



The Joyce Awards 2004

The Foundation announces the winners of the first annual Joyce Awards. The Awards honor four leading Midwest cultural institutions with grants to support the commissioning of works by artists of color in the performing, visual, and media arts. 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.

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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



We've got a long way to go to get all kids on the right track early, so that they are ready for school and eager to learn.

For at least a generation, America has been pursuing different, often competing policies for its smallest citizens.

As mothers of young children began going to work in large numbers in the 1970s, a patchwork system of child care arose to care for their children. In the 1990s welfare reform subsidized child care to enable low-income mothers to enter the labor force; in 2000 Midwest states spent over \$1.8 billion on child care.

Other policies have concentrated less on parents' needs than on children's potential. HeadStart, born out of the civil rights and anti-poverty struggles of the 1960s, created early learning and development opportunities to help poor children catch up with their more academically prepared counterparts. More recent research documenting the learning potential of young brains has led to widespread calls for universal preschool, which Georgia and Oklahoma have already put in place for four-year-olds.

Weaving together these different strands to improve early learning for children in Illinois, Michigan, and

Wisconsin is the goal of a two-year, \$600,000 grant to the Center for Law and Social Policy.

The grant to CLASP, along with funding for the Trust for Early Education (\$215,890) and the Civil Society Institute (\$200,000 over two years), represent the first grants in the Foundation's newly announced commitment of \$6 million to promote high-quality preschool for three- and four-year-olds in the Midwest. Program officer Roseanna Ander points out that half of all three-year-olds in the U.S., and 70 percent of four-year-olds, spend at least part of every week in child care, almost all of it privately operated. "To achieve the goal of universal access to high-quality, early childhood education, child care must be part of the equation," she says.

The enthusiasm for early childhood education stems in part from brain research demonstrating that young children blossom when exposed to stable, nurturing caregivers who engage them in language and other activities at age-appropriate levels. The National Research Council, in two influential reports, documented the benefits of early learning, especially for children at risk.

"Education and care in the early years are two sides of the same coin," said the NRC's *Eager to Learn* (2001). "Young children who are living in circumstances that place them at greater risk for school failure...are much more likely to succeed in school if they attend well-planned, high-quality early childhood programs."

But most of those children aren't enrolled in early learning programs, they're enrolled in child care (or in the care of a family member or friend). States, which regulate child care, have mostly focused on making sure children were safe, with sturdy play-ground equipment, sanitary kitchens, and just enough caregivers to keep them out of trouble. They have paid little heed (and provided inadequate incentives and resources) to ensure that children at the center are learning—or that childcare workers have the education and skill to teach them effectively.

Such minimal standards, many believe, are a missed opportunity of monumental proportions. Many state policy leaders are expressing new interest in promoting early learning. Rachel Schumacher, senior policy analyst at CLASP, argues that child care can—and must—serve the dual goals of keeping children of working parents safe while helping them learn.

In the drive to improve early learning, “we want to avoid creating yet another branch, so that we’re pulling preschoolers out of existing community-based child care to put them into early learning programs,” says Schumacher. “That would undermine the financial stability of childcare centers and disrupt the continuity of care that’s important for children and their parents. Instead, we have to bring the two worlds together, so that we serve both needs: family support and kids’ development.”

Doing that involves the nitty-gritty of integrating different missions, funding streams, and operating rules. “We’ll be studying which states have done a good job, examining how they’ve done it, developing a catalog of innovative ideas, and bringing that to Midwest states struggling with the same issue,” says Schumacher.

CLASP will identify state and federal policy opportunities and work with key state officials to share ideas. In particular, CLASP argues that states can promote early learning in childcare settings through program standards, such as teachers trained in child development, lower staff-child ratios, and curriculum that enhances language development.

Such measures are likely to be difficult because of state budget shortfalls (although Illinois has just committed an additional \$30 million to preschool). Still, it’s important that states’ goals to encourage parents to work and children to develop their full potential are brought together, rather than competing with each other for funds. Besides, says Schumacher, “bad fiscal times are a great time to do planning. If we can assist states that want to develop a workable plan, that will be a real accomplishment.”

Rachel Schumacher, 202.906.8005; www.clasp.org

When no candidate wins a majority, how can we make sure the outcome really reflects the will of the voters?



With two candidates, it’s easy to pick the winner: whoever wins half the votes plus one gets the nod. But many elections aren’t so simple. When a race has more than two people running, there’s a good chance that no candidate will take a majority. That means either the candidate with the most votes wins, however slim the margin, or there’s a runoff.

Neither solution is ideal, says Rob Richie of the Center for Voting and Democracy, a nonprofit based in Takoma Park, Maryland. Runoffs are expensive and time-consuming. And settling elections by pluralities gives the victory to someone the majority of voters did not choose—without knowing whether that candidate is acceptable to a broader range of voters.

Richie thinks he has a better way: instant runoff voting. The Center will use part of a \$60,000 grant to test the idea in this spring’s Illinois primary.

Instant runoffs have been used in elections in Ireland and Australia. Here’s how they work: Voters pick the

candidate they want, but they can also indicate second and third “runoff” choices. A candidate who takes a majority of first choices wins. But if there is no initial majority, a second round of counting takes place. The weak candidates are eliminated, and everyone’s ballot is counted for their top choice among the remaining candidates—exactly as if they had voted in a runoff election.

Such a system would settle elections fairly on the spot, says Richie. For primaries, it would make sure that the winning candidate is the first or second choice of most voters—rather than one who has a core of faithful supporters but little appeal elsewhere.

The interest in instant runoff is part of a broader discussion of electoral reform. Concern over the process and outcomes of voting sprang up after the disputed 2000 election, when after weeks of uncertainty the Supreme Court gave Florida’s electoral votes, and thus the presidency, to George W. Bush. But Richie points out that the last time someone won the presidency with a majority of the popular vote was 1988, and that since then most states’ electoral votes have gone to candidates who won less than 50 percent of votes. Given continuing voter support for the Green and Libertarian parties, that pattern could recur.

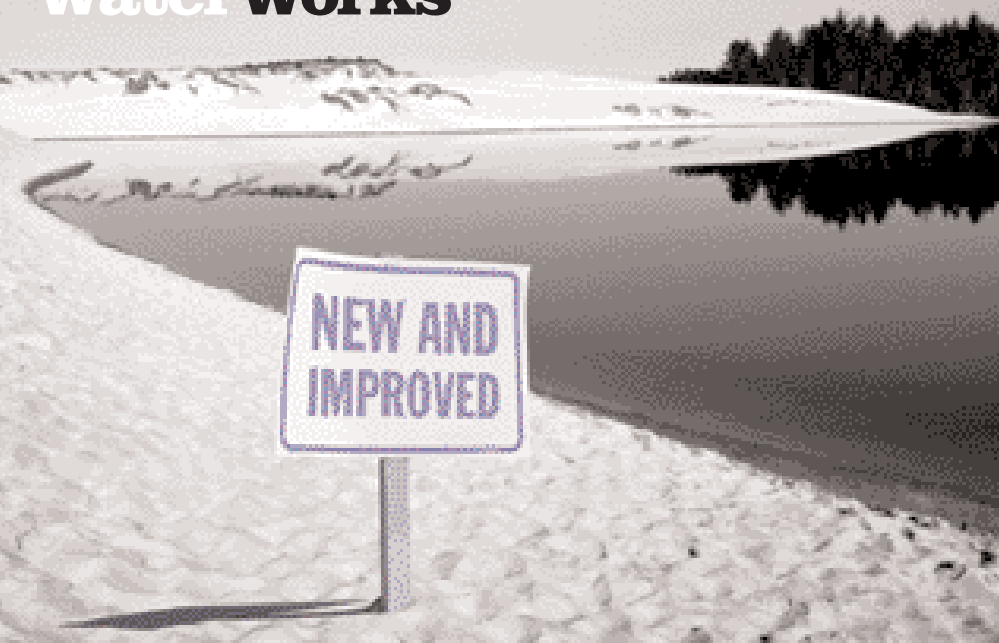
Instant runoff wouldn’t apply to the presidency nationally without constitutional change, but it could work in allocating state electoral votes as well as in primaries and state and local elections. In Vermont and Mississippi, for example, if there’s no majority for governor, the legislature picks the winner from the top three candidates. The majority of voters might favor candidates of one party while the legislature picks a governor from the other party. Current presidential candidate Howard Dean nearly faced that situation in his last Vermont gubernatorial election; as a result, Dean has become an advocate of instant runoff voting. Other supporters include Sen. John McCain and several secretaries of state.

In this spring’s Illinois primary, voters will pick candidates for an open U.S. Senate seat from eight candidates on the Democratic ballot or seven candidates on the Republican side. Richie will set up and publicize a website (www.primarypoll.com) inviting voters to identify first, second, and third choice candidates. He hopes that the exercise, unscientific though the results may be, will get voters thinking about something other than traditional winner-take-all elections. Also in the works are focus groups and polling to explore how instant runoff voting might affect the outcome of the election.

Richie argues that the polling data can be especially instructive for anticipating the trajectory of a campaign. He points to a 1999 Virginia poll, in which Republican voters identified first and second choices for president. Bush not only had the most first-place votes, he also was the GOP voters’ most popular second choice—making it clearer why John McCain ultimately focused on attracting independent voters.

Richie adds that, besides helping clarify the will of the majority, instant runoff primaries could also improve the tone of campaigns, because candidates would hesitate to trash other contenders whose adherents’ runoff choices might decide the winner.

**Rob Richie, Center for Voting and Democracy,
301.270.4616; www.fairvote.org.**



Stand on their shores and they seem infinite. But the Great Lakes are a finite resource. We can't go on using their waters without giving something back.

The Great Lakes region is moving toward a dramatic shift in managing—and even thinking about—water. This year, the governors of the Great Lakes states and their Canadian counterparts will release a draft plan governing who can take water out of the lakes and what they have to do in return. Once it's been reviewed by the public and lawmakers, the agreement will introduce what supporters hope will be a new ethic of conservation to a region that has long taken water for granted.

It's hard for Great Lakes residents to view water as a precious commodity. After all, they live on the shores of the world's largest freshwater source, a vast inland sea whose dimensions seem endless.

Traditionally, the water has been freely available to any community within the lakes' watershed. Nobody gave much thought to conservation. Chicago homeowners, for example, have until recently paid a flat fee no matter how much water they use.

But in recent decades lake waters have come to seem more valuable, and proposals for using them more contentious. It's partly that lake levels are very low right now, a natural cycle but still one with troubling side-effects. Meanwhile development pressures are intensifying demand for water from communities at the basin's edge, especially in northeast Illinois, northwest Indiana, and southeast Wisconsin. Another concern is climate change, which is likely to affect lake levels, though exactly how is unclear.

Then there are the proposals for bottling, exporting, or diverting lake water or water from the streams and groundwaters that supply the lakes, to outside the region. Ice Mountain, part of the Perrier Group, operates a bottling plant in Mecosta County, Michigan (currently threatened by closure after a county court prohibited its use of spring water). Other schemes have suggested exporting lake water in tankers or pumping it through pipelines to water-starved regions in the American southwest.

To effectively manage demands for lake water, the Council of Great Lakes Governors and the premiers of the Great Lakes provinces in 2001 outlined a new standard for reviewing new or increased withdrawals or diversions from the lakes. The standard requires that withdrawals must be balanced by conservation and return flows, producing “no significant adverse individual or cumulative impacts to the quantity or quality” of Great Lakes water—and, in fact, generating “an improvement” to the waters.

Since then, a working group has been fleshing out exactly what this agreement (technically called the “Annex” to the Great Lakes Charter) will mean in practice. Its draft plan will be released for public review in 2004 and must be finalized by June. After that it must be ratified by the legislatures of the states and provinces and by Congress.

According to David Naftzger, executive director of the Council, the plan will call for significant water withdrawals to be balanced wherever possible by “hydrological” improvements—i.e., measures that restore the flow of water, rather than, for example,

improvement efforts that clean up polluted water or restore coastal wetlands. A Joyce grant of \$102,992 will enable the Council to study examples (and potential funding) for large-scale restoration initiatives, and to test the new decision-making standards against possible scenarios for water withdrawals.

For the new standards to have an impact, they must be applied in future decisions at the county and local levels; that's where the new "ethic of conservation" will have to take hold. In Indiana, they've already started planning for that.

The part of Indiana that borders Lake Michigan is drafting a regional plan for development and transportation, and leaders realized that watershed planning needed to be part of the picture, says Rajeanne Korthals, environmental director of the Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission.

"Communities in our region have a great interest in water issues," Korthals says, citing inadequate supply, well water contamination, and bacterial contamination of Lake Michigan beaches. "We're also experiencing a lot of development in areas just outside the Great Lakes basin, with large homes that depend on well water and septic systems. You can see that there will be a large demand for additional water."

But, she adds, there's little public education on water conservation and use, and little to guide communities in managing water resources. Korthals hopes to fill in the gap. With \$165,000 in Joyce funding, the commission will develop a toolkit for local communities identifying measures that can improve water quality and conservation, including options that could qualify under the new improvement standards.

"Oftentimes I've found that, when you ask people to change, one of the biggest roadblocks is that people say, 'How? What do you want me to do?' If you can show them, through examples and case studies, here's how it can be done, then they have a tool to get started."

**David Naftzger, CGLG, 312.407.0177; www.cglg.org
Rajeanne Korthals, NIRPC, 291.763.6060;
www.nirpc.org**

And the winners are . . .

The Joyce Foundation announces the four recipients of its inaugural Joyce Awards, initiated last year to support mainstream Midwest cultural organizations commissioning works by artists of color. Grants of \$50,000 go to the Cleveland Museum of Art, for an installation by visual artist Trenton Doyle Hancock; Chicago's Goodman Theatre, for a play by playwright Naomi Iizuka; the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra, for a symphonic composition by composer Roberto Sierra; and the Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra, for a work by composer Chinary Ung.

"We are thrilled to honor these four institutions and artists for their vision, creativity, and commitment to community," said Joyce President Ellen Alberding. "The Joyce Awards further the Foundation's continued interest in supporting artistic merit and encouraging mainstream arts groups to develop programming that relates to and reflects the experiences of diverse audiences."

Launched in 2003, the Joyce Awards target mainstream cultural organizations in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Paul/Minneapolis. The Awards are in the performing, visual, and media arts. This year's inaugural competition drew 57 entries from around the region. "We were delighted that the Awards drew so much interest in their first year, and we were especially pleased at the quality of all the entries," said Alberding.

Projects were reviewed by independent arts advisors from outside the Midwest and voted on by the Foundation's board in December 2003. Each award goes directly to the arts organization to support the work of the individual artist as well as significant community engagement efforts. Organizations will have up to two years to complete their proposed projects.

Information on applying for the 2005 Awards will be available in February on the Foundation's website or by calling 312.782.2464.



Trenton Doyle Hancock and the Cleveland Museum of Art

Founded in 1913, the Cleveland Museum of Art is among the finest comprehensive art museums in the United States. Its holdings of some 40,000 objects encompass a wide range of cultures and 5,000 years of human history.

The Joyce Award supports the museum's presentation of an installation by visual artist **Trenton Doyle Hancock** on display now through April 4, 2004. *Moments in Mound History* includes a site-specific wall drawing, wallpaper, watercolors, drawings, etchings, and a new painting which together chronicle Hancock's ongoing battle with elemental and cultural forces.

One of the youngest artists ever featured in the Whitney Biennial exhibitions (2000 and 2002), Hancock was born in 1974 in Oklahoma City, OK, and raised in Paris, Texas. His prints, drawings, and collaged felt paintings work have also been exhibited at the Contemporary Arts Museum, Houston, the Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, and the Museum of Contemporary Art, North Miami.



Naomi Iizuka and the Goodman Theatre

Chicago's Goodman Theatre, recipient of the Special Tony Award™ for Outstanding Regional Theatre in 1992, is internationally recognized for its artists, productions, and educational programs.

The Joyce Award will support the Goodman's commissioning and performance of a new play by playwright **Naomi Iizuka**, exploring the legacy of U.S. foreign policy in South East Asia and its later repercussions within the United States. The production will draw on the experiences of South East Asian refugees now living in the American Midwest.

Iizuka was born in Tokyo and raised in Japan, Indonesia, Holland, and Washington, D.C. Among other plays, she is the author of *36 Views*, *Language of Angels*, and *Polaroid Stories*. A member of New Dramatists, Iizuka is also the recipient of numerous awards and grants. Her work, *At the Vanishing Point*, will be shown this spring at the Humana Festival of New American Plays.



Roberto Sierra and the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra

Celebrating its 45th year during the 2003-04 season, the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra has achieved national acclaim through touring and broadcasting, but its tradition, strength, and energy are deeply rooted in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. The MSO reaches out to diverse audiences through symphonic performance and a variety of education and outreach programs.

The Joyce Award will support a partnership between the MSO and the Latino Arts/United Community Center to commission a symphonic composition by composer **Roberto Sierra**. Formerly Composer-in-Residence at both the MSO and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Puerto Rico native Sierra teaches composition at Cornell University. His works have been performed by major orchestras around the world. He is the recipient of the Award in Music by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. For this project, Sierra will compose a full symphony (four movements) based on the music of Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba.



Chinary Ung and the Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra

The Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra, in its 45th season, is the nation's only full-time professional chamber orchestra, and is widely regarded as one of the finest chamber orchestras in the world. Its 35 virtuoso musicians present more than 150 concerts and educational programs each year, including performances in Europe, Asia, and South America.

The Joyce Award will support the Orchestra's commissioning and presentation of a new work by **Chinary Ung**, to be premiered in conjunction with the St. Paul Hmong community's annual New Year celebration. St. Paul is home to the nation's largest urban concentration of Hmong people.

Cambodian-born Ung has been honored by the Academy of Arts and Letters, the Meet the Composer/Reader's Digest Commissioning Program and the National Endowment for the Arts. Ung was the first American to receive the international Grawemeyer Award for his orchestral tone poem *Inner Voices*.

Money and Politics

What's Next on Reform?

Supporters of federal campaign finance reform can be excused for wanting to bask in the glow of December's landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act.

"This is the most important decision by the Court in this area in a generation," says Fred Wertheimer, president of the Washington, DC-based Democracy 21. "And it is a complete victory for those who support limits on the undue influence of money in American politics."

Even some supporters were surprised by the scope of the decision. The Court affirmed BCRA's key provisions: the ban on soft money contributions to political parties, severe restrictions on soft money spending for federal election activities by state and local parties, and restrictions on pre-election TV and radio advertising by interest groups on behalf of candidates.

But Wertheimer and other reformers acknowledge that the struggle is hardly over.

"This ruling is an essential but incremental step," says Thomas Mann, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

Monitoring the effective enforcement of the new law is the immediate task at hand, reformers say. Beyond that, a host of additional reform proposals—to revamp the public financing mechanism for presidential campaigns, open up candidate access to the airwaves, and replace the Federal Election Commission with a more effective regulatory agency—will compete for policymakers' attention in the months ahead. Meanwhile, the sweeping language in the Court's decision is likely to give new life to contribution limits, public financing, and other proposals at the state level that were until now viewed as vulnerable to court challenge.

Several reformers question the fervor with which the FEC will enforce the provisions of BCRA now that it's been upheld. "A majority of the justices were critical of the role the commission played in the proliferation of soft money, saying that the FEC 'subverted' existing campaign finance laws with its allocation system," says Trevor Potter, general counsel for the Washington, DC-based Campaign Legal Center. Lax enforcement by commissioners themselves nominated by

political parties contributed to the explosion of soft money contributions from corporations and unions. The \$86 million raised by the parties' national committees in 1992 mushroomed to \$495 million in 2000. Much of the increase came in contributions from groups with an interest in pending legislation, according to Steve Weissman of the Washington-based Campaign Finance Institute.

democracy program at the New York-based Brennan Center for Justice.

One solution, reformers say, is to replace the FEC with a more rigorous enforcement agency. BCRA sponsors Sens. John McCain (R, AZ) and Russell Feingold (D, WI) and Reps. Christopher Shays (R, CT) and Marty Meehan (D, MA) are backing a bill that would replace the commission with a three-member agency with new enforce-

Citing "the danger that officeholders will decide issues not on the merits or the desires of their constituencies, but according to the wishes of those who have made large financial contributions," the Supreme Court said: "The evidence set forth above, which is but a sampling of the reams of disquieting evidence contained in the record, convincingly demonstrates that soft-money contributions to political parties carry with them just such temptation."

If that tie between large political contributions and influence is to be severed, it will be up to reform organizations to police the police.

"Political parties may [occasionally] press the FEC to enforce a particular provision if it is detrimental to the opposing party. But overall, principled enforcement will come through the active involvement of nonprofit [reform] organizations," according to Deborah Goldberg, who directs the

ment powers and a key role for impartial administrative law judges.

Another area that requires attention is public financing for presidential candidates. Sixty-four candidates have run their campaigns with public funds since the financing was instituted in the late 1970s. But this year major candidates have been declining the public funds and the restrictions that come with them. "With Bush, Dean, and Kerry all opting out, clearly there

are problems,” says Weissman. If the process is not overhauled in time for the 2008 elections, reformers contend, it will likely become irreparably irrelevant, having either gone broke or been rejected by all the major candidates.

The Campaign Finance Institute has developed proposals to hike campaign spending limits and provide other incentives for candidates and smaller contributors to opt in. Legislation introduced last fall would match individual contributions up to \$250 four-to-one; raise spending limits in the primary season—the restriction that led this year’s candidates to opt out—and increase what parties could spend on candidates between the primaries and the general election.

Additional reforms are urged to address the unequal access to the airwaves that money buys. “We need to assure that voters can get more and better campaign communications about competing candidates,” says Mann. One proposal, championed by Sen. McCain among others, would provide federally financed vouchers that candidates and parties could use to buy television time.

Supporters of these measures are under no illusions that they can be easily adopted. “With everyone sitting back to absorb the impact of the Court’s decision, there is clearly not a significant appetite for more reform,” says Weissman. And the complicated nature of such proposals as presidential campaign financing and airtime vouchers makes them a harder sell with the public. GOP control of both Congress and the White House also does not bode well for these reforms, which tend to rely on inter-party tensions and eventual bipartisan agreement to advance.

But a less-than-favorable climate is no reason to hold back, advocates are quick to add. “There may be little appetite for this in Congress—but there is never appetite for this in Congress,” says Wertheimer. “It is our job to provide the persuasion and the pressure. People may want to forget about this issue for awhile, but too many serious issues remain unresolved.”

Regardless of national prospects, the BCRA decision creates immediate opportunities at the state level. “Issue advocacy disclosure laws have

been struck down in virtually every circuit. It is now time to reintroduce that legislation,” says Goldberg. The rationale that such ads can only be regulated if they include specific “magic words” (“vote for” or “oppose”) falls before the Court’s ruling that there is a public interest in regulating broadcast electioneering ads even without words of express advocacy.

Cindi Canary, director of the Illinois Campaign for Political Reform, hopes the decision will break a logjam that previously thwarted reform attempts in her state. While ethics legislation signed into law in December contained a provision requiring interest groups that buy issue ads to disclose their identity and file as political action committees, more substantial reforms such as public financing of state supreme court races have been stymied. The BCRA ruling may open things up. Recent media focus on political contributions from regulated industries in Illinois, such as telecommunications and utilities, may open the way for legislation that would ban political contributions from those industries, says Canary.

While many look to the states, others will be keeping their eye on BCRA’s implementation and assessing its long-term impact on the political process.

“For years we heard that nothing significant would ever pass in Congress,” recalls Mann. “Then we heard that there was no way a significant reform would withstand constitutional challenge. Now we are hearing that it will never work, that the parties will be irrevocably weakened as a result. They were wrong on the first two, and they will be wrong on this.” With both political parties on pace to raise as much in hard money as they raised in hard and soft money combined in the 2000 cycle, early indications are that they are adapting quite well to the new order.

Democracy 21
www.democracy21.org
Campaign Legal Center
www.campaignlegal-center.org
Brennan Center for Justice
www.brennancenter.org
Brookings Institution
www.brook.edu
Campaign Finance Institute
www.cfinst.org
Illinois Campaign for Political Reform
www.ilcampaign.org

GrantsApproved

The following grants were approved at the December 4, 2003 meeting of the Board of Directors:

Education

Center for Law and Social Policy

Washington, DC \$600,000

For a project on integrating early education with child care through policy analysis, research, and technical assistance. (2 yrs.)

Civil Society Institute, Inc.

Newton Centre, MA \$200,000

To support the state-level, early care and education systems-building work of the Build Initiative. (2 yrs.)

Cross City Campaign for Urban School Reform

Chicago, IL \$125,000

To complete research that documents how central office policies and practices influence local school efforts to improve instruction and student achievement. (1 yr.)

Education Writers Association

Washington, DC \$275,000

To help education reporters improve coverage of the federal No Child Left Behind Act through a series of professional development seminars and original research briefs. (2 yrs.)

Poverty and Race Research Action Council

Washington, DC \$50,000

To support its efforts as it changes leadership and refocuses its scope of activities. (1 yr.)

Trust for Early Education

Washington, DC \$215,890

To support work to improve the professional development system for early childhood educators. (1 yr.)

University of Chicago Center for School Improvement

Chicago, IL \$335,000

To design a developmental district of schools, plan a new professional development school, and prepare resources to support teaching and learning in a network of schools in the mid-south communities of Chicago. (1 yr.)

Total Education \$1,800,890

Employment

Center for Economic and Policy Research

Washington, DC \$126,872

To research the relationship between job retention and the availability of subsidized child care and health insurance for former welfare recipients and other low-income workers. (1 yr.)

Center for Economic Progress

Chicago, IL \$200,000

For policy analysis and advocacy by its National Community Tax Coalition to improve tax policies and access to work-related benefits for low-income workers. (2 yrs.)

Indiana Coalition on Housing and Homeless Issues, Inc.

Indianapolis, IN \$200,000

To launch the Indiana Institute for Working Families. (1 yr.)

Institute for Wisconsin's Future, Inc.

Milwaukee, WI \$170,000

For research and policy advocacy to expand training opportunities and access to public assistance that helps low-wage workers advance in the workforce. (2 yrs.)

Legal Action Center of the City of New York, Inc.

New York, NY \$250,000

To serve as a national information clearing-house on employment issues facing people with criminal histories and to monitor and promote policies that address barriers to employment. (2 yrs.)

National Economic Development and Law Center

Oakland, CA \$85,000

For its project the National Network of Sector Partners to provide expertise to workforce development practitioners and policy makers in Illinois, Ohio, and Minnesota on how to develop career pathways for specific industries. (1 yr.)

Northern Illinois University Office for Social Policy Research

DeKalb, IL \$50,000

To create a comprehensive statewide portrait of the working poor in Illinois using new Census data. (1 yr.)

University of Michigan School of Social Work

Ann Arbor, MI \$111,502

To evaluate the New Start program, a transitional jobs program for ex-offenders in Detroit, Michigan. (2 yrs.)

Workforce Alliance

Washington, DC \$135,000

To launch a strategic communications project designed to raise awareness of the importance of education and training policy. (1 yr.)

Total Employment \$1,328,374

Environment

1000 Friends of Wisconsin Land Use Institute, Inc.

Madison, WI \$106,330

To support its effort to advance transportation reforms in Wisconsin and to collaborate with national advocates to promote adequate funding for public transit, bike, and pedestrian facilities, and public participation in transportation decisions. (1 yr.)

Collaborative Research and Designs for Agriculture

Watsonville, CA \$138,000

To develop environment and health-related standards for fruit and vegetable growers in Michigan and to explore a partnership with the Iowa Soybean Association with similar goals. (1 yr.)

Council of Great Lakes Governors, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$102,992

To establish an environmental improvement standard for withdrawals of water from the Great Lakes. (1 yr.)

Environmental Working Group

Washington, DC \$600,000

To support continued analysis of and broad public communications about federal farm policies that promote environmentally harmful agriculture, and for a new effort to map water pollution in the Midwest. (2 yrs.)

Institutes for Journalism and Natural Resources

Potomac, MD \$160,000

To support its Great Waters Institute. (2 yrs.)

Minnesota Environmental Initiative, Inc.

Minneapolis, MN \$10,000

To support its facilitation of the Minnesota Impaired Waters Stakeholder Process, which will recommend the design for a state program to clean up the 40 percent of Minnesota rivers and lakes still categorized as impaired under the Clean Water Act. (1 yr.)

Minnesota Environmental Partnership

St. Paul, MN \$100,000

To promote its Minnesota water agenda, "Protect Our Water 2004," to policy makers and to launch an effort to improve the quality of water protection in the Lake Superior basin. (1 yr.)

Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission

Chicago, IL \$98,965

To convene a conference on local and regional water supply planning in the Lake Michigan region. (1 yr.)

Northwestern Indiana Regional Planning Commission

Portage, IN \$165,000

To conduct a study detailing specific elements of sound water supply planning, and describing certain potential improvement projects, to assist the region's governors as they prepare new rules governing water diversions from the Great Lakes. (1 yr.)

Renew Wisconsin, Inc.

Madison, WI \$24,000

To support its participation as a formal advisor to the state and the state's largest electric company on plans for phasing in greater amounts of renewable energy. (1 yr.)

Tides Center

San Francisco, CA \$18,000

To support its Minuteman Media project to produce a regular series of newspaper columns for distribution to small town newspapers across the region. (1 yr.)

University of Chicago Department of Economics

Chicago, IL \$119,900

To prepare a study that will quantify the economic value of the Lake Michigan beaches in Chicago. (1 yr.)

University of Maryland Foundation, Inc.

Adelphi, MD \$150,000

To engage state environmental officials in several Midwest states in exploring how states can manage their environmental protection operations more cost effectively. (1 yr.)

Total Environment \$1,793,187

Gun Violence

Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network

Chicago, IL \$120,000

To promote the expansion of the National Violent Death Reporting System and to help promote physician education and advocacy by defining a medical standard of care for gun violence prevention. (2 yrs.)

Harvard University School of Public Health

Boston, MA \$80,000

To conduct a national survey on gun ownership, storage trends, and attitudes regarding public health-oriented gun policy options. (1 yr.)

New York Academy of Medicine

New York, NY \$100,000

For its program Doctors Against Handgun Injury supporting a coalition of national medical societies to promote public health-oriented gun policies and practices. (2 yrs.)

Violence Policy Center

Washington, DC \$500,000

To support its research, communication, advocacy, and outreach efforts promoting public health-oriented gun policy. (1 yr.)

Total Gun Violence \$800,000

Money and Politics

Alliance for Better Campaigns Inc.

Washington, DC \$250,000

For the Our Democracy, Our Airwaves Campaign, a public education and policy advocacy project designed to increase candidate- and issue-centered broadcast news coverage before primary and general elections. (2 yrs.)

Center for Public Integrity

Washington, DC \$100,000

To monitor, document, and publicize efforts by political parties, elected officials, candidates, and interest groups to circumvent federal campaign finance regulations. (1 yr.)

Fordham University School of Law

New York, NY \$20,000

To provide staff and research support for the New York Commission to Promote Public Confidence in Judicial Elections. (1 yr.)

League of Women Voters of Ohio Education Fund

Columbus, OH \$15,000

For policy research, development, and education activities aimed at promoting reforms in the selection and qualifications of Ohio appellate judges and in the conduct and financing of judicial elections. (1 yr.)

National Center for State Courts

Williamsburg, VA \$100,000

To support, in partnership with the American Judges Association, a judicial reform project involving legal and policy research, a national forum on judicial independence, and production of a special edition of *Inside the Law*, the nationally broadcast PBS program, on judicial independence issues. (18 mos.)

National Voting Rights Institute

Boston, MA \$100,000

To support its legal research and litigation activities. (1 yr.)

Total Money and Politics \$585,000

Culture

Black Ensemble Theater Corporation

Chicago, IL \$60,000

To hire expert designers to enhance sound, lighting, set, and costume design for productions. (1 yr.)

Chicago Humanities Festival

Chicago, IL \$75,000

To restore, perform, and market the African-American musical review *Tan Manhattan*, originally written and produced by composer/performer Eubie Black and lyricist Andreas Razaf. (1 yr.)

Chicago Shakespeare Theater

Chicago, IL \$30,000

To support the Chicago Shakespeare Theater's audience development project, which is designed to determine its potential to attract African-American, Latino, and Indian/Pakistani audiences. (1 yr.)

Joffrey Ballet of Chicago

Chicago, IL \$125,000

To launch a partnership with the Chicago Sinfonietta. (1 yr.)

Public Square

Chicago, IL \$36,880

To support the "Know More: Conversations That Matter" discussion series presented in partnership with the Chicago Public Library's West Englewood Branch. (1 yr.)

Young Chicago Authors

Chicago, IL \$35,000

To support a partnership with the Neighborhood Writing Alliance for its Stories Across Generations in Englewood, a project involving writing workshops, writers' residencies, and readings by major authors. (1 yr.)

The Joyce Awards

\$50,000 awards to:

Chicago Theatre Group, Inc.

To commission and perform a new play by Naomi Iizuka.

Cleveland Museum of Art

To commission an installation by Trenton Doyle Hancock.

Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra

To commission and perform, in partnership with Latino Arts/United Community Center, a symphonic composition by Roberto Sierra.

Saint Paul Chamber Orchestra Society

To commission and present a new work by Chinary Ung.

Total Culture \$561,880

Special Opportunities

Center for Voting and Democracy

Takoma Park, MD \$60,000

For a campaign promoting cumulative voting as an alternative method for selecting county board members and school board members in Illinois; and to support an analysis of using instant runoff voting as an alternative to Illinois' current winner-takes-all election system. (1 yr.)

Illinois Tax Accountability Project

Chicago, IL \$150,000

To support policy research, development, advocacy, and education aimed at reforming Illinois' fiscal and budget system, with an emphasis on modernizing the methods by which the state funds public education. (2 yr.)

National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium

Washington, DC \$22,000

To support a two-day conference to assess the performance of the 1965 Voting Rights Act and in partnership with other civil rights groups to develop a policy agenda and strategy in connection with the Act's scheduled reauthorization in 2007. (1 yr.)

National Public Radio, Inc.

Washington, DC \$100,000

To support news coverage by the Midwest Bureau. (2 yrs.)

Total Special Opportunities \$332,000

**Total Grants Approved
\$7,201,331**

Staff and Board Changes



The Foundation is delighted to announce the appointment of Michelle T. Boone as Culture Program Officer. Ms. Boone joined the Foundation in January with responsibility for approximately \$1.4 million annually in Culture grantmaking, in conjunction with Sydney R. Sidwell. Ms. Boone comes to the Foundation after nearly six years with Chicago's Gallery 37, most recently as director. Her background also includes stints with the Archives of African-American Music and Culture at Indiana University and at Virgin Records, as well as service as a Peace Corps volunteer in Tchad. She serves on the boards of several arts organizations in Chicago. Ms. Boone holds bachelor's and master's degrees from Indiana University, Bloomington.

Returning to the Joyce board is Robert G. Bottoms, President of DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana for the last 18 years. During his tenure, Dr. Bottoms has led major efforts to diversify the university community and to improve the university's commitment to the sciences and to moral reflection. A native of Birmingham, Alabama, Dr. Bottoms holds degrees from Emory University and Vanderbilt. He previously served on the Joyce Foundation board from 1994 through 2002.

Two Joyce staff members have recently left to head other foundations. Longtime Employment Program Officer Unmi Song has become head of the Chicago-based Fry Foundation. During her 12 years at Joyce, Ms. Song initiated the Foundation's commitment of some \$8 million for study and advocacy on the impacts of welfare reform on Midwest families. Last fall, Culture Program Officer Reginald T. Jones became head of the Steans Family Foundation. In his tenure at Joyce, Jones oversaw Culture grantmaking and launched the Joyce Awards (see story on page 13).

New Guidelines

Program guidelines for 2004 are available on the Foundation's website, www.joycefdn.org, or by calling the Foundation at 312.782.2464.

The next proposal deadlines are:

April 15, 2004, for the July 2004 board meeting

August 16, 2004, for the December 2004 board meeting

WorkInProgress

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