



Back to the Future Today's teenagers give us a glimpse of our future. But the Chicago Historical Society is betting that teens themselves can learn by looking to the past. Using the Internet and interactive media, lo teens will explore how earlier generations found their way to adulthood in this big, diverse, vibrant, sometimes heartbreaking city. **9**



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.

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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



Nonprofit groups can be effective advocates for shaping public policy. They just need to play by the rules—and keep score.

Most nonprofits understand, sooner or later, that individual and private efforts only go so far. Tutor a hundred poor kids, poor schools fail thousands more. Clean up your local beach, the community next door dumps more sewage into the lake. Treat a teenager wounded in the chest, the gangs still get guns for the next shootout. The quest to do something about such underlying problems leads directly to public policy. And that's where many nonprofits get nervous.

IRS regulations set strict limits on what nonprofits can do to influence how governors govern and how legislators vote. But nonprofits can share an enormous treasury of ideas and information about important public issues and still stay well within the law.

That's the message of the Alliance for Justice, a Washington, DC-based group with two decades of experience counseling nonprofits on how to conduct legal and effective advocacy. "Every nonprofit has to have a basic understanding of the rules so that they can comply with the law without spending too much time and effort on it," says John Pomeranz, the group's non-

profit advocacy counsel. Those that don't understand can step over the line that prohibits nonprofits from such activities as electioneering and extensive lobbying—and get punished for it. Much more common, says Pomeranz, is the temptation to err in the other direction. "A lot of groups that have terrific information that policymakers need to hear are staying mum, and not sharing what they know, out of an unwarranted fear for what the law allows or doesn't allow."

Through its publications, website, workshops, and phone consultations, the Alliance makes clear where the lines are. For example: endorsing candidates is prohibited, but publishing a nonpartisan voters guide that compares campaign positions is fine. Visiting a congressman to urge a "no" vote on a pending amendment is lobbying—permitted but subject to some limits; on the other hand, there are no restrictions on testifying by invitation before a congressional committee. And so on.

A \$75,000 Joyce grant will enable the Alliance to communicate the details to groups around the Great Lakes region. The Alliance is also working to train lawyers and accountants throughout the area so that nonprofits looking for local counsel can find help.

One local effort has used the Alliance's counsel to create another promising resource for nonprofit advocacy: a website that tracks important public policy issues before the Illinois Legislature.

LegInfo.org was developed by a consortium of nine Chicago nonprofits working on housing, education, poverty, environmental and other issues. It identifies bills before the legislature that affect those areas, analyzes the provisions, and explains the implications. And it tracks the bills' progress through the legislature, identifying sponsors and committee members, and linking to the text of the bills on the legislature's own website. LegInfo offers an online, multi-issue scorecard for the legislative session. But there are no "write Senator Smith to urge him to vote no" messages. The site leaves it up to users to decide what to do with the information—and thus stays well within the IRS rules.

The website grew out of a recognition that state governments are becoming increasingly important sources of public policy. “There’s been a devolution of power from Washington to the states, but there’s no civic infrastructure to address that devolution,” says Steve Perkins, director of LegInfo and senior vice president at the Center for Neighborhood Technology, a lead consortium member. “In a way, Springfield seems much farther away than Washington. The media cover Washington, but what happens in the state capital gets relatively little attention.” None of the Chicago television stations has a Springfield bureau, notes a study issued last year by the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Illinois.

The project, funded by a two-year Joyce grant of \$60,000 to the Community Renewal Society, is very much a cooperative venture. Member groups identify the bills and do the analysis, and LegInfo staff provide the updates. Part of the goal, says Perkins, is to show groups working on one issue—education, for example—the links to other concerns—e.g., public housing or health care. Putting all the information together on one website, along with a discussion section and a companion list-serv that provides frequent updates, serves that function.

LegInfo is a pioneer in the new world of Internet-based nonprofit advocacy, says Perkins. The Alliance for Justice has helped keep them on the right path. John Pomeranz adds that, with national priorities shifting so dramatically in reaction to terrorism and war, it’s critical that nonprofits have innovative and effective tools like these to shape public policy. “Fundamental policy decisions are being made,” he says. “Civil rights, treatment of immigrants, energy policy, protection of the environment—all of these issues have been fundamentally changed by the events of September 11. Now more than ever nonprofits have to play a major role in deciding where we go next.”

John Pomeranz, Alliance for Justice, 202.822.6070; www.allianceforjustice.org
Steve Perkins, Center for Neighborhood Technology, 773.278.4800; www.leginfo.org



Now is the time to invest in effective job training strategies—but Congress needs to hear from the people who know how to do it.

When policymakers overhauled the welfare system in 1996, they pushed “work first.” Job training they dismissed as unproven, even ineffectual. Part of the reason was that the most effective education and training providers weren’t at the table. They were back home doing what they do well, at the local level: training people and placing them and helping them move up the job ladder. Two years later, Congress passed the Workforce Investment Act, and once again the voices of local trainers went largely unheeded.

That won’t happen again, if Andy Van Kleunen has anything to say about it. Van Kleunen runs the new Workforce Alliance, organized out of the Center for Community Change and funded in part with a three-year, \$450,000 Joyce grant. “We’re finding the best trainers, from community groups, unions, employers, community colleges, local public agencies,” says Van Kleunen. “We want to talk about what works at the local level, and let that drive federal policy.”

The time is ripe to make that case: welfare reform comes up for reauthorization this year, and the workforce act will come up next year. Meanwhile, the jobs that were plentiful during the first phase of welfare

reform are drying up, leaving some former aid recipients once again competing for work. Jobs are still out there, Van Kleunen notes, in growing sectors like health care, but also in sectors like manufacturing, where older skilled workers are retiring without replacements. Many of these pay decent wages with benefits. But because welfare reform skipped over training, most former recipients still don't have the skills to qualify for them. Giving them training will leave them—and the nation—better off.

Earlier research has led policymakers to believe that federal job programs don't work. But at the local level coalition members have helped people land jobs with higher wages and benefits, stay on the job longer, and advance in the job market, Van Kleunen says. That message needs to get out in order for training to be taken seriously in the next round of policymaking.

The coalition would like better coordination between job training and welfare reform. Former welfare recipients facing layoffs should have access to training just as dislocated workers have when they are collecting unemployment insurance (for which most former recipients won't qualify). State performance on welfare reform should be measured not just by counting people who left welfare for work, but by evaluating what kinds of jobs they got, how long they stayed employed, what they earned, and what credentials they acquired. Access to training, both before and during employment, needs to be part of the picture.

Meanwhile, Congress needs to spend more on job training and target the money to proven strategies—something that the Workforce Investment Act largely failed to do, argues Van Kleunen. “Very little training is actually taking place under WIA. Members of Congress are shocked to find how few folks in their districts actually get trained.” But he warns that shouldn't be an excuse to cut the program. “If we're going to compete in the global market, we need to put more into developing our workforce.” With the economy taking a breather, now is the perfect time to start.

Andy Van Kleunen, Workforce Alliance, 215.951.7098

music, 1960s-1980s

Search

Local teens will use the Internet and other tools to explore the teenage experience over time in Chicago.

From fashion to speech to music, teenagers play a significant role in shaping society. But the teen experience—like their dress codes and slang—is ever changing, making it difficult to capture in any permanent way. This could be the very reason teens are overlooked, and rarely consulted, during planning and programming at major cultural institutions.

Now, with the aid of a three-year, \$375,000 Joyce grant, the Chicago Historical Society will take a look at adolescent life in Chicago and examine the effect teenagers have had on the city's evolution.

“The focus of this project boils down to, ‘How did young people contribute to the shaping and building of this city?’” says Marie Haugh, CHS Public Historian for School Outreach Programs and project manager for the tentatively titled Teen Initiative project. “We're looking to cut across the issues of race, gender, class and ethnicity to look closely at the experience of growing up in Chicago.”

Teenagers are often depicted as rebellious and defiant. Haugh hopes the project dispels some of the “myths and negative stereotypes” associated with adolescence while shedding light—from a teen perspective—on the struggles young people face as they transition to adulthood.

“We’re going to take a look at some of the hard issues of teen’s lives,” she says. “We’ll look at teens having trouble in school, substance abuse, and peer pressure. We’re not going to shy away from that.” The project, born out of CHS President Lonnie Bunch’s interest and passion for working with youth, will combine existing historical research and newly created oral histories to create exhibits and programs aimed at attracting a teen audience. And who better to perform the research and mount the exhibits than the teenagers themselves?

The Teen Council, the group responsible for creating the exhibit, will consist of twelve Chicago-area students who display an interest in history and outreach work. There will be an application and selection process and students will be paid a stipend for their work with the council. The group will be as diverse as the city in which they live and students will, under CHS supervision, be exposed to ways of life different from their own.

“Our plan is that they cross not only neighborhood boundaries, but personal boundaries by being exposed to areas of the city and communities they would not ordinarily visit,” says Haugh.

Because teenagers have an enormous influence over each other, Haugh believes they’ll be especially interested in this project: they’ll be compelled to find out what teenagers from different communities think and feel about issues that universally affect them.

“Growing from a child into an adult is a shared experience regardless of background,” says Haugh. “Teens look to each other for directions; we’ll be building a community of information for them to tap into.”

As part of their work, the students will conduct oral histories—videotaped interviews with people of different generations throughout the city—on teenage life in Chicago, past and present. The data will then be used to develop content for the exhibition.

Teenagers are visual creatures and the exhibits will play to that need: films, videos and live performances will be created to depict adolescent life. Haugh envisions the development of film festivals and other programming focused on youth outreach to accompany the exhibit.

The project will also have a virtual tie-in that, while complementing the gallery exhibit, will have its own set of objectives.

“We’re using the web in two distinct ways for the Teen Initiative,” says Matt Crenshaw, CHS Web Editor. “The first is as a staging ground for other project components, allowing members of the Teen Council to share ideas-in-progress, works-in-progress, or anything they feel could use feedback from their peers.”

The second objective of the site will focus on creating a teen-only community. This narrow-focus approach is very different from the intergenerational one used in the galleries.

“If we mix audiences on the web, we lose the chance to fully involve teenagers,” says Crenshaw. “Much of the content will be original, collaboratively developed by teenagers, and won’t be replicated anywhere in the museum. It will speak and relate specifically to our teen audience.”

Creating web-based exhibits is still new to the museum world, but Crenshaw sees it as a practical way to reach a generation that grew up with technology.

clothes, 1970s

cars, 1980s-2000

Search

“Many teens lead vibrant social lives online, not only logging on to the ’net for information and school assistance, but for meeting others, sharing their ideas and experiences,” says Crenshaw. “We’re talking about using the interactive capabilities of the web to foster similar social relationships around the idea of studying history.”

Utilizing the global capabilities of the web also increases the impact the project will have.

“The web allows us to reach a large number of teens and partner with sites that teens are already familiar with, expanding the reach and visibility of the project,” says Crenshaw.

While the project is still in the planning phase, the long-range goal of the Teen Initiative is to build a lasting, credible teen presence in the museum. The CHS hopes to lay the framework for an ongoing teen council. With middle school and college programs already in place, the CHS acknowledges it is time to give teenagers a voice in the museum.

“The ability to give teenagers a safe place where they can develop their own community and have first-hand involvement in our museum is paramount,” says Crenshaw.

Marie Haugh, Public Historian, School Outreach Programs, 312.799.2154

Matt Crenshaw, Web Editor, 312.799.2141

The Great Lakes are vast, beautiful, and fragile. Do the people who live around them understand that?

Do they care?

Jane Elder wants to know why people in Michigan and Wisconsin buy bottled water. After all, they’re living along the shores of the largest freshwater resource on the planet. So what’s up with the Evian?

“Is it convenience? Fashion? Are they turned off by problems with the water supply? Or don’t they think about it? And if people living here don’t think about water, we need to know why.”

Elder runs the Madison-based Biodiversity Project, a communications project that explores what people believe about such issues as endangered species or suburban sprawl. She helps environmental groups go beyond transient opinions on local road-building projects or bond issues and instead appeal to the deep values that connect people with the natural world.

Now, with \$210,000 in Joyce funding, she's diving into Great Lakes water. She'll use focus groups and surveys to explore how political leaders and ordinary citizens in the region feel about their water.

"It's not just asking, 'are you in favor of clean water?'—who isn't?" says Elder. "We want to know more. Are they worried about toxics or beach closings or sewage? Clean water, adequate water supply, water habitat? If they care, why do they care? Because keeping the water clean is the right thing to do, or because they're worried about their own or their families' health? And if they don't care, why don't they?"

For example, buying bottled water purely as convenience to take along on an afternoon hike is one thing. But if people don't trust the public utility to deliver clean water, that's something else entirely. "Do they think the problem can't be solved?" wonders Elder. "Do they not trust the government to solve it? Or do they think the solution isn't worth paying for, so they buy their own water instead?"

Environmental groups pushing to clean up the Lakes need to understand such nuances, she says, to mobilize public outrage against sewage overflow and beach closings, or get people to curtail their own pollution from lawn chemicals and used motor oil. Environmental messages often fail to reach people because advocates just don't understand where people are coming from or what motivates them.

"Mothers who buy organic food for their families, retirees who like to fish—such people may not look like card-carrying environmentalists, but they do care," says Elder. "We need to be able to talk to them, even if they don't know what a PCB is." Also important is giving people ways to act on their concerns. "Environmental groups tell them, write to your congressman. But not everyone is going to do that. We need other ways for people to become involved."

But even when citizens are involved, their voices and values are too often drowned out in the public debate. Another Joyce-funded project aims to do something about that, by improving the quality of journalism

around Great Lakes environmental issues.

Next September, the Institutes for Journalism and Natural Resources will bring a dozen or so journalists to the western edge of Lake Superior for eight days of on-the-ground and in-the-water research. The expedition will tour farms and iron mines, visit national parks and towns that depend on tourism, board lake boats to learn about the shipping industry, and accompany scientists tracking pollutants in the water.

It's all part of the Great Waters Institute, an expedition funded by \$135,000 from Joyce that is designed to raise awareness of the Great Lakes as a natural resource and help journalists understand how the economy affects the environment. Previous institutes have led to award-winning stories on perils facing the Gulf Coast and western grazing lands.

"Environmental stories are not simple stories," says the Institutes' president, Frank Edward Allen, a former environment editor at the *Wall Street Journal*. "They usually don't break, they ooze." Working in the newsroom, writing on deadline, with little knowledge of the complexities, journalists are likely to quote, say, an environmentalist and a factory owner shouting sound bites at one another and leave it at that.

Bringing journalists on site to hear and see for themselves can help them sort out who's who and learn what's really at issue. Speakers will include people who use natural resources, people who study them, people who advocate for them. "We'll meet them on their own turf," says Allen. "The journalists go back quite moved by the places they've seen—you have to experience a place to really understand it."

Few newspapers have full-time environment reporters with the training to cover such complex stories. Allen hopes the Great Waters Institute can help improve the quality of environmental coverage overall. That, in turn, should improve public understanding and, ultimately, public policymaking around the Great Lakes.

Jane Elder, Biodiversity Project, 608.250.9876, www.biodiverse.org

Frank Edward Allen, 406.273.4626; www.ijnr.org

Employment

Welfare to Work

Five and a half years ago, Congress passed and President Bill Clinton signed a massive overhaul of the nation's welfare system. Now, with Congress getting set to reconsider the law, the Joyce Foundation is publishing *Welfare to Work: What Have We Learned?* early in 2002. The report draws together results of major studies, funded by Joyce and others, evaluating how welfare reform has affected the lives of poor families in the Midwest, especially around the transition from welfare to work.

The 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act reframed welfare aid into "temporary assistance," set work requirements and time limits, and gave the states the responsibility for tailoring their own policies to serve needy families. Even before the 1996 law, Midwest states were already reshaping their welfare systems. They have been leaders in creating and testing such strategies as "work first," making work pay by offering childcare and other supports to working families, and enabling working recipients to

receive benefits without running up against the five-year federal time limit.

Welfare to Work reports that in the Midwest, as nationally, welfare rolls plummeted during the 1990s, and most of those who left welfare went to work. But many of the jobs they took are part time, many people cycle in and out of jobs, and wage levels are low. As a result, many working families still face serious economic hardships. Work supports—such as child care, food stamps, and the Earned Income Tax Credit—have been critical to helping thousands of working families stay afloat.

The report includes detailed state-by-state reports, and concludes with recommendations for improving the lives of working families in the next round of policy-making, especially in the light of the recent economic downturn.

Welfare to Work: What Have We Learned is set for publication in late winter 2002.

Venita Griffin,
The Joyce Foundation,
312.782.2464



PHOTO PROVIDED BY UBW

Culture

Connecting with Audiences

As arts organizations around the country tighten their belts in the midst of an economic downturn, competition for non-traditional audiences has increased. Long-term survival of many organizations depends on attracting and retaining more diverse audiences.

With the aid of Joyce funding, the Dance Center of Columbia College Chicago and the Museum of Contemporary Art (MCA) are separately developing initiatives to bring ground-breaking African-American artists to the city to diversify their programming and to boost audience development initiatives.

Phil Reynolds, executive director of the Dance Center, says it's imperative that an arts organization connect with the audience it hopes to attract.

"It boils down to convincing people to leave their zone of comfort," says Reynolds. "You have to help them answer the question, 'Why should I care about this?'"

The Dance Center is using a three-year, \$150,000 Joyce grant to launch a multi-year residency and audience development initiative with Urban Bush Women. This New York-based, critically acclaimed dance troupe mixes African-American folklore and spiritual traditions with dance, music and theater to produce works that celebrate the struggle, growth, transformation and survival of the human spirit. In June 2002, the Dance Center will present the preview performance of "Night Girl," a new work co-commissioned by, among others, the Dance Center,

the Lincoln Center and the Kennedy Center. The project will conclude with the premiere performance of “Birth of Cool” in Fall 2003. Events to be held in conjunction with the South Shore Cultural Center, churches, neighborhood parks and others are in the works.

At the MCA, helping minority audiences realize that the museum is a valuable resource for modern art—visual and performance alike—is a key focus in the audience development initiative.

With the help of a two-year, \$200,000 Joyce grant, the MCA will commission new work from four African-American artists. Included are New York artist Gary Simmons, whose sculptures and drawings deal with erasing cultural stereotypes, and choreographer Marlies Yearby. Yearby will help create “Brown Butterfly,” a multi-media exhibit inspired by the life of boxer Muhammad Ali. The MCA hopes projects such as “Brown Butterfly” will build upon past outreach successes—and draw minority performance goers into the galleries.

According to Greg Cameron, associate director of the MCA, successful outreach methods must be unique to the audience being targeted.

“It goes back to thinking about the artists, their work and the communities,” says Cameron.

Like the Dance Center, the MCA will offer a “behind-the-scenes” look at how the artists work. Visitors will be able to view demonstrations and participate in other activities aimed at establishing a connection between the audience and the artists.

Ultimately, both the Dance Center and the MCA hope that, by incorporating culturally relevant exhibitions and performances into their programming, they will be able to establish sustainable relationships with minority audiences.

Greg Cameron, Museum of Contemporary Art, 312.280.2660

Phil Reynolds, Columbia College Dance Center, 312.344.8300, ext. 625

Education

The Connected School

Five years ago in Chicago, a school district mandate requiring fifty-minute classes eliminated Von Steuben high school’s ability to combine class periods to create an extended physics lab. To make the most of their shortened class time, Von Steuben teachers turned to technology. Physics students now work with computer-based simulations instead of always having to set up equipment, and they’re able to access computer-generated graphs rather than plot each point by hand. Though teachers had to use some class time teaching the technology, they report that utilizing technology pushes their students to ask more questions and recognize patterns in experiments. The Von Steuben example is cited in *The Connected School*, a new publication based on research funded in part by the Joyce Foundation, that takes a comprehensive look at six high schools in Chicago and Detroit that have successfully brought technology into the classroom.

When technology is made a vital component of a challenging classroom curriculum, the authors argue, student interest and the potential for learning rise significantly. Written by Barbara Means, Bill Penuel and Christine Padilla of the Center for Technology in Learning at SRI International, the book illustrates how a “connected school” can teach students to think and create with technology, gather and analyze information, produce reports and presentations, manipulate models and simulations, even interact with distant scientists as they participate in real scientific expeditions and explorations.

The Connected School is filled with recommendations for teachers and administrators that demonstrate how to integrate technology in the classroom, and how to use technology in ways that empower students.

Order at:
www.josseybass.com
800.956.7739, ext. 311

The following grants were approved at the November 29, 2001 meeting of the Board of Directors:

Education

Benton Foundation

Washington, DC \$452,000

To develop new models of sustainable, effective educational technology use in K-12 urban school systems. (1 yr.)

Harvard University

Graduate School of Education

Cambridge, MA \$53,260

To support the *Harvard Education Letter* publication of six articles entitled "Lessons from Chicago School Reform." (1 yr.)

Technical Education Research Centers, Inc.

Cambridge, MA \$199,875

To disseminate an evaluation framework to aid policymakers in examining and identifying quality educational technology programs. (10 mos.)

University of Wisconsin-Madison Wisconsin Center for Education Research

Madison, WI \$560,000

To assist six Milwaukee public schools in developing the capacity to support and use electronic information systems to prepare school improvement plans and improve instruction. (2 yrs.)

Total Education \$1,265,135

Employment

Center for Community Change

Washington, DC \$450,000

To bring local stakeholder voices into the national debate about employment and training policy. (3 yrs.)

Center for Law and Human Services, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$300,000

To establish a Midwest coalition of community-based organizations that provide tax preparation assistance to low-income workers. (2 yrs.)

Center for Law and Social Policy

Washington, DC \$750,000

To develop recommendations and advocate for policies that improve the labor market prospects of low-income adults, including current and former welfare recipients. (3 yrs.)

Chicago Jobs Council

Chicago, IL \$335,000

To improve workforce development and human service policies and programs in Illinois, to develop a new initiative focusing on employment of ex-offenders, and to strengthen internal capacity. (2 yrs.)

Economic Policy Institute

Washington, DC \$200,000

To continue analyzing policy issues pertinent to the low-wage labor market. (2 yrs.)

Institute for Wisconsin's Future, Inc.

Milwaukee, WI \$220,000

To assist with research and policy advocacy to strengthen education, training and other programs, such as health care and child care assistance, which improves the well-being of low-income workers. (2 yrs.)

Paraprofessional Healthcare Institute, Inc.

Bronx, NY \$300,000

To initiate a statewide public policy and industry practice campaign that will improve wages, benefits, and working conditions for more than 72,000 "direct-care" workers in Michigan's long-term care health industry. (2 yrs.)

University of Michigan School of Social Work

Ann Arbor, MI \$550,000

To complete research on the long-term experiences of welfare mothers in Michigan. (3 yrs.)

Total Employment \$3,105,000

Environment

American Farmland Trust

Washington, DC \$600,000

To engage its field offices to educate farmers and the general public concerning federal farm payments and opportunities for environmental stewardship. (2 yrs.)

The Biodiversity Project, Inc.

Madison, WI \$210,000

To commission and disseminate public opinion research on attitudes toward water among decision-makers and citizens in the Great Lakes region. (1 yr.)

Citizens Action Coalition Education Fund, Inc.

Indianapolis, IN \$150,000

To add industry and organized labor to the existing coalition promoting new state policies to support renewable energy and energy efficiency. (2 yrs.)

Council of State Governments

Lexington, KY \$77,000

To develop a Policy Academy on Environmental Management Tools. (1 yr.)

Institutes for Journalism and Natural Resources

Potomac, MD \$135,000

To establish the Great Waters Institute, which will brief regional and national journalists on the latest environmental issues facing the Great Lakes basin. (2 yrs.)

Lake Superior Alliance

Spooner, WI \$112,000

To ensure the long-term protection of the Lake Superior basin. (2 yrs.)

Michigan Land Use Institute

Benzonia, MI \$140,000

To launch an expanded donor development program. (2 yrs.)

Rockefeller Family Fund, Inc.

New York, NY \$250,000

To support the startup of the Task Force on Environmental Integrity, a new not-for-profit that would focus on the level and quality of environmental enforcement actions, and to produce a report on the respective roles of the federal and state governments in enforcing federal environmental laws in the Great Lakes states. (18 mos.)

University of Massachusetts Foundation, Inc.

Lowell Center for Sustainable Production

Lowell, MA \$85,000

To research the status of innovative chemical reduction policies in northern Europe. (1 yr.)

World Wildlife Fund, Inc.

Washington, DC \$150,000

To support its Wildlife and Contaminants Program, which participates in Great Lakes basin government advisory committees relating to toxins and water quality, produces peer-reviewed research on toxins and wildlife and human health, and supports screening and testing of chemicals whose health and environmental effects are not adequately understood. (18 mos.)

Total Environment \$1,909,000

Money & Politics

Alliance for Better Campaigns, Inc.

Washington, DC \$200,000

To assist with the public education, research, and advocacy campaign on behalf of a new federal mandate requiring broadcasters to provide free air time for candidates in the final weeks of all campaigns. (2 yrs.)

William J. Brennan, Jr. Center for Justice, Inc.

New York, NY \$300,000

To promote campaign finance reform through legal counseling, drafting services, litigation, research, and public education. (2 yrs.)

Public Campaign

Washington, DC \$100,000

To support research for and publication and distribution of an updated edition of *The Color of Money* report, an analysis of the role played by communities of color in financing federal campaigns and the political and policy implications of their relatively low participation. (2 yrs.)

Total Money and Politics \$600,000

Culture

Chicago Historical Society

Chicago, IL \$375,000

For an exhibition on adolescence that would be based on an extensive oral history effort involving a highly diverse group of young Chicagoans. (3 yrs.)

Total Culture \$375,000

Special Opportunities

Alliance for Justice, Inc.

Washington, DC \$75,000

To help and encourage nonprofits in the Great Lakes region to participate more fully in the public policymaking process. (1 yr.)

The Center for Voting and Democracy

Takoma Park, MD \$70,000

To organize, educate, and mobilize a constituency in favor of restoring Illinois' multi-member House legislative districts. (2 yrs.)

Citizens for a Better Environment

Milwaukee, WI \$20,000

To assist with board development activities and professional development. (1 yr.)

Community Renewal Society

Chicago, IL \$60,000

To support LegInfo.org—an Internet-based legislative tracking and information service for Illinois community groups and nonprofits interested in child welfare, education, land use and growth management, political reform, housing, transportation, and air quality issues. (2 yrs.)

Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights

Chicago, IL \$75,000

To assist in the development and implementation of a plan to communicate the findings, data and policy implications of the Illinois Regional Continuum of Care Roundtable's metropolitan-wide assessment of the characteristics, mobility, and service needs of homeless persons. (1 yr.)

Illinois Tax Accountability Project

Chicago, IL \$75,000

To support research, public education, and policy development aimed at achieving fair and just tax, fiscal and spending policies in Illinois, promoting economic growth, and improving and simplifying revenue collection. (1 yr.)

League of Women Voters of Illinois Education Fund

Chicago, IL \$20,000

To support the Illinois Campaign for Political Reform for organizational planning and board development activities. (1 yr.)

WAVE Educational Fund

Milwaukee, WI \$20,000

To assist with financial management consulting and staff training for peer mentoring activities. (1 yr.)

Work, Welfare and Families

Chicago, IL \$20,000

To support financial management educational activities and executive coaching for its executive director. (1 yr.)

Total Special Opportunities \$435,000

**Total Grants Approved
\$7,689,135**



PHOTO BY KATHY RICHLAND

Ellen Alberding Becomes New Joyce President

The Joyce Foundation announces the election of Ellen Alberding as its seventh president. Ms. Alberding, who joined the Foundation in 1989, has managed Joyce's investments and directed its grantmaking in the Culture Program. She takes over the presidency in February 2002.

"Ellen was elected President because, in over a decade with the Foundation, she has demonstrated the management and leadership qualities necessary to fully realize the potential of the Foundation's talented staff," said John Anderson, Chairman of the Joyce Board of Directors. "As the Foundation's Culture Program Officer, she has also proven that she can be a creative grantmaker."

"I am honored to have the opportunity to lead a foundation whose core interests, in a changing economic and social environment, are more important than ever," said Ms. Alberding. "Both challenges and opportunities lie ahead. I look forward to working with our current and future grantees in finding energetic and imaginative strategies for improving the quality of life in the Great Lakes region."

As Culture Program Officer for the Foundation, Ms. Alberding has guided its Chicago-based grantmaking in arts and culture, directing approximately \$10 million toward projects that address current urban issues and bring together diverse audiences. As Director of Portfolio Investments, she stewarded the Foundation's investment portfolio during a period in which its assets grew from \$280 million to \$850 million. A longtime Chicago resident, Ms. Alberding received an A.B. from Brown University and holds an M.M. in Finance and Marketing from the Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University.

Prior to joining the Joyce Foundation, Ms. Alberding worked for the Chicago Children's Museum and the John Howard Association. She is also active in civic and other professional affairs as former president of the Chicago Park District Pension Fund, treasurer of Grantmakers in the Arts, a member of the City of Chicago Cultural Advisory Board, and a trustee of Aon Funds. She and her husband, Kelly Welsh, have two daughters.

Ms. Alberding succeeds Paula DiPerna, who resigned last November.

Guidelines for 2002 are now available. For a copy please consult our website, www.joycefdn.org, or contact the Foundation at the address below.

Current proposal deadlines:

April 15, 2002

for the July 2002 Board meeting

August 6, 2002

for the December 2002 Board meeting

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