



## Rules for Referees

Judges are supposed to rule impartially on the matters before them. But who sets the rules that govern judges' behavior, especially in highly charged partisan and ideological times? The American Bar Association takes on the tough task of rewriting its code of judicial ethics. **14**

**The Joyce Foundation** supports efforts to protect the natural environment of the Great Lakes, to reduce poverty and violence in the region, and to ensure that its people have access to good schools, decent jobs, and a diverse and thriving culture. We are especially interested in improving public policies, because public systems such as education and welfare directly affect the lives of so many people, and because public policies help shape private sector decisions about jobs, the environment, and the health of our communities. To ensure that public policies truly reflect public rather than private interests, we support efforts to reform the system of financing election campaigns.

# InThisIssue

## Gun Violence

### Filling in the Gaps 4

Public health research could make major breakthroughs in gun violence prevention.

## Environment

### Low-Salt Diet for Streets 7

Road salt is good for highway safety but bad for nearby waterways. The search is on for alternatives.

## Culture

### Life after Genocide 10

The museum of the Cambodian Association of Illinois documents the journey of Cambodians who fled their homeland in the late 1970s and settled in Chicago.

## Money and Politics

### Rules for Referees 14

With judges increasingly embroiled in ideological wars, the American Bar Association works to clarify the rules of judicial conduct.

### Progress Notes 18

Nonprofit reform agenda • Joyce Award-winning symphony premieres

### Grants Approved 21

Grants approved at the July 21, 2005 meeting of the Board of Directors.

### About the Foundation 23

*Work In Progress* is published three times a year following each Board meeting.

For information on programs of the Joyce Foundation, please consult our web site, [www.joycefdn.org](http://www.joycefdn.org), or call our offices to request a copy of our annual report or guidelines pamphlet. 312.782.2464



## Researchers are trying to get a handle on a deadly problem.

Public health research on car accidents led to seat belts and collapsible steering wheels. Research on cigarettes led to warnings on packages and smoke-free airplanes.

But there is a dearth of research that could produce the same types of breakthroughs in preventing firearm injuries. Even though tens of thousands of Americans become shooting victims each year, researchers do not have access to essential data to find solutions to this problem. Joyce grantees are working to change that.

“It’s an issue that hasn’t been studied nearly enough,” says David Hemenway, director of the Harvard Injury Control Research Center. “Given the size of the problem, very little funding has been available from federal, state, and local governments or from foundations to really investigate this issue.”

Joyce is supporting Harvard’s research on gun violence with a two-year, \$700,000 grant. That money will help answer the questions that remain unanswered because of the lack of comprehensive data.

“When I give talks, the minute people ask more in-depth questions, the answer typically is, ‘We don’t know,’” Hemenway says. “Right now we know what death certificates tell us, but for every death from an unintentional gunshot wound there are probably 25 unintentional nonfatal injuries. We know some broad things about those nonfatal injuries but we don’t really know all sorts of specific things like whether unintentional injuries are indoors or outdoors, self-inflicted or other-inflicted, with long guns or handguns, at home or away from home. Basic stuff we don’t know.”

Late last year the National Academy of Sciences released a report, partially funded by the Joyce Foundation, calling for a major national effort to expand our understanding of gun violence. The report says deficient data and the lack of research make it impossible to draw strong conclusions about the effects of various measures to prevent gun violence.

With a \$300,000 grant, the Firearm & Injury Center at the University of Pennsylvania will develop a plan to fill some of the gaps identified in the National Academy of Sciences report. Researchers will develop a series of “roadmaps” designed to answer questions like where youths are most likely to obtain weapons that they use in acts of violence, or how neighborhood environment and youth behavior intersect to influence youth risks for firearm injury.

Since it was established with Joyce support in 1997, the Firearm & Injury Center at Penn has become a national leader in researching gun violence. Rose Cheney, the Center’s executive director, says there is a significant need for reliable data that could lead to methodologically strong research.

“A big issue is the type of data that are available or can be available,” Cheney says. “Information about the gun, such as how firearms are getting to certain population groups, is restricted and not necessarily open to researchers. Good science can’t take place in the absence of valid and reliable data.”

The Firearm & Injury Center at Penn also will conduct

research across different disciplines, working with people who are not expert firearms researchers but are able to use their expertise in other areas to provide valuable information on firearm issues. For instance, an engineering professor and a student at Penn are engaged in promising research, examining an engineering solution to hunting-related shootings. They are attempting to design a system for hunters that would set off an alarm or disconnect the firing mechanism when a rifle crosses the range of a person wearing a safety vest.

Both Harvard and Penn also will provide technical assistance on the National Violent Death Reporting System, a program administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that currently operates in 17 states and could eventually track all of the nearly 50,000 violent deaths that take place each year in the United States. The Violent Death Reporting System is modeled on a Joyce-funded pilot project, the National Violent Injury Statistics System.

“The National Violent Death Reporting System tries to link two sets of data,” Cheney says. “We need to combine the health data—the injury that causes the death—with the police data—the circumstances that surround the crime involved. We have different domains with different interests that we’d really like to bring together.”

Ultimately, Hemenway says, research on gun violence will save lives. But just as it took time for the public to understand the need for seatbelts, it will take time with firearms. And the longer we wait for the research, the longer we’ll have to wait for results.

“I’m optimistic that knowledge matters and science matters,” Hemenway says. “But I’ve learned being in public health for a long time that nothing is as fast as you hope.”

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**Salt makes streets safer in winter, but the runoff is toxic to lakes and rivers. Ontario weighs the costs and benefits of some alternatives.**

Clearing roads of ice and snow has become such a fundamental part of life in cold-weather cities in North America that more than 10 times as much salt is used on roads as is used in food. But when all that salt melts ice and snow off highways, it washes into rivers and causes serious damage to local ecosystems.

“Runoff into the Don River can be more salty than the ocean,” says Anastasia Lintner of the Sierra Legal Defence Fund, referring to a river in Toronto that flows into Lake Ontario. “Freshwater organisms can’t survive in that. When we have a spring melt the salt in the water kills a huge number of fish.”

To combat this problem, Sierra Legal Defence will use a \$75,000 grant to work with a Toronto-based watershed



protection group, RiverSides, to examine the ecological costs of road salts. They will then advise the Ontario government of alternative strategies that use salt more judiciously as part of a more effective strategy for keeping the roads clear and minimizing traffic accidents, while reducing ecosystem impacts of winter road maintenance.

In 2003, at the urging of a scientific advisory panel, Canada added road salt (which has been used to assist in highway safety since the 1930s) to its list of toxic substances that can be managed under federal environmental statutes. That prompted federal, provincial, and local officials to reconsider their road salt policies. The Ontario Department of Transportation, however, has a blanket exemption from environmental regulations related to the 2.7 million tons of salt it dumps onto its roadways each year.

As it melts ice and snow, salt is carried in runoff into local rivers, groundwater, and the Great Lakes. The amount of dissolved salt that can get into the water greatly exceeds what is healthy. Even freshwater has some salt in it naturally, about 10 to 50 milligrams per liter, but water with a concentration of 250 milligrams per liter is unusable for drinking and toxic to plants. Kevin Mercer, executive director of RiverSides, says some bodies of freshwater can experience salt concentrations of more than 10 times that level.

“There are some small streams adjacent to very large roads that receive constant applications of road salts which have been measured in the 30,000 milligrams per liter range,” Mercer says. “If you had four or five days of constant snow in an urban area like Chicago or Toronto, and there was constant salting, you could raise the chloride concentrations in tributaries that high. Eventually you start to lose species diversity. In the case of urban rivers, severe salt concentrations destroy the small support species that make up the ecosystem. We live in a freshwater ecosystem, and we don’t want to become a saltwater ecosystem. Road salt is the ultimate example of chronic damage.”

Salt contamination is a concern throughout the Great Lakes watershed. Milwaukee altered its road-salting

policy in an attempt to minimize the amount of salt that eventually washes into Lake Michigan. The city has reduced salt application on side streets and salts only when necessary on main streets, bridges, intersections, and particularly slippery areas.

Other substances can melt ice, but those chemicals are expensive. Calcium magnesium acetate has none of the long-term impacts of salt but costs about 20 times as much as salt. Magnesium chloride is not as harmful as the more common sodium chloride but costs five times as much.

Sadhu Johnston, Chicago’s environment commissioner, pointed to people breathing salt dust, deteriorating infrastructure, and killing of grass and trees near roads as some of the problems caused by road salt.

Chicago is working on ways to use alternative chemicals while keeping costs down, and last winter the city tested a liquid deicer used prior to snowfall. The 25 percent magnesium chloride solution is mixed with a corn-based substance that inhibits corrosion of the streets. So far, it has worked well in limited use.

“The pilot we did last year showed that it does work but the cost is probably going to be prohibitive for citywide usage,” Johnston says. “After doing the pilot last year we’re looking at how we could expand it into select areas such as bridges, along heavily landscaped areas, and storm sewer areas that discharge directly into a body of water.

“We recognize that it’s of critical importance to keep the roads clear, and we recognize that there’s an adverse environmental impact to excessive use of salt.”

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**Sadhu Johnston, City of Chicago,  
[www.cityofchicago.org/conservedtogether](http://www.cityofchicago.org/conservedtogether)**



## Chicago's Cambodian community creates a space of remembrance, learning, and hope.

Leon Lim is a soft-spoken man with a gentle smile belied by serious, watchful eyes. He guides visitors carefully through the museum that opened last October on the ground floor of the Cambodian Association of Illinois. The current exhibit documents the journey of Cambodians who fled their homeland in the late 1970s and settled in Chicago.

Lim points to a plastic shopping bag in one of the showcases: “my bag,” he smiles, the one full of identity papers and important information (the U.S. Constitution; How to Ride a Bus) that he carried on the plane ride to O’Hare. He stops before an old photograph from a camp on the Thai-Cambodian border and points to an image of his younger self as a camp medic. “In 1975 I was a third-year medical student. So when we got to the camp the UNHCR [refugee agency] recruited me to help with outpatients and in the lab.”

Slowly, along with dates and numbers and political history, other details of Lim’s story emerge. “There is the building where I took my Baccalaureate Part II exam,” he says, pointing to a grainy photograph of a Phnom Penh high school labeled Tuol Sheng. “They made it an execution center.”

More photographs of camps; statistics about landmines (after the U.S., Vietnamese, and Khmer Rouge were finished with it, Cambodia was left “the most contaminated region in the world” with some four to six million

landmines and unexploded ordinance); the refugee experience; starting a new life Chicago. He points proudly to a photograph documenting the creation, in 1988, of the national Cambodian Network Council; equally proudly he speaks of his daughter, a 3-month-old on the flight to O’Hare, now a young adult who helped put this exhibit together.

At the rear of the museum Lim guides visitors around a simple curved wooden partition, behind which is a quiet space with eighty glass panels, some engraved with names in Khmer script. “These are the names of people who were lost by families now living in Chicago,” he says. Each panel represents 25,000 lives. Together they memorialize the two million people killed in the genocide carried out by the Khmer Rouge in the 1970s. Lim stands silently for a few moments, then gestures toward a panel on the left. Here, he says, are engraved the names of his parents, his grandparents, several siblings, “also my favorite professor in medical school”: fourteen names in all.

At the center of the wall is a marble carving of a lotus blossom and under it, in English, the words: “We continue our journey with compassion, understanding, and wisdom.” Lim is the chairman of this place, the Cambodian American Heritage Museum and Killing Fields Memorial. It is a project of the Cambodian Association of Illinois, established in the 1970s to help





Cambodian refugees, uprooted by the Vietnam War, who were settling in Chicago. Most of the Association's work over the years has been typical resettlement work: helping newcomers learn English, find work, adjust to exuberant America while holding onto their religion and cultural identity as Cambodians.

Today there are about 7,000 Cambodians in Illinois, more than half of them in Chicago. One wall of the museum is covered with photographs of smiling young people; another photo shows a young dancer in traditional Cambodian dress. Upstairs is a busy social service agency. Cambodians have created a new life here, clearly.

But genocide can't be left behind so easily. Behind the progress, there is still deep pain, says Kompha Seth, the Association's founder. "Most Cambodian survivors suffered so much. They are not really fully healing." Even building the museum was controversial, he adds: "Some people said, I want to forget, I don't want to talk about it. But we said, no, we have to talk—not for dividing, but for healing."

Healing begins with acknowledging what happened. For those who don't have words, Lim hopes that the Wall of Remembrance offers a space where words aren't necessary; the names, so many, tell the story, and visitors often find themselves adding other names to put on the panels.

Healing involves trying to understand what happened. The museum will include resources for researchers to probe the details and ask the big questions. "Why?" asks Seth. "Why did Cambodians kill Cambodians, when Buddhism teaches not to kill?" Lim adds another: Why did the world stand by and let it happen?

Healing means telling the story to the younger generation now growing up, and to the rest of the world. Lim, who teaches at Northside College Prep High School in Chicago, has worked with faculty and students to create a curriculum on the Cambodian genocide that he hopes can be adopted widely; his efforts are supported by state representative John Fritchey, who has sponsored legislation mandating that Illinois schools teach about the Holocaust. Seth adds that telling the Cambodian story remains imperative as long as genocide remains a human possibility. "Last February we had a symposium on the crisis in Sudan," he says. "We want to bring awareness to the world. We hope not to have this happen ever again."

And healing finally means celebration, of the Khmer language, of Cambodian music and dance, of Cambodian art, including a beautifully carved image of the Brahma that graces the outside of the building. "The culture, the language, we want to make it alive," says Seth. "For those who succeed, we want to cheer them. For those who have not healed, we want to help them move on."

To date, the museum and memorial have been run entirely by volunteers like Lim, in collaboration with historian Bill Westerman, who serves as acting director. The Joyce Foundation is providing a \$47,600 grant to enable the hiring of a permanent director to oversee the museum and its research and educational activities.

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773.878.7090; [www.cambodian-association.org](http://www.cambodian-association.org)**





## With judges embroiled in culture wars and electoral politics, the American Bar Association attempts to clarify the rules for judges themselves.

The past year has been a tough one for people who cling to the notion that judges should be chosen, and cherished, for their independence, fairness, and impartiality.

Last fall saw special interest money dominating judicial campaigns in Illinois, West Virginia, and other states. The average cost of a successful bid for a state Supreme Court seat reached \$650,000, up 45 percent over the previous election. The money made possible attack ads like the one suggesting that, if a given justice were elected, “no woman is safe.”

Complicating the climate have been recent high-profile acts of violence: a deranged litigant shot and killed family members of a federal judge in Chicago, and an Atlanta defendant grabbed a gun and killed a judge and another court official. The shootings raised alarms about the safety of judges dealing with violent offenders or emotionally charged cases.

One especially emotionally charged case drew fierce attacks this spring, when Florida, and later federal, courts declined to stop the removal of a feeding tube for Terri Schiavo. The Schiavo case, along with the 2003 Massachusetts decision upholding the rights of gay partners to marry and a 2004 Kansas decision overturning several death penalty cases, put the courts squarely in the nation’s “culture wars.” The rulings drew vows from lawmakers to hold judges accountable for decisions with which they disagreed. In Kansas, where judges undergo merit selection, lawmakers introduced (but failed to pass) legislation to elect Supreme Court judges.

Then there’s the struggle over the future direction of the U.S. Supreme Court, which has engaged interest groups across the spectrum.

Judges—whether federal or state, elected or appointed, liberal or conservative—are caught up in the political and culture wars. And it’s not likely to end soon: for partisans on all sides, the stakes are too high.

But also at stake, many argue, is the public’s trust in the judiciary as a fair and impartial arbiter of the laws and the Constitution. “Judges are more and more pulled down from the esteemed place they used to occupy in society,” says pollster Kate Stewart, citing not just politics and ideology but TV’s Judge Judy as factors that have eroded public esteem.

To keep the public trust amidst political turmoil, judges must preserve both the appearance and the reality of impartiality. The American Bar Association is hoping to give them an assist in doing just that. The ABA in 2003 established a Joint Commission to Evaluate the Model Code of Judicial Conduct, which provides disciplinary rules and commentary on everything from running ads and accepting gifts to negotiating court settlements.

The initial effort, supported by a \$200,000 Joyce grant and carried out in conjunction with other professional groups committed to judicial independence, has produced a draft code which was posted for review this past June. Now a renewed grant of \$138,000 will

enable the commission to complete the work, with a goal of bringing the revised code before the ABA membership, possibly in February 2006.

The Model Code dates back to 1924. State judicial codes generally follow its provisions, as does the federal judiciary's code. The Model Code was revised in 1972 and 1990. Several trends suggested it was time to revisit the code once again, says Mark Harrison, a Phoenix attorney who chairs the commission. He cites the increasing role of judges in solving complex problems and arranging settlements, as well as technological and social changes since the 1990 revision. One draft provision, for example, covers judges investigating cases on the Internet; another offers ways to address the problem of lawyers and fellow judges impaired by drugs, alcohol, or mental problems.

Particular impetus for the rewrite came from a 2002 Supreme Court decision, *Republican Party of Minnesota v. White*. At issue was a provision of the Minnesota canon of judicial conduct, modeled on the ABA's code, which forbade judicial candidates from announcing their views on controversial issues. The court found that the clause violated the First Amendment. If judges are publicly elected, Justice Antonin Scalia reasoned for the majority, they should be able to communicate their views on public issues.

“That decision arguably freed judges to say more than historically they've been able to say in election campaigns,” says Harrison. “But it also created real concerns among people who want to preserve the independence and impartiality of the judiciary. News reports in states with partisan judicial elections showing judges talking about their views on issues—even though they're not talking about individual cases—still create heartburn among those who think judges should remain impartial until they decide a case.”

In the current proposed version, Canon 5 of the Model Code states: “A judge or candidate for judicial office shall refrain from political activity that is

inconsistent with the integrity, independence and impartiality of the judiciary.” But the rules that follow distinguish between what is allowed in partisan and nonpartisan races, for elective versus appointive judges, by candidates and their surrogates, during campaign season and at other times.

Buying tickets to a political fundraiser, once prohibited, would now, within limits, be allowed for judges running on a partisan ballot. Prohibitions against expressing personal views on disputed issues are gone. But the proposed rules would still bar candidates from making pledges or taking positions regarding pending or possible cases, specific litigants, or specific provisions of the law “that would reasonably lead to the conclusion that the candidate has prejudged a decision.” Furthermore, “candidates are encouraged to emphasize their duty to uphold the law regardless of their personal views.”

With interest in the judiciary peaking over the nomination of John Roberts to the Supreme Court, the hearings on the code are likely to draw interest from citizens concerned about how judges work. And that's probably a good thing. Says Harrison: “I don't think people realize the extent to which judicial independence is at the core of our form of government. We've always taken it for granted, but it's vital to the maintenance of the great system we have. That in turn depends on the ability of judges to function effectively; and they can't do that unless the rules that govern their work are informed by current trends and are reviewed periodically.”

**The draft code is available at**  
[www.abanet.org/judicialethics/drafts.html](http://www.abanet.org/judicialethics/drafts.html)

**ABA Justice Center, 312.988.5687**

**Justice at Stake, “The New Politics of Judicial Elections 2004,”** [www.justiceatstake.org](http://www.justiceatstake.org)

**Committee for Economic Development, “Justice for Hire: Improving Judicial Selection,”** [www.ced.org](http://www.ced.org)

## Nonprofit Leaders Set Reform Agenda

With members of Congress returning from summer holidays, calls for changing the laws that govern nonprofits are likely to pick up again. Hearings last spring by the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee spotlighted abuses by some parts of the sector. Ways and Means Chair Rep. Bill Thomas and Finance Chair Sen. Charles Grassley discussed ways to increase tax revenue on activities that, some suggested, were questionable uses for tax-exemption.

The Internal Revenue Service has also stepped up its interest in nonprofits. Commissioner Mark Everson, in a March letter to Senator Grassley, wrote that “tax abuse is increasingly present in the sector, and we intend to address it.” He outlined a series of financial abuses that have caught IRS attention. More recently, the Service has also created a “political intervention program” to investigate allegations of partisan political activity by nonprofits.

Heeding calls to deal with abuses in the sector, a panel convened by the national group Independent Sector laid out reform

proposals in two reports, issued in March and July. The panel urged steps that nonprofits could take to improve their own practices, suggested stronger enforcement of existing laws, and recommended some new laws as well.

“Successful reform must include all three of those approaches, and no single action can achieve the necessary results by itself,” said Independent Sector CEO Diana Aviv.

Among the steps recommended:

- increasing funding for IRS enforcement of laws governing nonprofits
- improving the tax forms (990s) submitted by nonprofits so that they more clearly and accurately reflect the work and finances of the organization; and requiring that the CEO or other top official sign the returns
- requiring charitable organizations with revenues over \$1 million to have an annual audit and smaller organizations to have their financial statements reviewed by an independent public accountant
- urging nonprofits to include financially literate people on their

boards, and suggesting establishment of an audit committee to review the audit and financial statements

- strengthening laws affecting donor-advised funds and “type III” organizations
- urging nonprofits to create policies to guard against conflict of interest, to protect whistleblowers, and to clarify rules regarding travel reimbursement
- increasing disclosure and review of executive compensation
- discouraging compensation of board members

The panel opposed suggestions to drastically cut back or eliminate deductions for noncash donations, seen as a particular threat by conservation groups, museums, and charities that use donated clothing. Instead the panel proposed strengthening the rules on appraisals, setting values for household items based on thrift store prices, and making sure that donations of property easements are monitored and enforced.

The Donors Forum of Chicago also took up the reform agenda by developing its own “Illinois Nonprofit Principles and Best Practices.” The group outlines steps for

clarifying the mission of nonprofit groups, strengthening their governing boards, and improving their communications and their transparency.

“Ultimately it is our own responsibility to protect the integrity of charities and foundations, in fact and perception,” wrote nonprofit leaders, including Joyce President Ellen Alberding, Donors Forum President Valerie Lies, and Ken Gladish, President of the YMCA of the USA in a July *Chicago Tribune* op-ed. “We are ready and willing to implement workable rules for increased accountability. This will mean more work for all of us. But we believe that our tax-exempt status is a privilege. With it comes responsibility—responsibility to use our resources and carry out our work with transparency, efficiency, and integrity.”

**Independent Sector,**  
[www.independentsector.org](http://www.independentsector.org)

**Panel on the Nonprofit Sector,** [www.nonprofitpanel.org](http://www.nonprofitpanel.org)

**Donors Forum of Chicago,**  
[www.donorsforum.org](http://www.donorsforum.org)



Roberto Sierra

## Joyce Award Symphony to Have Milwaukee Premiere

The Joyce-Award-winning *Sinfonia No. 3 (La Salsa)*, by composer Roberto Sierra, will have its world premiere this month in performances by the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra.

A Joyce Award presented in 2004 made possible the commissioning of Sierra's work by the Milwaukee Symphony and the Latino Arts/United Community Center of Milwaukee. Performances take place September 16 and 17 at Uihlein Hall in Milwaukee.

Sierra's work in four movements is based on music from the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Puerto Rico (of which Sierra himself is a native).

Sierra also composed five new pieces for beginning violin for students of the Latino Arts program. The students will perform the pieces during a Milwaukee Symphony concert at the United Community Center later this fall.

Sierra came to prominence when his first major orchestral composition, *Jubilo*, was performed at Carnegie Hall by the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra in 1987, two

years prior to his Composer-in-Residence status with the MSO from 1989 - 1992. In 2003, Sierra received the prestigious American Academy of Arts and Letters Award in Music. He currently teaches composition at Cornell University.

Nominations for the 2006 Joyce Awards are currently being evaluated by the competition's artistic reviewers. The winners will be announced in January 2006.

Launched in 2004, the Joyce Awards support cultural institutions in Midwest cities in commissioning new works of art by artists of color. Sierra was one of the first recipients. His work is the second to be presented; visual artist Trenton Doyle Hancock's work was exhibited at the Cleveland Museum of Art in 2004. The work of videographer Edgar Arceneaux, commissioned by Gallery 400 at the University of Illinois at Chicago, will be premiered in March 2006.

**Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra, 414.291.6020; [www.milwaukee-symphony.org](http://www.milwaukee-symphony.org)**

The following grants were approved at the July 21, 2005 meeting of the Board of Directors:

## Education

### Alverno College

*Milwaukee, WI \$353,793*

To develop a model program to improve principal quality through intensive coaching in a subset of Milwaukee's lowest-performing schools. (2 yrs.)

### Citizens' Commission on Civil Rights

*Washington, DC \$104,000*

For a report on state progress in meeting requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act that prohibit poor children from being taught by underqualified teachers. (1 yr.)

### Community Renewal Society

*Chicago, IL \$400,000*

To support *Catalyst Chicago*, a monthly news-magazine that reports on and analyzes the progress, problems, and politics of school reform in Chicago. (2 yrs.)

### Education Commission of the States

*Denver, CO \$167,239*

To create a set of high-quality resources for policy makers on teacher compensation redesign. (1 yr.)

**Total Education \$1,025,032**

## Employment

### Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights

*Chicago, IL \$150,000*

To support its Poverty Summit and related advocacy on policies for low-income working families. (1 yr.)

### Jobs Now Coalition

*St. Paul, MN \$115,000*

To support advocacy for better policies to improve work-related benefits and workforce development programs in Minnesota. (18 mos.)

### National Governors' Association

*Washington, DC \$200,000*

To complete a Governor's Guide for Advancing Low-Income Working Families and to coordinate a strategy retreat for governors' workforce policy advisors. (1 yr.)

### State of Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth

*Lansing, MI \$155,000*

To support policy analysis, design, and development for its newly reconstituted state workforce board. (18 mos.)

### Women Employed Institute

*Chicago, IL \$500,000*

For advocacy efforts to improve access to training and education opportunities for low-wage workers in Illinois. (2 yrs.)

**Total Employment \$1,120,000**

## Environment

### Lake Michigan Air Directors' Consortium

*Des Plaines, IL \$100,000*

To develop a framework for a voluntary climate registry for the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. (1 yr.)

### Metropolitan Planning Council

*Chicago, IL \$150,000*

To advocate for and support smart growth and transit-friendly decision-making in northeastern Illinois. (1 yr.)

### Minnesota Environmental Partnership

*St. Paul, MN \$100,000*

To lead and coordinate efforts to advance state-level policies that protect and restore Minnesota's waters; and to organize public participation and policy-maker education around Great Lakes issues such as proposed water withdrawal rules and Great Lakes restoration. (1 yr.)

### Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.

*New York, NY \$100,000*

For a campaign to prevent sewer and storm-water pollution in the Great Lakes through implementation of the Clean Water Act. (1 yr.)

### Sierra Legal Defence Fund

*Toronto, Ontario, Canada \$75,000*

For a project, in partnership with RiverSides, to persuade Ontario to examine the ecological costs of road salts and explore alternative road salt management practices that may be more effective while minimizing ecosystem impacts. (1 yr.)

### Soil and Water Conservation Society

*Ankeny, IA \$75,000*

To develop an action plan on the risks posed by climate change to the Great Lakes region's water quality and soil. (1 yr.)

**Total Environment \$600,000**

## Gun Violence

### Harvard University School of Public Health

*Boston, MA \$700,000*

To support the Harvard Injury Control Research Center's technical assistance to the National Violent Death Reporting System, to conduct policy-relevant firearm research, and to increase its communications capacity. (2 yrs.)

### University of Pennsylvania Firearm & Injury Center at Penn

*Philadelphia, PA \$300,000*

To develop a national research agenda on firearms, to support and conduct interdisciplinary firearms research, and to help translate research into policy and practice. (18 mos.)

**Total Gun Violence \$1,000,000**

## Money and Politics

### American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education

Chicago, IL \$138,000

To support efforts to complete a comprehensive revision of the Association's Model Code of Judicial Conduct and promote its adoption by the states. (1 yr.)

### Campaign Legal Center

Washington, DC \$200,000

To promote full compliance with the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act and other related federal laws; to clarify and enforce broadcasters' public interest obligations; and to develop a research agenda and advocacy strategy on redistricting reform. (1 yr.)

### Center for Digital Democracy

Washington, DC \$50,000

For communications policy research, development, and advocacy aimed at improving the quality of the civic, public affairs, and election-related information provided by broadcasters to the public. (1 yr.)

### Illinois Campaign for Political Reform

Chicago, IL \$540,000

To support policy research, development, advocacy, and public education activities on a range of campaign finance, governmental ethics, judicial independence, and media reform issues. (2 yrs.)

### University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Political Science

Madison, WI \$20,900

To support the Wisconsin Campaign Finance Project, which collects, evaluates, and disseminates data on state-based public campaign funding systems. (1 yr.)

**Total Money and Politics \$948,900**

## Culture

### Arts & Business Council of Chicago

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To continue support of a capacity-building initiative for three Joyce grantees, which includes management assessment, board development, financial management, marketing, and evaluation. (1 yr.)

### Cambodian Association of Illinois

Chicago, IL \$47,600

To support the salary of the first director of the Cambodian American Heritage Museum and Killing Fields Memorial. (1 yr.)

### Chicago Sinfonietta, Inc.

Chicago, IL \$75,000

To support its concert season and audience development strategies. (1 yr.)

### Columbia College Dance Center

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support audience building, diversification, and participation initiatives associated with its LatinoContempo Festival in spring 2006. (1 yr.)

### Congo Square Theatre Company

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support audience and board development, fund-raising, and earned revenue strategies. (1 yr.)

### Luna Negra Danza Teatro

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support its capacity-building initiatives, which include developing strategies to enhance marketing and development, increasing its board, expanding educational programs, and bringing the artistic staff to full-time status. (1 yr.)

### Museum of Contemporary Art

Chicago, IL \$75,000

To support its Performance Series, which includes a two-day Hip-Hop Festival featuring 2005 Joyce Award winner Will Power, and Joyce grantees Congo Square and Young Chicago Authors. (1 yr.)

**Total Culture \$397,600**

## Special Opportunities

### Friends of the Parks

Chicago, IL \$50,000

To support the second phase of its Cook County Forest Preserve Initiative. (2 yrs.)

### University of Chicago

#### Oriental Institute

Chicago, IL \$100,000

To support the Ancient Nubian Heritage Project, a new permanent museum exhibit, and its companion interactive education program. (2 yrs.)

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

**Total Grants Approved  
\$5,241,532**

### Board of Directors

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Michael F. Brewer

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Anthony S. Earl

Roger R. Fross

Howard L. Fuller

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Program Manager

Roseanna Ander

John Luczak

##### Employment

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Program Manager

##### Environment

Margaret H. O'Dell,

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James Seidita

### Gun Violence

Roseanna Ander

### Money and Politics

Lawrence N. Hansen

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(Environment)

Kristen Kozak

(Receptionist)

Jennifer O'Neill

(Education, Gun Violence)

Alice Taylor

(Assistant to the Vice President  
of Finance and Administration)

Lisa Vasquez

(Assistant to the President)

Tracy Weems

(Employment, Money and Politics)

Jean Westrick

(Culture, Communications)

### Next Proposal Deadline

December 12, 2005 for the

April 2006 Board Meeting

### The Joyce Foundation

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Chicago IL 60602

312.782.2464

312.782.4160 fax

www.joycefdn.org

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