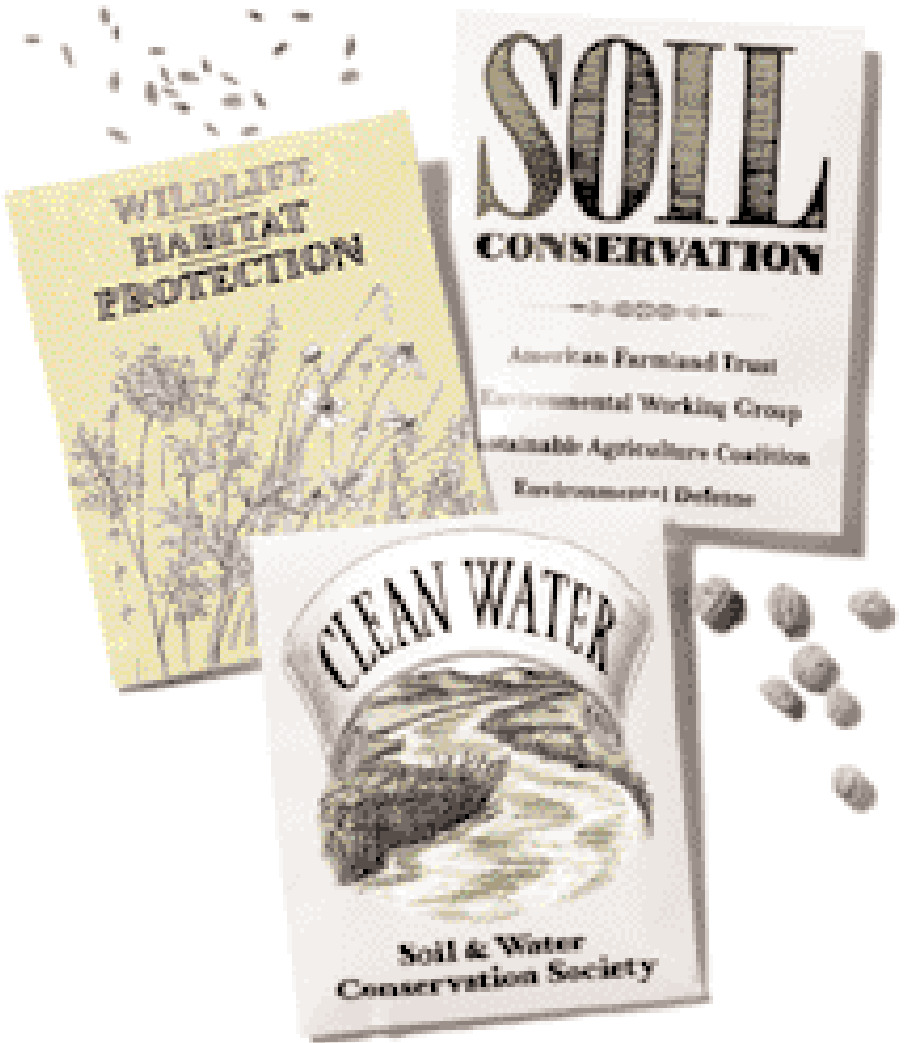


# WorkInProgress

The Joyce Foundation May 2001



America's farm policies need an overhaul. Environmentalists say there's too little money to protect wetlands, conserve soil, and save wildlife habitat. Meanwhile, farmers are devastated by low crop prices and misplaced subsidies. It's time to plant the **Seeds of Change 11**

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.

# InThisIssue

## Education

### Race Matters 4

Segregation and lagging achievement by minority students remain troubling features of American education.

## Employment

### Working on Welfare 8

Midwestern advocacy groups are busy developing proposals for the next steps in welfare policy.

## Environment

### Seeds of Change 11

Farm policy isn't just about food, fiber and farms. Major environmental issues, from clean water to wildlife habitat, are also at stake.

### Progress Notes 16

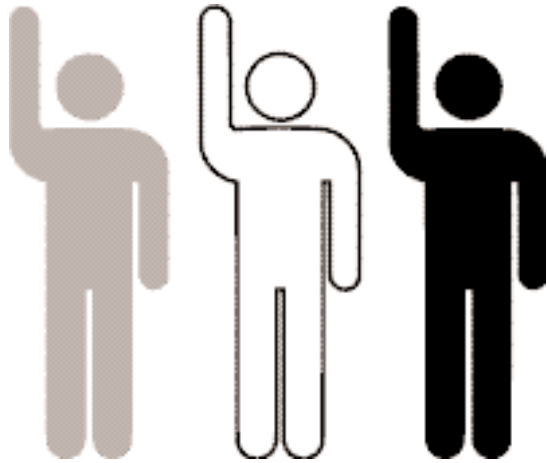
Reforming judicial elections • State government on the air  
• Understanding the Second Amendment • What government does

### Grants Approved 21

Grants approved at the April 10, 2001 meeting of the Board of Directors

*Work In Progress* is published three times a year following each Board meeting.

For information on programs of the Joyce Foundation, please consult our web site, [www.joycefdn.org](http://www.joycefdn.org), or call our offices to request a copy of our annual report or guidelines pamphlet. 312.782.2464



**Racial inequities and isolation remain troubling features of American education. The search for new solutions begins by acknowledging the problems.**

Evanston is a gracious, tree-shaded older suburb just north of Chicago, home to Northwestern University and, historically, one of the best public school systems in the country. But over recent decades, educators, community leaders and parents have grappled with a stubborn and continuing problem: Minority students were lagging behind in achievement. Average ACT (college entrance exam) scores for white students in 1999 were 26, compared to 19 for African Americans. And while minority students make up more than half the student body, they make up three-quarters of students who fail, while only 20 of the top 100 students in the class of 1999 were African American or Latino.

Evanston isn't alone. The National Task Force on Minority High Achievement, funded by Joyce, documented in its 1999 report that African-American, Latino and Native American students generally lag behind white students on National Assessment of Educational Progress scores, as well as such other measures as grades, class rank, enrollment in advanced placement (AP) classes, and college entrance exams.

Two years ago, Evanston educators decided to tackle the problem head-on. With startup funding from Joyce, they created the Minority Student Achievement Network, which draws together educators from fifteen school districts, both in the Midwest (Evanston and Oak Park, Illinois, Madison, Wisconsin, Shaker Heights, Ohio, Ann Arbor, Michigan) and elsewhere (including Cambridge, Massachusetts, Berkeley, California, and Chapel Hill, North Carolina). Now, with a two-year, \$300,000 grant, the Network is embarking on an ambitious collaborative agenda to explore lingering barriers to minority achievement and identify and share possible solutions.

The Network will begin by creating a database that will enable them to understand the dimensions of the problem. In the past, reporting test scores by race—and thus spotlighting the achievement gap—was considered racially polarizing. Allan Alson, Superintendent of Evanston Township High School for the past nine years, who is the Network's convenor, disagrees. "We want to err on the side of being so stark that nobody can accuse us of hiding," he says, even if that opens him to criticism of underemphasizing the success stories. Districts that join the network must make the same commitment to break down their scores by race.

Collaboratively designed research (including a recent poll of 51,000 students from the member districts) will explore such questions as barriers to high achievement in math and science, how teacher-student relationships affect achievement, and the relative importance of student attitudes, as compared to school conditions, in promoting or hindering success.

The districts will use the research results to guide their efforts, but they aren't waiting to get started. Already Evanston has created mentoring programs, classes to encourage minority students to take advanced courses and prepare for college entrance exams, an across-the-board math curriculum that requires a minimum two years of algebra and one of geometry, and summer pre-calculus and pre-geometry classes that make a special effort to recruit students of color.

The Network will share the results of such efforts through publications and workshops, including one for teachers planned this September in Madison, Wisconsin. And they will also pay attention to what their students tell them. A recent survey of the fifteen districts and a conference last October of high-achieving minority students has unearthed several pieces of advice, says Alson. Among them: start young to promote achievement; deal with peer pressure by late elementary school; and pay special attention to whether teachers communicate the same high expectations to minority students that they do to white children.

Listening at the school level is important as well. When minority students in Evanston said they were reluctant to take AP courses because the classes looked so white, the school clustered minority students in certain class sections to counter that fear—even though that left other sections all white. “What comes first?” asks Alson. “If you have to put resources to boost kids of color who are falling behind, should you do that knowing that you’re abandoning one piece of integration? In our case we decided that the answer was yes—though we’ve also tried mixed groupings, like the pre-calculus class, that have proved beneficial.”

Reexamining what constitutes real integration is the goal of another Joyce-funded project, and this one too depends in large measure on listening to students. Professor John A. Powell of the Institute on Race and Poverty at the University of Minnesota spent two years exploring race with students in both racially isolated schools and schools that are at least nominally integrated. His results, which he will disseminate with another Joyce grant, are discouraging.

“Integration isn’t happening,” says Powell flatly. “And the students know it.” National statistics show that African-American students, and especially Latino students, are more, not less, likely than in the past to attend schools that are predominantly minority. And even racially mixed schools often mask the same old racial divisions, though few are willing to admit it, let alone, like Evanston, try to address it. “In one school the AP classes were on the top floor and the remedial classes were in the basement,” says Powell. “Every day

students see white students going to the top floor and African-American and Latino students going to the basement. They know that something is wrong. But no one helps them deal with it.”

Professor Powell contrasts that situation with another school where classes range from college prep to honors and AP, and the only entrance requirement is willingness to do the work. “The expectation in that school is that everyone goes to college,” says Powell. “Even here, black students are not performing at the same level as white students, but at least the school is cognizant of it and willing to do something about it.”

But as society abandons affirmative action, schools committed to genuine integration are increasingly rare, Powell laments. And school reform efforts have often either undermined integration, by strengthening neighborhood schools, or ignored it altogether. Even minority parents, disillusioned at supposedly integrated schools that perpetuate the old racial stratifications, are giving up on integration in favor of school improvement strategies. It’s a misplaced emphasis, says Powell. “Why do we have to choose, for example, between small classrooms and integrated classrooms? Why can’t we have small integrated classrooms?”

Effective integration strategies do exist, says Powell. They include taking a regional approach to housing and education, recruiting more teachers of color, training all teachers to deal with diverse students, and addressing the connections between race and poverty. Educating children to live in an increasingly diverse society is a critical task facing the country, Powell believes. Until we get serious about it, “we are merely postponing the inevitable and wasting precious time.”

**Allan Alson, Minority Student Achievement Network, 847.424.7220**

**John A. Powell, Institute on Race and Poverty, 612.625.8071**

**National Task Force on Minority High Achievement, The College Board, 800.323.7155; [www.collegeboard.org](http://www.collegeboard.org).**

With federal welfare reform nearly five years old, state advocates are working on the next generation of policies to help poor families.



Two critical deadlines are looming in the world of welfare. At a personal level, thousands of families face, or will soon face, time limits on welfare benefits, after which they may no longer be eligible for support. At the policy level, welfare reform legislation passed in 1996 comes before Congress for reauthorization in 2002.

In Minnesota and Illinois, advocates have developed strategies to help families confronting time limits, as well as those struggling to stay afloat in the workforce. And, through a regional network called the Midwest Partners, groups are gearing up to have those strategies incorporated into the next generation of welfare policy.

The focus is increasingly on forms of noncash assistance that support families and encourage work, rather than on welfare benefits themselves.

Minnesota's Affirmative Options Coalition, with previous Joyce funding, has successfully advocated for programs serving hard-to-employ people and those who need assistance to keep a job and boost their incomes. "A big part of the story is reducing the barriers faced by those on welfare case loads," says Jason Walsh, director of the coalition. Thus the coalition successfully advocated for funding for mental health and substance abuse services, rent subsidies, and on-the-job assistance to help people retain jobs. A key issue was making sure that federal TANF funds were used to augment, not supplant, state spending for poor people.

Now the coalition will use a three-year, \$300,000 grant to expand statewide advocacy efforts and begin new initiatives at the federal level. They want state funds used to continue benefits past the federal five-year time limit on welfare payments. Minnesota's Department of Human Services estimates that 4,800 families will be dropped from welfare rolls in 2002.

"We're calling for extension of benefits indefinitely to anyone who fulfills the requirements of the welfare program—whether they're in a job search, working at a job, or getting training," explains Walsh. Those who haven't complied with work requirements would not be eligible for the extension. "We are not rejecting time limits *per se*, but the notion that one size fits all," says Walsh. "In Minnesota our caseloads are remarkably diverse, and they all have different levels of experience and skill. To think that all of these people will be well served by a cookie cutter approach is not realistic."

In Illinois, the Work, Welfare and Families coalition has focused on five anti-poverty policy goals in its Working Opportunities campaign, and with previous Joyce funding has made progress on all five. Effective advocacy helped win policies requiring that people entering, involved in or leaving the welfare system be informed of benefits and services, such as child care, food stamps and Medicaid, that can help them support their families in low-wage jobs.

In the past year, WWF has zeroed in on transportation and higher education issues. The coalition advocates that the state should support low-income heads of households to attend college. They also identify lack of transportation as a key barrier that can keep people from taking jobs or make it difficult to get to work on time. The coalition wants the Departments of Transportation and Human Services to work together with local communities to attract federal funds to help low-income people travel to and from work. The issue is particularly important in suburbs, where job growth is concentrated but low-income populations and public transportation are scant.

With a two-year, \$200,000 Joyce grant, WWF will continue working on transportation funding to serve low-income working people. In Springfield, for example, WWF has supported the Transportation to Economic Self-Sufficiency program, which provides after-hours shuttle service in a city where the buses stop running at 6 p.m.

Meanwhile, as the safety net inherent in the basic concept of welfare support is reduced, advocates are looking at unemployment insurance as a way to help families in trouble. Right now many low-income workers and those that have made the transition from welfare to work are not eligible for unemployment insurance, often because they haven't been employed for a number of years. Minor changes could fix that, WWF executive director Phyllis Russell says. "Without those changes, people will go back on welfare with a 60-month time limit on benefits," she explains. "People trying to get a work history should not be forced back to the ticking clock."

**Jason Walsh, Affirmative Options Coalition,  
651.642.1904**

**Phyllis Russell, Work, Welfare and Families,  
312.986.4220**

**Sue Armato, Midwest Partners, 630.910.9885**

# Seeds of Change

**Time now to start planning  
a wiser policy to protect  
America's farms and the  
environment on which we  
all depend.**

One of the most significant pieces of environmental legislation is one that most Americans know little about: the farm bill. The bill, reviewed every six years, sets the policies that determine what farmers raise, how they treat the land, what chemicals they use. Their decisions in turn affect food, water, air, the health of fish and birds and butterflies, and the ability of the soil to sustain and replenish itself for future generations.

The last time Congress passed major farm legislation, in 1996, there were high hopes all around. Farmers wanted out from what they saw as excessive government regulation. Environmentalists wanted more funding for conservation and an end to policies that effectively discouraged ecologically sound practices like crop rotation and diversity. And Congress was increasingly unwilling to continue huge farm subsidies.



Each side got some of what it wanted. The optimistically titled “Freedom to Farm” Bill promised to phase out massive government subsidies for production of commodity crops, such as corn and wheat, which tend to support large-scale and increasingly corporate agriculture. Payments would gradually be reduced, and farmers would be freed from government restrictions on how much acreage they could plant with what crops, enabling them to respond instead to market demand.

On the other side, environmental advocates won consolidation of and increased funding for programs that encourage farmers to conserve natural resources, as well as a seat on state implementation committees. Some also argued that Freedom to Farm could help reduce environmentally harmful overproduction at the expense of diversity and soil conservation. Now, it was believed, farmer ingenuity and the free market could promise a brighter economic and environmental future.

Except it didn’t work out that way. Farmers who sought to take advantage of the environmental conservation programs discovered there was not nearly enough money for all those who wanted to participate. Meanwhile, freed from acreage restrictions, farms produced bumper crops, and by 1998, farm prices were falling dramatically, to the lowest levels since the farm crisis of the mid-1980s. Suddenly the free market didn’t look so comforting.

Farm state legislators went back to their colleagues in Congress and demanded help. The result: “emergency” farm payments, last year amounting to \$32 billion, with only a pittance more for conservation. Payments were again tied to commodity crops, and most of them went to the largest farms, leaving small farmers, including those who have incorporated environmentally sensitive practices, with little money and less hope.

“Freedom to Farm has really done nothing positive for the environment,” says Ken Cook of the Environmental Working Group, a Joyce grantee. “Conservation has gotten short shrift. And it’s taken a back seat to a subsidy scheme that seems only to have supported the very largest commodity operations.” EWG documented that pattern in a 1998 report, *Green Acres*. It noted that the

top 10 percent of subsidized farm operations—mostly large, corporate farms—took in 61 percent of the subsidies; those farms received an average of \$32,000 in yearly payments, compared to the average of just \$1,200 received by the typical farmer. The “emergency payments” enacted since then continue and actually exacerbate these disparities. Rank and file farmers understand what’s going on and they aren’t happy, says Cook: “Freedom to Farm equals Freedom to Fail: that’s what you hear them saying.”

Cook and other advocates of environmentally sound farm policies are determined to find a better way. They intend to take advantage of widespread dissatisfaction with Freedom to Farm, which Congress must reauthorize in 2002, in order to get policies that do a better job of protecting rural communities and the environment.

The Joyce Foundation is supporting their efforts, through grants to EWG (\$1,620,000 over three years); the Sustainable Agriculture Coalition, through the Center for Rural Affairs (\$300,000 over two years) and American Farmland Trust (\$399,600 over 18 months).

Their efforts will take two main directions, says Ferd Hoefner of the Sustainable Agriculture Coalition, a network of Midwest-based farm and rural organizations.

“First, we want to keep the good conservation programs we have, and get more money for them,” says Hoefner. A recent letter to Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici (R-New Mexico), drafted by American Farmland Trust and signed by 32 environmental groups, documented conservation spending shortfalls:

- Half of all farmers seeking help to remediate polluted runoff and soil erosion are turned away
- Three-fourths of farmers seeking to restore wetlands get turned down
- Inadequate funding makes it impossible to protect farmland threatened by suburban development
- At least 10,000 farmers would seek help to protect wildlife habitat if funding were available.

In April, the U.S. Senate approved a \$1.65 billion increase in conservation funding for 2002; final action was still pending at press time. The Coalition and its

allies are hoping for total conservation spending of \$10 billion over the next farm bill cycle, says Hoefner.

But more than that, “We need a comprehensive stewardship incentive program,” he says. Rather than tilting payments toward wealthy corporate farms with no environmental tradeoff, the new policy would promise “green payments” for environmentally beneficial practices, such as crop rotation, wildlife and wetlands protection, and integrated pest management. “It should take in the whole country, and farmers of all sizes and production systems,” says Hoefner, not just those who grow certain crops. “And it should really focus on conservation benefits. It should pay farmers for the environmental services they can provide for society: clean water, clean air, carbon sequestration, wildlife habitat, biodiversity.”

Legislation introduced by Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), entitled the Conservation Security Act, embodies those principles. Already it has drawn support from trade associations representing corn and soybean producers, as well as the American Farm Bureau Federation, says Hoefner, indicating that it has broad appeal across the agricultural as well as environmental communities.

Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) suggested recently that he’s thinking along some similar lines. A March hearing before the Committee examined the potential benefits for farmers of carbon trading. Under such a scheme, utilities and factories that emit carbon (a contributor to climate change) could offset that by paying farmers for activities that reduce the amount of carbon in the atmosphere. Lugar commented at the hearing that such payments would offer one way to stabilize farmers’ incomes without relying on continually rising subsidies.

Meanwhile, environmental advocates are gearing up to make the case for conservation as the farm bill comes up for reauthorization beginning this year. American Farmland Trust is gauging the breadth of public support for making conservation an integral part of farm policy and will use the results to guide its advocacy work. Environmental Working Group will continue its

research on subsidy disparities and push to get the word out to farmers, including through a web site that documents the impact of different policy options for farmers. The Sustainable Agriculture Coalition is building support among environmental allies as well as among mainline farming groups like the Farm Bureau. It is prepared to make its case to both sides, says Hoefner: “We can make the straightforward case for why environmentalists and people interested in high-quality food should be interested in the farm bill, because it has a big impact on water quality, sprawl, climate change, wildlife habitat, farmland preservation. And we’ll go out to mainstream agricultural and rural communities and ask, how does this work to keep farmers on the land and keep the economy of rural America from falling apart?”

All agree that the moment is ripe for new thinking, given widespread dissatisfaction over existing farm policies. “I can’t remember a time when the farming community was so disgusted as they are with Freedom to Farm,” says Cook. “So it’s a good time to say, let’s take a fresh look. And when that happens, that’s an opening for us to make the case for conservation. If we can get farmers to focus on allies outside the farming community, we can show them that, if we had priorities driven by conservation, wildlife protection, forestry and wetlands preservation, there might be options more rewarding for farmers.”

**Ferd Hoefner, Sustainable Agriculture Coalition, 202.547.5754**

**Ken Cook, EWG, 202.667.6982**

**Ann Sorensen, American Farmland Trust, 815.753.9347**

## Money and Politics

### State Chief Justices Call for Reforming Judicial Elections

Several states are considering reforming the way judges are elected, in the wake of a January statement by chief justices from 17 states declaring that “judicial election campaigns pose a substantial threat to judicial independence and impartiality, and undermine public trust in the judicial system.”

The chief justices, joined by legislative and civic allies, issued their “Call to Action” in January under the auspices of the National Center for the State Courts. Their statement noted the hiring of campaign consultants, fundraising to pay for expensive advertising, and active campaigning by groups seeking to influence the makeup of the judiciary. Such trends make judges “appear like ordinary politicians” and undermine the public’s faith in their impartiality, the justices said. They added that unregulated issue advertisements and independent expenditures by special interests present “a particularly grave and immediate threat.”

The “Call to Action” was the result of a summit meeting held in Chicago in December, funded by the Joyce Foundation and the Open Society Institute. Recommendations call for new laws as well as action by state courts, bar associations, and private groups. They include:

- Nonpartisan conduct of all judicial elections
- Lengthening terms of judges
- Education of judicial candidates on appropriate campaign standards, with watchdog groups and authoritative advice hotlines to monitor races
- Using public resources to inform the public about candidates for the judiciary and, more broadly, about the judicial process
- Public financing of judicial elections
- Performance evaluations for judges.

States that are looking to move ahead on reforms include Texas, where legislation has been introduced to have judicial candidates run without party labels. In Ohio and Michigan there has been renewed interest in merit selection. Meanwhile, the

chief justices group is hoping to organize a symposium examining “the tension between the First Amendment and the right of the people to have an impartial judiciary,” according to David Rottman, the Center’s associate director for research.

If current trends continue unchanged, public confidence in judges could be jeopardized,

according to a 1999 poll by the Center. The survey found that large majorities of the public believe that judges are influenced by having to raise campaign funds (78%) and by other political considerations (81%).

**Roger Warren, National Center for the State Courts, 757.253.2000**

## Special Opportunities

### Illinois Voters Say Let’s Take a Look

Arguing that “the people have a fundamental right to see their government at work,” a group of state leaders is calling on Illinois to join 20 other states in creating a public affairs channel to broadcast government proceedings throughout the state. And they appear to have public support for the proposal.

The “time is right” for creation of an Illinois Channel, modeled on C-SPAN, said the Institute for Public Affairs of the University of Illinois at Springfield in an April report.

“It is crucial—if our democracy is to survive and be effective—that the people know what is going on in government,” said former Governor Jim Edgar, who co-chaired the project’s advisory panel. Co-chair Paul Simon, former U.S. Senator, agreed: “I’m for informing citizens so we can make the kind of sensible decisions we should make in a democracy.”

An overwhelming majority (86%) of the state’s citizens endorse the proposal, according to the group’s polling. Nearly two-thirds reported

interest in watching floor debates in the General Assembly and other state proceedings.

An earlier survey cited in the report showed a startling lack of information about what happens in Springfield: 54% of citizens surveyed in 1999 could not name any action by state government in the preceding year. Part of the problem is lack of coverage, the group reports. Although nearly two-thirds of the state's residents live in the Chicago metropolitan area, for example, not one Chicago television station maintains a bureau in Springfield,

To help fill that void, the Institute recommends creation of the Illinois Channel, to be carried on cable television and the Internet. The Channel would broadcast not only legislative debates and hearings, but also state agency meetings, public policy forums, and oral arguments before the State Supreme Court. The Institute estimates

that the cost per citizen would be a modest 25 cents per year. It recommends that the Legislature appropriate the funds, with additional support anticipated from the private sector.

The two-year feasibility study for the Illinois Channel is funded in part by the Joyce Foundation. The April report represented interim findings after a year of research, polling and town meetings to gauge feasibility and interest in the Channel. A final report and recommendations are due in early 2002.

**Terrence Martin,**  
**Institute for Public**  
**Affairs, 217.206.6382**  
**[www.illinoischannel.org](http://www.illinoischannel.org)**

## Gun Violence

### Whose Right?

*A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.*

—U.S. Constitution

The Chicago-Kent College of Law hosted a symposium last fall in which leading scholars (including Pulitzer Prize winner Jack Rakove and Bancroft Prize winner Michael Bellesiles) examined the history and meaning of those words. The papers have just been published in a special issue of the *Chicago-Kent Law Review*.

Included are examination of the intentions of the Founding Fathers, a history of legal interpretations of the Second Amendment, and accounts of the historical and philosophical context in which the Amendment was drafted.

The courts and legal scholars have consistently interpreted the Amendment through the lens of its first clause—i.e., as guaranteeing the right of Americans to bear arms as part of a militia. It wasn't until the 1960s that a handful of scholars and gun advocates began claiming

that the Amendment also guarantees an individual right to own firearms.

In this volume, several scholars examine that contention in the light of the contemporary debates during the drafting of the Constitution, including the Founders' concern to protect the rights of states to organize militias. Meanwhile, Bellesiles reports that the states freely passed laws controlling guns, both before and after the Second Amendment was adopted, with little controversy.

Two other Joyce grantees, meanwhile, have collaborated on a report documenting the environmental hazards of lead in shooting ranges. *Poisonous Pastime*, released in May by the Violence Policy Center and Environmental Working Group, reports that outdoor firing ranges put more lead into the environment than most other major industrial sectors, yet they remain largely unregulated.

**Chicago-Kent College**  
**of Law, 312.906.5190.**  
**[www.vpc.org](http://www.vpc.org)**  
**[www.ewg.org](http://www.ewg.org)**

The following grants were approved at the April 10, 2001 meeting of the Board of Directors:

## Money and Politics

### What Government Does

A new web site provides a detailed look at exactly how federal money is spent in three Midwest states. The site, developed with Joyce funding by the Center for National Policy, tracks federal dollars appropriated to congressional districts in Illinois, Michigan and Ohio in 1999. Eventually, the Center hopes to extend the analysis to all 435 districts.

Not surprisingly, the top recipients of federal money were individuals on Social Security. Spending for Medicare and Medicaid was also substantial.

That plus demography helps explain some disparities in funding. Thus some districts represented by top-ranking congressmen, including House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Illinois), were outranked by other districts with greater proportions of recipients drawing Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid payments.

The web site also spotlights some interesting patterns and variations by state.

In several Illinois districts, for example, payments to farmers run a close second to Social Security payments among the top outlays. Total farm payments to the state vastly outweigh the federal welfare program for poor people, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families. And in both Illinois and Ohio, one of the biggest items is one that gets little attention: flood relief for the districts that line the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Illinois figures show \$4 billion for flood relief, compared with TANF spending of \$686 million.

“Most Americans really do not see the impact of budget decisions in terms of themselves and their neighbors,” said CNP Chairman Leon Panetta, a former Democratic congressman. The web site figures suggest that “the reality is that dollars are being returned to the people.”

**Center for National Policy,**  
[www.cnponline.org](http://www.cnponline.org)

### Education

#### **Aspira, Inc. of Illinois**

*Chicago, Illinois \$330,000*

To provide Chicago's education policymaking community with research-based policy analysis that impacts Latino students; and to enhance the capacity and effectiveness of local community-based organizations. (2 yrs.)

#### **Chicago Public Education Fund**

*Chicago, Illinois \$500,000*

To assist in establishing the Local School Council Fund, a long-term financial strategy to support outreach and broader civic participation in local school council elections. (1 yr.)

#### **Marquette University**

##### **College of Education**

*Milwaukee, Wisconsin \$500,000*

To support the Compton Fellowship Program to increase the number of minority teachers in the Milwaukee school system. (2 yrs.)

#### **Milwaukee Catalyst**

*Milwaukee, Wisconsin \$400,000*

To provide the Milwaukee education policymaking community with research-based analysis of policy impacts on minority students in the Milwaukee Public Schools and to enhance the capacity of local community-based organizations to understand policy issues and education research. (2 yrs.)

#### **Minority Student**

##### **Achievement Network**

*Evanston, Illinois \$300,000*

To strengthen the administrative, research, and communications capacity of the organization. (2 yrs.)

#### **Neighborhood Capital Budget Group**

*Chicago, Illinois \$400,000*

To investigate, document, and increase public understanding of the relationship between school facility investment and quality education. (2 yrs.)

#### **Rethinking Schools, Ltd.**

*Milwaukee, Wisconsin \$630,000*

For two special written products, as well as for organizational enhancement and expansion of its audience reach. (3 yrs.)

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

*Chicago, Illinois \$160,000*

For continued support of its partnership with the Youth Guidance agency to complete the Promoting Teacher Leadership in Comer Schools project. (2 yrs.)

#### **University of Minnesota**

##### **Institute on Race and Poverty**

*Minneapolis, Minnesota \$205,000*

To publicize *Students Voices Across the Spectrum: The Education Integration Project Report*. (1 yr.)

**Total Education: \$3,425,000**

### Employment

#### **Indiana University**

##### **School of Public and**

##### **Environmental Affairs**

##### **Institute for Family and**

##### **Social Responsibility**

*Bloomington, Indiana \$107,055*

To compare the effectiveness of faith-based organizations with other nonprofits in providing social services to welfare recipients. (1 yr.)

#### **Kent State University**

*Kent, Ohio \$118,094*

To continue longitudinal ethnographic research on the poorest, most vulnerable welfare families in Cleveland, Ohio, including some who have exhausted the state's three-year time limit. (14 mos.)

#### **Minnesota Council of Nonprofits, Inc.**

*St. Paul, Minnesota \$300,000*

To support the work of the Affirmative Options Coalition to reform Minnesota's workforce system and its welfare program, so that both systems are effectively and coherently focused on helping low-income families get out of poverty. (3 yrs.)

#### **National Conference of** **State Legislatures**

*Denver, Colorado \$232,000*

To synthesize key welfare research findings from the Midwest and coordinate forums for state policymakers. (2 yrs.)

### **National Results Council**

*St. Paul, Minnesota \$128,800*

To assess the impacts of providing “customized” training to welfare-to-work participants by examining their career paths and earnings one year and two years post-training. (1 yr.)

### **Northwestern University Joint Center for Poverty Research Institute for Policy Research**

*Evanston, Illinois \$500,000*

To support the second and third waves of the Illinois Families Study, to refine information on how Illinois families have fared since the state’s implementation of welfare reform policies. (2 yrs.)

### **Ohio University, Institute for Local Government Administration and Rural Development**

*Athens, Ohio \$178,932*

To investigate how rural welfare participants are faring in the job market; how those who are hitting time limits are coping; and how rural county welfare directors are using a large, new flexible source of state funds intended to spur innovative local work and family support programs. (18 mos.)

### **Work, Welfare and Families**

*Chicago, Illinois \$200,000*

To renew its statewide “working opportunities” campaign, which focuses on advancing five core policy strategies to promote economic self-sufficiency and facilitate the transition from welfare to work. (2 yrs.)

**Total Employment: \$1,764,881**

## **Environment**

### **BSR Education Fund, Inc.**

*San Francisco, California \$100,000*

To organize a voluntary business-led effort to reduce the environmental impact of containerized and bulk shipping in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway. (1 yr.)

### **Business and Professional People for the Public Interest**

*Chicago, Illinois \$157,500*

To support Partners for Environmental Transportation, aimed at improving transportation planning in northern Illinois. (2 yrs.)

### **Center for Neighborhood Technology**

*Chicago, Illinois \$500,000*

To promote policies that reduce barriers to public transit-oriented development and alternatives to highways. (2 yrs.)

### **Center for Rural Affairs**

*Walthill, Nebraska \$300,000*

To support the Washington office of the national Sustainable Agriculture Coalition and the Midwest Sustainable Agriculture Working Group, to ensure that the values of environmentally and economically sustainable agriculture are incorporated into the next iterations of federal farm policy. (2 yrs.)

### **Council of Michigan Foundations**

*Grand Haven, Michigan \$55,000*

To continue to help Great Lakes community foundations develop their capacity to make environmental grants. (1 yr.)

### **Environmental Health Fund, Inc.**

*Jamaica Plain, Maine \$100,000*

To continue its efforts, through its Healthcare Without Harm initiative, to educate and encourage hospitals and medical supply companies to reduce use of toxic substances. (1 yr.)

### **Friends of the Chicago River**

*Chicago, Illinois \$29,600*

To review current programs that monitor water quality on the Chicago River and host a meeting of other Great Lakes organizations to explore broadly useful research. (1 yr.)

### **Hoosier Environmental Council**

*Indianapolis, Indiana \$150,000*

To support the development of a strong statewide model for individual restoration plans for Indiana water bodies, with special emphasis on the most polluted water bodies and on those in the Lake Michigan Basin. (2 yrs.)

### **Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation**

*Des Moines, Iowa \$200,000*

To support its joint effort with the Iowa Environmental Council to improve environmental regulation and water quality in Iowa, by promoting a significant increase in staffing levels of the monitoring and enforcement divisions of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. (2 yrs.)

### **Pollution Probe Foundation**

*Toronto, Ontario, Canada \$75,000*

To support its efforts to assist Environment Canada in the establishment of new standards governing mercury emission into the air and water of the Great Lakes. (1 yr.)

### **Sixteenth Street Community Health Center**

*Milwaukee, Wisconsin \$500,000*

To demonstrate and document how an urban industrial brownfield can be redeveloped to link affordable homes to jobs and job training, create habitat and open space, reduce demand on urban water management systems, and reduce energy use. (2 yrs.)

### **Soil and Water Conservation Society, Inc.**

*Ankeny, Iowa \$57,336*

To conduct research on ways the federal tax code could be adjusted to provide incentives for private landowners to implement conservation and environmental enhancement measures on their property. (1 yr.)

### **University of Maryland Foundation, Inc.**

*Adelphi, Maryland \$400,000*

To enable the Compliance Consortium, a network of state environmental officials, to complete a project to develop and implement more effective environmental protection programs. (2 yrs.)

### **University of Michigan Great Lakes Radio Consortium**

*Ann Arbor, Michigan \$200,000*

For continued support of the Great Lakes Radio Consortium’s coverage of Great Lakes environmental issues. (2 yrs.)

**Total Environment: \$2,824,436**

## **Gun Violence**

### **Communication Works**

*San Francisco, California \$300,000*

To develop and execute a communications project entitled “From Raw Data to Injury Prevention: Building the Communications Pipeline,” which provides media support to the Joyce-funded National Firearm Injury Statistics System. (2 yrs.)

### **Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health**

*Baltimore, Maryland \$600,000*

For continued support of the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research. (2 yrs.)

### **Legal Community Against Violence**

*San Francisco, California \$150,000*

To provide legal guidance to local and state officials, activists, and others seeking to enact, and defend in court, sound public health regulations of firearms. (2 yrs.)

### **National Academy of Sciences National Research Council**

*Washington, DC \$109,000*

To improve research information and data on firearms. (2 yrs.)

### **National Association of State-Based Child Advocacy Organizations**

*Washington, DC \$733,249*

To launch a three-year project called “Child Safe,” designed to reduce the incidence of gun-related deaths and injuries suffered by children and their families. (3 yrs.)

### **Physicians for Social Responsibility**

*Washington, DC \$100,000*

To launch the public education and mobilization campaign, Faces of Firearms. (1 yr.)

### **Toledo Ecumenical Area Ministries Toledo Metropolitan Mission**

*Toledo, Ohio \$250,000*

For continued support to the Ohio Coalition Against Gun Violence. (2 yrs.)

### **Uhlrich Children’s Home**

*Chicago, Illinois \$50,000*

To support the Hands Without Guns Program, a public health and education campaign designed to inform youth, influence peer behavior, and change public policy. (1 yr.)

### **University of Pennsylvania**

*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania \$1,200,000*

To strengthen the Firearm Injury Center and to expand the Medical Professionals as Advocates Program. (3 yrs.)

**Total Gun Violence: \$3,492,249**

## Money and Politics

### Center for Governmental Studies

Los Angeles, California \$150,000  
To promote electronic filing and uniformly formatted disclosure standards. (2 yrs.)

### Citizens Policy Center

Cleveland, Ohio \$300,000  
To support an initiative that aims to strengthen Ohio's campaign finance laws through research, data collection and analysis, public education, media outreach, and policy development and advocacy. (2 yrs.)

### Common Cause Education Fund

Washington, DC \$240,000  
To expand and enhance the national organization's research, public education, and outreach capabilities. (2 yrs.)

### Democracy 21 Education Fund

Washington, DC \$170,000  
To promote political reform through public education and news media outreach. (2 yrs.)

**Total Money and Politics: \$860,000**

## Culture

### Chicago City Theatre Company

Joel Hall Dance Center  
Chicago, Illinois \$25,000  
To support its marketing and audience development efforts in the African-American community. (1 yr.)

### Chicago Cultural Center Foundation

Chicago, Illinois \$50,000  
To increase community involvement in the Third World Music Festival. (1 yr.)

### Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum

Chicago, Illinois \$65,000  
To develop a business model for its newly expanded public radio station, which will be the largest such Latino-owned station in the country. (1 yr.)

### Mexican Fine Arts Center Museum

Chicago, Illinois \$136,050  
To support a community arts project to bring together artists from Mexico and Chicago in creating work to celebrate Day of the Dead, an annual remembrance of the deceased that is a major Mexican and Mexican-American tradition. (3 yrs.)

**Total Culture: \$276,050**

## Special Opportunities

### Canal Corridor Association

Chicago, Illinois \$50,000  
To support the completion of a 50-minute documentary film, "Prairie Tides: The Making of the Illinois & Michigan Canal," for use by middle school history classes, public and cable television stations, Heritage Corridor visitor centers, historical societies and museums. (1 yr.)

### Community Renewal Society

*The Chicago Reporter*  
Chicago, Illinois \$150,000  
To support *The Chicago Reporter's* investigative journalism on government and politics and for implementation of the publication's capacity-building strategy. (2 yrs.)

### Donors Forum of Chicago

Chicago, Illinois \$60,000  
For the development and implementation of a nonprofit public policy agenda for Illinois. (2 yrs.)

### University of Chicago Center for the Study of Race, Politics, and Culture

Chicago, Illinois \$148,000  
For completion of the Chicago Record for Democracy Data project; developing and testing an Internet search engine for the database; and training select community-based organizations on accessing and using the information. (2 yrs.)

**Total Special Opportunities: \$408,000**

**Total Grants Approved  
\$13,050,616**

Proposal Guidelines for 2001 have been posted on our web site, [www.joycefdn.org](http://www.joycefdn.org). For a printed copy of the Guidelines, please call or email the Foundation at the address listed below.

The Joyce Foundation accepts grant inquiries throughout the year. If you have a question about any of our programs, please consult our web site, [www.joycefdn.org](http://www.joycefdn.org), or send a letter to one of our Program Officers, whose names are listed below.

### Program Officers

#### Education

Warren K. Chapman  
Fausto Ramos Gómez  
Peter T. Mich

#### Employment

Kara Kellahe Mikulich  
Jennifer L. Phillips  
Unmi Song

#### Environment

Margaret H. O'Dell  
James Seidita

#### Gun Violence

Roseanna Ander

#### Money and Politics

Lawrence N. Hansen

#### Culture

Ellen S. Alberding

#### Associate Program Officer

Shelley A. Davis

#### The next proposal deadlines are:

April 16, 2001  
for the July 2001 Board meeting  
August 15, 2001  
for the December 2001 Board meeting

The Joyce Foundation  
70 West Madison Street, Suite 2750  
Chicago, Illinois 60602  
312.782.2464  
312.782.4160  
[info@joycefdn.org](mailto:info@joycefdn.org)  
[www.joycefdn.org](http://www.joycefdn.org)

#### Work In Progress

Editor: Mary O'Connell  
The article on page 8 was written by  
Rebecca Voelker.