] left to go to other schools. So reconstitution was initially a blow to that school. Policymakers and people who work in the schools need to see that. Our focus is, if there’s a policy or

program, what needs to happen to make it work? Or on the other hand, here are its holes and why we need to reexamine it. One thing Chicago is blessed with is an administration that does react, for better or for worse, when things go wrong.”

What matters most With \$480,000 in grants from Joyce, *Catalyst* has created a web site and is laying plans to expand its coverage to track reform efforts in Cleveland, Milwaukee, and other midwestern school systems. And it’s marking ten years of Chicago’s reform by publishing an eight-part series, *School Reform: What Matters Most*. Critical elements include effective leadership by principals and school councils, professional development for teachers, and mechanisms for holding schools accountable.

Lenz herself is increasingly convinced of the importance of strong school leadership and a collaborative atmosphere for turning schools around. “You can have the best program in the world, one that research shows has consistently raised test scores, but if you don’t have a faculty that works together and trusts each other, that program is not going to work. One thing we’ve learned, by really burrowing in, is that it’s not the well-designed program but how people relate to each other inside the school that counts.”

The road ahead There is still much to be done in Chicago. Children at half the city’s elementary schools still score disappointingly low on standardized test scores, and the picture at most high schools remains bleak. But the reform movement still has momentum, and the reform strategies—effective school councils, involved parents and teachers, an administration that holds schools accountable—together are turning around an impressive number of schools. *Catalyst* and the Consortium have been essential in marking the progress—and making clear the road ahead.



The College Entrance Examination Board has set up a task force, with partial Joyce funding, to investigate the troubling failure of minority students to get top scores on the SAT and similar tests. Doing well on such tests helps determine admission to selective colleges, and in turn affects lifelong economic prospects. Leading scholars and others hope to draw national attention to the issue and seek solutions.

m a k i n g c o n n e c t i o n s

10

EMPLOYMENT Low-income people often find themselves isolated from the economic mainstream. Joyce grantmaking supports efforts to create public policies to enable people to get the training and services they need to get decent jobs so they can support themselves and their families. In Cleveland, everyone from business leaders and transit officials to welfare recipients themselves are combining forces to make the connections between jobs and the people who need them.



Jobs

MARKETING MANAGER
TRADITIONAL MEDIA

National Interest
growing sector

MARKETING MANAGER
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growing sector

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MARKETING MANAGER
TRADITIONAL MEDIA

“Under welfare reform,

you must have a job,” says LaTanga Vaughn. Only one in five of her neighbors in the Woodhill Home Estates, a 469-unit public housing development in East Cleveland, is currently working, according to Vaughn. But she knows there’s tremendous pressure for that to change.

Daniel Berry, who represents 16,000 businesses that make up the Greater Cleveland Growth Association, insists the jobs are out there. The problem, he says, is that employers can’t find enough qualified applicants.

They are talking about two sides of the same problem. But making the connection between the people Dan Berry talks to and the people LaTanga Vaughn knows is harder than it looks. Lack of training and experience, inadequate transportation, family and personal problems, racial suspicions and other barriers often stand between jobs and people who need them. But now Berry and Vaughn and an impressive array of other Cleveland-area leaders are throwing their energies into efforts to break down those barriers. The Joyce Foundation is backing them up, committing over \$1,750,000 in grants in 1997 for workforce development and welfare reform initiatives in Cleveland.

Filling the gap \$500,000 over two years is going to the Greater Cleveland Growth Association (the regional chamber of commerce) for its Jobs and Workforce Initiative. The goal: fill the gap between potential workers’ skills and employers’ needs by creating “a comprehensive, effective system” for training workers and connecting them to jobs.

Workforce problems are a growing concern to employers in the eight-county Cleveland metropolitan area that belong to Cleveland Growth, says vice president Berry. With unemployment hovering around five percent for the last two years, nearly half the companies in the region report difficulty finding qualified workers, according to research by Cleveland Growth. Some shortages are in specific skill areas, notably manufacturing, where older workers are retiring and nobody is being trained to take their place. Other employers report difficulty finding workers with good “foundational” skills—reading and math and such workplace skills as problem-solving and teamwork. Lack of qualified workers could hold back economic growth, says Berry, and discourage other firms from locating in the area.

In Cuyahoga County (where Cleveland is located) some \$256 million in government funds are spent annually on workforce programs, including community colleges, vocational education in the public schools, and state- and federally-funded job training programs. But employers have had little

input into how that money is spent, says Berry. Welfare reform, he worries, could add yet another layer of job services targeted to welfare recipients with little connection to employers' needs.

What's needed, Berry argues, is a regional network of one-stop workforce development centers that combine a centralized job bank, high-quality training, placement, monitoring and follow-up. "We're calling for a fundamental realignment of how workforce development is done in this region," he says. "We want these agencies to come together, integrate their functions, and respond to employers' needs."

The Jobs and Workforce Initiative issued its recommendations in January 1998. Cleveland Growth is bringing employers and policymakers together in June 1998 for a forum to focus on the workforce development needs of the region.

Berry also represented employers' needs on the Cuyahoga County Welfare Reform Council, which brought together public officials, social service agencies, and community and religious leaders to help shape how welfare reform plays out in Cleveland. The Council got started in the fall of 1996 in the weeks after Congress enacted welfare reform. Convened and staffed by the Federation for Community Planning, which represents Cleveland's social service agencies, the Council worked through the first half of 1997 to help shape Ohio's welfare plan, enacted in June 1997 by the Ohio Legislature. It won allocations for transportation and Medicaid coverage for people making the transition to jobs, and also helped win county-level flexibility to design systems to meet local needs.

Community involvement critical Now, as the action shifts to the county level, the Federation, with \$130,231 in Joyce support, is providing input to county commissioners developing policy goals, tracking implementation, and keeping community representatives up to date on results.

Federation senior policy analyst Eric Fingerhut says community input is critical in defining the goals of welfare reform and carrying them out. For example: "We think it should be a goal that through being on public assistance, people's employability should *increase*—they should get training and assistance to help them do better on the job market. But you need



As welfare reform got underway across the country, Joyce grantees helped shape welfare policies in several midwestern states. They advised on policies to make it easier for people to pursue job training, education, community service activities, and part-time employment as steps to economic self-sufficiency.



State welfare officials from seven midwestern states met throughout the year to share ideas for implementing welfare reform at meetings organized by the Family Impact Seminar. Network members discussed common goals in a thought-provoking report, issued in January 1998, entitled “Welfare Reform: How Will We Know If It Works?”

community partnerships to make that happen.” He, like Berry, argues for coordination between welfare reform and workforce development services. The Council has pushed to involve social service agencies in planning how to support those moving from welfare to work.

More broadly, Fingerhut, who has served in the U.S. Congress and the Ohio Legislature, argues that welfare reform signals a fundamental shift of power to local government. “It gives us an opportunity to redesign a system we’ve all known has been broken. There’s room for tremendous creativity.” Keeping community members engaged in the policymaking process is critical, Fingerhut says, to making that happen.

Getting people to jobs Meanwhile, researchers Neil Bania and Claudia Coulton of Case Western Reserve University have successfully put the spotlight on another welfare-to-work barrier: transportation. The majority of the region’s welfare recipients live in Cleveland, their research shows, while 80 percent of entry-level job openings are in the suburbs. And too often public transportation doesn’t go where the jobs are. Residents of five low-income Cleveland neighborhoods could get to only 15 to 20 percent of the region’s entry-level jobs within a 40-minute commuting range by public transportation. Even worse, residents would not be able to reach a majority (55 percent) of the jobs no matter how long they were willing to travel.

Bania’s maps showing the mismatch between workers, job openings, and public transportation prompted state policymakers to allocate \$10 million for a pilot program to help bring city workers to suburban jobs. “Before that, business people thought it was about excuses,” he says. “They told us they kept seeing help wanted signs. We said, yeah, but you don’t see any bus stop signs next to them.” Now, with \$172,123 in Joyce funding, the researchers will develop a “job access measure” to help policymakers and transportation planners assess how well residents of a given neighborhood are connected to the regional job market and take steps to address the mismatches. Bania, like Fingerhut and Berry, argue that solving such problems means bringing together people who haven’t cooperated in the past.

“Employers have to say, ‘we need the workers.’ Trainers have to say, ‘we’ll do the training.’ Community groups have to say, ‘we’ll supply the workers.’ And the transportation people have to say, ‘we’ll create the bus line.’”


Drawing on local assets Another arena where people are coming together to try to overcome barriers is in LaTanga Vaughn’s Woodhill Home Estates. In February 1998, residents celebrated the opening of a Family Resource Center, which will offer education, job placement, drug and alcohol rehab, and family support services. It was the first tangible outcome of Jobs Plus, a pioneering welfare reform demonstration project in public housing.

Supported in part by a three-year, \$500,000 Joyce grant to the New York-based Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, Jobs Plus begins with the insight that poor communities have their own assets—leaders, support networks—that can be mobilized to help individuals move into the mainstream economy from which they have largely been isolated. The project brings local leaders like Vaughn (head of the Woodhill local advisory council) and her neighbor Sheila Gay together with people from local government, job training and social service agencies to help create a program of services, incentives, and community support for work. Gay is doing her part to build that support, telling her neighbors it’s time to “get on the truck, learn a skill, get a job, learn to budget your money, be self-sufficient—and feel good about yourself.”

When responsibility for welfare moved to states and local governments in 1996, some observers feared a “race to the bottom” as governments competed to reduce benefits. But in Cleveland, at least while the good economic times last, people from different sectors are putting their best energies into trying to make welfare reform work by making the connections, long broken, between jobs and the people who need them.



The Corporation for Enterprise Development, supported by Joyce and several other foundations, launched a \$12 million national demonstration project to test Individual Development Accounts (IDAs). Joyce was the first foundation to back development of IDAs as a strategy for enabling poor people to build assets and has funded several model projects in the Midwest. IDAs are matched savings accounts, similar to retirement savings, that enable poor people to save for education, home ownership, and small business startup.

A photograph of a clear glass filled with water, resting on a tray. The background is a soft-focus image of white clouds against a light sky. The entire scene is bathed in a warm, golden-brown light, creating a serene and clean atmosphere. The glass is the central focus, with its reflection visible on the tray below. The tray itself is partially visible, showing a dark edge.

www.edf.org

g e t t i n g g o o d i n f o r m a t i o n

ENVIRONMENT Joyce grantmaking supports efforts to protect the natural environment of the Great Lakes region. Safeguarding clean water and clean air depends not just on broad national policies, but also on thousands of local decisions by political leaders, corporations, and citizens. To make good decisions, citizens need good information. They need to know what's at stake, what the alternatives are, and how they can act to protect the local environment for future generations.

“We get panic calls

all the time,” says Chris Trepal of Cleveland’s Earth Day Coalition. “People find out there’s a new facility going up down the street, and they’re worried. What’s going on there? What chemicals are they using? Is it dangerous? What can we do?”

Trepal is used to handling such crises as co-executive director of the nine-year-old environmental group. Through its Sustainable Cleveland Partnership, the coalition helps neighborhood organizations with such grassroots environmental concerns as lead poisoning, contaminated industrial sites, and medical waste incinerators. “We help them step back and identify the issue, to understand whether it’s unique to their community or part of a broader pattern. And we try to get them information on possible alternatives.”

18

Knowing the score Now she’ll have a powerful new tool. Trepal has been consulting with the Environmental Defense Fund on creation of a huge on-line Environmental Health Scorecard. For the first time, the scorecard will enable people across the country to put together information about chemicals being emitted into the air and water and the potential health impact on people in local communities. Also included will be information on what citizens and companies can do to improve the environmental health of their communities.

The scorecard and related activities to promote pollution prevention in the Midwest are supported by a three-year, \$1.8 million grant to EDF by the Joyce Foundation. A preliminary version of the scorecard was expected to be up and running by spring 1998. EDF expects to add new information and features over the next several years.

Much of the information being compiled in the scorecard already exists, but in fragmentary and dispersed form. Since 1986, companies have been required by law to report chemicals they release into the air and water. Over 600 chemicals are covered. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency makes that information public in something called the Toxics Release Inventory.

What's new here is, first, a vast array of information on the known health effects of the chemicals, culled from medical journals, regulatory documents, and other sources, along with data that enable people to judge the seriousness of problems—to compare, say, the relative danger of exposure to ammonia versus dioxin. In addition, the scorecard includes the latest information on strategies companies and communities are adopting to prevent pollution—by using less toxic cleaners, for example, instead of petroleum-based solvents. In a later version, EDF hopes to add information ranking different companies in the same industry, so that outstanding performers can get credit for their efforts and those who are not doing so well can learn from their example.

Democratizing decisions Making the data even more user-friendly are the maps. People visiting the on-line scorecard will be able to click on their state or city and see every facility in the area that releases chemicals reported under the Toxics Release Inventory, and then use the scorecard to check out what each one is pumping into the environment, and how much.

“Getting this information out is a major step toward democratizing environmental decision-making,” says EDF’s Kevin Mills. Mills heads the Pollution Prevention Alliance, a network of midwestern groups working on industrial environmental issues. Normally, regulators and companies go through an elaborate process in which companies apply for permits



When Canada’s Ontario provincial government eliminated public funding for environmental groups, Joyce grants helped several Canadian groups working on Great Lakes issues come together to develop new membership and funding strategies. The Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy organized a coalition to build greater public awareness of the importance of a strong environmental movement, while Earth Appeal laid plans for a workplace-giving campaign.



Pressure to deregulate electric utilities grew in federal and state policy circles. But the Center for Clean Air Policy, the Izaak Walton League, and state environmental groups warned that cheaper power could mean more air pollution. That could happen if utilities hold costs down by burning coal in older power plants that don't meet current environmental standards. The groups campaigned to make sure that deregulation laws include protections for clean air.

governing the use and release of toxic chemicals. “The public is only consulted at the very end after all the decisions are essentially made,” says Mills. Giving communities practical information—especially information on alternatives—will help ensure that the concerns of the public are taken into account from the beginning, he argues. Communities could, for example, consider developing “clean jobs” in the same industry using less toxic materials and processes, as a Milwaukee task force is currently exploring with help from EDF.

20

Industry response Public release of information can also prompt companies to take steps to reduce their emissions voluntarily, Mills adds. Some companies act out of concern for public image, while others find themselves surprised at the scope of their emissions and how they compare to others in the industry and take steps to improve. Mills cites a 1991 EPA project inviting industry to reduce releases of 17 chemicals on the Toxics Release Inventory by 50 percent within four years. The companies met that goal one year early. “There’s a lot of voluntary reduction just on the basis of the information being out there,” he says. “We want to build on that success.”

Mills’s colleague Bill Davis notes that the information that provides the basis for the scorecard remains frustratingly incomplete. Because it’s based on reports of chemicals released since 1986, the scorecard has nothing on toxics released decades ago that continue to cause problems in the Great Lakes and other areas. There’s no way to track smaller sources, such as pesticides draining off farmers’ fields or used motor oil being dumped down the drain. Information ranking different companies in the same industry is still not available from the federal government.

Needed: Data on health risks Even more critical, the health impacts of the vast majority of chemicals in the environment have never been adequately tested, notes EDF toxicologist William Pease, the chief architect of the scorecard and author of a recent EDF study, *Toxic Ignorance*. EDF has called on chemical manufacturers to commit to test all of their high-volume chemicals by the year 2000 and make the results public. Meanwhile, the scorecard will help people understand what is and is not known, says Davis. “If we do this correctly, we can greatly improve people’s environmental literacy.”

And that will be a great step forward, says Chris Trepal, whose Earth Day Coalition, in partnership with EDF, is testing the scorecard with people from four Cleveland neighborhoods. The coalition helped a group of high school students map out every site in their zip code that emits toxic chemicals and study what steps those companies could take to reduce their emissions.

Says Trepal, “Many of the people I talk to don’t know what the EPA is. They don’t know about the permitting process. And they don’t understand why companies are allowed to emit *anything* into the environment. When they try to get information it’s either difficult to obtain, or they get a three-inch stack of computer printout, like the one dumped on my desk one time, that doesn’t tell them anything. They need information on what it all means. That’s where the EDF scorecard can be so valuable.”



Americans may one day be able to drive coast-to-coast on a tank of gas, thanks in part to the Rocky Mountain Institute. With Joyce funding, the Institute has taken the lead in promoting development of light-weight cars that use less energy and dramatically reduce pollution. General Motors, Ford, Toyota, and Chrysler have all announced plans to offer new vehicles that move in that direction.

changing the model

GUN VIOLENCE Nearly 36,000 Americans die each year as a result of firearm violence. Joyce grantmaking supports efforts to reform public policy to help reduce that toll. One of the most promising strategies has already worked for everything from cars and aspirin bottles to teddy bears and toasters: regulate them for safety. Only guns—among the most hazardous of consumer products—are exempt from such safety regulations. Now there's an effort afoot to change that.

PUSH DOWN & TURN
CLOSE
TIGHTLY
TO OPEN

WARNING: Hazardous Material
Contains. Could cause irritation
or respiratory injury if inhaled.

Two twelve-year-old

Massachusetts boys are playing with a semiautomatic pistol that belongs to the father of one of them. They're flirting with danger, but at least they're careful: they've taken the magazine (the part that holds the ammunition) out. One boy points the gun at his friend and pulls the trigger—and the bullet left in the chamber hits the other boy in the face and kills him.

Just another heartbreaking accident?

A generation ago, Americans mostly viewed the rising toll of traffic fatalities that way: sad, but largely unpreventable. Then people began raising questions about why cars were designed so that gas tanks exploded in rear-end collisions, and whether passengers could be protected from crashing against dashboards or flying through windshields. The federal government responded by forcing automobile manufacturers to make cars safer. Seatbelts, airbags, and a host of other features have made vehicles more crashworthy and helped protect passengers. Partly as a consequence, the toll of traffic fatalities has declined even as people drive more each year. Similar measures have been taken to reduce deaths and injuries involving a broad range of consumer products, from infant cribs and stepladders to aspirin bottles and toys.

But not guns. The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has little authority over gun design, and Congress never gave the Consumer Product Safety Commission authority to regulate firearms. That left guns alone among consumer products in being virtually unregulated for safety.

New thinking on guns Now that picture is beginning to change. A growing chorus of public officials, doctors and others is insisting that guns be treated like any other consumer product, with measures to protect people from being injured or killed.

Leading the effort have been two Joyce grantees, the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research and the Violence Policy Center.

The Johns Hopkins Center has crafted model state legislation for regulating gun safety, including a provision that new guns be personalized—that is, designed so that they can be fired only by their owners.

Center director Stephen Teret has also consulted on lawsuits contending that manufacturers' failure to include safety features—for example, a signal that warns when a bullet is in the chamber or disables the trigger when the magazine is removed—makes them responsible for injuries that could have been prevented. Such a suit was brought on Christmas Eve, 1997, in the Massachusetts case. “Gun manufacturers know how to make a gun so that when you remove the magazine the trigger won’t pull,” says Teret. “They’ve chosen to put such features on some guns but not on others. That’s like putting brakes on some cars but not others.”

Teret adds that public opinion is catching up with technology. Americans who can clap their hands to make the lights go on, or hold up a plastic card that lets only authorized users gain access to an elevator or hotel room, see the possibilities of designing guns that only their owners can fire. A Johns Hopkins poll released in March 1997, conducted by the National Opinion Research Center and funded by Joyce, found that 68 percent of Americans support measures to personalize guns.

The Violence Policy Center takes a different tack. Rather than focusing on specific safety features, Center director Josh Sugarmann argues that the first step is to create a regulatory structure for firearms. He and his colleague Kristen Rand recommend in their report *Cease Fire* that the power of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which enforces the nation’s



“Squash It!,” the public service campaign urging young folks to turn away from street violence, showed up on TV everywhere from NCAA basketball to the Grammy Awards in 1997. The spots, which feature athletes, rap artists and television stars, are reaching the target audience; surveys of African-American teenagers by Louis Harris and Associates for the campaign’s sponsor, the Harvard School of Public Health, show that 71% of respondents are aware of the “Squash It!” campaign, 58% have used the phrase to end a confrontation, and 71% have heard someone else use it.



Online help for people concerned about gun violence became available with the debut of a new web site, www1.jointogether.org/gv. The site offers news updates, policy information, resources, and strategies for action. It was built with Joyce funding as part of the award-winning JoinTogether web site on substance abuse issues.

gun laws, should be expanded to include health and safety authority over firearms. They suggest that the Bureau should be charged with analyzing safety options, including safer design, recall of dangerous products, and when necessary bans on specific firearms. With the information in hand, it should issue appropriate standards and enforce them. That's the only way, Sugarmann and Rand argue, to ensure that measures to reduce firearm deaths and injuries really work.

26

Calling for standards When President Clinton announced in October 1997 that eight leading gun manufacturers had voluntarily agreed to supply child safety locks with new handguns, the Violence Policy Center criticized the deal for lacking standards to ensure that the locks are effective. Many trigger locks on the market, Rand argued, can easily be broken, cut off, or opened with a fork or a pair of scissors. The Center had been working to incorporate standards into trigger lock legislation that was pending in Congress; the legislation was forestalled by the President's deal with the manufacturers.

More promising action took place at the state level. Massachusetts Attorney General Scott Harshbarger used his consumer protection powers to set minimum safety standards for guns sold in the state, including a requirement that they be childproofed. Both the Johns Hopkins Center and the Violence Policy Center testified at public hearings in support of the regulation. Meanwhile, legislators in at least seven states introduced bills to regulate gun safety similar to the Johns Hopkins model legislation.

Wisconsin legislators from both sides of the aisle, speaking at a one-day conference on the issue organized by the Milwaukee-based Public Policy Forum, expressed interest in legislation to improve gun safety. The Forum released a poll showing that Wisconsin residents overwhelmingly favor measures to make handguns safer. “Those numbers are so strong that they certainly merit us taking a closer look at guns from a product safety angle,” commented Democratic State Representative Peter Bock. Republican State Senator Peggy Rosenzweig said, “As a legislator involved with public health concerns, I’m a pragmatist. I can see it’s going to be difficult to achieve consensus [on most gun-related issues]. But safety is an area where we should be able to find common ground.”



The OnTarget Coalition, organized by the Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence, has signed up some 400 organizations, ranging from police chiefs to pediatricians, to educate the public about gun violence policies. The Coalition successfully raised public awareness about the dangers of a proposal to allow carrying of concealed weapons. It also built public support for policy requiring the tracing of guns used in crime by young people.



g a i n i n g a v o i c e

MONEY AND POLITICS

When it comes to politics, some Americans spend so much money that they are able to dominate the debate. Others, with less to spend, have trouble getting their voices heard. Joyce grantmaking supports efforts to reduce the influence of big money on politics. That includes rethinking the laws and judicial decisions on campaign finance to ask what's really at the heart of the constitutional guarantee of free speech.

A quarter century ago,

when the Watergate scandal revealed, among other things, unsavory connections between money and American politics, the U.S. Congress tried to do something about it. It provided for public financing of presidential campaigns and limited how much individuals could contribute to political candidates and how much campaigns could spend. When the law was challenged as an infringement on free speech, the Supreme Court agreed to hear the case on an expedited basis to clarify the rules that would govern the 1976 presidential elections.

In its 1976 ruling in *Buckley v. Valeo*, the Court ruled the government had a legitimate interest in regulating campaigns to prevent corruption—even to prevent the appearance of corruption. It upheld Congress' power to limit campaign contributions, reasoning that such limits serve the government's purpose and only marginally restrict people's ability to participate in the electoral process. But limiting what candidates, individuals, and independent groups spend interferes with their ability to get their message out, the Court ruled—and thus violates the First Amendment guarantee of free speech.

30

Ever since, periodic efforts by state legislatures and local governments to try to contain the growing influence of big money on political campaigns have run afoul of the *Buckley* ruling. It's an obstacle political reformers (including many Joyce grantees) can't avoid—so a growing number are concluding that the time has come to tackle it head-on.

Revisiting the issue For the last year, legal scholars and public officials, aided by two Joyce grantees, the National Voting Rights Institute and the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University, have been working to get the *Buckley* decision reconsidered. Two cases currently wending their way through the federal courts may offer the Court an opportunity to do just that.

The two cases approach the issue from different situations. In Cincinnati, a 1995 ordinance set mandatory spending limits for city council elections. Those limits were ruled unconstitutional by the federal district court in the case *Kruse v. City of Cincinnati*, and that ruling has been appealed. In Albuquerque, on the other hand, contribution and spending limits for local elections, passed back in 1974, stood unchallenged until

September 1997, when a former mayoral candidate and three contributors challenged them in the case *Murphy v. City of Albuquerque*.

Together, the two cases make it possible to develop arguments on how political campaigns in a city that's had spending limits (Albuquerque) are different from those in a city that hasn't (Cincinnati), says John Bonifaz, who serves as co-lead counsel in both cases. Bonifaz, head of the Boston-based National Voting Rights Institute, points out that the Supreme Court's desire to render a quick decision in the *Buckley* case left little time for attorneys to develop a factual record to demonstrate how money affects political campaigns. Building that record now is essential in making the case for a new constitutional standard.

Tracking the impact of money With Joyce support of \$85,000, the Institute has commissioned computerized databases to make it possible to track how campaign spending affects who runs for office and who gets elected. Bonifaz plans to engage a political scientist to examine whether limits on campaign spending have hindered political debate, as *Buckley* suggests, or enabled more voices to be heard, as reformers believe. Another part of the project involves polling voters in the two cities. Since the Court upheld the power of government to act to prevent not only actual corruption but the appearance of corruption, the polls will seek to determine how the public perceives the integrity of campaigns.

The Institute also helped organize the Attorneys General of 24 states to sign a joint statement in January 1997 calling for reversal of *Buckley*. Quoting the original *Buckley* ruling, the Attorneys General expressed their belief "that it is the absence of limits on campaign expenditures—not the restrictions—which strike 'at the very core of our electoral process and of the First Amendment freedoms.'"



In Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois, citizens groups put state campaign finance information on-line to enable citizens and journalists to follow the money. Investigative Reporters and Editors, a professional journalists' group, created a web site with Joyce funding (www.campaignfinance.org) to link the state databases and offer tips for covering the issue.



Newspapers around Illinois published the most extensive investigative series in memory on the role of money in state politics. Their source: a campaign finance database put together by the Center for Public Integrity under a grant from Joyce.

Building public support Meanwhile, the Brennan Center, supported by a two-year \$250,000 Joyce grant, is pursuing a broad effort aimed at building public support for a re-examination of *Buckley*. Director Joshua Rosenkranz agrees with the ruling in one respect: campaign spending laws do affect free speech. But he argues that some limitations on speech—rules of debate in public bodies, for example—are necessary to enhance speech as a whole. Campaign finance reforms should fall in the same category, he argues.

32 “Our strategy is to focus on incremental steps along the way that will make *Buckley*’s ultimate demise more likely,” says Rosenkranz. That means supporting litigation challenging *Buckley* and making sure the ruling isn’t expanded to knock out contribution limits as well. It means exploring apparent anomalies—for example, whether limits on how much candidates can accept from political action committees amount to contribution limits (permissible under *Buckley*) or spending limits (banned). And it means engaging political and legal scholars to think through how the political system would operate if *Buckley* were overturned. Rosenkranz reasons that the Court might hesitate to jettison 25 years of jurisprudence unless it believes that the problems caused by the ruling can be handled better the next time around.

The Center also collaborated with the Public Citizen Litigation Group in staging an October 1997 conference in the nation’s capital, funded in part by a \$45,000 Joyce grant, that explored what kinds of campaign finance reforms might pass muster under *Buckley*. Public interest attorney Alan Morrison, a co-founder of the Litigation Group who organized the conference, says he’s skeptical about the wisdom of trying to overturn *Buckley*. “If it is overturned, it’s likely to be on extremely narrow grounds that won’t solve the problems reformers are trying to fix,” he predicts.

Instead, Morrison organized the conference hoping to educate legislators and activists on “the art of the possible.” Such reforms as public financing, disclosure, limitations on “soft money” (unregulated contributions to parties ostensibly not related to elections) and changing the rules on independent expenditures by outside groups all may be permissible under current standards, says Morrison.

State-level action Meanwhile, the states keep trying to find constitutionally acceptable solutions. Maine voters passed a ballot initiative in 1996 creating public funding of campaigns for candidates who take no private money and accept spending limits. The Vermont legislature enacted public funding of campaigns for governor and lieutenant governor along with mandatory spending limits for those who don’t accept public financing. Both measures are likely to end up in court.

Iowa Attorney General Tom Miller, who worked with the Voting Rights Institute to organize his fellow state legal officers to sign the *Buckley* statement, believes that too often political races are won simply by those who spend the most money, regardless of merit. The only way around that, besides public financing, is spending limits, Miller says. “We should set them high enough to enable candidates to get their message across. That will protect their First Amendment rights. But we should take away the right to buy elections—that’s not protected by the Constitution.”



The Dollars and Democracy Project, a joint effort of three midwestern Catholic dioceses and the American Friends Service Committee, organized hundreds of meetings to bring religious voices to bear on campaign finance issues. The project issued a statement of principles on campaign finance reform in February 1997, then brought 400 people, including members of Congress and religious leaders, to a June town hall meeting in Chicago’s historic Old St. Patrick’s Church to press for action.

t a k i n g t h e n e x t s t e p

34

CULTURE Joyce grantmaking aims to build connections between Chicago's world-class cultural institutions and the city's lively and diverse ethnic communities. One innovative project goes a step beyond traditional outreach efforts. It brings people from the community in, not just to learn about the arts, but also to help contribute to the creative process. Artists and audiences both find they have something to learn by spending time in each other's shoes.



Fresh from its own battles

for survival, the National Endowment for the Arts last summer issued an anxious warning about the arts in America. Art and artists, the NEA lamented in *American Canvas*, are increasingly cut off from the everyday life of ordinary Americans. Too many people view art as something elite, inaccessible, even incomprehensible. If those connections remain broken, the NEA warned, both the arts and the citizenry stand to lose immeasurably.

How can the connections be reestablished in ways that both honor the integrity of the artists and respect the interests of an increasingly diverse—and distracted—public?

Artists and audiences The Dance Center of Columbia College is giving it a try. For several years the Dance Center has been working to introduce people from diverse backgrounds to contemporary dance. Now it has taken that effort a step further. An innovative residency program brings ordinary Chicagoans together with nationally-known dance companies, over extended periods, in ways that both help people learn about the art form and enable them to contribute to the creative process as well.

The residency involves three companies well known in the world of contemporary dance but less familiar to people outside that sphere: David Rousseve's REALITY, Margaret Jenkins Dance Company, and H.T. Chen and Dancers. Each company is coming to Chicago four times, each for a three-week period. The residencies feature workshops, master classes, and other community-based events; and out of each will come a new dance work. The community-based elements are funded in part by a two-year Joyce grant of \$150,000.

Leading off the project has been David Rousseve, an African-American dancer and choreographer whose work incorporates strong themes of race, gender and urban experience. Rousseve's work naturally lends itself to the kinds of community connections the Dance Center wants to pursue. He draws on stories from his own life, and in telling them he blends elements from dance, theater, text, movement, voice, and music ranging from hip hop to Puccini and Wagner. "And it's all about reaching out to different kinds of people—people who would come in to postmodern dance and people who might not," says Rousseve.

In from the beginning To make the connections work from the community side, the Dance Center brought together leaders of several art groups from around the city, including many that cater to young people, during the summer of 1997. They asked them to help plan for Rousseve's visit, and to make the prospect more attractive they reimbursed them for the time taken away from their normal duties.

Most of the groups offer theater and video programs and had little experience with dance, but they were interested in incorporating movement into their performances. After exploring Rousseve's work, they focused on the storytelling aspect as something that all the groups shared in common. So during summer 1997 the youth groups ran a series of workshops exploring the art of storytelling. The sessions culminated in a storytelling performance which featured the young performers, several adult artists and storytellers from the Chicago area, and, at the end of the program, Rousseve himself.

Since then, people from the community have also participated in movement workshops with Rousseve's company, watched rehearsals, and attended performances. In the process, they are learning from Rousseve and his company about contemporary dance. And Rousseve says he is learning too, drawing inspiration and ideas that will be incorporated into his new work to be premiered in Chicago in September 1998. Included in the work, says Rousseve, will be a chorus of young people who have been part of the residency project.

Long effort to expand audiences The residency is the latest step in a long effort by the Dance Center to build the audience for contemporary dance by introducing people from diverse backgrounds to the art form. A 1993 Joyce grant enabled the group to design and implement a marketing strategy to expand its reach.



"Face to Face: Dealing with Prejudice and Discrimination," a Chicago Children's Museum exhibit teaching children about racism, announced plans to go on the road. A traveling exhibit will visit nine cities in the U.S. and Canada, with messages tailored to address racial issues facing children in each city. The Museum will also partner with the South African Museum in Cape Town to develop a similar exhibit for the children of South Africa, and to add a South African component to its own exhibit. Both will open in spring 1999.



As the future of African-American theater became the focus of national debate, black theater in Chicago has been thriving artistically but struggling financially. Local theater groups, many of them long-time Joyce grantees, joined forces with other arts organizations to form the African-American Arts Alliance. They laid plans for a fall 1998 festival to showcase black theater and other arts.

“Our strategy was based on community involvement,” says executive director Julie Simpson, “not just having performers come and do formal presentations in a theater, but instead taking activities into the community, involving people not familiar with the performers or the art form. We would hold events in the community so people didn’t have to travel, so they could have a chance to meet the artists and talk to them about their work. We did free preview performances and conducted master classes in schools, churches and social service agencies.” Backed up by a lively marketing effort, the outreach worked, says Simpson, expanding the Dance Center’s yearly audience from 6,000 in 1990 to nearly 50,000 in 1997.

But several years ago Simpson began to question the value of simply calling up community groups and offering to bring out whatever troupe happened to be available. Instead, the Dance Center began meeting with local groups to get their ideas on what they thought local residents would like to see. Out of that came the idea of getting community people involved with the artists during the development of the work—so that what they see is something that, in some way, they helped to create. The residency project is the result.

For David Rousseve, the connection is a natural one. His work connects with everyday struggles around such issues as race, violence, love and loss. The work being developed in Chicago is called “Love Songs,” and part of its theme is the reality of love in urban society. “Being in contact with so many diverse people universalizes our own themes so that they’re everybody’s themes,” says Rousseve.

“Students can see their lives reflected in his themes,” agrees Claudine LoMonaco. LoMonaco is arts coordinator for Association House, a social service agency in a largely Latino community that is sending young people to the Rousseve workshops. “David is very free to draw from many different sources, including street influences. That’s really important for the kids to see. It validates their lives to see what they’ve experienced, things like violence and oppression, presented in a different context.”

Such opportunities give kids a chance to explore something totally new, says LoMonaco. “Without something like this, kids might think dance is elitist, something only rich white people are interested in. Or they won’t even think that; they’ll just think it’s entertainment, what they see on MTV. This exposes them to works they’d never have a chance to see. For most of them it’s a really new adventure.”

Just as important is the possibility of creating links among youth art groups around the city, adds Maria Benfield of Video Machete, on the city’s northwest side. “That’s what we’re excited about,” Benfield says, adding that it will take more planning and effort to build the connections. “The Dance Center made it clear that they’re a resource. They encouraged us to think about what we need, and then they’ll offer whatever they have that can help fill that need.”

Making the connections REALITY presented a work-in-progress performance of “Love Songs” in February 1998. Residency participants who attended the Saturday performance found themselves part of a large, lively audience that included people of different races, ages and backgrounds, some of whom have followed Rousseve’s work for years, others who had probably never heard of him before last summer. The company stayed afterwards to get audience reactions to the work to help them shape its final version for the September premiere.

All of which should go a long way toward breaking down the barriers the NEA (and many others in the arts community) worry about. “In enshrining art within the temples of culture—the museum, the concert hall, the proscenium stage—we may have lost touch with the spirit of art: its direct relevance to our lives,” the authors of *American Canvas* wrote. “We may have stressed the specialized, professional aspects of the arts at the expense of their more pervasive, participatory nature.” The Dance Center has been taking some promising steps to restore that balance.

39



The Chicago Historical Society opened an exhibit on the history of Chicago’s Near West Side, the last of its “Neighborhoods: Keepers of Culture” series. The series brought people from the community together to help tell the stories of their neighborhoods. Now the Historical Society is bringing the same collaborative approach to the rest of the museum, including the redesign of the society’s centerpiece Chicago History Gallery.

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working together over time. There is still much to be done.

GRANTS APPROVED IN 1997

CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS

Academic Development Institute

Lincoln, Illinois
Amount: \$130,000 Duration: 2 years
For pilot project designed to help a group of Chicago public schools develop and test parental involvement goals, strategies, and evaluation criteria

Bank Street College of Education

New York, New York
Amount: \$738,198 Duration: 28 months
To evaluate whether small schools operating within the Chicago Public Schools lead to improved student performance

Chicago Association of Local School Councils

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 2 years
For strengthening the skills needed by local school councils to carry out their educational planning, program evaluation, budgeting, community outreach, and staff hiring responsibilities

Chicago Panel on School Policy

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$125,000 Duration: 1 year
For programs to evaluate certain Chicago public school reform initiatives, study the effects of student mobility, and foster increased community involvement in school activities

Columbia College, Institute for Science Education and Science Communication

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$332,300 Duration: 3 years
To expand its science education project in Chicago public schools to include 60 schools throughout Chicago

Donors Forum of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$75,750 Duration: 1 year
For project to craft strategies for communicating information to the public about school reform

Education Development Center, Inc., Center for Children and Technology

New York, New York
Amount: \$204,709 Duration: 1 year
For project to conduct case studies of 12 public schools to ascertain what role educational technology is playing in improving teaching and learning in Chicago elementary schools

Facing History and Ourselves National Foundation, Inc.

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 2 years
To develop new materials and instructional methods for helping public school teachers address issues of racism and bigotry with their students

Latino Institute

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$80,000 Duration: 1 year
For project to develop strategies for alleviating chronic school overcrowding in predominantly Latino neighborhoods and reducing the high dropout rate among Latino high school students

Leadership for Quality Education

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$95,000 Duration: 1 year
To continue assisting the recruitment, startup, and operation of charter schools in Chicago

Metropolitan Planning Council

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$35,000 Duration: 1 year
For coalition-building and public information campaign on school funding and tax reform issues in Illinois

Neighborhood Capital Budget Group

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$125,000 Duration: 2 years
To analyze the Chicago Public Schools' capital improvement plans and to create partnerships between local school councils and community development corporations in order to improve school facilities

Northwestern University, Department of African American Studies

Evanston, Illinois
Amount: \$178,000 Duration: 20 months
For project to identify, describe, and publicize the factors that have contributed to significant improvements in student performance at 20 Chicago elementary schools

Northwestern University, School of Education and Social Policy

Evanston, Illinois
Amount: \$50,000 Duration: 1 year
For project to evaluate and critique the impact of new school finance strategies in Illinois

Council for Basic Education

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 2 years

To work with the Cleveland Public Schools, the teachers union, parents, and civic leaders to align student assessments with newly created academic standards and to train principals and teachers on ways to incorporate the new standards into the curriculum

Greater Cleveland Roundtable

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$156,264 Duration: 1 year

For ongoing operations of the Cleveland Summit on Education and the coordination of the Joint Parent Action Plan, a collaboration of parent organizations designed to strengthen the role of parents in restructuring public schools in Cleveland

Parents United for Responsible Education

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 3 years

For project to educate and mobilize parents throughout the Chicago metropolitan area around the issue of school finance reform and to increase parental involvement in school affairs

**The University of Chicago,
Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics**

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$355,000 Duration: 2 years

For project to influence school district policies and practices by assisting 24 Chicago public schools in using Internet technology and by encouraging other Chicago-area universities to engage in similar university-public school commitments

**The University of Chicago,
Department of Education**

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$771,373 Duration: 3 years

To support the Consortium on Chicago School Research in its efforts to conduct and disseminate research on Chicago school reform

**University of Illinois at Chicago,
College of Education**

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$337,556 Duration: 2 years

Support for the Small Schools Workshop to continue establishing small schools in Chicago and to provide assistance to Chicago public schools in the process of restructuring

MILWAUKEE AND WISCONSIN

Alverno College

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$543,000 Duration: 3 years

For its Assessing Learning Project that trains teachers in new ways of assessing student achievement at the middle and high school levels in Milwaukee

The Institute for Wisconsin's Future, Inc.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$420,000 Duration: 2 years

To analyze Wisconsin's state school funding formula and develop new school funding strategies

**The University of Michigan,
School of Education**

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Amount: \$360,000 Duration: 2 years

To evaluate the impact of the Work Sampling System—an assessment process used to measure the progress of students—on student achievement, families, and classroom teaching practices in Milwaukee

**University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee,
Center for Teacher Education**

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$374,203 Duration: 2 years

For continued efforts to strengthen its partnerships with seven Milwaukee public schools and to prepare teachers to work in urban settings

CLEVELAND AND OHIO

The Citizens League Research Institute

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 1 year

To promote accountability to the public for progress on school reform of the Cleveland Public Schools

Cleveland Initiative for Education

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$600,000 Duration: 2 years

To assist the Cleveland Public Schools and the Office of the Mayor in implementing the school system's decentralization plan and coordinating professional development activities for principals

MULTI-STATE

The Brookings Institution

Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$250,000 Duration: 3 years
To work with a group of leading educational institutions to identify the strengths and weaknesses of existing school reform methods in up to 10 cities and produce model reform strategies based on the information gathered

Carroll College

Waukesha, Wisconsin
Amount: \$310,000 Duration: 2 years
To establish the Midwest Parent Leadership Project, a program to foster greater parent involvement in Milwaukee and Chicago public schools as a means of promoting academic achievement

Citizenship Education Fund, Inc.

Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$216,000 Duration: 16 months
For initiative to educate and mobilize low-income and minority communities in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee around the issue of school finance reform

College Entrance Examination Board

New York, New York
Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 3 years
For development of the National Task Force on Minority High Achievement

Community Renewal Society

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$470,000 Duration: 3 years
To expand the content of its Catalyst: Voices of Chicago School Reform publication to include reform efforts in Cleveland, Milwaukee, and other areas of the Midwest

Cross City Campaign for Urban School Reform

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$250,000 Duration: 2 years
Support for school reform leaders from Chicago and other cities to link reform strategies, insights, and experiences in order to improve urban school systems

Designs for Change

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$780,000 Duration: 3 years
For policy reform initiatives aimed at the basic restructuring and improvement of the public education systems in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee

Education Commission of the States

Denver, Colorado
Amount: \$450,000 Duration: 3 years
To establish the National Commission on Governing America's Schools that would work to help states and local school districts rethink the governance of public education

Education Writers Association

Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$200,510 Duration: 3 years
For training and research programs to help Midwest reporters enrich their understanding of school reform issues in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee

Institute for Responsive Education

Boston, Massachusetts
Amount: \$475,000 Duration: 2 years
To assist administrators, teachers, and parents to implement a model for restructuring schools in Cleveland and Milwaukee

National Center for Fair and Open Testing (FairTest)

Cambridge, Massachusetts
Amount: \$260,000 Duration: 2 years
To develop an Assessment Reform Network of national and regional school reform organizations to help local school organizations advocate for equitable student assessment procedures

SRI International

Menlo Park, California
Amount: \$459,869 Duration: 3 years
To study how technology intended to enhance education is used differently in urban and non-urban schools in Chicago and Milwaukee

SRI International

Menlo Park, California
Amount: \$75,805 Duration: 18 months
To evaluate the Alphabet Superhighway, a literacy project that aims to help teachers integrate World Wide Web technology into classroom teaching and learning activities

University of Minnesota, Institute on Race and Poverty

Minneapolis, Minnesota
Amount: \$405,146 Duration: 2 years
To conduct a national survey that will analyze the effects racial integration and resegregation have had on students who attend desegregated schools

EDUCATION TOTAL

\$11,438,683

EMPLOYMENT

Jobs for the Future

Boston, Massachusetts

Amount: \$30,000 Duration: 1 year

To publish and disseminate a report investigating lessons from school-to-work that can be applied to welfare-to-work programs

Michigan State University, Department of Economics

East Lansing, Michigan

Amount: \$240,436 Duration: 2 years

To survey employers in the greater Detroit area about their experiences with filling entry-level jobs, the factors they consider in making hiring decisions, and what kinds of incentives might lead them to hire more welfare recipients

Women Employed Institute

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$130,000 Duration: 2 years

To help develop policies that improve the performance and accountability of job training and employment assistance programs in Illinois

WORKFORCE PREPARATION

Jane Addams Resource Corporation

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$337,697 Duration: 3 years

To develop improved pre-employment screening tests for entry-level jobs and to improve its capacity to track and evaluate the progress of its students

Center for Law and Education, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$300,000 Duration: 2 years

For efforts to reform vocational education and school-to-work policies in the Midwest

Chicago Employment Service, Inc.

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$450,000 Duration: 3 years

To develop policy recommendations that would increase education, training, and other employment assistance and help low-income workers retain jobs and advance to higher-wage employment

Chicago Jobs Council

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 2 years

For efforts to improve the City of Chicago's employment training system and its ability to reach and effectively serve low-income job seekers, including welfare recipients

Cleveland Development Foundation, Greater Cleveland Growth Association

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$500,000 Duration: 2 years

To bring the leadership and participation of employers into efforts to improve workforce development policies for low-income people in Cleveland and surrounding counties

Corporation for a Skilled Workforce

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Amount: \$202,750 Duration: 2 years

To study workforce development systems in Midwest cities and inform state and local policymakers about innovative strategies for improving employment and training policies affecting low-income workers and welfare recipients

WELFARE REFORM

Case Western Reserve University, Center for Urban Poverty and Social Change

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$172,123 Duration: 16 months

To develop a way for policymakers and planners to improve the public transportation links between inner-city neighborhoods and areas of employment growth, enabling welfare recipients to get to jobs

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$138,500 Duration: 1 year

To work with states to develop better measurements of state poverty levels and to promote state efforts to increase employment among low-income fathers of children on welfare

Indiana Association of United Ways, Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana
Amount: \$308,100 Duration: 3 years
For the Association and a coalition of statewide groups to serve as a clearinghouse of information on welfare-to-work initiatives and the impact of welfare reform in Indiana

Institute for Social and Economic Development
Iowa City, Iowa
Amount: \$90,000 Duration: 1 year
For an evaluation of Iowa's Family Development and Self-Sufficiency welfare reform initiative

Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation
New York, New York
Amount: \$500,000 Duration: 3 years
For the Jobs Plus Initiative, a demonstration and research project that will attempt to raise substantially the employment rates of residents in eight public housing developments in seven cities, including Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio, and St. Paul, Minnesota

Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation
New York, New York
Amount: \$450,000 Duration: 3 years
To include Cleveland in its study of the effects of welfare policy changes in four urban areas

Michigan League for Human Services
Lansing, Michigan
Amount: \$329,000 Duration: 3 years
For Welfare Reform Watch, a program to monitor, analyze, and report on how well Michigan's policies are working in helping welfare families move into jobs

Mid-Minnesota Legal Assistance, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Amount: \$254,150 Duration: 28 months
To monitor the implementation of Minnesota's welfare reform program and advocate for improving the quality of, and access to, job training and education for welfare recipients

Child and Family Policy Center
Des Moines, Iowa
Amount: \$301,000 Duration: 28 months
To assist four Iowa counties in developing and implementing welfare reform programs that enable welfare recipients to get and succeed in jobs that bring them out of poverty, and to share policy lessons from these localities with state and national policymakers

Erikson Institute
Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$600,000 Duration: 3 years
For continued research on how to help welfare recipients leave welfare and become self-sufficient, for work with policymakers and others in designing welfare-to-work initiatives, and to expand dissemination of its research findings and policy recommendations

Family Impact Seminar
Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$237,065 Duration: 2 years
To organize meetings of welfare administrators from Midwest states to share information, strategies, and advice about implementing new welfare reform policies, and to disseminate information on strategies developed

Federation for Community Planning
Cleveland, Ohio
Amount: \$130,231 Duration: 16 months
To monitor and report on how new welfare policies are being implemented in Cleveland and surrounding Cuyahoga County, and to develop policy recommendations for improving and coordinating employment services to welfare recipients

Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights, City of Chicago-Cook County Welfare Reform Task Force
Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$40,000 Duration: 1 year
To develop and implement the Business Partners Program to increase business participation in efforts to help welfare recipients obtain jobs

OTHER

Advocap, Inc.

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 2 years

To participate in the national demonstration organized by the Corporation for Enterprise Development to test whether and how Individual Development Accounts might work as a wide-reaching policy approach for helping families save and move out of poverty

Corporation for Enterprise Development

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$225,000 Duration: 2 years

To develop a national demonstration to test and evaluate the effectiveness of Individual Development Accounts in helping low-income families move out of poverty

Washington University,

George Warren Brown School of Social Work
St. Louis, Missouri

Amount: \$229,210 Duration: 2 years

To conduct a portion of the evaluation of the national IDA demonstration organized by the Corporation for Enterprise Development

Women's Self-Employment Project, Inc.

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 2 years

To develop policies in Illinois and at the Chicago Housing Authority that promote and support IDAs and to operate its IDA program as part of the national demonstration organized by the Corporation for Enterprise Development

New Hope Project, Inc.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$60,000 Duration: 1 year

To study other employment and training programs to improve the effectiveness of its staff in assisting low-income families to move above the poverty line

**Northern Illinois University,
Office for Social Policy Research**

DeKalb, Illinois

Amount: \$178,291 Duration: 1 year

To disseminate and educate the public and policymakers about the Midwest regional job gap report and its implications for state welfare reform initiatives

**The University of Chicago,
Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public
Policy Studies**

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$360,000 Duration: 3 years

For an investigation of the effects of welfare reform on the social and economic well-being of low-income families in Chicago, to be conducted jointly with researchers at Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities

**University of Michigan,
Institute for Research on Women and Gender**

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Amount: \$45,397 Duration: 15 months

To conduct research on whether and how welfare recipients' wages grow as they gain work experience and to identify groups of recipients with especially high or low rates of wage growth

**University of Wisconsin-Madison,
Institute for Research on Poverty**

Madison, Wisconsin

Amount: \$184,980 Duration: 2 years

To assess what happens to families in Wisconsin after they leave welfare and track their employment and earnings histories

EMPLOYMENT TOTAL

\$7,623,930

SUPPORT GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AND GREAT LAKES NETWORK

Canadian Institute for Environmental Law and Policy

Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Amount: \$154,994 Duration: 18 months
To work with the Ontario Environmental Network to strengthen public support for the environment and environmental groups in Ontario

Earth Appeal—The Environment Fund for Ontario

Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Amount: \$25,000 Duration: 1 year
To plan and begin to execute a campaign to generate financial support for Ontario environmental groups through workplace giving

Federation of Ontario Naturalists

Don Mills, Ontario, Canada
Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 2 years
For a coordinated effort to improve regulations and policies governing how Ontario's public forests are made available for mining and lumbering

Grand Calumet Task Force Corporation

Whiting, Indiana
Amount: \$58,000 Duration: 1 year
For project to identify and address community opposition and apathy to three river and harbor sediment cleanup projects in Gary, Hammond, and East Chicago and develop policy recommendations for similar situations

Great Lakes United

Buffalo, New York
Amount: \$96,900 Duration: 1 year
For general support and to organize a series of events around the Great Lakes basin recognizing the 25th anniversary of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and reinforcing the continued importance of that document to the region

Lake Superior Alliance

Sarona, Wisconsin
Amount: \$70,000 Duration: 2 years
For programs to improve long-term protection of the Lake Superior basin with a focus on pollution prevention

Mid-Michigan Environmental Action Council

Lansing, Michigan
Amount: \$109,500 Duration: 2 years
To analyze and promote the economic, regulatory, environmental, and marketing advantages of pollution prevention in the dry-cleaning industry

Ohio Environmental Council

Columbus, Ohio
Amount: \$74,102 Duration: 1 year
For community-based activities designed to reduce toxic chemical discharges into the Lake Erie basin

The Sierra Club Foundation

San Francisco, California
Amount: \$230,000 Duration: 2 years
To develop and implement policies to clean up toxic-contaminated sediments in the Great Lakes

Sierra Legal Defence Fund

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 2 years
To promote the enforcement of Ontario's environmental protection laws by researching and investigating instances of non-enforcement and communicating the consequences to the media and the general public

University of Michigan, Great Lakes Radio Consortium

Ann Arbor, Michigan
Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 2 years
For coverage of Great Lakes regional environmental policy issues

Wildlife Habitat Council, Inc.

Silver Spring, Maryland
Amount: \$42,000 Duration: 1 year
For a project to build private sector involvement in and support for cleaning up the accumulated pollution and restoring and improving the St. Clair River watershed

REDUCE TOXIC SUBSTANCES IN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

CAMP, Inc.

Cleveland, Ohio
Amount: \$180,000 Duration: 2 years
To complete a study of synthetic toxic chemicals that contain chlorine and an inventory of the largest contributors of toxic chemicals in the Great Lakes and to launch an effort to reduce some of those sources

Citizens Policy Center

Cleveland, Ohio
Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year
To conduct, in collaboration with Rivers Unlimited, a number of statewide and local activities designed to reduce the amount of chemicals used in agricultural operations in Ohio, especially where chemicals could contaminate drinking water supplies

Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation

Des Moines, Iowa

Amount: \$160,000 Duration: 2 years

To engage water utilities in Iowa in preventing pollution of drinking water sources

National Pollution Prevention Roundtable

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$60,000 Duration: 1 year

To commission a study of how to track the use of toxic materials in manufacturing processes

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

New York, New York

Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 1 year

To work with Consumers Union and the Environmental Working Group on implementation of a federal law that would protect human and environmental health from toxic chemicals used in agriculture

**The Tides Center,
National Campaign for Pesticide
Policy Reform**

San Francisco, California

Amount: \$50,000 Duration: 1 year

To represent an environmental and public health perspective in debates on the implementation of a new federal law that regulates pesticides

Clean Sites, Inc.

Alexandria, Virginia

Amount: \$120,000 Duration: 1 year

For work to reduce toxic pollution in the Great Lakes basin by negotiating pollution prevention agreements with the iron and steelmaking industries around Lake Michigan

Consumers Union of United States, Inc.

Yonkers, New York

Amount: \$160,000 Duration: 2 years

To work for the implementation of a law that can protect people and the environment from toxic chemicals used in agriculture

Ecology Center of Ann Arbor, Inc.

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Amount: \$186,000 Duration: 2 years

To develop pollution prevention policies with a focus on the automotive industry

Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.

New York, New York

Amount: \$1,800,000 Duration: 3 years

To undertake a comprehensive new program to make detailed information about the quantity and types of toxic substances in each particular geographic area widely available, comprehensible and useful to local groups and companies

Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.

New York, New York

Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 2 years

To support work on the regulation of some pesticides and on the testing and experimental use of certain kinds of pest control products

Greenpeace Fund, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$120,000 Duration: 2 years

For continued efforts to encourage a transition to non-chemical drycleaning

Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 1 year

To develop a system to measure reductions in the use of pesticides and to identify ways for farmers to benefit economically by reducing their chemical use

**Henry A. Wallace Institute for
Alternative Agriculture**

Greenbelt, Maryland

Amount: \$247,500 Duration: 2 years

To collaborate with the Midwest Sustainable Agriculture Working Group to encourage policies to make farming environmentally compatible and profitable

Wisconsin Rural Development Center, Inc.

Mount Horeb, Wisconsin

Amount: \$137,899 Duration: 2 years

To advocate for policy changes that would reduce pesticide use on farmland surrounding Wisconsin's rivers and streams

World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$100,050 Duration: 1 year

To gather and disseminate the latest scientific research about the health and environmental effects of chemicals that persist in the environment and may build up in the bodies of people and wildlife

TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE

American Farmland Trust

Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$62,900 Duration: 1 year
For a project to establish quantifiable environmental and economic benefits from preserving farmland from scatter development

American Rivers, Inc.

Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year
For work with the Environmental Defense Fund to explore ways to make commercial shipping on America's inland waterways less environmentally harmful and more economically efficient

Citizens for a Better Environment

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Amount: \$122,500 Duration: 18 months
For activities of the Citizens Commission for Clean Air in the Lake Michigan Basin, a partnership of environmental organizations pursuing air quality improvements by promoting sustainable energy and transportation systems

Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.

New York, New York
Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year
For work with American Rivers, Inc. to explore ways to make commercial shipping on America's inland waterways less environmentally harmful and more economically efficient

Metropolitan Planning Council

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year
To develop regional consensus on the Chicago area's transportation needs and present recommendations to federal and state decision-makers

Mississippi River Basin Alliance

St. Louis, Missouri
Amount: \$37,000 Duration: 1 year
To coordinate efforts to build public support for more environmentally sound management of shipping on the Upper Mississippi River

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

New York, New York
Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 1 year
For research on costs associated with sprawling regional land use

The Sierra Club Foundation

San Francisco, California
Amount: \$418,520 Duration: 3 years
For program to inform the public about the likely environmental impacts and costs to the public of proposals to expand the shipping capacity of the upper Mississippi River

Sustain

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$50,000 Duration: 6 months
To coordinate regional media efforts to promote the importance and the successes of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act in reforming transportation planning and expenditures

ENERGY PRODUCTION AND USE

Center for Clean Air Policy

Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$220,000 Duration: 2 years
To design a system to give utilities and other sources of mercury credit for reducing their emissions

Citizens Action Coalition Education Fund, Inc.

Indianapolis, Indiana
Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year
To advocate for environmental protections as the electric utility industry is restructured in Indiana

Illinois Environmental Council Education Fund

Springfield, Illinois
Amount: \$159,360 Duration: 2 years
To work with the American Lung Association of Metropolitan Chicago to advocate for reducing pollution from power plant emissions in Illinois and the Midwest

Leonardo Academy, Inc.

Madison, Wisconsin
Amount: \$120,000 Duration: 1 year
For research aimed at promoting in the Upper Midwest the use of electricity generated from resources that do not emit pollutants caused by the burning of fossil fuels

Michigan Environmental Council

Lansing, Michigan
Amount: \$216,798 Duration: 2 years
To promote industrial pollution prevention, a high-speed rail connection between Detroit and Chicago as an alternative to automobile transportation, and environmental protection as Michigan restructures its electric utility industry

Openlands Project

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$63,847 Duration: 18 months

To survey and map out the projected growth of suburban sprawl in northeast Illinois, southeast Wisconsin, and northwest Indiana over the next 10 to 30 years and to educate the public and policymakers about the need to develop policies to contain sprawl

Rocky Mountain Institute

Snowmass, Colorado

Amount: \$215,000 Duration: 2 years

To complete a project on the policy and environmental implications of the "hypercar," a lightweight, fuel-efficient car, and to help corporations develop policies that work for the environment and the bottom line

The Sustainability Institute, Inc.

Plainfield, New Hampshire

Amount: \$160,000 Duration: 2 years

To develop a model of the commodity system in which corn is grown, processed, shipped, and sold to help identify ways in which the system of corn production might be changed to avoid undesirable environmental and social consequences

The Tides Center,

Americans for a Sustainable Economy

San Francisco, California

Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year

To survey the tax code and state policy environment in each of the 50 states and determine where the best opportunities might be to promote policies that tax pollution and reward greater productivity and efficiency

**West Michigan Environmental Action Council
Educational Foundation**

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Amount: \$70,500 Duration: 1 year

To organize businesses in the Grand Rapids area that might work together to make the region more environmentally, economically, and socially healthy

The Izaak Walton League of America

Gaithersburg, Maryland

Amount: \$260,000 Duration: 1 year

For collaborative efforts with members of the Clean Air Task Force to ensure that environmental protections are retained as the electric industry is restructured

**INTEGRATE ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC
AND COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS**

Campaign for a Sustainable Milwaukee, Inc.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$70,000 Duration: 1 year

To work with environmental organizations to examine how public and private job creation efforts can encourage the development of jobs, particularly in the central city, that have a positive impact on the environment and are family-supporting and sustainable over time

Community Information Exchange

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$117,242 Duration: 18 months

To develop and disseminate case studies documenting environmentally sustainable community development initiatives that have brought jobs and economic growth to low-income communities

Environmental and Energy Study Institute

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 18 months

To promote the reform of federal laws that contribute to disinvestment in urban areas and encourage suburban sprawl

Land Information Access Association

Traverse City, Michigan

Amount: \$115,000 Duration: 2 years

To complete a computerized system to inform public officials and citizens about how land-use decisions affect natural resources and the quality of life in their communities

National Academy of Public Administration

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year

To produce a report to the executive branch of government on how federal environmental and economic development policies could be coordinated to better serve metropolitan regions

ENVIRONMENT TOTAL

\$8,110,612

GUN VIOLENCE

ACTIVATING MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS

American Medical Association

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$80,000 Duration: 1 year
To produce, distribute to physicians, publicize, and evaluate the effect of a guidebook on the health aspects of firearms

Children's Memorial Foundation

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 2 years
To support the Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network, a national network of health organizations and others committed to preventing gun violence through a public health approach

Physicians for Social Responsibility

Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 2 years
To support its gun violence prevention program, which enlists and trains physicians to help reframe gun violence as a public health issue by acting as spokespersons with policymakers, the media, and their patients

University of Pennsylvania Medical Center

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Amount: \$60,672 Duration: 9 months
Planning grant for a program to develop trauma surgeons as leaders in the public health effort to reduce firearm-related injuries and deaths

BUILDING COALITIONS

HELP for Survivors

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$136,000 Duration: 18 months
Support for organization of survivors of gun violence for its work on reducing the epidemic of gun violence

Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$250,000 Duration: 2 years
To support the OnTarget Coalition, a network of organizations working to reduce gun violence in Illinois

Michigan Partnership to Prevent Gun Violence

East Lansing, Michigan
Amount: \$81,949 Duration: 1 year
To expand its public policy task force, evaluate various policy options to reduce gun violence, and disseminate its findings

Public Policy Forum, Inc. Researching Community Issues

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Amount: \$114,895 Duration: 3 years
For efforts to build public awareness of gun violence issues in Wisconsin and to build a consensus among the public and policymakers to treat firearms as consumer products

INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS

Violence Policy Center

Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$221,000 Duration: 2 years
To develop and coordinate a media strategy for the national effort to reduce gun violence

POLICY RESEARCH

Boys & Girls Clubs of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$215,000 Duration: 2 years
For project in partnership with Chicago's Mount Sinai Hospital to determine if providing social services to young violent trauma patients reduces the likelihood of their further violent behavior and injuries

Duke University, Office of Research Support

Durham, North Carolina
Amount: \$317,733 Duration: 2 years
To conduct and oversee research which seeks to produce an accurate estimate of the annual cost of gunshot wounds in the United States

Medical College of Wisconsin, Department of Emergency Medicine

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Amount: \$361,551 Duration: 3 years
To establish a Midwest Firearm Information Center and to augment its current firearm injury reporting system by adding newly available federal data

National Opinion Research Center

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$176,406 Duration: 1 year
For annual national survey of public attitudes on gun policy issues

OTHER

The Educational Fund to End Handgun Violence

Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$27,385 Duration: 1 year
To conduct educational seminars in Detroit and Milwaukee to make communities, gun violence victims and their relatives, attorneys, and health care workers more aware of litigation as an option for reducing and preventing gun violence

GUN VIOLENCE TOTAL

\$2,392,591

The Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$41,500 Duration: 1 year

*For the production of four video segments on campaign financing to be broadcast on Washington Week in Review***Investigative Reporters and Editors**

Columbia, Missouri

Amount: \$342,000 Duration: 2 years

*To establish and make available to reporters, reform activists, and scholars an on-line Campaign Finance Information Center, a permanent, continuously updated repository of state campaign finance data and related public records***National Public Radio, Inc.**

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$126,141 Duration: 18 months

*For coverage of campaign finance, governmental ethics, and political influence issues***Radio and Television News Directors Foundation**

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$200,000 Duration: 2 years

For training initiative to help television, radio, and print journalists provide better news coverage of the influence of private money on electoral, legislative, and regulatory processes

DISCLOSURE/REGULATION

Center for Governmental Studies

Los Angeles, California

Amount: \$149,000 Duration: 1 year

*To develop a uniform format for electronically filed campaign finance disclosure reports***Center for Responsive Politics**

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$300,000 Duration: 2 years

Support to improve disclosure of, access to, and understanding of campaign finance records at the state level; and to assist journalists through technical services and training to cover campaign finance issues better

RESEARCH

Georgetown University, Department of Government

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$66,850 Duration: 1 year

For research project to examine the attitudes, motives, and behaviors of individuals who contribute to congressional candidates and to assess the likely behavior of donors under various campaign finance reform scenarios

LEGAL PROJECTS

Brennan Center for Justice

New York, New York

Amount: \$250,000 Duration: 2 years

*To increase the authority of legislatures to regulate campaign finance practices through a campaign to persuade the U.S. Supreme Court to revise the constitutional standards that currently govern this policy area***Brennan Center for Justice**

New York, New York

Amount: \$65,000 Duration: 1 year

*To support through litigation Wisconsin's right to regulate the financing of issue advertising designed to affect the outcome of elections***Public Citizen Foundation, Inc.**

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$45,000 Duration: 1 year

To organize a two-day conference to evaluate the full range of campaign finance programs in terms of their permissibility under the constitutional standards set forth by the U.S. Supreme Court's Buckley v. Valeo decision

**Southern Illinois University,
Public Policy Institute**

Carbondale, Illinois

Amount: \$46,467 Duration: 1 year

To conduct a series of seminars for a select group of elected officials, party leaders, and political finance experts to examine Illinois' campaign finance laws, proposed reform options, and regulatory experiences of other jurisdictions with the goal of trying to find common ground on needed reforms

**University of Illinois at Springfield,
Institute for Public Affairs**

Springfield, Illinois

Amount: \$145,160 Duration: 2 years

To develop a comprehensive and integrated campaign finance database, including both contributions and expenditures in Illinois state elections between 1994 and 1998, and to provide the public with analyses of the data

Wisconsin Citizen Action Fund, Inc.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$230,000 Duration: 2 years

For project to promote within a broad coalition of organizations a campaign finance reform agenda for Wisconsin

**Wisconsin Citizen Action Fund,
Michigan Citizens Fund**

East Lansing, Michigan

Amount: \$190,000 Duration: 18 months

To promote public financing of Michigan election campaigns through citizen education, grassroots organizing, research, and policy advocacy

**Wisconsin's Environmental Decade Institute,
Inc., Wisconsin Democracy Campaign**

Madison, Wisconsin

Amount: \$250,000 Duration: 2 years

For efforts to reform Wisconsin's campaign finance system

MONEY AND POLITICS TOTAL
\$4,027,564

STATE/LOCAL REFORM PROJECTS

American Friends Service Committee

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$245,000 Duration: 18 months

Support for the Dollars & Democracy project, a collaborative effort with the Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland Catholic dioceses to activate the faith community on behalf of state and federal campaign finance reform

**Citizens Action Coalition Education
Fund, Inc.**

Indianapolis, Indiana

Amount: \$256,250 Duration: 2 years

For a multi-organizational, statewide effort to educate, organize, and mobilize citizens in Indiana on behalf of campaign finance reform

Citizens Policy Center

Cleveland, Ohio

Amount: \$270,000 Duration: 2 years

For efforts to reform Ohio's campaign finance laws

League of Women Voters Education Fund

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$400,000 Duration: 18 months

To build the capacity of state and local Leagues in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin to engage, educate, and train citizens to be effective advocates for state and federal campaign finance reform

**League of Women Voters of Illinois
Education Fund**

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$359,196 Duration: 2 years

To launch a statewide, nonpartisan citizens' organization that would promote public understanding, support, and advocacy for fundamental reforms in Illinois' campaign finance laws

**Presbytery of Chicago,
Protestants for the Common Good**

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$50,000 Duration: 1 year

To educate members of Chicago-area churches about campaign finance issues and to mobilize them to work for reform

CULTURE

Arts & Business Council of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$41,000 Duration: 1 year

To evaluate community-involvement efforts at eight Chicago arts institutions and to conduct a citywide public forum to promote long-term changes in the way such efforts take shape in the future

Chicago Historical Society

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$240,000 Duration: 3 years

To develop and implement a new exhibit, "My History Is Your History," that will make neighborhood history a permanent part of the museum

Chicago Theatre Company

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$30,000 Duration: 1 year

For administrative support and for the development of a strategic plan for theater company that presents work portraying the African-American experience

Columbia College Dance Center

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 2 years

To support community residencies of three dance groups who will collaborate with neighborhood organizations to develop new work

Ebony Talent Associates

Creative Arts Foundation

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$45,000 Duration: 1 year

To promote the work of African-American playwrights and to expand its marketing efforts

Museum of Contemporary Art

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$60,000 Duration: 1 year

To develop relationships with and encourage the involvement of black and Latino audiences in the Museum's programs

The Orchestral Association

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$75,000 Duration: 1 year

To initiate community-based activities in three Chicago neighborhoods and a series of programs to develop relationships with leaders of community groups throughout the city

Parkways Foundation

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$100,000 Duration: 1 year

To implement an experimental project in which the nine museums located in Chicago parks would collaborate with neighborhood leaders to provide arts programs in neighborhood Chicago Park District facilities

Parkways Foundation

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$36,000 Duration: 1 year

For Chicago Park District project to develop a model program that emphasizes community input in the development of neighborhood-based cultural programs

Redmoon Theater

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$25,000 Duration: 1 year

Support for small theater that produces neighborhood-based collaborative theater in minority communities

CULTURE TOTAL

\$802,000

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Alliance for Justice

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$65,000 Duration: 1 year

Support for its Nonprofit Advocacy Project, an initiative designed to help and encourage foundations and nonprofit organizations to integrate advocacy into their grantmaking and program work

Center for Voting and Democracy

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$35,000 Duration: 1 year

For research and promotion of alternative voting systems based on proportional representation

Council on Foundations, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$39,600 Duration: 1 year

Membership support

Donors Forum of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$16,940 Duration: 1 year

Membership support

Environmental Grantmakers Association, Rockefeller Family Fund, Inc.

New York, New York

Amount: \$2,320 Duration: 1 year

Membership support

Independent Sector

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$10,250 Duration: 1 year

Membership support

Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$150,000 Duration: 2 years

To analyze the tax systems of select Midwest states and develop tax-reform, revenue-raising plans to help pay for adequate social programs and to help make state tax systems fairer for middle- and low-income families

The Joyce Foundation Employee Matching Grants Program

Amount: \$8,803

1997 payments to match employee contributions

National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$40,000 Duration: 2 years

Support for its efforts to oppose measures that would restrict policy advocacy by nonprofits that receive federal funds; to organize alternative workplace social action and environmental funds to which employees can make charitable contributions; and to expand corporate and foundation philanthropy for the disadvantaged

The Sentencing Project

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$65,600 Duration: 1 year

To produce a report on the causes and consequences of the dramatic growth of imprisonment in America and potential strategies for public policy reform in this area

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES TOTAL

\$433,513

**PRESIDENT'S
DISCRETIONARY FUND**

**Action Against Crime and Violence
Education Fund**

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$7,500

*For Midwest activities of the Fight Crime:
Invest in Kids project*

Alliance to Save Energy

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$10,000

*To prepare and publish a report on the implemen-
tation of the Energy Policy Act and to dissemi-
nate report findings to policymakers, the media,
and opinion leaders*

American College of Physicians

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Amount: \$20,000

*For additional analysis of the database concern-
ing physicians' and surgeons' experiences with
and knowledge of gun violence issues*

**American Lung Association
of Metropolitan Chicago**

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$15,000

*To coordinate an outreach campaign to generate
public support for the new air quality standards
proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency*

**Arab Community Center for Economic and
Social Services (ACCESS)**

Dearborn, Michigan

Amount: \$9,785

*To enable organization's staff to network with
other Great Lakes environmental groups and
participate in regional conferences, meetings,
and policy forums*

Barat College

Lake Forest, Illinois

Amount: \$5,000

*To convene members of the Council of Chicago
Area Deans of Education and prepare policy
paper on issues related to alternative teacher
training programs*

The Brookings Institution

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$15,000

*For the development and publication of a book of
primary and secondary documents relevant to the
campaign finance reform debate*

**Canadian Institute for Environmental
Law and Policy**

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Amount: \$6,000

*To educate policymakers and the media about the
presence of toxic substances in the Canadian food
supply to demonstrate the need for strong environ-
mental protections*

Center for Governmental Studies

Los Angeles, California

Amount: \$11,900

*To conduct a conference in Chicago of state
officials on electronic campaign finance disclosure*

Chicago Historical Society

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$2,000

For general education programs

Chicago Historical Society

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$15,000

*To assist in the acquisition of a photographic
record of Chicago*

Chicago Sinfonietta, Inc.

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$14,500

*For project to strengthen support among
minority communities*

Cine Information, Inc.

New York, New York

Amount: \$10,000

*Support for "Harold Washington and the
Council Wars" film project*

**Citizens Information Service of the
League of Women Voters of Iowa**

Des Moines, Iowa

Amount: \$18,500

*To organize a conference on campaign
finance disclosure*

Citizens' Research Foundation

Los Angeles, California

Amount: \$7,500

*To produce a book that would analyze spending
by presidential and congressional candidates in
the 1995-96 election cycle*

Commercial Club Foundation

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$20,000

*To help support a feasibility study pertaining
to Chicago's interest in the 2008 Summer
Olympic Games*

**Community Centers of Indianapolis, Inc.,
John H. Boner Community Center**

Indianapolis, Indiana

Amount: \$16,300

*For Individual Development Account program
to help low-income families build assets and save
for further education, home ownership or start
of a business*

**Educational Broadcasting Corporation,
WNET/Thirteen**

New York, New York

Amount: \$20,000

For documentary on domestic violence

Family Impact Seminar

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$20,000

For editing, publication and media outreach for its report, Welfare Reform: How Will We Know If It Works?

Fox-Wolf Basin 2000, Inc.

Appleton, Wisconsin

Amount: \$10,000

To organize a meeting to increase the participation of midwestern river environmental groups in lakewide environmental management planning for the Lake Michigan basin

Great Lakes United

Buffalo, New York

Amount: \$5,368

To organize a meeting to develop strategies for collaborative environmental efforts during the anniversary year of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement

Health and Medicine Policy Research Group

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$10,000

To facilitate the establishment of a consumer health association

Hispanics in Philanthropy

Berkeley, California

Amount: \$5,000

General support

Hoosier Environmental Council

Indianapolis, Indiana

Amount: \$20,000

To participate in the extended reauthorization debate on federal highway and transportation policy

Illinois Arts Council Foundation

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$5,000

For conference on the role of arts institutions and artists in community-based projects

Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$19,000

For a research project to trace guns used in crimes in Illinois

Indianapolis Private Industry Council

Indianapolis, Indiana

Amount: \$12,480

To survey job and skill needs of employers in order to improve the Council's ability to help prepare residents of poor neighborhoods for private sector employment

Institute for Educational Inquiry

Seattle, Washington

Amount: \$14,696

To recruit a team of researchers and design an evaluation of the small schools projects in Chicago

The Institute for Wisconsin's Future, Inc.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Amount: \$15,000

For collaborative project to prepare and distribute a booklet summarizing efforts to monitor and evaluate the effects of Wisconsin's welfare reforms

Interfaith House

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$5,000

Support for work on behalf of homeless persons

Jobs Now Coalition

St. Paul, Minnesota

Amount: \$15,000

For project of the Affirmative Options for Welfare Reform Coalition to advocate for welfare reforms addressing the need for high-quality job training, family-supporting jobs, and a strong safety net

John F. Kennedy Library Foundation

Boston, Massachusetts

Amount: \$9,700

For educational programs

Latino Chicago Theater Company

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$10,000

To help in establishing a temporary office space after fire that destroyed its facility

Maine Citizen Leadership Fund

Portland, Maine

Amount: \$15,000

For project to promote the use of the income tax check-off to fund publicly-financed election campaigns

Metropolitan Planning Council

Chicago, Illinois

Amount: \$15,000

For coalition-building and public information campaign on school funding and tax reform issues in Illinois

Mississippi River Basin Alliance

St. Louis, Missouri

Amount: \$11,265

To organize a network of environmental groups to explore environmental implications of proposals to expand shipping in the Upper Mississippi River

National Council of La Raza

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$10,000

For annual conference held in Chicago

National Day of Commitment for Children

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$7,500

In support of Stand for Children event in Chicago

Northeast-Midwest Institute

Washington, D.C.

Amount: \$18,500

For work to promote Midwest high-speed rail during debates to reauthorize the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

**The Ohio State University Foundation,
Kiplinger Midcareer Program in Public
Affairs Reporting**

Columbus, Ohio
Amount: \$9,540

*To create, maintain, and advertise a searchable
Ohio campaign finance database on the
University's web site*

Public Health Institute, Inc.

New York, New York
Amount: \$6,790

*To develop recommendations to reduce the economic
impact of phasing out the production of toxic
chemicals on workers in that industry and
present them to a commission that oversees the
health of the Great Lakes*

**Public Policy Forum, Inc.
Researching Community Issues**

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Amount: \$14,000

*For national dissemination of findings of a
study on school choice programs in Cleveland and
Milwaukee and a set of public accountability
recommendations for choice schools*

**Queens College, Research Foundation of the
City University of New York**

Flushing, New York
Amount: \$1,000

*To support a symposium of the Center for the
Biology of Natural Systems on science and the
environmental movement*

Ravinia Festival Association

Highland Park, Illinois
Amount: \$14,200

*To plan a collaborative community music
program in a predominantly minority Chicago
neighborhood*

**Renaissance Society
at the University of Chicago**

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$7,500

*To develop programs for exhibition of
African-American artist in collaboration
with the DuSable Museum and the Onyx
Theater Ensemble*

**Resource Library for the Environment
and the Law**

Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Amount: \$10,000

*To report on the state of the Great Lakes
and progress under the Great Lakes Water
Quality Agreement*

Roosevelt University, College of Education

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$7,500

*For startup of collaborative welfare-to-work
program to increase educational and work-
readiness skills*

Sustain

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$4,000

*For a meeting of Midwest transportation
activists to coordinate communications strategies
to promote transportation reform*

**The Tides Foundation,
Grantmakers Income Security Task Force**

Washington, D.C.
Amount: \$10,000

*To convene and organize meetings of grantmakers
concerned about welfare policies*

**The Tides Foundation,
Social Venture Network**

San Francisco, California
Amount: \$750

Membership grant

**University of Illinois at Chicago,
College of Education**

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$4,000

*To conduct symposia on urban school reform
and achievement in coordination with the Black
Education Special Interest Group of the
American Educational Research Association*

**University of Illinois at Springfield,
Illinois Issues**

Springfield, Illinois
Amount: \$3,000

*To engage an editor to assist in preparing the
final report of the Illinois Campaign Finance
Task Force*

**University of Texas at Austin,
School of Architecture**

Austin, Texas
Amount: \$15,395

*For evaluation of the Joyce Foundation's efforts
to promote transportation reform*

**University of Wisconsin-Madison,
Robert M. LaFollette Institute
of Public Affairs**

Madison, Wisconsin
Amount: \$20,000

*To support its management of the Governor's
Blue Ribbon Commission on Campaign
Finance Reform*

**University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee,
College of Engineering and Applied Science**

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Amount: \$19,000

*For evaluation of the Joyce Foundation's efforts
to promote transportation reform*

Voices for Illinois Children

Chicago, Illinois
Amount: \$15,000

*For the Work, Welfare and Families Coalition
to educate policymakers and the public on the
importance of workforce development issues*

PRESIDENT'S DISCRETIONARY

FUND TOTAL
\$629,169

SUMMARY OF 1997 GRANTS

	GRANTS APPROVED		GRANTS PAID
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
Education	40	\$11,438,683	\$7,607,114
Employment	31	7,623,930	4,793,232
Environment	53	8,110,612	7,382,256
Gun Violence	14	2,392,591	2,261,987
Money and Politics	21	4,027,564	2,200,493
Culture	10	802,000	1,092,000
Special Opportunities	10	433,513	536,013
President's Discretionary Fund	56	629,169	629,169
TOTAL	235	\$35,458,062	\$26,502,264

To the Board of Directors of The Joyce Foundation We have audited the statement of financial position of The Joyce Foundation as of December 31, 1997 and 1996 and the statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended. The financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Joyce Foundation as of December 31, 1997 and 1996 and its activities and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Altschuler, Melvoin and Glasser LLP
Chicago, Illinois
March 16, 1998

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<i>The Joyce Foundation</i>	<i>Years Ended December 31</i>	
	1997	1996
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 520,544	\$ 170,096
Due from Brokers for Sales of Securities	31,547,512	1,543,645
Investments		
Short-term Money Market Investments	36,026,370	18,312,938
Mutual Fund Investments <i>(cost: 1997, \$4,414,703; 1996, \$6,107,558)</i>	4,312,126	6,201,238
U.S. Government and Corporate Bonds <i>(cost: 1997, \$177,462,286; 1996, \$117,768,445)</i>	179,884,915	119,432,460
Stocks <i>(cost: 1997, \$293,165,314; 1996, \$310,287,679)</i>	382,608,728	394,159,079
Investment Partnerships <i>(cost under the equity method: 1997, \$189,865,271; 1996, \$126,348,339—Note 3)</i>	199,020,567	133,456,433
Program-related Investments <i>(at cost—Note 4)</i>	584,028	669,028
Real Estate and Mineral Rights <i>(cost: 1997 and 1996, \$405,779)</i>	442,761	429,875
Other Assets	158,945	7,107
Prepaid Federal Excise Tax	83,200	0
Total Assets	\$ 835,189,696	\$ 674,381,899
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities		
Due to Brokers for Purchases of Securities	\$ 59,380,707	\$ 16,459,945
Grants Payable <i>(Note 1)</i>	17,639,269	8,768,471
Federal Excise Tax Payable <i>(Note 5)</i>	0	146,000
Total Liabilities	77,019,976	25,374,416
Unrestricted Net Assets	758,169,720	649,007,483
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 835,189,696	\$ 674,381,899

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

<i>The Joyce Foundation</i>	<i>Years Ended December 31</i>	
	1997	1996
Income		
Dividends	\$ 6,721,127	7,638,578
Interest	9,313,868	8,432,921
Partnership income	39,001,055	23,293,334
Other income	507,870	3,156,371
	55,543,920	42,521,204
Expenditures		
Grants paid <i>(Note 1)</i>	26,502,264	22,113,929
Grants approved but not yet paid	8,570,109	236,010
Administrative expenses	2,319,210	1,989,061
Investment expenses	1,892,566	1,827,393
Special program-related expenses	23,310	18,718
Federal excise tax <i>(Note 5)</i>	2,817,000	2,086,000
	42,124,459	28,271,111
Income in Excess of Expenditures	13,419,461	14,250,093
Net Gains on Investments (Notes 1 and 2)		
Realized	87,548,316	63,800,153
Increase in market value of investments	8,194,460	5,864,929
	95,742,776	69,665,082
Net Increase in Net Assets	109,162,237	83,915,175
Unrestricted Net Assets, Beginning of Year	649,007,483	565,092,308
Unrestricted Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 758,169,720	\$ 649,007,483

64

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

<i>The Joyce Foundation</i>	<i>Years Ended December 31</i>	
	1997	1996
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase in net assets	\$ 109,162,237	\$ 83,915,175
Adjustments to reconcile net increase in net assets to cash used in operating activities		
Amortization of bond premiums	92,937	83,498
Realized gains on sales of investments	(87,548,316)	(63,800,153)
Increase in market value of investments	(8,194,460)	(5,864,929)
Income from partnerships	(39,001,055)	(23,293,334)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) Decrease in other assets	(151,838)	22,709
Increase in prepaid federal excise tax	(83,200)	0
Increase in grants payable	8,870,798	331,984
Increase (Decrease) in federal excise tax payable	(146,000)	1,394
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(16,998,897)	(8,603,656)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sales of stocks and bonds	838,977,830	611,016,647
Purchases of stocks and bonds	(785,295,625)	(626,042,934)
Investments in partnerships	(40,292,371)	(3,120,950)
Distributions from partnerships	19,895,088	23,297,381
Increase in short-term money market investments	(17,713,432)	(3,946,847)
Decrease in mutual fund investments	1,692,855	7,480,208
Decrease in program-related investments	85,000	30,000
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	17,349,345	8,713,505
Net Increase in Cash	350,448	109,849
Cash, Beginning of Year	170,096	60,247
Cash, End of Year	\$ 520,544	\$ 170,096

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

1. Significant Accounting Principles The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, except that dividend and interest income are recorded when received rather than when earned and the cost of leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment is charged to expense in the year they are acquired rather than being capitalized. Neither of these policies has a material effect on the financial statements.

Investments and futures contracts are reflected at market value, using quoted prices in an active market. Changes in market value are reflected in the Statement of Activities as increases or decreases in market value of investments.

Grants specifically committed to designated grantees, but not yet paid, are accrued as liabilities. Actual payments for grants in 1997 and 1996 amounted to \$26,502,264 and \$22,113,929.

Although the preparation of financial statements often requires estimating certain information, significant estimates were not necessary to prepare these financial statements.

2. Futures Contracts At December 31, 1997, the Foundation held open positions on 331 futures contracts for the purchase of U.S. Government securities to occur in 1998. The par value of the securities which might be purchased at the maturity of those contracts was \$33,100,000. The Foundation's open futures contracts at December 31, 1997 were collateralized with U.S. Treasury obligations having a market value of \$619,786. No cash margin deposit was required.

66 At December 31, 1996, the Foundation held open positions on 212 puts to sell Eurodollars totaling \$212,000,000. Also at December 31, 1996, the Foundation held open positions on 350 futures contracts for the purchase of U.S. Government securities. The Foundation's open futures contracts at December 31, 1996 were collateralized with U.S. Treasury obligations having a market value of \$719,574. No cash margin deposit was required.

The use of futures contracts and options may involve such risks as the possibility of illiquid markets, an imperfect correlation between the value of the contracts and the underlying securities or that the counterparty to the transaction will fail to perform its obligations.

The Foundation realized gains from futures contracts of \$1,912,700 and \$303,374 in 1997 and 1996, respectively.

3. Investment Partnerships The Foundation holds limited partnership interests in various partnerships which invest in and trade marketable securities and futures contracts. The partnerships reflect the securities and contracts at market value. The Foundation's share of the net assets and income or losses is reflected in the financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The Foundation had open commitments to purchase additional partnership investments of \$11,379,840 and \$6,667,350 at December 31, 1997 and 1996.

4. Program-related Investments The Foundation had the following program-related investments at December 31, 1997 and 1996:

Investment	Purpose
\$207,000 (1997); \$230,000 (1996) investment in Series B2 preferred stock of the Shorebank Corporation, Chicago, Illinois	To encourage the economic revitalization of the Austin community of Chicago
\$75,000 callable loan to the Women's Self-Employment Project, Inc., Chicago, Illinois (interest at 3% per year)	To capitalize revolving loan fund to assist low-income women establish businesses to increase their economic self-sufficiency based on the Bangladesh Grameen Bank model
\$225,000 investment in Series E preferred stock of the Shorebank Corporation, Chicago, Illinois	To support rural economic development involving expert technical assistance, venture investing and small business lending to expand economic opportunities of low-income people in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan
\$77,028 (1997); \$123,028 (1996) loan to the Council for Adult and Experiential Learning, Chicago, Illinois (interest at 4% per year; principal due in 1998)	To expand worker education programs into other Great Lakes states and to work with policymakers and other nonprofits in the application of program principles especially related to low-income populations
\$0 (1997); \$16,000 (1996) revenue bonds of Community Reinvestment Fund, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota (interest at 1% per year; principal repaid in 1997)	To expand economic opportunities of low-income populations by improving the Fund's ability to issue Community Reinvestment Revenue Bonds

5. Tax-exempt Status The Foundation is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable state law. However, as a private charitable foundation, it is subject to a federal excise tax based on net investment income.

6. Pension Plan The Foundation maintains a defined contribution pension plan for eligible employees. Employer contributions are discretionary and are calculated as a percentage of salaries as determined by the board of directors. Total employer and employee contributions may not exceed the lesser of 25% of salaries or \$30,000 per employee. Pension expense was \$138,369 and \$124,592 for 1997 and 1996.

7. Commitments The Foundation occupied its offices under a lease expiring in August 1998 which provided for monthly base rentals of \$13,420. Additional rentals paid reflected increases in the Consumer Price Index and a proportionate share of increases in the cost of operating the property. In February 1998, the Foundation moved to a new facility and entered into a new lease expiring in 2008 which provides for monthly base rentals of \$10,284. Additional rentals will be paid to reflect a proportionate share of the cost of operating the property. A rent abatement is in effect through March 31, 2000. Rent expense totaled \$201,393 and \$199,280 in 1997 and 1996. The remaining lease payments of \$107,360 under the existing lease will be charged to expense during 1998.

Minimum payments required under the new lease are to be as follows:

1998	\$	0
1999		0
2000		92,557
2001		123,410
2002		129,066
Thereafter		751,258
TOTAL		<u>\$ 1,096,291</u>

THE JOYCE FOUNDATION supports efforts to protect the natural environment of the Great Lakes, to reduce poverty and violence in the region, and to ensure that its people have access to good schools, decent jobs, and a diverse and thriving culture. We are especially interested in improving public policies, because public systems such as education and welfare directly affect the lives of so many people, and because public policies help shape private sector decisions about jobs, the environment, and the health of our communities. To ensure that public policies truly reflect public rather than private interests, we support efforts to reform the system of financing election campaigns.

70

In our grantmaking we prefer creative strategies that promise broad, systemic change over approaches that focus on individual problems or institutions. We want to work with grantees who combine good ideas with a strong strategic sense of what it takes to make change happen, including an understanding of the importance of communicating effectively the results of their work.

Our six program areas are Education, Employment, Environment, Gun Violence, Money and Politics, and Culture. We focus our grantmaking on initiatives that promise to have an impact on the Great Lakes region, specifically the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. A limited number of environment grants are made to organizations in Canada. Culture grants are restricted to the Chicago metropolitan area. We do not generally support capital proposals, endowment campaigns, religious activities, direct service programs, or scholarships.

The Joyce Foundation was created in 1948 by Beatrice Joyce Kean of Chicago. The Joyce family wealth was based on lumber and sawmill interests and was left to the Foundation when Mrs. Kean died in 1972. Over the years, the Foundation has continued to respond to changing social needs, contributing \$280 million in grants to groups working to improve the quality of life in the Great Lakes region.

To build a more equitable society, a sound regional economy, and strong democratic institutions, nothing is more important than education. Yet many midwestern urban school systems are struggling. They are often poorly financed and technologically behind other more affluent districts. School management, assessment practices, curriculum, teacher skills—even the way schools are organized into classrooms and grades—may be inflexible and inadequate to prepare students for a fast-changing, information-driven economy. Strong reform movements have in recent years tackled some of these problems and have accomplished a great deal. But much remains to be done, particularly to help low-income students achieve their potential and to hold schools accountable for performance.

The Joyce Foundation supports fundamental changes in the ways schools are organized and governed and in the content and process of teaching. Our area of interest is public school systems, from the elementary through high school levels, in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee, as well as the state contexts in which those districts operate. We look for projects that work to change public policies in ways that improve the entire system, rather than individual schools, as well as efforts to evaluate the impact of reforms on student achievement.

We focus on six key issues:

- equitable and adequate funding of public schools, in order to reduce disparities in educational resources between affluent and disadvantaged communities;
- assessment policies and mechanisms that go beyond narrow standardized test scores to measure how well students are learning and hold schools accountable for performance;
- school restructuring, including charter schools and other approaches that focus on enabling all students to achieve and encourage teachers and parents to work together to support academic achievement;
- professional development of teachers to enable them to take advantage of new school structures and curricula, with the goal of improving the way teachers teach and the way children learn;
- policies that ensure equitable access to educational and information technology for all students, and the development of effective strategies for using that technology to improve teaching and learning; and
- cultural diversity, including race, ethnicity, gender, language and class biases, within the context of school reform.

EMPLOYMENT

The Great Lakes region has long been an economic powerhouse, with strong manufacturing, agriculture, transportation, and service industries. Yet too many of the region's people, lacking education and skills, find themselves trapped in low-paying jobs—or shut out of the job market altogether. Education and training are essential to break these barriers and open access to good jobs and economic self-sufficiency.

72

The goal of the Joyce Foundation's Employment program is to help develop policies that expand advancement opportunities for low-skilled, low-wage people by improving their education, skills, and learning opportunities.

Specifically, the Foundation supports efforts to shape public policy in two key areas: workforce development and welfare reform. It supports initiatives that promise to:

- improve state job-training and welfare-to-work policies to ensure that high-quality workforce preparation is available to all low-income people;
- help translate lessons about successful workforce preparation strategies into policy;
- enable state policymakers, researchers and advocates designing welfare-to-work programs to learn from one another about effective education and training strategies that can move people not just off the welfare rolls but toward economic self-sufficiency; and
- assess the impact of state and federal welfare policies on the economic prospects of poor people to help guide the policymaking process.

The Foundation does not provide operating support for direct services, such as job training and placement services for individuals.

Based in Chicago, the Joyce Foundation concentrates its funding on the region defined by the Great Lakes. This vast and beautiful natural system is the largest source of fresh water on the planet, home to 33 million people and thousands of species of plants, fish, insects and other animals. A healthy environment requires a healthy balance between living things and the air, water, and land that support them. And a healthy environment is essential if the region is to remain a good place to live and work. But the sheer scale of human economic activity around the Great Lakes throws off the natural balance, creating serious environmental strains. Decisions about the region's economy must be reframed to take into account not only the needs of the present but the future balance between human beings and their natural environment.

The Foundation supports the development, testing and implementation of policy-based, prevention-oriented, scientifically sound solutions to the environmental challenges facing the Great Lakes region.

In particular, we support projects that advance the following goals:

- protecting and improving Great Lakes water quality;
- maintaining a strong regional network of environmental groups working to improve the health of the Great Lakes ecosystem;
- promoting large-scale change in agricultural and industrial processes to reduce the production, use, and discharge of toxic substances into the environment;
- promoting more efficient use of energy and increasing reliance on cleaner energy sources, especially by making clear the environmental consequences of public policy and private market changes in the electric utility industry; and
- making sure that government decision-making on transportation and land use, especially at the state level, takes into account impacts on the environment.

We look for projects that:

- promise the maximum environmental benefit to the region (rather than focusing on a particular site or medium with limited relevance elsewhere);
- address root problems and promote pollution prevention (rather than control or cleanup of existing pollution);
- take into account all aspects of the region's ecosystem, including its community and economic well-being;
- include all relevant perspectives in defining and addressing a problem; and
- build effective partnerships working on regional environmental problems.

GUN VIOLENCE

Gun violence is a leading cause of death and injury in the Midwest, as it is in America as a whole. Nearly 36,000 people die each year as a result of gun violence. The toll among young people is especially high. While the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and much of the medical community have acknowledged gun violence as a public health epidemic, most laws and public policies treat gun violence as a purely criminal problem. The Foundation believes that gun violence can be reduced by dealing with it as a public health issue.

74

The Joyce Foundation seeks to foster broader public understanding of the health implications of gun violence and to promote strategies that emphasize prevention rather than relying solely on punishment.

In the interest of decreasing gun injuries and deaths in America, the Foundation will consider proposals directed toward the following goals:

- strengthening public policies that deal with gun violence as a public health issue;
- supporting institutions that develop, coordinate, and disseminate policy research that collects and analyzes gun violence data from a public health perspective and examines prevention strategies;
- encouraging and strengthening the activity of medical professionals in addressing gun violence as a public health issue;
- supporting efforts that lead to the treatment and regulation of guns as a consumer product; and
- supporting Midwest-based coalitions that address gun violence as a public health issue and promote policies that reflect that view.

We seek proposals that include a plan for evaluating the impact of their work.

MONEY AND POLITICS Public policies, set by elected officials, help shape our region's economy, its environment, and its educational system. But millions of our fellow citizens don't bother to vote in the elections that choose those officials. Polls show that one important reason for voters' disaffection is a campaign finance system whose dependence on the large contributions of wealthy individuals and organized interest groups often drowns out the voices of ordinary citizens. Because dollars, not votes, are increasingly seen as the currency of democracy, many citizens give up and walk away from politics altogether.

In addition, the campaign finance system conspires against candidates who are not independently wealthy and lack access to wealthy donors. People running against incumbents typically raise far less money and often lack the minimum resources necessary to communicate effectively with voters. Such disparities discourage many qualified citizens from running for office and reduce public choices on election day.

The goal of the Joyce Foundation's Money and Politics program is to improve the system of financing local, state, and federal election campaigns. It supports exemplary projects that:

- promote reform through state-based initiatives in the Midwest that combine research, data analysis, policy development and advocacy, citizen activism, coalition-building, and media outreach;
- improve news media coverage of the issue;
- strengthen financial disclosure and improve enforcement of campaign finance laws; and
- encourage through scholarly research and litigation revision of the constitutional standards that narrowly restrict the power of legislatures to regulate campaign finance practices.

CULTURE

A thriving cultural life is critical to a healthy urban society. Cultural expression opens possibilities and connections that might otherwise seem impossible. Cultural institutions have a capacity to humanize, educate, and reach people in nontraditional ways. They represent a largely untapped resource for helping people deal with challenges facing the community and for enabling them to realize the value of racial, ethnic and economic diversity.

The Joyce Foundation's Culture program is limited to the Chicago metropolitan area. We support projects that address current urban issues, enhance cross-cultural understanding, and bring diverse audiences together to share common cultural experiences. We are interested in projects that:

- deal directly with the issue of diversity and stress the involvement of audiences that are often overlooked;
- promise to lead to a broader cross-section of the community seeing the arts as integral to their lives;
- lead more minority audiences to identify mainstream institutions as welcoming them and offering relevant programming; and
- help create a stable group of minority-based arts organizations, so as to ensure a vital and more diverse arts community.

We seek to support cultural organizations that are ready to demonstrate a long-term commitment to those goals. We look for efforts that:

- are based on a long-range plan with clear objectives and realistic strategies for achieving them;
- show strong support from people at all levels of the organization;
- incorporate the interests of the community the group is trying to reach—or, in some cases, include programs designed by the community itself;
- emphasize the achievement of measurable outcomes; and
- include a strong evaluation plan.

Recognizing that such changes take time, we will consider providing multi-year support to cultural organizations that are prepared to make a significant commitment to achieving fundamental institutional change that will be sustainable at the end of the grant. We will also consider a few shorter demonstration projects if they have broader potential, either as an institution's first step toward community involvement, or as a model for efforts by other programs.

We will also make a limited number of grants to enhance the financial and administrative stability of community-based cultural organizations that focus on serving minority audiences and contribute to the city's cultural mosaic.

Applicants must meet high artistic and presentation standards.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Foundation makes a few grants each year to projects outside of the primary program areas. Preference is given to projects that encourage debate on public policy issues, reflect concern for social equity or regional cooperation, or explore connections among the Foundation's programs. The Foundation also considers requests that help to fulfill its commitment to the philanthropic sector.

PRESIDENT'S DISCRETIONARY FUND

The president's discretionary fund is used to make small, expeditious grants for projects related to the Foundation's priorities, and occasionally to support other important initiatives. The Foundation is especially interested in situations where small, timely grants can make a difference in creating or implementing a promising program. The fund's budget is small, and competition for support is very high.

GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS

The Joyce Foundation considers grants to individuals under certain restricted conditions. Funding must be for projects that fit our program interests and serve a clear charitable purpose, but where a grant to a charitable organization would not meet the same goals. The grants are not intended to benefit or reward the grant recipient, but rather to lead to results that benefit the broader society. Grants will be made only to individuals who, in the Foundation's judgment, are experts in the field in which the project is to be conducted and whose record indicates an ability to complete the proposed work. No lobbying or political activity will be allowed. Special reporting requirements apply.

GRANT APPLICATION INFORMATION

The Joyce Foundation accepts grant inquiries throughout the year.

Letters of Inquiry Before submitting a formal proposal to the Foundation, prospective applicants should write a two- or three-page letter of inquiry outlining the proposed project to the appropriate staff person (see list on page 78). The letter should describe the project's goals, how it relates to the Foundation's interests, the target audience and beneficiaries, the estimated budget and duration, and plans for evaluation and dissemination of findings.

All letters of inquiry are reviewed by a program officer. The program officer will inform the prospective applicant whether the project falls within the program guidelines and should be developed into a formal grant proposal.

The letter of inquiry should be submitted four to six weeks before the proposal deadline to allow ample time for discussion.

Formal Proposals If the program officer determines that a formal proposal should be submitted, it should include the application cover sheet at the back of this annual report and the following information:

- Executive summary or overview (1-2 pages) of proposal.
- Information on the project for which funding is requested, including the issue to be addressed, how the proposed project would address the issue, and plans for implementation, evaluation, and dissemination of findings.
- Description of the organization, including a summary of its background, purpose, objectives, and experience in the area for which funds are sought.
- Itemized project budget with narrative and proposed funding sources, amount of funds requested from Joyce, their proposed use and the time period over which they will be expended.
- Names and qualifications of people involved in the project.
- Organizational expenses and income for previous, current, and coming fiscal year.
- List of board members, their titles, outside affiliations, and telephone numbers.
- Internal Revenue Service verification that the organization is not a private foundation and is exempt from taxation under Sections 509(a) and 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. (A copy of the IRS tax-exempt letter must accompany the proposal.)
- Copies of audited financial statements (if available) and Internal Revenue Service Form 990 plus attachments for the most recently completed fiscal year.

If a grant is awarded, the recipient will be expected to provide regular reports to the Foundation on the project's progress and the expenditure of grant funds.

The directors of the Foundation have requested that they not be contacted individually regarding proposals.

PROPOSAL DEADLINES

Grant proposals are considered at meetings of the Foundation's Board of Directors in March, July and November. Proposal deadline dates are:

- April 15, 1998 for the July meeting
- August 14, 1998 for the November meeting
- December 15, 1998 for the March 1999 meeting

Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit their proposals for the March or July meetings, since most grant funds will be distributed at those times.

If you wish to submit a proposal at a time other than those listed above or wish to discuss an application, please contact the appropriate staff person, whose names and program areas are listed below:

Education
Warren Chapman
Reginald Lewis
Peter Mich

Employment
Kara Kellaher Mikulich
Unmi Song

Environment
Julia Klee
Margaret O'Dell

Gun Violence
Deborah Leff

**Money and
Politics**
Lawrence Hansen

Culture
Ellen Alberding

GRANT APPLICATION COVER SHEET

(Please attach completed sheet or computer-generated sheet in the same format to your application.)

Applicant Information

Name of Applicant _____ Application Date _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone () _____ Fax () _____

Electronic Mail _____ Web Address _____

Contact Person _____

Title _____

Date Organization Began Operations _____

Number of Staff Full-time Part-time

Total Operating Expenses
(for most recently completed fiscal year 19) \$ _____

Estimated Duration Dates of Project Beginning Ending

Total Budget and Amount Requested from Joyce Foundation in this Proposal

(If Multi-Year Request)

		Second Year	Third Year
	1998	1999	2000
Budget Total	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Requested from Joyce	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

Brief Description of Project

Geographic Area Served by Project

Beneficiary Group(s) Targeted by Project (racial, ethnic, gender, age, income level)