



Biotechnology: Proceed with caution.

Instead of spraying with pesticides, farmers can now plant potatoes that are poison to the potato beetle—but perfectly safe in french fries. It's one of the miracles of biotechnology. Enthusiasts call the genetically engineered potato a victory for farmers, consumers *and* the environment. Skeptics worry about unforeseen problems in this brave new world. **6**

The Joyce Foundation supports efforts to protect the natural environment of the Great Lakes region and to enable its people to live free of violence and poverty, with 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 safety 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 call our offices to request a copy of our annual report or guidelines pamphlet. 312.782.2464

Gun violence claims 36,000 American lives each year. Many thousands more are injured. The toll in human suffering is clear. But what does it cost to care for the victims? And who pays?

Chicago's Schwab Rehabilitation Hospital sees sixty to seventy people a year with spinal cord paralysis caused by gunshot wounds. Bills for treating such cases run between \$60,000 and \$100,000 a year, and Medicaid, funded by taxpayers, covers most of them. The figures don't include the cost of emergency room treatment or follow-up hospital care. Nor do they cover services the patient needs at home. More devastating injuries can run \$1 million a year.

But while accountants can track costs at an individual hospital, it is surprisingly difficult to add them up for the nation overall. Now, with a two-year, \$317,733 Joyce grant, a team led by Duke University economist Philip Cook will develop a solid, credible estimate of the cost to the nation of gun violence.

Since there is no national system for tracking gun injuries, the researchers will use state hospital data, information on crime victims, and outpatient records. They will count both medical costs and lost productivity, but not such intangibles as pain and suffering.

Dr. James Mercy, associate director of the division of violence prevention at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, hopes the study "will provide information that people can use to better assess the cost-effectiveness of gun policies. It's one thing to say something is effective. But it's very important to assess the effectiveness of a particular policy in terms of the relative costs per injury prevented."

REV. CD.	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL CHARGES	NON-COVERED CHARGES
20	ROOM-BOARD/SEMI	8064 00	
50	PHARMACY	3465 12	
70	MED-SUR SUPPLIES	27 63	
72	STERILE SUPPLY	3 45	
00	LABORATORY OR (LAB)	79 00	
01	LAB/CHEMISTRY	87 50	
05	LAB/HEMATOLOGY	44 00	
06	LAB/BACT-MICRO	32 50	
24	X-RAY/CHEST	218 00	
50	OR SERVICES	1417 00	
22	ULTRASOUND	410 00	
10	RESPIRATORY SVC	184 00	
22	PHYS THERAPY	1710 00	
32	OCCUP THERP/HOUR	720 00	
42	SPEECH PATH/HOUR	1954 00	
44	SPEECH PATH/EVAL	267 00	
10	RECOVERY ROOM	215 00	
30	EKG/ECG	41 00	
001	TOTAL CHARGES	2053 20	
		EST AMOUNT DUE	51

Gun Violence

Researchers will identify what proportion of medical costs is paid by victims, by private insurers, and by the public through Medicaid and Medicare and through higher hospital bills overall.

“The financial burden of gun violence is shared to a large extent by all of us,” says Cook, “because the people most likely to be victims do not have the means to pay those expenses themselves. It’s important, in the policy process, for the public—especially those who feel that they’re relatively immune to gun violence—to understand that this is not simply an issue of compassion. It’s a pocketbook issue.”

Phillip Cook, Duke University, 919.613.7360

Gun Violence Rx for Doctors

The Joyce Foundation is making an \$80,000 grant to the American Medical Association to help develop a guidebook on the health aspects of gun violence for distribution to all primary care physicians. The guidebook will feature scientific and clinical data on gun violence, policy information, and a bibliography and resource list. A 1996 AMA survey showed widespread support among doctors for efforts to reduce gun violence.

Proceed with Caution

Farmers have been breeding plants and animals for thousands of years. Now, genetic engineering makes it possible to do what earlier generations barely imagined: transfer a feature from one species (e.g., a butterfly's yellow) directly into another (say, a tomato).

Take that miraculous potato plant. What makes it poisonous to the Colorado potato beetle is a naturally occurring bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or Bt, that is toxic to some insect pests but otherwise innocuous. Organic and other environmentally conscious farmers have long sprayed with Bt as part of their arsenal of natural pest control methods. Biotechnology companies have gone a step further. They took Bt's toxin and transferred it directly into potatoes (and corn and cotton). The result: the plants themselves poison the insect pests; fewer potentially harmful pesticides needed. Pesticides from midwestern farms are a major source of pollution of the Great Lakes region; reducing them is a long-time environmental goal. Biotechnology, say its enthusiasts, offers the promise of environmentally friendly farming.

Too good to be true? Maybe. For the last several years, with Joyce funding, researchers at the Environmental Defense Fund and the Union of Concerned Scientists have urged caution over the environmental impacts of agricultural biotechnology. A two-year, \$150,000 grant will enable EDF senior scientist Rebecca Goldberg to continue monitoring whether the new crops are regulated and managed in ways that protect the environment.

Quick fix vs. long-term strategy

What worries Goldburg and her colleagues at UCS, Margaret Mellon and Jane Rissler, is that biotechnology “quick fixes” will undermine long-term strategies for more environmentally friendly farming.

Take that Bt potato again. The bacterium that makes it work has remained effective for years as a pest control spray precisely because it has been used on a small scale and only when needed. That’s a far cry from the millions of acres of Bt crops engineered by just one company, Monsanto, that U.S. farmers planted this year. Moreover, Goldburg points out, unlike sprayed Bt, which breaks down naturally shortly after killing its target, Bt in crops is produced throughout a plant’s life. That makes it very effective. But, Goldburg says, it also means, paradoxically, that insects are more likely to develop ways to fight back.

That’s because, as with any toxic product, a tiny number of the pests will survive their exposure. With the field wiped clean of competition, these resistant pests can feed and mate and reproduce freely until, presto, the field is filled once again with pests—this time resistant to Bt. And if those resistant pests spread, resistance will spread with them. It’s happened repeatedly with other pesticides in the past. Only this time, one of the safest pest-control options, one even organic farmers trust, could bite the dust.

Managing resistance

The doomsday scenario hasn’t happened yet. Spurred in part by such concerns, government regulators and industry representatives have crafted “resistance management plans” to try to prevent it. One strategy, for example, is keeping part of the field (5 to 25 percent, depending on the crop) as a non-Bt “refuge” where Bt susceptible pests can survive—and thus keep their resistant cousins from taking over. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency now mandates resistance management plans as a condition for registering some new pest-resistant crops and monitors their implementation. If the crops don’t live up to environmental expectations, the EPA can have the product pulled off the market.

“Bt crops have the potential to greatly reduce reliance on chemical pesticides,” says Janet Andersen, director of the EPA’s Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division. “They have to be handled appropriately so that resistance doesn’t develop, and it takes a lot of education for growers. But I believe we can have effective resistance management plans.”

Monsanto spokesman Gary Barton agrees. The chemical giant has been a biotechnology pioneer; nearly 16 million acres of U.S. farmland are planted with the company’s genetically engineered products. It has also led the way in developing resistance management plans. Monsanto’s licensing agreement for its Bt cotton spells out the size and location of the non-Bt refuge; field visits by Monsanto agents last year found 98 percent compliance. “Farmers recognize the need to have that refuge,” Barton says. “In managing resistance we’re all on the same side.” He adds that the use of Bt cotton meant 250,000 fewer gallons of insecticide sprayed on cotton last year.

But Goldberg, who monitors the resistance plans, is less sanguine. She worries that planting millions of acres of Bt crops will create “strong pressure for

Environmentalists worry that biotechnology “quick fixes” will undermine long-term strategies for environmentally friendly farming.

insect pests to develop that are resistant to Bt.” Margaret Mellon of UCS compares Bt to antibiotics, which have been so widely used that some disease-causing bacteria are now immune to them.

The same could happen with Bt, Mellon warns. “That will leave traditional farmers right back where they started. Meanwhile organic farmers and others who want to continue to spray with Bt will find themselves without it.” Mellon and Goldberg will meet with Monsanto representatives this fall to discuss

resistance management plans. UCS is developing model plans to present to industry and the EPA.

Mellon also raises red flags about another genetic engineering marvel sweeping the Midwest: Roundup Ready soybeans. Roundup is a herbicide (weedkiller) that kills anything green, including crops. Roundup Ready soybeans are engineered to stand up to it. Thus instead of spraying fields wholesale at the start of the growing season, farmers can wait until weeds appear and spray only as needed. Roundup itself, adds Barton, is more desirable environmentally than other herbicides because it breaks down more readily and doesn't stunt plant growth.

Mellon concedes that Roundup may be preferable to other herbicides. But, she argues, planting matching crops and herbicides still leaves farmers dependent on chemicals. "It's the desire of the environmental community to move farmers away from reliance on chemical pesticides," says Goldberg. "Herbicide-resistant crops are a step in the wrong direction."

Mellon and Goldberg argue that farmers should try more environmentally friendly methods for controlling weeds, pests, and disease. Crop rotation, for example, reduces vulnerability to any one pest. Beneficial insects like ladybugs prey on other insects. (Monsanto notes that Bt potatoes won't harm ladybugs, leaving them free to fight aphids and thus further reducing farmers' need to spray.) The EPA and Department of Agriculture have set a goal of moving 75 percent of the country's farmland toward more environmentally sound practices by the year 2000. In practice regulators aren't focused on achieving that, says Goldberg, and it's important to keep the goal in mind when evaluating biotechnology products.

Staying skeptical about the golden promises made in the name of biotechnology is a critical role in the policy debate. EPA's Andersen points out that down the road regulators will face continually new issues with unknown perils. It's important, she says, that environmentalists be there raising questions.

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Integration: True/False?

Has school integration been a failure? Or hasn't it ever been systematically tried? And what do students say?

Forty-three years after the Supreme Court ordered America's public schools integrated, even the NAACP is having second thoughts. Members of the venerable civil rights group have debated whether to drop integration and seek other strategies to improve the education of black children. Others cite demographic shifts and court cases that have increasingly resegregated schools. In big cities, over 90 percent of black and Latino students attend schools where the majority is nonwhite. Is integration a strategy whose time has passed?

Researcher John A. Powell, former legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union who runs the Institute on Race and Poverty at the University of Minnesota, takes a different cut. The struggle so far, Powell says, has largely been over *desegregation*: bringing minority children into white institutions. True *integration*—changing what and how schools teach, who teaches in them, and how they are structured to meet the needs of a multicultural student body—has rarely been tried.

To test his thesis, Powell and his associates, with a two-year Joyce grant of \$405,146, will invite students in midwestern cities to discuss their experiences of desegregation. And the researchers will seek out examples of truly integrated schools to suggest what historically white schools must do to educate the multiracial tide of students coming in the next century.

Desegregation vs. integration

Since the first black children entered all-white schools in the 1950s, Powell argues, the results have been at best mixed. Research cited by Harvard Professor Gary Orfield in his 1996 book, *Dismantling Desegregation*, shows modest but significant achievement gains among black students. Others point to economic advancement as students escape racially isolated schools and gain access to the mainstream economy.



But such advances, argues powell, come at a cost. Black students who attend mostly white schools have simply been expected to assimilate, leaving some cynical and others angry and frustrated. Where the racial balance is more even, schools have responded by tracking students into different classes. “Gifted classes are overwhelmingly white, while regular or special education classes are overwhelmingly black,” says powell. “Tracking has given us desegregated schools but segregated classrooms.”

As a result, says powell, white students learn that blacks can’t compete. Black students believe schools cater to whites. Latinos face problems similar to blacks but attribute them to language, not race. And because educators don’t discuss race, children have no framework for understanding their experience.

To test his observations, powell will interview students (along with educators and parents) in Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Detroit and other cities about their experiences of desegregation. And he will seek out schools that have changed to educate a multiracial student body as models for true integration.

With nearly a third of American schoolchildren now minorities, making schools work for a diverse student body is critical. Professor Orfield says that despite the trends toward resegregation documented in his book, substantial public support remains for integrating schools. “It’s extremely liberating when it’s done right. But nobody has any plans to move in that direction.” powell’s research is important, he says, because “people need to concentrate on what the long-term goals of integrated education really are.”

john powell, IRP, 612.625.8071; www.umn.edu/irp

Culture

Reaching New Audiences

How can arts groups move beyond their traditional base and attract a more ethnically diverse audience? Two Chicago-area groups have used Joyce funding to come up with some ideas.

“We were good at filling the house with people who were attracted to a specific program,” says Deborah Obalil, marketing director of the Dance Center of Columbia College, which produces DanceAfrica and other ethnic dance festivals. “But we can’t just rely on our current audience or people who read dance reviews. We need to reach other people.”

The group commissioned focus groups of blacks, whites and Latinos to explore how to broaden its base. They found that most people know little about modern dance and view it as abstract. Marketing materials have to give people information about the performance: music, costumes, settings as well as the dance itself. Visual imagery is critical, the research added. “African Americans were very attracted by vibrancy and color,” says Obalil. “So now we do all our marketing materi-

al in full color. We tried that right away with DanceAfrica '96 and sold out two weeks early. We had to add another performance. We’ve never done that before.”

African Americans and Latinos both responded to messages that linked the programming with their own culture. But, Obalil points out, that can be a two-edged sword. In marketing to Latinos, “you need to be bilingual. Even people who read English like to see Spanish in the ad. But others won’t respond or might be put off. Different markets require different approaches. It might be that you just can’t market every event to every audience.”

On the other hand, the research suggested that people across the board respond to the power of dance. “Everybody talked about the emotional impact: that it makes you want to get up and *do* that,” says Obalil. “If you can communicate that, people will come.” The group is using such lessons in planning for its 1997-98 season.

Chicago’s Old Town School of Folk Music has



The Dance Center of Columbia College stresses music, costumes, and other elements in marketing to people who aren't familiar with dance.

used insights from similar research a few years ago to adapt its programming and marketing to minority audiences, and the efforts have paid off.

The school learned some things it hadn't anticipated. "The name Old Town School of Folk Music was a barrier for African Americans but not for Latinos," says executive director Jim Hirsch. "For Latinos, the term 'folk music' harkens back to feelings about the old country and their heritage, feelings that are very special and positive. For African Americans, 'folk music' is unhip. And they see it as a white, southern thing."

So now the school calls itself the Old Town

School when advertising to black (but not Latino) markets. Similarly, the perception that its neighborhood was inaccessible led the school to offer programs in other areas.

It has also created early childhood music sessions geared to Latinos. And a popular open-stage musical gathering has attracted people who have since become regular patrons of the school. Such measures have helped boost minority attendance at school events from 7 percent in 1991 to 22 percent in 1996.

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Jim Hirsch, Old Town School, 773.525.7793

Steps in the Right Direction

Prodded by Joyce grantees who have made campaign finance an issue where it never was before, several midwestern state legislatures are inching toward reforms.

The Illinois Legislature voted to move away from the state's paper-based reporting system. Its bill, passed in June and awaiting Governor Jim Edgar's signature, would permit (not require) electronic filing of campaign reports and direct the Board of Elections to put its data on the world wide web. It also would stop requiring that people researching campaign data fill out separate requests for each record.

The legislature did not appropriate funds for the web site or the software for electronic filing. Dan Hagan, legislative staff director of the Board of Elections, said legislative leaders have promised to provide such funding.

Eliminating the forms and moving to electronic filing were among the recommendations of the Illinois Campaign Finance Task Force last January. University of Illinois Professor Kent Redfield, who staffed the

Joyce-funded task force, said he was pleased with the steps, but added that it is now up to the legislature to fund the new system adequately. Redfield also expressed disappointment that the legislature had ignored substantive reform proposals from the task force. "They would like the issue to go away. They did the absolute minimum so they could say they passed something."

In Wisconsin, Governor Tommy Thompson's Blue-ribbon Commission on Campaign Finance Reform offered a long list of proposals but concluded that, as chair Don Kettl put it, there is no "magic bullet" for reform.

The commission called for improved disclosure, including electronic filing and internet access to reports; increased partial public funding; disclosure of expenditures for independent issue advocacy groups, which spent huge amounts on advertising during the 1996 campaign; and reform of the State Elections Board—all of which the governor has said he supports. Legislation to implement



Uncle Sam handed out play money to a young citizen at the June 23 meeting of the Dollars and Democracy project. Several hundred people attended the gathering at a Chicago church, which featured calls for reform by religious and political leaders, including U.S. Senators John McCain and Russ Feingold. A Joyce grant to the American Friends Service Committee funded the project, which involves religious groups in working for campaign finance reform.

its recommendations has not yet been introduced. Joyce funding helped pay for staffing the task force.

The Wisconsin Democracy Campaign, a Joyce grantee, is more interested in a bill that would also offer partial public financing, paid for by a \$5 checkoff on state income tax forms. The bill awaits legislative action this fall, says executive director Gail Shea.

In Indiana, reform hopes faded as the legislature passed a series of

small measures to tighten existing laws. The bills increase the fine for late filing of reports, mandate an additional report 96 hours before each election, and require large contributors to list their occupations.

Like Illinois, Indiana will also now permit but not require candidates to file reports electronically. However, lawmakers failed to allocate funds for the election commission to computerize its own records. Pressure from the governor and secretary of state led the budget director to transfer \$250,000 from other funds for that purpose.

Julia Vaughn of Common Cause/Indiana called the new measures “much ado about nothing.” But she predicted that legislators’ concern about the high cost of campaigning and new interest by citizen groups would force the legislature to revisit the issue next year.

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Helping Shape Welfare Policy

Policy recommendations by Joyce grantees have helped shape the new welfare plans adopted by midwestern state legislatures this spring.

Because the federal guarantee of assistance to poor families ended last year, states now craft their own welfare systems with funding but little control by the federal government.

Ohio's law, passed unanimously by both houses in June, contains provisions to aid the transition from welfare to work. It lets families earn more without losing welfare benefits and guarantees child care and health benefits for families moving into jobs. It also lets people getting higher education to prepare for jobs keep their benefits.

Children's Defense Fund of Ohio, a Joyce grantee, laid out a broad set of policy recommendations, many of which were adopted. "We came in with information and ideas to help lawmakers comply with federal law in ways that would work for Ohio families," said CDF director Mark Real.

Illinois' law also contains provisions to aid

the transition to work, says John Bouman, who directs the Poverty Law Project at the National Clearinghouse for Legal Services. The law boosts funding for child care by nearly \$100 million, and lets people earn wages and accumulate assets, including a car and \$3,000 in savings, without immediately losing welfare benefits.

Because part-time jobs can be a step to self-sufficiency, the law lets people working 20 hours a week keep their benefits without counting that time toward the five-year time limit imposed by the federal law. Illinois is the only state so far to adopt the exemption, which was a key recommendation of the Poverty Law Project.

Recommendations by Project Match, based on work with welfare recipients in Chicago public housing, also made their way into the bill. Researcher Toby Herr and her colleagues argue that community activities, such as serving on a school council, can help welfare recipients develop skills they need to enter the mainstream economy. Under Illinois

law, community service can qualify as work activity, which aid recipients must perform to stay qualified for benefits.

Individual Development Accounts also were included in the Illinois and Ohio bills. IDAs are savings accounts which can be used only for such purposes as home purchase or small business startup. Women's Self-Employment Project of Chicago, a Joyce grantee, had advocated that assets in such plans not be counted in determining welfare eligibility.

Minnesota's legislature passed a tax credit that will help fund the job

training and placement work of groups like Twin Cities RISE!, another Joyce grantee. TCR! trains people who have been out of the workforce and places them with employers on a fee-for-service basis. The new law gives a tax credit of up to \$20,000 over three years to offset part of the fee employers pay to hire TCR! graduates.

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Steve Rothschild, TCR!
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Not Enough Jobs

Between two and four workers compete for every low-skill job in the Midwest, and competition in urban areas is even tougher, according to a study of the regional labor market released in July by Northern Illinois University.

The Joyce-funded study compared low-skill job openings and job seekers in six midwestern states. Michigan has three to five job seekers, including low-skilled unemployed workers and welfare recipients, for every low-skill job. Wisconsin has two to three job seekers for every job.

The report outlines policy recommendations, including measures to upgrade people's job skills, help them hold onto jobs, and offer assistance with child care, transportation, and medical costs. It also calls for incentives to encourage the private sector to hire welfare recipients.

Paul Kleppner, NIU, 815.758.0780

Grants Approved

The following grants were approved at the July 31, 1997 meeting of the Board of Directors:

Education

Bank Street College of Education
New York, New York \$738,198

To evaluate whether small schools operating within the Chicago Public Schools lead to improved student performance (28 mos.)

**The Citizens League
Research Institute**
Cleveland, Ohio \$100,000

To promote accountability to the public for progress on school reform of the Cleveland Public Schools (1 yr.)

Citizenship Education Fund, Inc.
Washington, D.C. \$216,000

For initiative to educate and mobilize low-income and minority communities in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee around the issue of school finance reform (16 mos.)

**Columbia College, Institute for
Science Education and Science
Communication**

Chicago, Illinois \$332,300

To expand its science education project in Chicago public schools to include 60 schools throughout Chicago (3 yrs.)

Donors Forum of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois \$75,750

For project to craft strategies for communicating information to the public about school reform (1 yr.)

Education Commission of the States
Denver, Colorado \$450,000

To establish the National Commission on Governing America's Schools that would work to help states and local school districts rethink the governance of public education (3 yrs.)

**Education Development Center, Inc.,
Center for Children and Technology**
New York, New York \$204,709

For project to conduct case studies of 12 public schools to ascertain what role educational technology is playing in improving teaching and learning in Chicago elementary schools (1 yr.)

Greater Cleveland Roundtable
Cleveland, Ohio \$156,264

For ongoing operations of the Cleveland Summit on Education and the coordination of the Joint Parent Action Plan, a collaboration of parent organizations designed to strengthen the role of parents in restructuring public schools in Cleveland (1 yr.)

**The Institute for Wisconsin's
Future, Inc.**

Milwaukee, Wisconsin \$420,000

To analyze Wisconsin's state school funding formula and develop new school funding strategies (2 yrs.)

Leadership for Quality Education

Chicago, Illinois \$95,000

To continue assisting in the recruitment, startup, and operation of charter schools in Chicago (1 yr.)

**Parents United for
Responsible Education**

Chicago, Illinois \$200,000

For project to educate and mobilize parents throughout the Chicago metropolitan area around the issue of school finance reform and to increase parental involvement in school affairs (3 yrs.)

SRI International

Menlo Park, California \$75,805

To evaluate the Alphabet Superhighway, a literacy project that aims to help teachers integrate World Wide Web technology into classroom teaching and learning activities (18 mos.)

**The University of Chicago,
Department of Astronomy and
Astrophysics**

Chicago, Illinois \$355,000

For project to influence school district policies and practices by assisting 24 Chicago public schools in using Internet technology and by encouraging other Chicago-area universities to engage in similar university-public school commitments (2 yrs.)

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

Chicago, Illinois \$337,556

Support for the Small Schools Workshop to continue establishing small schools in Chicago and to provide assistance to Chicago public schools in the process of restructuring (2 yrs.)

**University of Minnesota,
Institute on Race and Poverty**

Minneapolis, Minnesota \$405,146

To conduct a national survey that will analyze the effects racial integration and resegregation have had on students who attend desegregated schools (2 yrs.)

Total Education \$4,161,728

Employment

Chicago Employment Service, Inc.

Chicago, Illinois \$450,000

To develop policy recommendations that would increase education, training, and other employment assistance and help low-income workers retain jobs and advance to higher-wage employment (3 yrs.)

Chicago Jobs Council

Chicago, Illinois \$200,000

For efforts to improve the City of Chicago's employment training system and its ability to reach and effectively serve low-income job seekers, including welfare recipients (2 yrs.)

Corporation for a Skilled Workforce
Ann Arbor, Michigan \$202,750

To study workforce development systems in Midwest cities and inform state and local policymakers about innovative strategies for improving employment and training policies affecting low-income workers and welfare recipients (2 yrs.)

Erikson Institute, Project Match
Chicago, Illinois \$600,000

For continued research on how to help welfare recipients leave welfare and become self-sufficient, for work with policymakers and others in designing welfare-to-work initiatives, and to expand dissemination of its research findings and policy recommendations (3 yrs.)

**University of Michigan,
Institute for Research on Women
and Gender**

Ann Arbor, Michigan \$45,397

To conduct research on whether and how welfare recipients' wages grow as they gain work experience and to identify groups of recipients with especially high or low rates of wage growth (15 mos.)

**University of Wisconsin-Madison,
Institute for Research on Poverty**
Madison, Wisconsin \$184,980

To assess what happens to families in Wisconsin after they leave welfare and track their employment and earnings histories (2 yrs.)

Women Employed Institute
Chicago, Illinois \$130,000

To help develop policies that improve the performance and accountability of job training and employment assistance programs in Illinois (2 yrs.)

Total Employment \$1,813,127

Environment

American Rivers, Inc.
Washington, D.C. \$75,000

For work with the Environmental Defense Fund to explore ways to make commercial shipping on America's inland waterways less environmentally harmful and more economically efficient (1 yr.)

Center for Clean Air Policy
Washington, D.C. \$220,000

To design a system to give utilities and other sources of mercury credit for reducing their emissions (2 yrs.)

Ecology Center of Ann Arbor, Inc.
Ann Arbor, Michigan \$186,000

To develop pollution prevention policies with a focus on the automotive industry (2 yrs.)

Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.
New York, New York \$1,800,000

To undertake a comprehensive new program to make detailed information about the quantity and types of toxic substances in each particular geographic area widely available, comprehensible and useful to local groups and companies (3 yrs.)

Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.
New York, New York \$150,000

To support work on the regulation of some pesticides and on the testing and experimental use of certain kinds of pest control products (2 yrs.)

Environmental Defense Fund, Inc.
New York, New York \$75,000

For work with American Rivers, Inc., to explore ways to make commercial shipping on America's inland waterways less environmentally harmful and more economically efficient (1 yr.)

Great Lakes United
Buffalo, New York \$96,900

For general support and to organize a series of events around the Great Lakes basin recognizing the 25th anniversary of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and reinforcing the continued importance of that document to the region (1 yr.)

Greenpeace Fund, Inc.
Washington, D.C. \$120,000

For continued efforts to encourage a transition to non-chemical drycleaning (2 yrs.)

**Illinois Environmental
Council Education Fund**
Springfield, Illinois \$159,360

To work with the American Lung Association of Metropolitan Chicago to advocate for reducing pollution from power plant emissions in Illinois and the Midwest (2 yrs.)

Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation
Des Moines, Iowa \$160,000

To engage water utilities in Iowa in preventing pollution of drinking water sources (2 yrs.)

Lake Superior Alliance
Sarona, Wisconsin \$70,000

For programs to improve long-term protection of the Lake Superior basin with a focus on pollution prevention (2 yrs.)

Michigan Environmental Council
Lansing, Michigan \$216,798

To promote industrial pollution prevention, a high-speed rail connection between Detroit and Chicago as an alternative to automobile transportation, and environmental protections as Michigan restructures its electric utility industry (2 yrs.)

Mississippi River Basin Alliance

St. Louis, Missouri \$37,000

To coordinate efforts to build public support for more environmentally sound management of the Upper Mississippi River (1 yr.)

National Academy of Public Administration

Washington, D.C. \$75,000

To produce a report to the executive branch of government on how federal environmental and economic development policies could be coordinated to better serve metropolitan regions (1 yr.)

Openlands Project

Chicago, Illinois \$63,847

To survey and map out the projected growth of suburban sprawl in northeast Illinois, southeast Wisconsin, and northwest Indiana over the next ten to thirty years and to educate the public and policymakers about the need to develop policies to contain sprawl (18 mos.)

The Sierra Club Foundation

San Francisco, California \$418,520

For program to inform the public about the likely environmental impacts and costs to the public of proposals to expand the shipping capacity of the Upper Mississippi River (3 yrs.)

The Sierra Club Foundation

San Francisco, California \$230,000

To develop and implement policies to clean up toxic-contaminated sediments in the Great Lakes (2 yrs.)

Sierra Legal Defence Fund

Vancouver, B.C., Canada \$100,000

To promote the enforcement of Ontario's environmental protection laws by researching and investigating instances of non-enforcement and communicating the consequences to the media and the general public (2 yrs.)

Sustain

Chicago, Illinois \$50,000

To coordinate regional media efforts to promote the importance and the successes of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act in reforming transportation planning and expenditures (6 mos.)

Tides Center, Americans for a Sustainable Economy

San Francisco, California \$75,000

To survey the tax code and state policy environment in each of the fifty states and determine where the best opportunities might be to promote policies that tax pollution and reward greater productivity and efficiency (1 yr.)

Henry A. Wallace Institute for Alternative Agriculture

Greenbelt, Maryland \$247,500

To collaborate with the Midwest Sustainable Agriculture Working Group to encourage policies to make farming environmentally compatible and profitable (2 yrs.)

The Izaak Walton League of America

Gaithersburg, Maryland \$260,000

For collaborative efforts with members of the Clean Air Task Force to ensure that environmental protections are retained as the electric industry is restructured (1 yr.)

Total Environment \$4,885,925

Gun Violence

American Medical Association

Chicago, Illinois \$80,000

To produce, distribute to physicians, publicize, and evaluate the effect of a guidebook on the health aspects of firearms (1 yr.)

Children's Memorial Foundation

Chicago, Illinois \$200,000

To support the Handgun Epidemic Lowering Plan (HELP) Network, a national network of health organizations and others committed to preventing gun violence through a public health approach (2 yrs.)

Duke University, Office of Research Support

Durham, North Carolina \$317,733

To conduct and oversee research which seeks to produce an accurate estimate of the annual cost of gunshot wounds in the United States (2 yrs.)

The Educational Fund to End Handgun Violence

Washington, D.C. \$27,385

To conduct educational seminars in Detroit and Milwaukee to make communities, gun violence victims and their relatives, attorneys, and health care workers more aware of litigation as an option for reducing and preventing gun violence (1 yr.)

Medical College of Wisconsin, Department of Emergency Medicine

Milwaukee, Wisconsin \$361,551

To establish a Midwest Firearm Information Center and to augment its current firearm injury reporting system by adding newly available federal data (3 yrs.)

Physicians for Social Responsibility

Washington, D.C. \$150,000

To support its gun violence prevention program, which enlists and trains physicians to help reframe gun violence as a public health issue by acting as spokespersons with policymakers, the media, and their patients (2 yrs.)

Public Policy Forum, Inc. Researching Community Issues

Milwaukee, Wisconsin \$114,895

For efforts to build public awareness of gun violence issues in Wisconsin and to build a consensus among the public and policymakers to treat firearms as consumer products (3 yrs.)

Total Gun Violence \$1,251,564

Money and Politics

Center for Responsive Politics

Washington, D.C. \$300,000

Support to improve disclosure of, access to, and understanding of campaign finance records at the state level; and to assist journalists through technical services and training to cover campaign finance issues better (2 yrs.)

The Greater Washington Educational Telecommunications Association, Inc.

Washington, D.C. \$41,500

For the production of four video segments on campaign financing to be broadcast on *Washington Week in Review* (1 yr.)

League of Women Voters of Illinois Education Fund

Chicago, Illinois \$359,196

To launch a statewide, nonpartisan citizens' organization that would promote public understanding, support, and advocacy for fundamental reforms of Illinois' campaign finance laws (2 yrs.)

National Public Radio, Inc.

Washington, D.C. \$126,141

For coverage of campaign finance, governmental ethics and political influence issues (18 mos.)

Presbytery of Chicago, Protestants for the Common Good

Chicago, Illinois \$50,000

To educate members of Chicago-area churches about campaign finance issues and to mobilize them to work for reform (1 yr.)

Public Citizen Foundation, Inc.

Washington, D.C. \$45,000

To organize a two-day conference to evaluate the full range of campaign finance programs in terms of their permissibility under the constitutional standards set forth by the U.S. Supreme Court's *Buckley v. Valeo* decision (1 yr.)

Radio and Television News Directors Foundation

Washington, D.C. \$200,000

For training initiative to help television, radio, and print journalists provide better news coverage of the influence of private money on electoral, legislative, and regulatory processes (2 yrs.)

University of Illinois at Springfield, Institute for Public Affairs

Springfield, Illinois \$145,160

To develop a comprehensive and integrated campaign finance database, including both contributions and expenditures in Illinois state elections between 1994 and 1998, and to provide the public with analyses of the data (2 yrs.)

Wisconsin Citizen Action Fund, Inc.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin \$230,000

For project to promote within a broad coalition of organizations a campaign finance reform agenda for Wisconsin (2 yrs.)

Total Money and Politics \$1,496,997

Culture

Columbia College Dance Center

Chicago, Illinois \$150,000

To support community residencies of three dance groups who will collaborate with neighborhood organizations to develop new work (2 yrs.)

Museum of Contemporary Art

Chicago, Illinois \$60,000

To develop relationships with and encourage the involvement of black and Latino audiences in the Museum's programs (1 yr.)

Total Culture \$210,000

Special Opportunities

Alliance for Justice

Washington, D.C. \$65,000

Support for its Nonprofit Advocacy Project, an initiative designed to help and encourage foundations and nonprofit organizations to integrate advocacy into their grantmaking and program work (1 yr.)

National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy

Washington, D.C. \$40,000

Support for its efforts to oppose measures that would restrict policy advocacy by nonprofits that receive federal funds; to organize alternative workplace social action and environmental funds to which employees can make charitable contributions; and to expand corporate and foundation philanthropy for the disadvantaged (2 yrs.)

Total Special Opportunities \$105,000

**Total Grants Approved
\$13,924,341**

ForMoreInfo

Reports, web sites, and information of interest

Environment

The [Surface Transportation Policy Project](#) has a series of reports detailing what's at stake in the coming struggle over the federal transportation law: money for highways vs. other, more environmentally friendly forms of transportation. 202.974.5139; [www.transact.org](#).

The [Michigan Land Use Institute](#) and [Taxpayers for Common Sense](#) spotlight questionable highway projects in *Green Scissors Michigan*. 616.882.4723.

[World Wildlife Fund](#) offers practical and policy information for reducing the use of pesticides, a key source of Great Lakes pollution, in *Reducing Reliance on Pesticides in Great Lakes Basin Agriculture*. (\$16.50) 410.516.6951.

Education

[Catalyst](#), the magazine that has chronicled Chicago's decade-long school reform movement, recently launched its web site. The site features articles, resource and funding lists, and information about Chicago schools. [www.catalyst-chicago.org](#).

The [African-American Immersion Schools Evaluation Project](#), in its five-year report, finds that students at a Milwaukee school stressing African-centered education improved in reading, writing and comprehension; math scores were mixed. 414.229.4919.

Gun Violence

[JoinTogether](#) has added information on gun violence to its award-winning web site. With Joyce funding, the site will provide daily news updates as well as background material, policy information and resources, and tips on taking action to reduce gun violence. [www1.jointogether.org/gv](#).

The [Michigan Partnership to Prevent Gun Violence](#) lays out the scope of that state's gun-related problems and policy recommendations for addressing them in its *Gun Violence Prevention Policy Recommendations Report*. (\$4.00) 517.339.4119.

Employment

[University of Michigan](#) researchers offer insights on the early stages of Michigan's welfare reform in *Project Zero: The View from the Sites*. The research tracks reform from the perspective of workers in welfare and job placement agencies charged with carrying it out. 313.998.8515.

The 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 most recent guidelines or send a letter to the appropriate staff person, whose names are listed below:

Culture
Ellen Alberding

The next proposal deadlines are:

Education
Warren Chapman
Peter Mich

December 15, 1997
(for the March 1998 Board meeting)

Employment
Kara Kellaher Mikulich
Unmi Song

April 15, 1998
(for the July 1998 Board meeting)

Environment
Julia Epley Klee
Margaret O'Dell

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Gun Violence
Deborah Leff

Money and Politics
Lawrence Hansen

Editor: Mary O'Connell



New program officer in Environment

Julia Epley Klee joined the Joyce Foundation staff in July as a program officer in the Environment program. Julia was for several years a partner in the Washington, D.C. and San

Francisco law offices of Pillsbury Madison & Sutro, where she worked on environmental issues. She has also served as Director of the Office of Environment, Health and Safety of the University of California at Berkeley and in administrative and enforcement roles for the San Francisco Bay Area Air Quality Management District. Most recently, Julia served as an environmental consultant in China and assisted with the work of a Chinese nonprofit environmental organization in Beijing. Originally from Illinois, she received her B.S. with highest distinction in Chemistry from the University of Illinois and her law degree from Boalt Hall at the University of California at Berkeley. At Boalt she worked on the *Ecology Law Quarterly* and was an editor of the *California Law Review*. Julia will share responsibility for managing the Foundation's \$8 million annual grantmaking on environmental issues with program officer Margaret O'Dell.