

# Work In Progress

This issue of *Work In Progress* highlights campaign finance reform, including: calls to reexamine a key Supreme Court decision, reform efforts at the state and local levels, and heightened commitment—and expanded funding—for the Joyce Foundation’s Money and Politics program.

## Selling the Public on Green Potatoes

Ever since they discovered disturbing levels of the pesticide Aldicarb in central Wisconsin groundwater in the early 1980s, members of the Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers Association have been cutting back on pesticides. Now they are turning to an unlikely ally—the World Wildlife Fund—to help them translate their strategies for improving the environment into improvements in farmers’ bottom line.

With the help of a two-year, \$200,000 Joyce grant, World Wildlife will work with the growers to evaluate their progress toward reducing the use and the risks of pesticides and enhancing wildlife habitat. The goal, says World Wildlife’s Polly Hoppin, is to eliminate the use of pesticides that are highly hazardous, and to increase the acreage where pests are kept at bay primarily by nonchemical methods. Several intermediate measures will make it possible to check progress toward those goals. If all goes well, the project could lead to independent third-party certification, backed by World Wildlife, that Wisconsin potatoes are “environmentally friendly.”

That, growers think, might give them a market edge. In the past, environmental marketing schemes have mostly flopped with American grocery shoppers skeptical of such claims. But the growers hope that as a result of their collaboration with World Wildlife, the organization’s well-known panda symbol will convince consumers to buy green.

It’s a long way to that point, both sides acknowledge. But both sides have long been serious about their environmental dedication. And they are enthusiastic about the collaboration.

*continued on page 4*

## Push to Reconsider High Court Campaign Finance Ruling

Campaign finance reform is getting serious attention, but many proposed solutions could face a huge barrier: a Supreme Court decision that for two decades has blocked most regulatory efforts. Now two Joyce grants will help launch an effort to lower that barrier, by urging the Court to revise its 1976 decision in *Buckley v. Valeo*.

In ruling on reforms passed by Congress after the Watergate scandal, the Court found that campaign spending is a free speech right protected under the First Amendment. It ruled out mandatory limits on campaign spending and on what wealthy candidates can give their own campaigns, but left standing contribution limits.

The decision, critics argue, has created a wide-open system in which money increasingly determines who runs for political office and who wins. “The First Amendment was created to *continued on page 2*

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**Campaign Finance Ruling** *continued from page 1* develop a strong democracy,” says E. Joshua Rosenkranz, director of the Brennan Center for Justice, a public policy institute. “A system in which politics is awash in money undermines democracy and dilutes the power and voice of the average voter.”

The Brennan Center will organize the effort to challenge the decision. The Center, affiliated with New York University School of Law, is named for former Supreme Court Justice William Brennan, for whom Rosenkranz clerked (and who, ironically, is thought to have written the unsigned

*Buckley* decision). With a \$100,000 Joyce grant, the Center will help attorneys for state and local governments defend contested reforms, compiling a litigation manual, offering training and other technical assistance, and writing a brief detailing

the most compelling arguments against *Buckley*. And it plans to test those arguments by retrying the case before two mock Supreme Court panels.

“*Buckley* was a case considered in a hurry, in an election year,” says Rosenkranz. The 1974 reform law, he points out, was challenged before it was even implemented. The case moved on an expedited schedule that allowed no opportunity to develop the broad factual record that backs up most constitutional arguments. “The Court never had the opportunity to consider certain arguments, to consider the facts that existed then—and obviously it hasn’t considered the facts that have developed in the last twenty years.”

Thus a critical element in the effort to reverse the case is developing that factual record to demonstrate why states have an interest in regulating campaign finance. Another Joyce grantee, the National

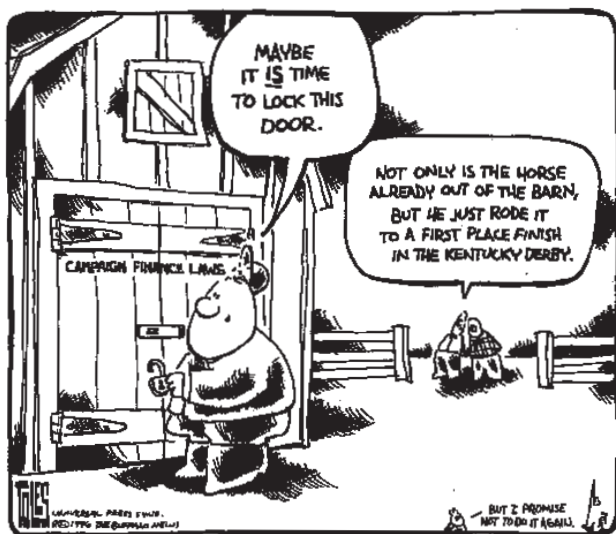
Voting Rights Institute, will be taking on that task in an Ohio case that is being closely watched for its relevance to the *Buckley* debate.

The Institute is leading the defense on behalf of the city in *Kruse v. City of Cincinnati*. The plaintiffs in the case are challenging a city ordinance setting mandatory spending limits in city council elections. The city argues that it has an important interest in regulating campaigns to avoid corruption, give candidates a fair shot at running for office, and protect the integrity of elections and the right of everyone to participate. To bolster that argument, the Institute will develop a database on local contributions, analyze their impact on city elections and council decision-making, and document through polls and other information how voters view the role private money plays in the political process.

The *Kruse* case may or may not become the vehicle for challenging *Buckley* before the Supreme Court. But “these kinds of challenges require a commitment for the long haul,” says John Bonifaz, the Institute’s executive director. “It’s critical that this case be aggressively litigated so as to begin the process of chipping away at *Buckley*.”

The Joyce Foundation recently decided to support efforts to rethink the constitutional standards governing campaign finance as part of its Money and Politics program (see page 8). Under the *Buckley* decision, says Foundation vice president Lawrence Hansen, “policymakers find themselves hemmed in and frustrated by a bizarre set of rules that have blocked the passage of reasonable and creative reforms. Most Americans think there is too much money being spent on campaigns, too many special interests involved. But while this case stands, there is a limit to what they can do about it.”

“We should feel no compunction in declaring the decision a mistake,” legal scholar Ronald Dworkin wrote recently. Dworkin, one of 26 scholars who signed a November statement calling for reconsideration of *Buckley*, went on: “It misunderstood not only what free speech really is, but what it really means for free people to govern themselves.” ■



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# Zoo Works to Build Community Links

Last summer Brookfield Zoo in suburban Chicago made news stories around the world when one of its western lowland gorillas, Binte Jua, gently rescued a mall child who fell into her enclosure. Even before Binte Jua hit the headlines, the zoo was known internationally for its research and conservation work. But to some Chicagoans who live within a few miles of Brookfield, it has long been unknown territory.

Five years ago, with support from the Joyce Foundation, the zoo set out to change that. Zoo officials began talking to people in two nearby city neighborhoods with substantial minority populations. They found, recalls community program specialist Jo-Elle Hardiman, that some neighborhood people saw the zoo as a place where they were not welcome.

“People say, they’ve never cared about us before, why are they coming here now?” says Deborah Wilson, a resident of Chicago’s Austin neighborhood. “Other people say, why don’t they put some jobs in the neighborhood so people will have some money to enjoy the zoo with?”

The zoo asked Wilson and others to join community advisory boards and created the Zoo Adventure Passport program to translate their concerns into action. Comments about job needs, for example, prompted creation of a career component to introduce children to the different kinds of jobs at the zoo. Last summer ten junior high school kids, including Wilson’s daughter Jessica, 14, and son Melvin, 12, worked as interpreters at the “Be a Bird” exhibit and designed their own educational exhibit on bird diets. Wilson hopes the experience will lead to summer jobs at the zoo.

Wilson says the zoo programs also taught her children to pay attention to animals in their neighborhood, like squirrels and birds. “With winter coming the kids bought bird seed and we put up a feeder. And they taught us how to keep things clean so the animals don’t get affected by the pollution in the community.”

Jo-Elle Hardiman’s job is to build the connections between the zoo and the two neighborhoods. She conducts school visits, runs programs in local libraries, and coordinates family days where children and parents get VIP treatment. With the help of an additional \$120,000 two-year Joyce grant, the zoo will extend the program to Pilsen, a primarily Latino neighborhood.

Brookfield’s Fiesta para Todos last fall attracted 1,500 Latino parents and children—and the hundreds of other families who visited the zoo that day benefited as well, says Brookfield’s director of education, Cynthia Vernon: “Because we attract a wide variety of people, we can give people an opportunity to learn about different cultures and to learn about conservation—they can do all that right here at the zoo.” ■

Austin advisory board member Deborah Wilson (center in photo) brings her family to Brookfield Zoo.



**Green Potatoes** *continued from page 1*

“The Wisconsin potato growers struck us as people who have demonstrated a real commitment to environmental issues at different points in the past,” says World Wildlife’s Polly Hoppin. “Their environmental concern is not just talk: they’ve documented that they can get things done.”

The growers’ Dean Zuleger has figures to back that up. He says his 260 members have reduced pesticide application of active ingredients by 40 percent over the past twelve years, largely through integrated pest management techniques. He cites an innovative crop management system, developed through research funded by the growers at the University of Wisconsin. Weather data, soil samples, and plant health data are all fed into a computer model, which helps farmers use pesticides judiciously.

“This way, we only spray when we have to, where we have to,” he explains. “We don’t spray the whole field, just the part that needs it. Instead of spraying at the beginning of the season as a preventative, we wait until the pest reaches economically damaging thresholds.”

Working with World Wildlife, the growers will take steps to further reduce their reliance on pesticides. And then Zuleger hopes “to take all this activity and try to see if the consumer will be willing to buy environmentally friendly produce.”

The project is a complex one for both sides. World Wildlife, a long-time Joyce grantee developing policies to reduce the impact of pesticides in the Great Lakes region, is eager to try out its ideas in a practical demonstration. But Hoppin cautions that World Wildlife would consider using its panda logo only if the growers secure independent third-party certification that they are making progress toward agreed environmental goals. The growers, for their part, face the skepticism of the banks that finance their crops—who tend to see pesticides as protection for their investment.

“It’s the first time a mainstream bulk commodity group like ours has worked with an environmental group,” Zuleger says. “But the World Wildlife folks have looked at farmers in a respectful way, not just as minions of the chemical companies. We’re creating a reasonable environment to discuss ideas and put them into practice. Then we’re going to take them to the marketplace.” ■

Wisconsin potato growers use computers to help reduce their reliance on pesticides. Now, working with World Wildlife Fund, they are aiming to cut pesticide use still further, in the hope of getting their potatoes certified as environmentally friendly.



# Using Computers to Change Policies, Improve Teaching

## New Resource on Gun Violence Prevention

JoinTogether Online, a web site linking people throughout the country working on substance abuse issues, will add a new focus: gun violence.

A program of the Boston University School of Public Health, JoinTogether Online ([www.jointogether.org](http://www.jointogether.org)) offers a daily news service and information on events and funding opportunities. The site is accessed some 80,000 times each month by policymakers and activists working to prevent drug and alcohol abuse, says JoinTogether's Kay Paine. It was honored as one of the best health-related web sites in the country in the 1996 National Information Infrastructure Awards. With the help of a two-year, \$300,000 Joyce grant, it will add news, research, policy options, and other information on gun violence prevention, including links to other gun violence web sites.

The extension to gun violence was a natural one, says Paine, citing links between the two issues. She predicts that the new information, expected to go online in March 1997, will draw attention to "a whole network of people beginning to develop real leadership on gun violence prevention." ■

## Alphabet Superhighway Puts Innovative Teaching on the Map

Another online project receiving Joyce funding is the Alphabet Superhighway ([www.ash.udel.edu/ash/](http://www.ash.udel.edu/ash/)), created by Professor Richard Venezky of the University of Delaware. Venezky will use a two-year, \$298,720 grant to expand the project's web site to midwestern schools.

With growing numbers of classrooms hooking up to the Internet, Venezky sees an opportunity to use the new resource to open up classrooms toward new forms of learning—a key goal of Joyce funding in this area. He will work with staffs of three Chicago-area schools, hoping "to support teachers and principals in using the Internet as a way of reforming

schools, by promoting issue-oriented teaching and cooperative learning." After developing a model network in Chicago, the project will expand to schools in Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee.

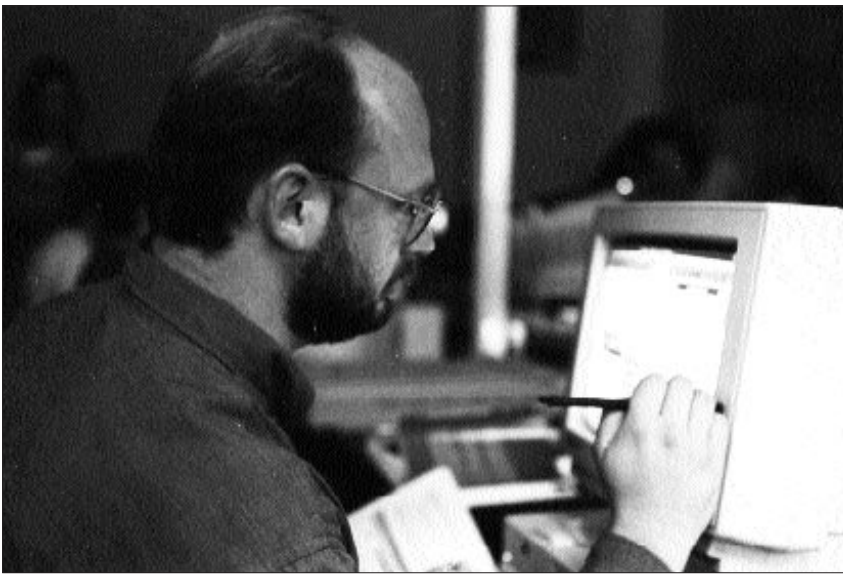
The Alphabet Superhighway offers information on everything from space travel to distant cultures, arranged in seven "knowledge neighborhoods." Schools around the country can share ideas, and teachers can post the results of student work in "cyberzines." Students in Mrs. Morris's class at Warner Elementary School in Wilmington, Delaware, for example, outlined plans to study their local river, while upper-grade students at Chicago's Hinton Elementary School collaborated to tell the story of "My Scariest Halloween." ■

Teachers can post their students' work on the Internet using the Alphabet Superhighway. Below, students at Chicago's Hinton Elementary School collaborated on a "cyberzine" story. The project hopes to use the new technology to promote cooperative learning.



## Grantees Document Role of Money in State and Local Races

Campaign finance issues dominated the final days of the national election campaign. But the debate is also raging at the state and local levels. Voters in six states approved ballot initiatives designed to reform campaign finance, ranging from public financing (Maine) to voluntary spending limits and contribution limits (California). In the Midwest, Joyce grantees have been informing the public about the money-politics link and begun building pressure for reform.



Jack Kistner AP

The Citizens Policy Center has trained journalists to use the new database of Ohio campaign contributions.

In Ohio, the Citizens Policy Center, in collaboration with Ohio State University's Kiplinger Reporting Program, released its analysis of contributions in the state's 1994 legislative elections. Wealthy donors gave 30 percent of the total, the study found, while smaller contributors accounted for only 11 percent—and less than 1 percent of the state's citizens actually contributed. Thirty-seven percent of contributions came through political parties, against 23 percent from political action committees.

"We're very concerned that only 11 of 100 winning candidates received substantial grassroots support in the form of large numbers of small contributions," said Citizens Policy Center's research director Laura Yeomans. The report is only the beginning, she adds. Her group has been training reporters to use the Center's computerized database for future stories.

Meanwhile, Northern Illinois University and the Chicago Urban League analyzed campaign finance in Chicago's 1995 city election and found, as study co-author Paul Kleppner put it, that "money matters." A candidate can increase his or her vote by 7 percent for each \$1,000 spent on a city council election, after all other variables are taken into account, the study showed. Another key finding: minorities lag behind whites in raising money.

The study, along with a companion piece outlining reform initiatives in other cities, was released at a forum last fall that saw spirited discussion by local politicians, activists, and political observers. "There's a powerful consensus building on defining the problem of campaign finance," said Kleppner. "But people are still all over the ballpark when it comes to solutions."

Proposed solutions are due soon from the Illinois Campaign Task Force, which held town meetings around the state throughout 1996 and issued a series of regional reports on the impact of money on legislative races. The Task Force is set to offer recommendations this month for reforming the state's campaign finance system. Co-chairing the Task Force is retiring U.S. Senator Paul Simon, whose decision not to run for re-election in 1996 was reportedly due in part to dismay at the fund-raising demands of a statewide campaign.

Meanwhile, the Wisconsin Democracy Campaign issued a series of reports on highly contested legislative races to call attention to skyrocketing spending in the 1996 campaign. The group documented that spending on all races was outpacing 1994 levels by 20 percent. After the election, Governor Tommy Thompson appointed a five-member commission on campaign reform that is scheduled to issue recommendations this March. ■

## Researchers to Evaluate Wisconsin's Welfare Reform

Wisconsin's welfare-to-work initiative, often cited as a national model for welfare reform, will be evaluated under a \$400,000 Joyce grant to the University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Business Administration. The award is the latest in a series of grants to help evaluate whether state welfare reforms will provide the jobs and other supports needed to improve the lives of poor families (see September 1996 *Work In Progress*).

The grant enables Wisconsin researchers to build off a nationwide evaluation by the Washington, DC-based Urban Institute. With support from several major foundations, the Urban Institute will conduct a national survey this spring to document how children and families are faring before welfare reforms are implemented.

Researchers will contact families receiving assistance and others who, because of employment and income status, might need it. Questions will focus on jobs, access to health care, school participation, and other measures of family well-being. A follow-up survey in March 1999 will measure the impact of welfare changes on the lives of such families.

The surveys will track national trends and make possible state-by-state comparisons. Samples are too small, however, for detailed evaluation of the impact of state reforms, such as Wisconsin Works, at the local level. The Joyce grant will allow Wisconsin researchers to increase the sample size of the survey in Milwaukee, where most of the state's welfare recipients live. The additional information will enable policymakers both to craft the program—for example, by forecasting the need for child care and other services—and evaluate its impact.

State welfare administrator Jean Rogers and Professor Michael Wiseman, who is affiliated with Wisconsin's School of Business Administration, Institute for Research on Poverty, and LaFollette Institute of Public Affairs, will direct the research. Rogers and Wiseman also lead the state's steering committee for evaluating Wisconsin Works. The collaboration shows, says Wiseman, that the state is especially interested in finding new ways to work with outside researchers to evaluate its welfare reform.

Meanwhile, welfare administrators from seven midwestern states began meeting in October, under the auspices of the Family Impact Seminar and the Institute for Research on Poverty, to share problems and strategies for implementing the federal welfare law that went into effect October 1. And state welfare policymakers met November 22 in Cleveland at a session organized by the National Governors' Association to share strategies for redesigning programs in light of new opportunities and challenges. Both sets of meetings are funded by Joyce grants. ■

## Personalized Guns Can Save Lives, Johns Hopkins Center Says

Personalizing guns—so that they can be fired only by an authorized user—is a promising strategy to reduce the toll of gun deaths, argues the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research in a new report.

The death toll from unintentional shootings among children aged 14 and under averaged 267 annually between 1984 and 1994, while an average of 9 police officers are killed with their own weapons each year, notes the Center, a Joyce grantee. Personalized guns, it argues, could reduce or eliminate such deaths, as well as teenage suicides and other unintentional shootings.

Personalized guns are technologically feasible, says the Center's report. Sandia National Laboratories has evaluated several technologies that could, with further development, meet police officers' needs. Colt Manufacturing Co. says it expects to market a gun coded to respond to a signal from a ring, wristband or similar device, within three years.

The Center also released a Model Handgun Safety Standards Act, which states and localities could use to mandate safer guns.

But others are skeptical. The Violence Policy Center, another Joyce grantee, says personalizing guns "would have very little effect" on suicide and homicide, which together account for the vast majority of gun deaths in America.

*For information on personalized guns or a copy of the model statute, contact Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, School of Public Health, 624 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland 21205, (410) 955-3995. ■*

# Foundation Announces Program Changes

## New Emphasis on Campaign Finance

With demands for reform building after a federal election campaign that cost \$1.8 billion and saw widespread charges of corruption, the Joyce Foundation is boosting its commitment to campaign finance reform. The Foundation's Board of Directors voted to give permanent program status to the Money and Politics special project and to increase its grantmaking capacity to nearly \$6 million over three years.

"When the Joyce Foundation established its Special Project on Money and Politics in 1994, we did so because we saw that many Americans had lost confidence in the political system and believed that it was controlled by special interests," said John Anderson, chairman of the Foundation's Board of Directors. "Despite the heightened current interest, we are not confident that this is a problem that will be resolved quickly. The Foundation is demonstrating a serious, long-term commitment to finding solutions that can restore the American people's faith in their democracy."

The Foundation also announced that it will fund efforts to reexamine a 1976 Supreme Court ruling that campaign spending limits violate free speech (see story on page 1). The decision has been a key obstacle to reform efforts.

The Money and Politics program supports efforts to reform the system of financing election campaigns to reduce the influence of special interests and enhance the public's participation, and faith, in the electoral process. ■

## Employment Grants to Focus on Welfare, Training Link

The Joyce Foundation is refocusing its Employment grantmaking to concentrate on welfare reform, education and job training, and the links between them. The Foundation's board approved the changes at its November 1996 meeting.

The new guidelines continue the Foundation's long-standing interest in strategies to help low-income workers advance economically, and also build off its recent grantmaking on welfare issues (see story on page 6). With growing pressure to con-

solidate federal and state job training efforts, the Foundation will support strategies to improve workforce development programs for low-income people, especially people moving from welfare to work.

"Millions of poor people will be coming into the labor force in the next few years," said program officer Unmi Song. "It is critical that we find the best policies to help them through the transition, to prepare them for decent jobs that lead to economic stability and offer opportunities to advance."

The Employment program will support initiatives to

- ensure that education and training policies serve welfare recipients and other low-income people;
- share information about successful workforce preparation programs;
- promote evaluation of the impact of welfare policies on economic prospects of poor people;
- enable welfare policymakers to learn about education and training strategies;
- connect workforce development and welfare-to-work programs.

Grantmaking in the area of industrial restructuring will be discontinued. "We've found that, with a great deal of restructuring going on in the economy, the initiatives that were most beneficial to low-income workers were tied to increased education and training," said Song. "That's the area where we now want to focus."

Meanwhile, the Foundation will no longer fund new local demonstrations of Individual Development Accounts. The Corporation for Enterprise Development is planning a national demonstration project for IDAs, which enable poor people to build assets by matching their savings; the idea is also incorporated in the 1996 welfare reform law. With these advances, the Foundation staff felt it had achieved its goal of introducing IDAs into the national policy debate, freeing up funds to support policy innovations in job training and welfare reform.

*Copies of the new program guidelines can be obtained by calling the Foundation at (312) 782-2464. ■*

"The Foundation is demonstrating a serious, long-term commitment to finding solutions that can restore the American people's faith in their democracy."

John Anderson,  
Chairman  
Joyce Foundation  
Board of Directors

# Grants Approved

The following grants were approved at the November 21, 1996 meeting of the Board of Directors

## Education

**Business and Professional People for the Public Interest** *Chicago, Illinois* *\$150,000*  
*(2 yrs.)*  
For programs to foster the development of small schools in Chicago

**The Chicago Annenberg Challenge** *Chicago, Illinois* *210,000*  
*(3 yrs.)*  
For an independent evaluation conducted by the Consortium on Chicago School Research of the schools participating in the Chicago Annenberg Challenge to document progress in improving student achievement

**Chicago State University** *Chicago, Illinois* *231,000*  
*(2 yrs.)*  
To expand its field-based teacher preparation program and for an external evaluation of that program

**Children's Defense Fund - Ohio** *Columbus, Ohio* *163,000*  
*(18 mos.)*  
For advocacy efforts to improve early childhood education opportunities for children from low-income families

**Detroit Urban League** *Detroit, Michigan* *98,138*  
To develop a citywide school reform organization in partnership with the Detroit NAACP, Eureka Detroit, and the Warren/Conner Development Coalition

**Greater Milwaukee Education, Inc.** *Milwaukee, Wisconsin* *160,000*  
*(2 yrs.)*  
To examine Milwaukee's current school governance structure and recommend alternative structures that might better support school reform and improve student achievement

**Marquette University, Institute for the Transformation of Learning** *Milwaukee, Wisconsin* *300,000*  
*(2 yrs.)*  
To identify and develop new strategies for improving learning environments in urban schools and the communities that surround them

**Public Policy Forum, Inc.** *200,000*  
**Researching Community Issues**  
*Milwaukee, Wisconsin*

For its efforts with the Milwaukee Public Schools to strengthen business and community partnerships for school-to-work programs

**University of Delaware, College of Education** *298,720*  
*(2 yrs.)*  
*Newark, Delaware*

To expand the Alphabet Superhighway, a World Wide Web site that encourages students to develop reading and writing skills, to include networks of public schools in the Midwest

**University of Michigan, School of Education** *110,323*  
*Ann Arbor, Michigan*

For work with the Milwaukee Public Schools and teacher education institutions to implement a performance assessment process for children from preschool through fifth grade

**Total Education** **\$1,921,181**

## Employment

**Esperanza Unida, Inc.** *Milwaukee, Wisconsin* *\$75,000*  
To develop workplace learning activities for students in school-to-work programs and to develop guidelines for designing workplace learning at other sites

**University of Wisconsin-Madison, School of Business Administration** *400,000*  
*(3 yrs.)*  
*Madison, Wisconsin*

To increase the scope of baseline and follow-up data collection from low-income families in Wisconsin for national welfare evaluation study being conducted by the Urban Institute to enable measurement of the effects of that state's welfare reform plan

**Total Employment** **\$475,000**

## Environment

**Alliance to Save Energy** *Washington, DC* \$100,000  
 To design a system that would make it profitable for auto makers to incorporate energy efficiency into their products

**Business and Professional People for the Public Interest** *Chicago, Illinois* 150,000  
(18 mos.)  
 For collaborative project advocating for improved transportation, air quality, and land use planning in Northeastern Illinois

**Center for Neighborhood Technology** *Chicago, Illinois* 250,000  
(2 yrs.)  
 For work on regional transportation and air quality policy

**Center for Rural Affairs** *Walthill, Nebraska* 160,000  
(20 mos.)  
 For programs to seek effective implementation of the 1996 farm bill

**Lake Michigan Federation** *Chicago, Illinois* 100,000  
 To develop a new approach and reach out to new constituents for a healthy Lake Michigan

**Ohio Environmental Council** *Columbus, Ohio* 52,481  
 To advocate for Ohio's adoption of rules implementing the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative to reduce toxic discharges into the Lake Erie basin

**Purdue University, Department of Forestry and Natural Resources** *West Lafayette, Indiana* 80,576  
 To analyze costs and benefits of a potential renewable energy source

**Redefining Progress** *San Francisco, California* 200,000  
(2 yrs.)  
 To build support within the corporate community for a new method of taxation that would promote environmentally responsible behavior

**The Sierra Club Foundation** *San Francisco, California* 112,000  
 To work with environmental and community groups toward reducing toxic air pollution of the Great Lakes

**Southwest Detroit Environmental Vision Project** *Detroit, Michigan* 33,000  
(18 mos.)  
 For board and staff development of coalition of businesses and residents addressing urban environmental and economic issues

**Surface Transportation Policy Project** *Washington, DC* 255,000  
(2 yrs.)

For efforts to reform policies that affect transportation planning and to investigate the role of campaign contributions in transportation decision-making

**Union of Concerned Scientists** *Cambridge, Massachusetts* 200,000  
(2 yrs.)

For work in the Midwest to encourage the commercialization of energy from renewable sources

**World Wildlife Fund, Inc.** *Washington, DC* 200,000  
(2 yrs.)

To work with commercial vegetable growers in Wisconsin toward certification and marketing of environmentally friendly potatoes, grown in a way that reduces chemical use, protects groundwater, and preserves wildlife habitats

**Total Environment** **\$1,893,057**

## Gun Violence

**Boston University, School of Public Health** *Boston, Massachusetts* \$300,000  
(2 yrs.)

To develop and maintain a gun violence prevention World Wide Web site

**Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Public Health** *Baltimore, Maryland* 620,000  
(2 yrs.)

General support for the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research

**National Opinion Research Center** *Chicago, Illinois* 145,237

To conduct and analyze a national public opinion poll on gun policy issues

**Total Gun Violence** **\$1,065,237**

## Money and Politics

<b>Brennan Center for Justice</b> <i>New York, New York</i>	<i>\$100,000</i>
To plan and implement a strategy designed to persuade the U.S. Supreme Court to reconsider and revise the constitutional standards that currently govern the regulation of campaign finance practices	
<b>Chicago Video Project</b> <i>Chicago, Illinois</i>	<i>23,500</i>
To produce an educational and organizing video on Illinois' campaign finance system	
<b>National Voting Rights Institute</b> <i>Boston, Massachusetts</i>	<i>65,000</i>
To develop the factual record needed to defend the constitutionality of a Cincinnati ordinance limiting campaign spending in local elections	
<b>Tides Foundation, Money in Politics Radio Project</b> <i>San Francisco, California</i>	<i>30,000</i>
For independently produced news reports on campaign finance issues that will be broadcast twice each month on the Monitor Radio network	

**Total Money and Politics** *\$218,500*

## Culture

<b>Chicago Black Ensemble</b> <i>Chicago, Illinois</i>	<i>\$70,000</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>
To develop and implement a strategic plan for its continued growth as an emerging citywide theater company	
<b>Chicago Sinfonietta, Inc.</b> <i>Chicago, Illinois</i>	<i>120,000</i> <i>(2 yrs.)</i>
For multi-ethnic audience development	
<b>Chicago Theatre Company</b> <i>Chicago, Illinois</i>	<i>20,000</i>
For administrative development of African-American theater company	
<b>Chicago Theatre Group, Inc.</b> <i>Chicago, Illinois</i>	<i>60,000</i>
For community-based programs designed to develop multi-ethnic audiences at the Goodman Theatre	

**Chicago Zoological Society** *Brookfield, Illinois* *120,000*  
*(2 yrs.)*

For expansion of community-based audience development program of the Brookfield Zoo

**Muntu Dance Theatre** *Chicago, Illinois* *130,000*  
*(2 yrs.)*

For audience development and repertoire expansion of group specializing in traditional and contemporary African dance

**Performing Arts Chicago** *Chicago, Illinois* *75,000*

For multicultural programming and community involvement programs

**Total Culture** *\$595,000*

## Special Opportunities

**Community Renewal Society** *Chicago, Illinois* *\$150,000*  
*(2 yrs.)*

To support *The Chicago Reporter's* coverage of government and public policy issues

**Total Special Opportunities** *\$150,000*

**Total Grants Approved** *\$6,317,975*

*Work In Progress* is published three times a year following each Board meeting. For information on programs of the Joyce Foundation, please call our offices to request a copy of our annual report or guidelines pamphlet.

The Joyce Foundation  
135 South LaSalle Street  
Suite 4010  
Chicago, Illinois 60603  
Tel: 312-782-2464  
Fax: 312-782-4160  
E-Mail:  
info@joycefdn.org

## Application Information

The Joyce Foundation accepts grant inquiries throughout the year. If you have a question about any of our programs, please call and request a copy of our guidelines. Before submitting a formal proposal, applicants should submit a two- or three-page letter of inquiry outlining the proposed project to the appropriate staff person (listed below). The letter should indicate the project's goals, the target audience and beneficiaries, how the project relates to the Foundation's interests, the estimated budget and duration, and plans for evaluation and dissemination of findings.

### Culture

Ellen Alberding

### Education

Warren Chapman

Peter Mich

### Employment

Unmi Song

Kara Kellaheer Mikulich

### Environment

Margaret O'Dell

Kara Kellaheer Mikulich

### Gun Violence

Deborah Leff

### Money and Politics

Lawrence Hansen

## The next proposal deadlines are:

April 15, 1997

*(for the July 1997 Board meeting)*

August 15, 1997

*(for the November 1997 Board meeting)*

December 15, 1997

*(for the March 1998 Board meeting)*

## Changes coming for *Work In Progress*

Thanks to the 200-plus readers who took time to return the September 1996 readership survey. Readers offered both praise and helpful suggestions, especially for improving design and making the newsletter more useful. Watch for changes in the next issue of *Work In Progress*.

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