



How do you spell V-I-C-T-O-R-Y?

Changing public policy is a long, tough process with small advances and many setbacks. Right now, Joyce grantees have cause to celebrate some real victories, in some surprising areas.

But the games go on. **13**

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

Special Opportunities

Defending America 4

As the war against terrorism wages on, the ACLU is standing up for basic civil rights for Arab-Americans.

Money and Politics

Clean Slates 6

Reformers in Minnesota and Wisconsin push to reduce the increasingly dominating role money plays in state elections.

Education

Big Hopes for Small Schools 10

Citing overwhelming evidence that student attitudes, behavior, and participation are better when school size is smaller, Chicago is revamping struggling high schools into smaller, more autonomous schools.

Progress Notes 13

Joyce grantees celebrate advances on agriculture policy, campaign finance, and creation of a National Violent Death Reporting System.

Grants Approved 20

Grants approved at the April 10, 2002 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, or call our offices to request a copy of our annual report or guidelines pamphlet. 312.782.2464



Fighting terrorism shouldn't mean losing basic constitutional protections.

Arab-Americans represent a small, relatively prosperous, overwhelmingly peaceable slice of America's ethnic pie. But after September 11, the discovery that terrorists had lived and plotted anonymously in their midst turned a harsh spotlight on this community. Suddenly, Arab-American men—over one thousand in Michigan alone—were being called in for questioning. The government began prosecuting immigration violations almost exclusively against people whose ethnic origin matched that of the terrorists.

Such actions “have created tremendous fear in the Arab-American community,” says Kary Moss, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Michigan, where the nation's largest concentration of Arab-Americans resides. Language barriers, and lack of understanding of basic rights, exacerbate the fears.

The ACLU has stepped up to the plate. Callers to the Detroit office get the message: “For the Know Your Rights Hotline for Middle Eastern men who have received a letter from the FBI, press 806.” Moss and her staff speak at community forums, distribute pamphlets, and provide free legal counsel for those questioned, detained, or facing immigration trouble.

The ACLU's program of legal assistance, public education, and court action where necessary is supported in part by a two-year Joyce grant of \$150,000, much of which funds the work of Midwest affiliates. Earlier this year, the ACLU joined Detroit newspapers and Michigan Rep. John Conyers in challenging the closing of deportation hearings. The case involves

Rabih Hadad, a Lebanese-born Ann Arbor resident who co-founded an Islamic charity which the government suspects of terrorist connections. Having outstayed his original student visa, Hadad was arrested in December and held for several months in solitary confinement, his deportation hearings closed to the public, the press, and his family. In March, a federal district judge ordered the hearings opened, and the U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the release of transcripts of past hearings. The case is expected to affect thousands of other cases nationally.

Meanwhile, the ACLU is monitoring federal and state anti-terrorism measures for their constitutional implications. Legislation passed by Congress last fall gave the Attorney General power to detain non-citizens indefinitely citing vague threats to national security; the Bureau of Prisons authorized monitoring of prisoners' conversations with attorneys. By giving the Justice Department powers that once required a court order (e.g., over wiretaps), such measures upset the checks and balances at the heart of our constitutional system, argues executive director Anthony Romero: “When so much is at stake—the deployment of U.S. military forces, our civil liberties—we want the system of checks and balances firmly in place so that government power doesn't turn into abuse.”

Moss acknowledges that there is precedent for restricting civil liberties in time of war. “But we've also come to regret those restrictions,” she says. “Policymakers should think carefully about what changes will improve our safety without causing a fundamental transformation of our society or a loss of the richness of our democracy.”

Kary Moss, Michigan ACLU, 313.578.6800

Anthony Romero, 212.549.2501

www.aclu.org





With campaign finance reform finally on the books at the national level, action turns to the states.

Compared to some other states, Minnesota and Wisconsin have appeared as paragons of political virtue. But a political scandal in Wisconsin and a flood of special interest money into Minnesota state elections have undermined their once-sterling reputations. Now Joyce grantees in the two states are trying to set things right again in the upper Midwest, and make the reality match the image of clean prairie politics.

Like the country as a whole, Minnesota has seen decades-old reforms meant to control money in politics eroded by court decisions, legal loopholes, and contemporary political realities. The law provides that legislative candidates who raise set amounts in small contributions and agree to limit their spending to \$25,000 get 20–40 percent of that money from the state. Most candidates take the deal, and the \$25,000 funds grassroots campaigns, mailings and radio spots that do a good job of reaching voters in Minnesota's small legislative districts. Contributors, meanwhile, can have donations refunded by the state, up to \$50—a very popular feature that last year enabled parties and candidates to raise some \$8 million.

But political parties and outside interest groups aren't part of the system. They have recently taken to pouring money into legislative races. The amounts have risen

to the point that their expenditures often dwarf what the candidates themselves spend. In the 2000 House elections, according to C. Scott Cooper of the Minnesota Alliance for Progressive Action, some races saw outside expenditures of over \$300,000—while the candidates themselves could only spend \$25,000. “So you're tying the hand of the candidates to articulate their positions, and allowing outside groups to come in and determine the winner.”

Cooper and his allies in the Fair and Clean Elections coalition think it's time to move to full public funding—the kind of “Clean Money” system that voters in Maine, Arizona, and Massachusetts have enacted at the ballot box. Their proposal would provide funds equal to 80 percent of the spending limit for candidates who raise the required small contributions.

They add other features to rein in the outside groups. Political parties, to have their contributors qualify for the refund, would have to forego independent expenditures. When outside groups spend money on a legislative race, publicly funded candidates would get extra funds to answer. An ingenious twist might even discourage one of the most-hated features of campaigns, negative ads. Outside expenditures with a positive message (“candidate x roots for the Twins”) would trigger a 50 percent match for the opposing candidate to reply; but those with a negative message (“candidate y hates the Vikings”) would give the aggrieved candidate a 100 percent match to refute the charge. Besides the 57-member FACE coalition (which includes such groups as the League of Women Voters and the Council of Churches), the proposal has the support of Governor Jesse Ventura and Senate Majority Leader (and gubernatorial candidate) Roger Moe. But its prospects are uncertain.

The Alliance's public education efforts on campaign finance reform options are supported by a one-year Joyce grant of \$100,000. The work includes documenting campaign contributions and spotlighting their connection to issues before the legislature, as well as running workshops (titled “Elections Not Auctions”) that enable voters to see how money affects campaign decisions and votes. Cooper hopes such efforts will

build public support for change. Polls show the same disaffection with politicians in Minnesota as elsewhere, he says, but that has yet to translate into grassroots pressure for serious reform that could make legislators see the urgency of acting.

To the east, in Wisconsin, a scandal is creating the kind of outrage that's often a catalyst for reform. A year ago, an enterprising reporter at the *Wisconsin State Journal* revealed that state employees were secretly and illegally campaigning for legislative candidates from state offices on state time. The scandal has mushroomed to include allegations of Enron-style destruction of records to cover up the abuses, as well as rumors, under investigation by district attorneys of Dane and Milwaukee Counties, that lobbyists were shaken down for contributions by political leaders. The troubles have made national headlines and drawn public disgust. As a result, reform legislation once thought moribund was passed, though in different forms, by both houses of the state legislature.

Backing up the revelations was patient work by two Joyce grantees. The Wisconsin Democracy Campaign's report, *Legal Laundering*, documented fundraising practices of the legislature's political leaders and showed how leadership offices were being used to run those activities. The Campaign worked with the *State Journal* reporter in developing the story. Once the revelations were public, they, along with another Joyce grantee, Common Cause, filed a complaint with the state's ethics board, which in turn triggered the district attorneys' investigations.

Common Cause also sued to prevent public money covering legal fees of those caught up in the case. Documents released under court order revealed that over \$500,000 in state funds went to pay legal bills for top legislators and their aides. "Paying these legal bills at taxpayers' expense is part of an effort by the legislative leadership to shield from the public the fact that wrongdoing may have occurred on their watch, even at their direction," says Jay Heck of Common Cause in Wisconsin.

"There's nothing like a little scandal to make people nervous," says the Campaign's executive director, Michael McCabe, reflecting on the legislature's sudden eagerness for reform. The bills that passed would provide partial (45 percent) public financing for candidates willing to limit campaign spending to \$100,000 for a senate seat, less for house races. The senate version of the bill, like the Minnesota proposal, provides matching money for candidates attacked by outside interests, and also for those running against wealthy candidates who finance their own campaigns (the house bill has weaker provisions for addressing these situations). At last writing, legislative leaders had not reconciled the competing versions of the bill, leaving the very real possibility that the legislative season could end with no final action.

Joyce funding also supports other Midwest state-based reform efforts, including recent grants of \$285,000 for the Michigan Campaign Finance Network and \$155,615 for Money & Politics Iowa, which conducts research on campaign funding problems and policy alternatives.

In the states—and nationally, as the recent post-Enron passage of campaign finance legislation once again dramatizes—it's often a scandal that does the most to advance reform.

"There's been a real rise in public disgust," says Wisconsin's McCabe. Editorials and letters to the editor in papers around the state "are willing to use words like 'corrupt' in talking about Wisconsin leaders, something we just haven't seen before," he says. Recent surveys suggest that voters no longer believe, as they once did, that Wisconsin government is cleaner and better run than other states. "We're seeing building concern about what's happening to politics in Wisconsin," McCabe says. "But we haven't quite reached the tipping point yet."

C. Scott Cooper, MAPA, 651.641.4050;

www.mapa-mn.org

Michael McCabe, Wisconsin Democracy Campaign,

608.255.4260; www.wisd.org

Jay Heck, Common Cause in Wisconsin, 608.256.2686



The research is clear: small is better when it comes to school size.

At Best Practice High School on Chicago's West Side, each student has two 50-minute class periods—the standard for high schoolers throughout the city—and a 100-minute period each week for each class; they see each subject teacher three days a week. Best Practice teachers and administrators designed this schedule so they could spend more time with students each week and cover subject matter in-depth. Ninth to eleventh grade students are all taught by the same five to six teachers who work on specific “grade teams.” Teachers say this structure allows them to develop genuine relationships with their students, which allows for early intervention if a student's academic performance begins to slip.

Best Practice was created in 1996 as part of a Chicago Public Schools endeavor to see how “small schools”—where there is teacher autonomy, personalized instruction, and a more manageable classroom atmosphere—compare to larger, comprehensive high schools. Now, with the aid of \$12 million in grants, including a \$1.5 million, five-year Joyce grant, the Chicago High School Redesign Initiative will convert five struggling Chicago neighborhood high schools into “multiplexes” that will house several smaller, independent schools. Joyce funding will go towards project planning, teacher development, and project coordination. Other funders include the Chicago

Community Trust and the Gates, MacArthur, Polk Brothers, Spencer, and Steans Family Foundations.

Bowen, Orr, and South Shore high schools have been selected to launch the initiative. In the planning stages are the “Entrepreneurial School” and the “School of the Performing Arts” at South Shore, the Bowen “Environmental Studies School,” whose program focuses on urban ecology, and the Junior ROTC Service Corps Academy at Orr, which places special emphasis on community service. Each school will control its own budget, curriculum, instruction, assessment, schedule, leadership, and decision-making practices. The Chicago Public Schools plan to convert up to two additional neighborhood high schools, creating a total of 15–20 small schools.

The concept of small schools isn't new, but it is becoming more attractive as school districts explore ways to revamp under-performing high schools. A Joyce-funded study by the Bank Street College of Education revealed that high school students at small schools earned better grades than their large school counterparts and were more likely to finish their courses and graduate. This confirmed what many teachers already knew: students prosper in environments where they are visible. School districts across the country, including those in New York, California, and Ohio, have received private funding to restructure their larger, comprehensive high schools.

Project leaders make it clear that small schools aren't just about size.

“We're looking at more than simply changing the physical structure of the school,” says Pat Ford, executive director of the Initiative. “We want to focus on strategies that will improve learning and teaching.” Ford goes on to predict that, though teachers and students will both have heavier workloads in small school settings, there will be a greater sense of personal satisfaction that comes from taking ownership of your work. “With ownership comes accountability. For teachers especially, there's a sense that if you own something—have a say in its creation—you'll work that much harder to make it succeed,” she says.

Aiko Boyce, co-lead teacher at Best Practice, says the schedule the staff adopted when designing the school challenges both students and teachers alike.

“Students know they need to be ready for the longer class sessions,” Boyce says. “They’re going to have to interact with the instructor and they’ll have to know their stuff.” The longer class periods force teachers to stay on their toes as well. “This type of scheduling gets teachers to think about other ways to introduce their material,” says Boyce. “You can’t use the same methods week after week for over an hour and expect them to work.”

Although each school, led by a principal or teacher/director, will carve out its own learning environment, they still have to answer to the school board.

“We’ll look at graduation rates, attendance, and transfer and retention rates,” Ford says. Student performance on standardized tests will also be evaluated, though Ford does say that other tests are being researched as possible alternatives to the existing Prairie State Achievement Examination.

Ford stresses that the schools being created as part of this project will focus not only on structure and curriculum, but will also concentrate on the needs of the entire school community.

“Some of the previous efforts around small schools have focused on programming,” says Ford. “That is still important, but we want to focus on the atmosphere of the school, what students and teachers are taking away from the school, how their lives will be enriched by the small school environment.”

Pat Ford, Chicago High School Redesign Initiative, 312.372.3356

Aiko Boyce, Best Practice High School, 773.534.7490
Bank Street College, www.bnkst.edu

Time to cheer some hard-won achievements in public policy—and gear up for the next round.

Environment

Up on the Farm

This past spring saw changes in American farm policy and practice that promise to protect the environment and the public health. Joyce grantees played a critical role, giving a new twist to an old strategy: the power of well-timed information.

Congress voted in May to increase payments for agricultural conservation by 80 percent, add incentives for production of renewable energy on farms, and create a new “conservation security” program for working farmland. All that amounted to a victory for environmentalists. But it was a bitter one, because it came amidst broader farm legislation that continued the massive farm subsidy system that many believe encourages proliferation of huge, environmentally problematic agribusiness operations. This time around, however, the spotlight was on subsidies as never before—largely thanks to the Environmental Working Group.

For decades, American

farm policy has subsidized the growing of commodity crops: corn, wheat, rice and cotton. From 1996–2000, commodity subsidies totalled \$58.4 billion. Much of it went to the biggest operations. Dwarfed by comparison has been funding for environmental purposes: water quality protection, soil restoration, keeping out of production strips of vegetation that provide habitat for endangered species, experiments using fewer pesticides and fertilizers that end up on food and in drinking water. Funding for all conservation programs totalled \$8.2 billion over the same period. The programs typically ran out of money without coming close to meeting the demand among interested farmers.

The Environmental Working Group decided to spotlight exactly where the money was going. And they did it in a devastatingly effective way. They obtained exact information on who got what farm subsidies between

C, O, N, S, E, R, V, A, T, I, O, N

1996–2000. With Joyce funding, they then put it all up on their web site (www.ewg.org), and began encouraging farmers (many of whom are sophisticated Internet users) to take a look. Soon cafes and church suppers in farming communities were abuzz with talk. “The topic’s as hot as the coffee these days at the Gettysburg coffee shop,” said a story in the *Aberdeen (SD) American News* last November. “Tongues are wagging about how many thousands of dollars farmer Smith or farmer Johnson gets from the government.”

That kind of talk made its way up to farm state representatives in Congress—who themselves began browsing the EWG website. At one point last November, senator after senator speaking on the draft farm bill cited the EWG website. Sen. Richard Lugar (R, IN), ranking minority member of the Agriculture Committee and a respected leader on farm policy, cited the website in an op-ed in the *New York Times* calling for change.

In contrast to the version passed earlier by the House, the Senate bill, drafted by Sen. Tom Harkin (D, IA) with input from several Joyce grantees, proposed limiting the commodity subsidies going to big farmers and putting an unprecedented \$21.3 billion into conservation.

In the end, Congress left the big subsidies in place, in what EWG’s Ken Cook called “a stunning capitulation to agribusiness.” But for the first time, it limited how much an individual farmer could pocket. Meanwhile, the final bill increased conservation funding to \$17.1 billion.

Another major and long-sought shift in farming practice took place in the private, not the public sector, and as a byproduct of events no one could possibly have foreseen. But once again, thoughtful work by Joyce environmental grantees had set the stage for change.

The issue, once obscure but suddenly front-page news, is the practice of feeding antibiotics to animals—not to treat sickness, but to

keep animals healthy in crowded, factory-like poultry facilities. The Union of Concerned Scientists, Environmental Defense, the Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics, and the Center for Science in the Public Interest, with Joyce funding, have long argued that the practice not only encouraged the environmentally problematic facilities but risked the public health.

Just as nations compete to counter one another’s weapons and military strategies, antibiotics and bacteria continually try to outflank one another. The more antibiotics are used, the more bacteria develop resistance to them. That’s worth risking, public health experts argue, if the antibiotics are used sparingly to treat major illnesses; it’s another thing entirely to feed them by the bucketful to healthy animals just to gain a few extra ounces of weight on the wing and boost profits of business owners.

Last fall’s anthrax scare suddenly put such concerns in a whole new light. The importance of antibiotics as a critical

line of defense, not only against childhood illness but against bioterrorism, became painfully clear. In particular, the drug used to fight anthrax—Cipro—is nearly identical to a product routinely fed to chickens.

Suddenly, years of research and advocacy by the environmental groups paid off. In February, major poultry producers Tyson Foods, Perdue, and Foster Farms were reported to be cutting back or stopping the practice. Complementing their action were decisions by McDonald’s, Popeye’s, and Wendy’s not to purchase chickens fed with certain antibiotics.

Environmentalists hailed the move: “If they are not using millions of pounds of antibiotics in chickens, there is that much less pressure on disease-causing organisms to develop resistance,” Dr. Margaret Mellon of the Union of Concerned Scientists told reporters. Shortly thereafter, legislation was introduced into Congress that would phase out the practice.

Environmental Working Group, www.ewg.org
Union of Concerned Scientists, www.ucsusa.org

The Battle Ahead

Emboldened (or embarrassed) by the Enron scandal, Congress passed the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 this spring. Supporters barely had time to cheer before facing the next obstacle: a constitutional challenge.

Seven years in the making, the new law ends “soft money,” the unregulated donations to political parties that totalled nearly \$500 million during the 2000 elections. It also regulates “issue ads” targeting candidates in the period just before an election and allows larger individual contributions to federal candidates.

Sen. Mitch McConnell (R, KY), who led Senate opposition to the bill, quickly sued to prevent enforcement. Floyd Abrams, who defended the *New York Times* in the “Pentagon Papers” case, called the law a “threat to our core First Amendment values” and argued that regulating issue ads would “limit speech at the time it matters most,” before elections. Whitewater special prosecutor Kenneth Starr and other top lawyers joined the case.

The team defending the new law includes two Joyce grantees, the Bren-

nan Center for Justice at NYU Law School and Democracy 21. Argues Joshua Rosenkranz of the Brennan Center: “The Constitution does not erect an insurmountable hurdle [to] reasonable campaign finance laws aimed at increasing disclosure for electioneering ads, restoring the integrity of the longstanding ban on corporate and union political expenditures, and reducing the appearance of corruption that flows from ‘soft money.’” Other defense lawyers include former FEC chairman Trevor Potter and former U.S. Solicitor General Seth Waxman.

Anticipating a legal challenge, Congress set procedures for judicial review and provided that if portions of the law are found unconstitutional, the other parts will still stand. Presentation of the case before a three-judge panel is expected to conclude in early December, with a ruling expected by year’s end; a likely appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court could then be taken up the following spring.

Brennan Center, NYU,
www.brennancenter.org
Democracy 21,
www.democracy21.org

Violent Death: Just the Facts

Building on pioneering efforts by Joyce grantees, the National Violent Death Reporting System is one step closer to becoming reality.

In January, President Bush signed a budget that earmarked \$1.5 million for the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to create a system to gather data on the 30,000 suicides and 18,000 homicides that occur in the U. S. each year. The system will record such details as the time of day the violence occurred, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, the type of weapon used and where it came from. The network will build on the Joyce-supported Violent Injury Reporting System developed by the Medical College of Wisconsin.

Nearly 50,000 people in the United States die violently each year but, because there is no uniform national system for tracking those deaths and no consistent data to analyze, experts find it difficult to come up with violence prevention strategies and even more challenging to evaluate

them. Consider: if data reveals that teenage boys are more likely to commit violent acts between 6 and 9 p.m. on Saturday evenings, community organizations can then figure out ways to keep them occupied—and out of harm’s way—during those times. Every case is not so cut and dried, but advocates for a national tracking system say that effective violence prevention programming begins with reliable data.

“Our ultimate vision is that when the NVDRS is fully implemented, for the first time, anyone in the United States will have the ability to access data that will empower them to fully describe and monitor any aspect of violent death that affects their community,” says Dr. James Mercy, project leader at CDC.

Mercy adds that the NVDRS has a wide range of applications. Those concerned about child abuse or domestic violence, for example, could use the system to monitor abuse-related fatalities

and evaluate how their community is doing in preventing these deaths.

Martha Witwer, executive director of the Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan Network, says the data could help reduce firearm deaths by guiding prevention programs and policy development.

“In the U.S., most violent deaths involve firearms,” she says. “By providing details about the circumstances of the death, NVDRS can aid in the design and planning of safer communities.”

Implementation of NVDRS will require an enormous joint effort at the local, state, and federal levels to link the data that is already available. It is estimated it will take five to ten years, depending on the availability of funds, to implement the NVDRS and \$20 million per year to run it. Though

these preliminary steps mark an important victory for NVDRS supporters, Mercy cautions that the system is not a universal remedy for the violence crisis in the U.S., but rather a tool that can be used in the fight against it.

“This system,” he says, “will provide states and communities with eyes so they can clearly see the problems they face, base prevention policies and programs on accurate information, and evaluate the impact of the remedies they choose to pursue.”

James Mercy, Centers for Disease Control, 770.488.4362

Martha Witwer, HELP Network, 312.880.3826

Gun Violence

Guns Put Children at Risk

Children are dying at significantly higher rates in states with higher levels of gun ownership. This information, revealed in a study by the Harvard School of Public Health, establishes a clear link between firearms and violent death among children.

The study, funded in part by the Joyce Foundation, focused on children aged 5-14 and compared ten years of data from all 50 states. While the five states with the highest gun ownership have about as many children as the five states with the lowest gun ownership, they have very different violent death rates among children, researchers found: over a ten-year period, 253 children died gun-related deaths in the high gun states, compared to 15 in the low gun states. And, while non-gun-related suicide rates were similar in both sets of states, 153 children used a gun to kill themselves in the five highest ranking gun states, compared to 22 in the lowest ranking states.

“When most people buy a gun, especially a handgun, they do so under the presumption that they are protecting the people

they care about and the property they own,” said lead author Matthew Miller, M.D., ScD., of the Harvard Injury Control Research Center. “Our results suggest that, on average, this presumption is not warranted: children whom parents seek to protect with guns are instead being killed by guns.”

These findings are consistent with international comparisons. The U. S. has the highest level of firearm ownership among developed nations. Before a child in the U. S. reaches 15, he or she is five times more likely than a child in the rest of the industrialized world to be murdered, twice as likely to commit suicide, and 12 times more likely to die a gun-related death.

Gun-related deaths are the third leading cause of death among American children 5-14, following car accidents and cancer.

Matthew Miller, Harvard Injury Control Research Center, 617.432.1038; Journal of Trauma (February 2002).

GrantsApproved

The following grants were approved at the April 10, 2002 meeting of the Board of Directors:

Education

Alverno College

Milwaukee, WI \$460,000

To coordinate the Southeastern Wisconsin Assessment Collaborative, a partnership of 20 school districts (including the Milwaukee Public Schools) working together to develop, implement, and validate a new performance assessment system for measuring student achievement. (3 yrs.)

Center for Law and Education, Inc.

Washington, DC \$300,000

For continued support of the National Title I and School Reform Project. (2 yrs.)

Chicago Community Trust

Chicago, IL \$1,500,000

To support the Chicago High School Redesign Initiative efforts to improve the performance of high schools by splitting them into smaller units. (5 yrs.)

Chicago Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$200,000

To initiate a pilot program to determine how multiple assessment measures could be used in Chicago public schools to improve student performance. (2 yrs.)

Chicago Panel on School Policy

Chicago, IL \$125,000

To support research publications focusing on professional development of teachers and high school restructuring. (1 yr.)

Coalition for Improved Education in South Shore

Chicago, IL \$270,000

To support continued advocacy for high-quality education within a network of nine elementary schools and South Shore High School. (2 yrs.)

Columbia College

Community Media Workshop

Chicago, IL \$65,000

For continued support of the Chicago Successful Schools Project, a media communications effort designed to raise public awareness of local school councils and, through a website, to improve communication and information sharing among council leaders across the city. (1 yr.)

Metropolitan Planning Council

Chicago, IL \$100,000

To continue promoting the adoption of school financing reforms designed to ensure greater equity among districts in Illinois and to advocate for effective educational technology investments. (1 yr.)

Neighborhood Improvement Development Corporation, Inc.

Milwaukee, WI \$78,776

To support the development of a hybrid elementary school and youth club facility. (18 mos.)

Northwestern University School of Education and Social Policy

Evanston, IL \$420,000

To support the Urban/Suburban Northwestern Consortium, a partnership of 11 public and private elementary and high schools in the Chicago metropolitan area which fosters relationships between administrators, teachers, and students in support of improved curricula and teaching techniques and creates multicultural exchanges between city and suburban students. (2 yrs.)

Tides Center

Funders Forum on Environment and Education

San Francisco, CA \$75,000

To support a Wingspread Symposium on Healthy Schools by Design. (1 yr.)

University of Notre Dame Institute for Latino Studies

Notre Dame, IN \$408,177

To develop statewide information systems on the status of minority students, especially ones from Latino backgrounds, in K-12 public education in Illinois and Wisconsin. (2 yrs.)

University of Wisconsin-Madison Wisconsin Center for Education Research

Madison, WI \$550,000

To assist the Milwaukee Public Schools in implementing a student assessment system that more accurately measures what students have learned, and an accountability system to measure the quality of education a school provides. (2 yrs.)

Total Education: \$4,551,953

Employment

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

Washington, DC \$600,000

To support the analyses of welfare and work reauthorization proposals and continue to support its technical assistance to Midwest advocacy organizations. (2 yrs.)

Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights

Chicago, IL \$75,000

To support the Illinois Poverty Summit project which works to educate leaders about the underpinnings of persistent poverty in Illinois and engages state legislators and other policy leaders in generating and implementing policy ideas post-welfare reform. (1 yr.)

Lifetrack Resources, Inc.

St. Paul, MN \$420,000

To complete the evaluation of the Advancement Plus (formerly known as Transition-Works) program, which is a transitional jobs program for low-skilled job seekers, especially welfare recipients and immigrants. (2 yrs.)

Work, Welfare and Families

Chicago, IL \$400,000

For continued support of the Midwest Partners project, a coalition of state-based advocacy organizations in six Midwest states. (2 yrs.)

Total Employment: \$1,495,000

Environment

American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy

Washington, DC \$75,000

To promote federal energy policies that would improve automobile fuel efficiency and encourage more efficient buildings and appliances. (1 yr.)

Center for a Sustainable Economy

Washington, DC \$300,000

To promote the use of federal and state tax policy to address environmental problems. (2 yrs.)

Clean Air Task Force, Inc.

Boston, MA \$150,000

To support its research and advocacy efforts as part of a larger long-term effort to reduce the air pollution caused by the region's older coal-fired electric power plants. (1 yr.)

Environmental Law and Policy Center of the Midwest

Chicago, IL \$700,000

To support its regional energy project. (2 yrs.)

Environmental Support Center, Inc.

Washington, DC \$21,052

To assess the technical needs of up to 50 Great Lakes environmental organizations. (6 mos.)

Great Lakes Commission

Ann Arbor, MI \$195,000

To inventory water quality monitoring programs in the Great Lakes basin, including assessing the impact of proposed federal and state budget changes on existing programs. (18 mos.)

Illinois Environmental Council Education Fund

Springfield, IL \$90,000

To support staff rebuilding. (2 yrs.)

Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

New York, NY \$250,000

To support the Midwest Desk, which bridges the Council's activities involving energy policy, clean air, and electric utilities with Midwest advocacy groups and policymakers interested in those issues. (2 yrs.)

Northeast-Midwest Institute

Washington, DC \$200,000

For ongoing support of policy work associated with the Institute's Great Lakes Program. (1 yr.)

Ohio Environmental Council

Columbus, OH \$200,000

To support efforts to improve Ohio policies governing the protection and restoration of the state's rivers, streams and lakes, including Lake Erie. (2 yrs.)

Total Environment: \$2,181,052

Gun Violence

Citizens for a Safer Minnesota Education Fund

St. Paul, MN \$200,000

To support efforts to educate the public and policy makers about the need for gun violence prevention policies in Minnesota and to work toward their implementation. (27 mos.)

Physicians for Social Responsibility

Washington, DC \$150,000

To support efforts aimed at organizing the medical and public health communities to educate their patients and policy makers about the dangers of keeping firearms in the home and the policies and practices that would reduce gun-related death and injury. (2 yrs.)

Total Gun Violence: \$350,000

Money and Politics

Greater Birmingham Ministries, Inc.

Birmingham, AL \$40,000

To support the efforts of the Fannie Lou Hamer Project to frame the campaign finance problem as a civil rights issue and mobilize support for reform within communities of color. (18 mos.)

Michigan Campaign Finance Network

Lansing, MI \$285,000

To support efforts to reform Michigan's campaign finance laws through research, public education, coalition building, news media outreach, and policy advocacy. (15 mos.)

Minnesota Alliance for Progressive Action Education Fund

St. Paul, MN \$100,000

To support its research, organizing, communications, public education, and advocacy work on comprehensive campaign finance reform. (1 yr.)

Money & Politics Iowa

West Des Moines, IA \$155,615

To support efforts to identify, evaluate, and promote discussion of campaign finance reform options through research, analysis, communications, and public education. (2 yrs.)

Proteus Fund, Inc.

Amherst, MA \$60,000

To support the CF DataExchange, a new extranet website designed to improve and increase communications and information exchanges among national and state-based reform organizations on a range of operational and strategic matters, including research, policy development, media relations, public education activities, and organizing. (2 yrs.)

Total Money and Politics: \$640,615

Culture

Black Ensemble Theater Corporation

Chicago, IL \$85,000

To support the implementation of the theater's leadership transition plan. (2 yrs.)

Chicago Cultural Center Foundation

Chicago, IL \$65,000

To increase community involvement in the fourth annual World Music Festival and to provide support for a strategic planning process. (1 yr.)

Chicago Sinfonietta, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$160,000

To support the presentation of symphonic work by significant composers of color, performed by minority guest artists, and its collaboration with schools and community groups in the Logan Square and North Lawndale communities. (2 yrs.)

Chicago Theatre Group, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$100,000

To support the residencies of artistic associate Henry Godinez and resident director Chuck Smith at the Goodman Theatre. (1 yr.)

Total Culture: \$410,000

Special Opportunities

American Civil Liberties Union Foundation

New York, NY \$150,000

To support the new Security and Civil Liberties Task Force. (2 yrs.)

Chicago Bar Foundation

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support the Equal Justice Illinois Campaign, a public education effort to build support for an increase in the state appropriation for public legal services for low-income and disadvantaged Illinois citizens. (18 mos.)

National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy

Washington, DC \$40,000

For general support. (2 yrs.)

Total Special Opportunities: \$240,000

**Total Grants Approved
\$9,868,620**

Staff Changes



Reginald Jones has joined the Joyce Foundation as program officer for Culture and Education. Formerly head of the Ravinia Festival's audience development and community outreach efforts, Mr. Jones launched an award-winning partnership between the Highland Park-based music festival and Lawndale, on Chicago's West Side. He also created the Music in Education Institute, a training program for artists and teachers to integrate music into the curriculum of public schools. At Joyce, he will share responsibility for the Foundation's annual \$10 million Education grantmaking and take over the \$1.2 million Culture Program. Mr. Jones holds a Bachelor of Music from the New England Conservatory of Music and a Master of Arts in Musicology from Louisiana State University. He also served as Community Development Coordinator for the State of Louisiana Division of the Arts and taught at Louisiana State and Southeastern Louisiana universities.



Jessica Whitmer joins the Foundation as Executive Assistant to the President. A native of Virginia, Ms. Whitmer holds



Kristen Kozak is the Foundation's new receptionist. She holds a BA in Public Relations from Illinois State University.

an Associates Degree in General Studies from Northern Virginia Community College.



Leaving the Foundation is Education Program Officer Warren Chapman. During his nine years with the Foundation, Mr. Chapman developed innovative grantmaking in such areas as systemic school reform, minority achievement, small schools, charter schools, and student assessment. Mr. Chapman has a PhD in Educational Policy Studies from

the University of Illinois. He leaves to become head of corporate philanthropy for Bank One.

Current proposal deadlines:

August 6, 2002 for the December 2002 Board meeting

December 10, 2002 for the April 2003 Board meeting

Work In Progress

Editor: Mary O'Connell

Assistant Editor: Venita Griffin

The Joyce Foundation

70 West Madison, Suite 2750

Chicago, Illinois 60602

312.782.2464

312.782.4160 fax

www.joycefdn.org