

Bush Foundation

Giving **STRENGTH**

for Vibrant Communities and Vital Leadership



Volume 3, Issue 1

January 2006

In this issue of *Giving Strength*, we convey the stories of the Foundation's fellows and grantees and provide tangible examples of our ecological health grantmaking program in action. The individuals and organizations on these pages are pioneers in an evolving field of knowledge and grantmaking. These stories come from a survivor of environmental harm, as well as a physician who is also a student of history, and a leader of a traditional environmental organization. All are change agents who have worked across systems, crossed the boundaries of professional disciplines and sought ways to restore, protect and preserve the interdependent health of ourselves and our ecosystems. Their work challenges our assumptions, requires new relationships, demands courage and seeks imaginative solutions.

Also in this issue, we report on the service medical fellows have provided to Hurricane Katrina survivors, as well as the dire situation at historically black colleges and universities in that disaster area.



On our cover, we feature a painting by Michael Kareken (BAF'00), *Floats* (2005, oil on canvas, 30" x 36").

His fellowship let him return to painting after a long sojourn in the world of drawing and printmaking. Soon after, he became a parent and his subject matter veered toward children, as in his painting at left, *Pool* (2005, oil on canvas, 20" x 24").

We feature Michael Kareken in our Gallery, beginning on page 31.

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Bush Foundation

Giving Strength is published three times a year by the Bush Foundation. We welcome your comments.

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If you would like to be added to the mailing list for *Giving Strength*, please email us at givingstrength@bushfoundation.org or call (651) 227-0891.

Calendar

January 2006

Regional Arts Development Program II applicants for full proposals selected (15th)

February 2006

Leadership and Artist Fellows finalists selected

March 2006

Grant proposal deadline for July consideration (1st)
Medical Fellows applications deadline (1st)
Bush Foundation Board of Directors meets (7th)
Medical Fellows finalists selected

April 2006

Large Cultural Organizations Development Fund II letters of intent deadline (1st)
Ecological health letters of inquiry deadline (15th)
Leadership Fellows finalists' seminar
Leadership Fellows announced
Artist Fellows final panel meets

May 2006

Medical Fellows finalists' seminar (12th-13th)
Bush Foundation Board of Directors retreat
Artist and Medical Fellows announced

July 2006

Grant proposal deadline for November consideration (1st)
Bush Foundation Board of Directors meets (13th)

August 2006

Ecological health letters of inquiry deadline (15th)
Artist Fellows applications available
Leadership and Artist Fellows information meetings

September 2006

Large Cultural Organizations Development Fund II letters of intent deadline (1st)
Medical Fellows applications available
Leadership and Artists Fellows information meetings

October 2006

Leadership Fellows applications due
Artist Fellows applications due
Medical Fellows alumni meeting

November 2006

Grant proposal deadline for March consideration (1st)
Bush Foundation Board of Directors meets (2nd)
Preliminary Regional Arts Development Program II applications deadline (15th)

December 2006

Ecological health letters of inquiry deadline (15th)

Letter from the President

Bush Foundation Board of Directors

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Victoria Tirrel

A few months ago I gave a presentation at a meeting of college presidents and foundation presidents where my assigned topic was, “Why do some foundations make grants to academic programs and some do not?” I discussed three philanthropic organizations with which I have experience and explained how each set its priorities, including its approach to higher education. Afterward, an attendee said to me, “You were very good at getting the presidents to think, particularly about how different the role of a foundation president is from the role of a college or university president.”

Having been both, I can appreciate his observation. It made me wonder whether other people, especially leaders of nonprofits (our potential grantees), might also be curious about how foundations set priorities. After all, foundations are also different from nonprofit organizations. Let me comment on some characteristics of foundations that are not always evident to those who approach them.

Foundations have histories. Foundations begin with founders who want to use accumulated wealth for good purposes and who have specific ideas about the ways in which they want their charitable dollars spent. I am familiar with a founder, for example, who wanted his foundation’s money to be used solely for scholarship funds for students. That foundation’s board developed guidelines and processes for distributing funds for scholarships so it routinely declines all other requests from educational or other organizations because of the initial wishes of the founder. Such history marks the foundation and its work permanently.

Foundations have missions. Many founders are quite general in their intents, using the familiar “for charitable, scientific and educational purposes” (as nonprofits are described in Minnesota statutes), to define the scope of their foundation’s grantmaking. In these cases, family or board members often develop a mission statement to describe what they hope to accomplish by their grantmaking. A mission statement can and does evolve as circumstances in society change or as the interests of the family and board change. It is usually a fairly general framework statement that describes the foundation and its work; some explicitly indicate the impact the foundation hopes to make. Always, however, the mission statement is specific to the foundation. Compare and contrast the following statements and you’ll see that a strongly defined mission shapes a foundation’s giving:

“The John S. and James L. Knight Foundation is dedicated to furthering their ideals of service to community, to the highest standards of journalistic excellence and to the defense of a free press.”

“The mission of the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation is to support and encourage those educational, cultural, social and environmental values that contribute to making our society more humane and our world more livable.”

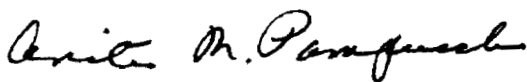
“The Bush Foundation improves the quality of life in our geographic region through strengthening organizational, community and individual leadership. Across its grantmaking programs and in a variety of ways, the Foundation has a special interest in creating opportunities for people who may lack them.”

Foundations have strategic plans. It is more frequent in recent years for a foundation board to adopt a strategic plan that lays out the foundation’s directions and the strategies for achieving them. Such strategies include grantmaking, of course, but they also may include research, convening interested parties, evaluation and publication of results to the field.

Sometimes the strategies are expressed as content goals—“The goal of the faculty development program is to improve teaching and learning in colleges and universities.” Other times they are expressed as content areas—“The [Mellon] Foundation makes grants in six core program areas: higher education, museums and art conservation, performing arts, population, conservation and the environment, and public affairs”—often with areas of emphasis noted. Strategies may also focus directly on the hoped-for impact of the series of grants—“Over the next 10 years we hope to increase graduation rates by five percent.”

So, while foundations aim to help their prospective grantees, the foundations themselves have overall priorities and goals that determine their grantmaking decisions. Those priorities may mean that a foundation cannot honor a particular request because it does not match those priorities, however worthy the requesting organization’s mission might be.

I share this not to discourage you from making an application but to provide information that may help you understand foundations better. I encourage you to do your research prior to making a grant inquiry; it can make all the difference in your success.



Anita M. Pampusch
President

*Bush Foundation President
Anita M. Pampusch*

The Bush Foundation’s purpose is to make grants that strengthen vital leadership and vibrant communities. It was founded by Archibald and Edyth Bush in 1953; Bush was a top executive of the 3M Company. The Foundation makes grants three times a year in the areas of arts and humanities, ecological health, education, and health and human services to nonprofit organizations in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. The Foundation makes grants to individuals through its three fellowship programs and also supports fully accredited tribal colleges and historically black private colleges and universities throughout the country.



Clean Water + Clean Air = Healthy Children

By Mary Bensman

Despite the precautionary tales found in songs like “Itsy Bitsy Spider” and “It’s Raining, It’s Pouring the Old Man Is Snoring,” most young children have a love affair with water. No child leaves a puddle undisturbed, and bathtubs, wading pools, beaches and squirt guns are open invitations to hours of fantasy and play.

Good, clean fun parents will say. But do they know for sure?

In a society dependent on fossil fuels and chemicals, we can’t even guarantee that the water hidden far underground is still pristine.

Whitney Clark, executive director of the Friends of the Mississippi River (FMR), said that caffeine, pesticides and pharmaceuticals from people’s medicine cabinets have been found in the groundwater in the Hastings area, one of Minnesota’s fastest-growing communities. These pollutants, along with the nitrates from animal waste and failing septic systems, have forced Hastings authorities to close old wells, dig new ones and purify water. That got people’s attention.



Whitney Clark

“It’s hard to get people interested in an issue if they don’t perceive a direct impact on their family,” Clark said. “In Hastings we have a situation that makes the connection crystal clear—if we don’t properly manage our runoff, it could be coming out of our kitchen tap.”

Water is a local concern

FMR staff learned that changing water policy at the state and federal level is slow work. They found they could be most effective by working with citizens to

focus on local water quality and its connection to public health, especially drinking water. The call to action was the protection of wells, streams and watersheds that are visible in the community. A current project is the watershed that feeds the Vermillion River, which flows through rapidly developing Twin Cities’ suburbs in Scott and Dakota Counties. Using drinking water safety as a shared value, FMR works to get citizens, officials, sportsmen and environmentalists to come together to change behavior and become active in water stewardship.

“The Vermillion River is the nation’s only remaining trophy trout stream in a major metropolitan area,” Clark said. “But as compelling as an endangered world-class trout stream is, it doesn’t get the phones ringing at city hall like a polluted well.”

The Vermillion River, he explained, is unusual because it loses volume as it runs, recharging the aquifer below. The fractured limestone and sand of its geology let the surface water get quickly into the groundwater. FMR works with the newly formed Vermillion River Joint Powers Organization to sponsor community watershed workshops and volunteer river monitoring, and to organize residents to advocate for watershed protection and improvement.

Photographs courtesy of Friends of the Mississippi River



Friends of the Mississippi River (FMR)

was formed in 1993 to advocate a new vision for the Mississippi River, especially the River and its watershed in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

Through active leadership and education, FMR

seeks to preserve and restore the River's fish and wildlife, its vital flood plains and scenic bluffs, its natural and cultural treasures, its beauty and romance.

Bush Foundation grants to FMR include \$155,000 in 2003 to hire a watershed program director and \$120,000 in 2005 to support the implementation of the watershed initiative.



These children hold a stencil used to mark storm drains; it reminds citizens that what goes into storm sewers ends up in the Mississippi River.

Emerging technologies mimic natural hydrology

FMR has also developed enough credibility with the Vermillion River project to influence decisions at the city council and city planning commission levels. According to Clark, "They're starting to understand that keeping water clean is a basic responsibility of government. We're not saying these communities shouldn't grow; just that where they grow and how they grow matter if they want to protect water quality and public health."

Older storm water management practices (such as gutters, storm sewers and holding ponds) all focus on moving water and the pollutants it carries off the site, which just shifts the problem to someone else. The newer practices FMR is urging communities to adopt use a very different strategy that mimics the natural hydrology of a site, infiltrating rain into the ground where it falls and filtering out pollutants using plants.

"We've got the technology to keep our rivers, lakes and drinking water clean," Clark said. "Right now what we need is for citizens to begin demanding from their elected officials that they be used." *

This 27-inch male brown trout was pulled from the Vermillion River during a trout survey using a stream electrofisher. Participating were (from left) Kevan Soderberg, mayor of Farmington, Minnesota; Kevin Biegler, president of the Twin Cities Chapter of Trout Unlimited; and Bill Droste, mayor of Rosemount, Minnesota.



A warning sign . . .

In July 2003, researchers with the Environmental Protection Agency published an analysis of more than 40,000 births in rural counties in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota to study the impact of pesticide exposure on children born in areas where wheat is grown. The findings showed statistically significant higher death rates from birth defects among male infants in “high wheat-growing counties,” over twice that of “low wheat-growing counties.”

Research by the University of Minnesota’s Department of Environmental Medicine and Pathology found an increased rate (47 in 1,000) of children with developmental disorders born among farm families in the Red River Valley and increases in thyroid cancer.

“You need to treat every chemical as though you need to protect yourself. With pesticides, the less exposure the better, the shorter the duration of exposure the better and applicators need to use protective barriers all the time.”

Neal Holtan, M.D.

A call for caution

Despite a small but growing body of evidence linking pesticides to birth defects, science isn’t always the strongest motivating factor when it comes to using chemical substances safely in agricultural settings, said Neal Holtan, M.D. (BMF’98). He is currently working with the Minnesota Institute of Public Health (MIPH) and the Environmental Resource Council on a project to develop safety information for farmers and other people who handle or are exposed occupationally to pesticides. This pesticide safety information project is funded by three Bush Foundation grants since 2003 totaling \$765,409. In focus groups and surveys conducted in the Red River Valley, a majority of residents felt strongly that there was some sort of relationship between chronic disease (including perhaps birth defects and cancer) and pesticide exposure on farms.

Crafting safety messages about pesticides that balance agricultural and health priorities can be difficult. “You need to keep the messages safety oriented, not complicated,” Holtan said. “Unfortunately, the safety warning labels on pesticides are not always easily understandable.” Information about chronic disease is rarely part of the required labeling of pesticides or a topic of discussion in mandated pesticide applicator training courses.

“Right now, the training provided to pesticide applicators only includes information about what to do about spills and accidents. My role is to develop language that would be compatible with medical thinking and help [farmers] understand that exposure to pesticides can cause long-term adverse health consequences. Messages need to make sense to lay people and health care providers, be positive and have action steps involved,” Holtan said.

Universal precautions have been very successful in preventing the transmission of infectious disease in health care settings since the onset of HIV/AIDS. Using latex gloves, masks and eye shields is now a routine part of the physical interaction between provider and patients. Holtan believes that similar precautions should become just as common among pesticide handlers/users.

Holtan’s work with MIPH is only one aspect of his post-fellowship journey. “It takes half of your career to figure out what you are doing right and wrong, what



Neal Holtan, M.D.

makes you happy and productive,” said Holtan, who began his Bush Medical Fellowship at age 50. “My friends think I’m retired because I don’t go to a clinic every day, but now I’m busier than ever.” Formerly a specialist in internal medicine, Holtan has moved into the realm of preventive medicine, a specialty in which physicians

practice public health among other subspecialties. He calls it, “preventing adverse events for groups of people rather than individuals.”

He said, “The reason I applied for the Bush fellowship was that I realized I was in the wrong specialty. I like the big picture—public policy and public health rather than the detail of internal medicine. The fellowship gave me permission to gain skills and to change from internal medicine to preventive medicine.”

Already board certified in preventive medicine before his fellowship, Holtan studied the history of medicine, public health administration and public health policy along with leadership training. In the clinical arena, he focused on tuberculosis, among other things. He



Dr. Neal Holtan (left) at work on a pesticide project with medical residents (from left) Dr. Kenton Dodd of the occupational medicine program at Regions Hospital, Dr. Akira Fujiyoshi of the preventive medicine fellowship at Mayo Clinic and Dr. Adam Ailabouni of the University of Minnesota/ St. John’s family medicine residency.

currently sees tuberculosis patients as part of his duties as medical director for Saint Paul-Ramsey County Department of Public Health. He also does medical assessments for the Center for Victims of Torture.

His classes in the history of medicine, he admitted, “changed the way I think about everything. Medicine traditionally sees everything in black and white; with history, truth is usually relative. In medicine, the ultimate explanation for everything is biological and physiological. Even though medicine and public health are data based, sometimes it seems as if science is the least of anyone’s concern when it comes to making public health policy. History of medicine shows how forces other than science often affect public health policy.” *

Precautionary Principle Shifts Society’s Focus Toward Prevention Scientific Uncertainty + Suspected Harm = Precautionary Action

Given credible but uncertain evidence of a toxicant’s potentially serious risk to human health and the environment, we should err on the side of caution, shift the burden of proof of a toxicant’s safety to its proponents and explore safer, cost-effective alternatives.

Excerpted from the Rio Declaration

The Precautionary Principle is the approach to potentially dangerous toxins that was first expressed internationally (in the Rio Declaration) at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It is based on the German principle of *Vorsorge*, or foresight, the belief that society should seek to avoid environmental damage by careful forward planning, blocking the flow of potentially harmful activities. It developed into a fundamental principle of German environmental law and has since flourished in the international environmental policy statements of many countries.

That the United States signed and ratified the Rio Declaration means it has agreed to abide by the Precautionary Principle. However, application of the Principle is far more advanced in Europe and on the international level than it is in the United States.

BioBlitz—Natural Resources Do Count

On a Saturday in September, over 200 citizens and volunteers gathered along the banks of the Mississippi River north of Sartell, Minnesota, for BioBlitz, a one-day educational event to increase public awareness of the many plant and animal species that live along the Mississippi River. The day involved the public in hikes and boat trips to count as many species as possible and in close-up encounters with live raptors native to the River from the University of Minnesota's Raptor Center. At the end of the day, participants had counted over 300 plant and animal species.

In addition, a participatory installation by 2002 Bush Leadership Fellow Sandy Spieler of Heart of the Beast Puppet and Mask Theatre reminded the public of its daily dependence on River water.

A 2004 Foundation grant of \$140,000 to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) supported several efforts to guide community development planning so it protects natural resources, including BioBlitz. Bush Leadership Fellow Sharon Pfeifer ('04), a DNR regional planner, helped plan and support the event.





Photographs courtesy of the Minnesota DNR and the Benton County Soil and Water Conservation District

Fellow devotes her career to the environmental health of children

Armed with a master's degree in public health, Kathleen Schuler wasn't willing to accept that her breast cancer was just bad luck.

She wrote in her application for her 1998 Bush Leadership Fellowship, "I had none of the risk factors, no lifestyle risks or family history. Why? This questioning renewed my interest in cancer as a public health issue. I was frustrated that most people seemed resigned to the increasing rates of cancer. I wanted to learn more about why cancer rates were up. I began to study the links between rising cancer rates and the toxic world in which we live."

Her fellowship focused on self-directed learning at Boston University's Environmental Health Program. There she gained a good overview of the field of environmental health and learned science and technical processes, like risk assessment.

The next phase of her fellowship took her to the Center for Health Environment and Justice. There she worked with one of the iconic figures of the environmental health movement, Lois Gibbs (made famous by her grassroots leadership in her polluted neighborhood of Love Canal). It was here Schuler determined her destiny would be to work to connect the health of the environment with the health and safety of children. She created an extensive guide for parents and has since expanded her work to include a guide for pediatricians to help them recognize and prevent the effects of toxic exposure (see related story on page 13).

On the front lines of public health

Now a staff scientist at the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy (IATP), Schuler says it's her dream job. "We work with the Precautionary Principle (see sidebar on page eight), which says that protecting the health of the public should be our first priority. IATP is promoting the Collaborative for Health and the Environment (CHE), which highlights the contribution of environmental contributors to human disease and brings people together in a common concern for health." CHE has an excellent scientific database to make the links between toxins and health (www.protectingourhealth.org). In addition to its CHE work, IATP is working to prevent the pollution that affects the health of Minnesotans, including advocating for a phase-out of all new mercury emissions and for regulating new chemicals like brominated flame retardants—brain toxins that are now commonly found in the human body.

IATP has received two Bush Foundation grants since 2003 (totaling \$367,500) to support its leadership of the



Kathleen Schuler (BLF'98)

CHE work in the Foundation's region. The organization does grassroots organizing to recruit members from all stakeholder groups, including health providers, health-affected groups and consumers. It also sponsors conferences and meetings to educate advocates and decision makers. For instance, IATP will present scientific research on the links between environmental toxins that affect brain development, and learning and developmental disabilities at the Humphrey Institute at the University of Minnesota on January 21, 2006 (you can find more about the event at www.iatp.org).

How many fish can you eat?

Schuler and other IATP staff have developed innovative tools and fact sheets to link scientific data with chronic diseases caused by toxins in the environment. In addition to the Pediatric Environmental Health Toolkit (see sidebar on page 14), Schuler has developed a series of smart guides for parents to reduce their children's exposures to toxins found in food. The Smart Fish Guide, published in 2003, was the nation's first consumer brochure on how to make smart choices about fish, taking into account both mercury and PCB levels, as well as sustainability criteria. The Smart Fish Guide is into its third printing and the companion Smart Fish Calculator launched online in 2004. The calculator allows consumers to input their body weight and select a fish species to get a recommendation on how much of that fish they can safely eat.

Schuler believes the awareness efforts are paying off. IATP and its partners in Mercury-Free Minnesota, a statewide campaign to eliminate mercury pollution, have seen some progress in public awareness of the connection between coal plants and fish. A 2004 Minnesota Environmental Partnership poll showed the number of respondents concerned about mercury increased from 78 to 87 percent since polled in 2003 and that awareness that coal plants are a

major source of mercury pollution increased from 36 to 46 percent.

"Mercury poisoning is completely preventable," Schuler said. "We can prevent future emissions and make our fish safe to eat again through regulation of mercury from all sources, including the biggest source, coal-fired power plants, which account for 46 percent of Minnesota's emissions."

Schuler has also been working to raise the profile of environmental health on the agenda of the Minnesota Public Health Association (MPHA). "I want to lay the groundwork for making this a priority public health issue," she said. With Schuler as co-chair, MPHA highlighted the importance of environmental health by partnering with the Minnesota Environmental Health Association to make it the focus of their 2005 annual meeting.

She also wants to get the Pediatric Environmental Health Toolkit into the hands of primary care physicians who work with low-income children. "It is a great tool for practitioners who don't have much time with patients and gives parents some practical tips for protecting their kids." *



The Pediatric Toolkit includes refrigerator magnets in English and Spanish for parents to take home. This one warns that while fish is good for children, parents should avoid those high in mercury.

Graphics for Pediatric Toolkit courtesy of Stephen Burdick Design

Children and the environment

Ball by Michael Kareken
(2005, charcoal on paper, 53.5" x 42.5")



First to feel the effects; most likely to suffer the long-term consequences

We sterilize their pacifiers, keep their faces clean and make sure Aunt Martha doesn't cough in our baby's face. But it's not nearly enough to keep them safe from asthma, cancer, birth defects and developmental delays.

Kathleen Schuler (BLF'98), staff scientist with the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy in Minnesota (see story on page 11), explains it like this:

"There are a lot of reasons why small children are the most vulnerable to toxins in the environment. Their brains are still developing, and they are growing quickly. Their immune systems are still immature so can't provide optimal defense. They absorb more of some toxins, for example, lead. They are on or close to the floor and constantly put their fingers in their mouths. Relative to body weight, children eat more of certain foods, like fruits, and drink more water than adults. And they have a lot of years ahead of them to develop cancer and other diseases."

The reasons don't end there. Some children, through economic necessity or cultural tradition, will eat more fish. They will live in homes with smokers or will grow up in cities with older housing with lead paint; others in rural areas will play near factory farms or fields sprayed with pesticides. In many cases, children who are part of low-income, non-white families will be disproportionately affected.

"The biggest risk is still lead," Schuler said. "We've made great progress, but it's still present in most homes."

Pesticides are next in terms of individual exposures, but these exposures in homes and schools are entirely preventable, if integrated pest management (IPM) is used." IPM uses non-toxic methods for pest control, with pesticides used only as a last resort.

"Other toxic exposures for children are mercury and other heavy metals, particulates and ozone in the air, which trigger asthma," she said, "and a growing number of emerging chemicals, for example, the brominated flame retardants (BFRs)." Schuler is referring to a chemical commonly added to plastics used in electronics, such as televisions and computers, and to fibers in upholstery fabric that slow the spread of flames in the event of a fire. BFRs, like PCBs (a known carcinogen), build up in human breast milk and other body tissues. Animal studies have shown that BFRs can harm the developing brain.

Schuler and Greater Boston Physicians for Social Responsibility (GBPSR) believe that physicians can protect their pediatric patients by better understanding the environment in which they live. She and her colleague, Dr. David Wallinga, worked with GBPSR to develop the Pediatric Environmental Health Toolkit (see sidebar) to help pediatricians incorporate environmental concerns into their practices. The Toolkit outlines what to look out for at each level of development and how to explain preventive action steps to parents. *



Pediatric Environmental Health Toolkit

For physicians, the Toolkit includes:

- Desk reference cards that briefly summarize major toxicants and their potential health effects and give guidance regarding specific developmental stages for use during well-child visits.
- A guide to environmental and health resources on the Internet.

For parents, the Toolkit includes:

- Fact sheets about breast feeding and creating a healthy environment for a child.
- Patient education materials, including Rx for Prevention (excerpted below).

Rx for Prevention

Birth to four months

Go Digital. Keep mercury out of your home and the waste stream. Exchange your mercury thermometer for a digital one. Do not throw old thermometers away in household trash—dispose of them at your community's hazardous waste site.

Four to six months

Don't Get Burned. Enjoy the sun safely. Protect your child from harmful rays with hats and cover-ups. Use sunscreen with SPF 15 or higher once your child is six months old.

Six to 12 months

Leave it at the Door. Take off your shoes, which track pesticides and toxic chemicals inside.

One to two years

Play Safe. Choose play areas not made with pressure-treated wood. If children play on wood decks or playground equipment made with treated wood, wash their hands well afterward.

Two to four years

Get Mad at Mold. Water damage can encourage mold growth and may cause respiratory problems in children. To avoid mold growth, fix water leaks right away and dry out the area completely.

School age

Breathe Easy. Keep your child from playing outdoors on days when the air quality is bad. Air quality forecasts are usually available in the newspaper or on the TV/radio news.

Find out more about the Toolkit at www.igc.org/psr.

Fellowship allowed immersion in water management

In December 2001, Kathy Draeger (BLF'99) submitted the following monthly fellowship report to the Bush Foundation:

For the first time I began to consider all the hopeful and ambitious plans that I laid out before myself might not happen. Some months ago I wrote myself a letter to be opened in five year's time. It had all sorts of idealistic, ambitious and high-flying ideas about where I would be and what I would be doing. Now I wonder whether I will open that letter and be disappointed in what I've accomplished. It's funny I haven't thought of that before. I've been so certain that everything would just keep getting better, more exciting and interesting. It's probably a good thing that I felt so confident for so many months and now I'm feeling a bit afraid of the future. This is probably what some of the Bush alumni were talking about when they discussed the shock of returning to the "real" world after completing their fellowships.

Kathy Draeger's Fellowship Goal: To study how water shapes the future of humankind on the planet and to become a credible expert and leader in the field of water resource management



Kathy Draeger (left) with her family (clockwise from top) Alma, age six, husband Mike Jorgenson and twin sons, Jens and Lake, age 18 months (photographer, David Sherman).

Not long ago, Draeger opened and read the letter she'd written to herself five years ago. "It helped me put myself in context and reminded me of what I really wanted to do—my core values and what changes I needed to make to get there." She admitted that the last time she felt completely organized was during her fellowship period. "It gives you time to reflect," she said. Between then and now, after getting her Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota, Draeger had babies, continued running an environmental consulting company, expanded from a being a soil scientist to a passionate advocate of clean water and renewable energy, and most recently became the statewide director of the University of Minnesota's Regional Sustainable Development Partnerships.

"Even though I had to downsize my business to take the fellowship, it was worth the economic trade-off to get the Ph.D.," Draeger said. "I am a better professional. Most people are in survival mode . . . just getting the work done. I was able to reflect and immerse myself in the subject [her thesis: the effectiveness of local watershed organizations on water management]. It gives

you resilience; you have the chance to rise above what you are doing. It has taken until now to finally feel the foundation I was building during my fellowship."

Draeger's new position with Partnerships is "my dream job. We bring the needs of the communities to the attention of the researchers at the University and build the partnerships to address those needs. Our goal is to build up Minnesota's resilience and retain wealth in the state by focusing on its natural resources, agriculture and the possibilities of 'green' tourism. Of all the places I would want to work, it was among the top," she said.

"Having the time to plan for my personal and professional life while on the Bush fellowship helped me make this decision to work full time with the Partnerships, which is a major change to my professional and family life. When I opened that letter I had written back in late 1999, it unfolded with a vision and gentleness that we are not able to capture for ourselves in our busy, day-to-day lives." *



White House Conservation Summit Highlights Glacial Ridge Prairie Restoration Project

On August 30, the delegation of Minnesotans who worked to create the nation's newest wildlife refuge, Glacial Ridge, had a chance to tell their story to representatives of the federal government and a thousand other interested parties gathered at the invitation-only White House Summit in Saint Louis, Missouri. Gale Norton, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, was there to hear about this unique and highly cooperative approach to conservation. So were other top government officials, including Bill Hartwig, the head of refuges for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bruce Knight, the chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

At the Summit, the federal government singled out Glacial Ridge (located near Crookston in northwestern Minnesota) as a success story—a great example of “cooperative conservation.” The premise of cooperative conservation involves finding middle ground on otherwise thorny land-use and resource issues. More than 30 agencies and organizations (including farmers, sportsmen and city, county, state and federal officials) had worked together with The Nature Conservancy, Ducks Unlimited, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Agency,

Moorhead State University and others to bring the project together. Ron Nargang, state director of The Nature Conservancy in Minnesota, called the Glacial Ridge project “one of the finest examples of partnership I’ve ever been associated with.”

The project began with a more than 24,000-acre expanse that had once formed the eastern boundary of an enormous glacial lake, he said. The parcel had been assembled in the early 1970s by Texas investors who grazed cattle on it. Later owners ditched, drained and plowed it to grow soybeans. The Conservancy had the land on its radar screen in the mid-’90s. When the property came on the market, they were waiting. The Conservancy bought the property for \$9 million and began efforts to plant native seed and restore the wetlands. The Bush Foundation funded the restoration of 600 acres in two grants that total \$950,000. It is the Conservancy’s intention to donate the majority of the land to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the refuge after it is restored.

But before any restoration could happen, Nargang had to travel the highways of northwestern Minnesota,

Photographs courtesy of The Nature Conservancy

Glacial Ridge is home to plants such as prairie smoke (in the background) and South Dakota's state flower, the pasque flower (below). The prairie chicken (at left) was once as common as blackbirds. The male produces a loud booming sound by puffing out the bright yellow-orange areas on either side of its throat in hopes of attracting a female.

meeting its people and “doing a lot of listening. I told them who we were and what we wanted to do. I told them we wanted to make it into a wildlife refuge.” Nargang, a former official with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, knew better than to try to force such a project on the local population. He knew the history of the area’s relationships with government entities trying to impose changes. He determined to address up-front their concerns about the impact of the change, including the loss of property taxes, the loss of hunting lands and the potential loss of revenue from gravel mining. Those were the big issues, but he knew there were many more and, “it’s the little stuff that makes people mad,” he said.

That’s where cooperative conservation came in. Early on in the project, the Conservancy met with local taxing authorities and arranged to set up a \$2 million

endowment fund to make sure property taxes on the land continued to flow to local government. Meetings with local sportsmen addressed their concerns about continued access to the property. Not only could they keep hunting, but Ducks Unlimited signed on to help engineer the wetland restoration. “The gravel issue kind of blindsided me,” Nargang said, but the Conservancy ensured that gravel will continue to be a revenue source for the area.

When fully restored, the Glacial Ridge National Wildlife Refuge will provide tremendous habitat for moose, wolves, waterfowl and the spectacularly noisy prairie chicken, among others. Its beauty and significance are unique. Nargang described it as part of the “North American Serengeti—grass from Canada to Texas, from Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, that was home to vast herds of bison, elk and antelope.” *



Ecological Health: A Journey of Learning

By Lee-Hoon Benson

In late 2001, the Board of Directors approved the Foundation's new ecological health program "to help people and organizations restore, preserve and protect our resources in order to sustain the interdependent health of humans, animals and ecosystems." The program promotes a vision where the health of humans is intertwined with the health of the ecosystems that sustain human and animal life; it encourages a holistic and integrated view of humankind's impact on the natural world. The core idea is that mutuality and feedback loops exist among humans, animals and ecosystems, making it a worthy goal for the Foundation to help sustain the health of the diverse ecosystems on which humans and animals depend.

While all these ideas may sound lofty, they are timely. We are in a period of great opportunity and urgency when the civic and public sectors have an opportunity to alter the current adverse trajectory of ecological health around the globe. Scientific data provide ample evidence about the deleterious impacts of some forms of human activity on our ecosystems. In turn, there is mounting evidence that disrupted ecosystems can have negative effects on human health through weather, through air and water quality and more.

But how did the Foundation proceed to help achieve this vision of ecological health? As a start, when developing its first set of guidelines for the program, the Foundation prioritized specific topics and favored certain ways of working. Our community research suggested that topics such as reducing exposure to environmental toxins or specific land-use practices were what our grantees with on-the-ground knowledge were most concerned about. We also wished to convey the Foundation's preferences for community action, social equity and diverse sources of knowledge. Our research

suggested that these values, topics and operating principles held the most promise for improving the ecological health of the

Foundation's grantmaking region. We have tested these ideas for a few years in order to learn from the work of our grantees. Soon we will know how we fared; a formal review of the program is in process.

Recognizable patterns and promising practices have already begun to emerge since making the first set of grants in 2002. For example, nonprofits express a great need to collaborate so as to provide a stronger sense that "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts." It is also promising that some business leaders are collaborating with nonprofits to improve air and water quality. Similarly, nonprofits increasingly reach out to various levels of government to coordinate their actions in order to enlarge the impact of their endeavors. An example of an emerging pattern is the increasing concern for how we produce electricity in the Midwest and its impact on the health of humans and ecosystems in the long term. There is a tremendous amount of solid work and strong leadership on this front.

As the Foundation engages in a review of its ecological health program in the upcoming months, these patterns and practices will inform our next steps. After the completion of the midterm program review, we will revisit our guidelines and hopefully continue to advance ecological health in the Foundation's region. We invite you to stay tuned. *

Program Officer Lee-Hoon Benson joined the Bush Foundation in 1998, she also works on education and health and human services grants.



Lee-Hoon Benson

Bush Foundation Ecological Health Grantmaking Program

We are most interested in work that:

- Promotes clean and renewable energy in order to improve ecological health.
- Protects and improves human health by reducing exposure to toxins in the environment.
- Improves water quality by reducing pollutants in surface and ground water.
- Promotes decisions on land use that protect and preserve ecological health.
- Encourages farming and ranching practices that benefit the environment and the health of communities.

We expect projects we fund to demonstrate:

- Community action through civic participation and grassroots efforts of individuals and groups.
- Social equity to address environmental and health disparities experienced disproportionately by children, minorities and low-income communities.
- Knowledge drawn from scientific, practical or cultural domains.
- Incentives to balance social, economic and environmental concerns.
- Integration of ecological health across topic areas (e.g., water and land use), across sectors (e.g., public, nonprofit and private) and across professional disciplines.

Additionally, we welcome proposals that incorporate ecological health in other program areas (e.g., arts and humanities).

Since 2002, the Foundation has made 71 ecological health grants totaling just over \$10 million. Learn more about the Foundation's ecological health funding guidelines at www.bushfoundation.org.

Medical fellows ready to help when disaster strikes

By Victoria Tirrel

On a Monday morning in late August, Hurricane Katrina roared into the Big Easy too early for Mardi Gras and too powerful for the city's levees. By Saturday, Bush Medical Fellows were on the ground, ready to help people recover.

Among them were Dr. Merle Hillman ('03) and Dr. Todd Grant ('05). (Michael Wilcox, M.D., the director of the Bush Medical Fellows Program and a 1983 fellow, also participated.) All are members of the Minnesota Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT).

Hillman, the team's leader, knew Katrina could be devastating. The National Disaster Medical System (see sidebar) had sent DMATs in September 2004 to the areas surrounding New Orleans to await Hurricane Ivan. They were equipped with more than 10,000 body bags and the knowledge that the levees were weak. Ivan swerved at the last moment toward Alabama, averting disaster in New Orleans, but Hillman said, "It's frustrating that a year later the system wasn't more prepared."

On the day before Katrina hit, a Minnesota strike team (a subset of the full team) deployed to Memphis to wait for the storm to make landfall, then moved to Gulfport, Mississippi, after Katrina struck. Hillman was certain he would be asked to supply a larger team. "When I heard that the levees had broken, my heart sank."

The call comes

The full Minnesota DMAT was called up five days later. Todd Grant was part of that team. He said, "No matter what your intentions, when the call comes there are a million reasons you can think of not to go." Still, Grant left with the team on Saturday on a commercial flight to Houston, where they rented a fleet of 11 SUVs to drive to Baton Rouge.

There they bunked for four days in a high school gymnasium with other teams who were also awaiting a specific mission. During that time they ran drills and held sessions to talk through emergency situations and be ready for their eventual assignment. How should they respond to snake bites, for instance, or hyperthermia or E. coli exposure? Running the scenarios, Hillman said, "kept us primed."

Finally, the team deployed to the campus of Nicholls State University in Thibodaux, a bayou town some 60 miles southwest of New Orleans that had not been too badly damaged. They took over the school's department of nursing and converted its classrooms and offices into patient wards and triage areas.

The experience in Thibodaux was different than Grant had anticipated. "It was not like a bomb had gone off. A lot of our work was routine," although they also provided some trauma and critical care. (Less routine was the work of a five-member strike team that split off to West Jefferson Hospital, just outside New Orleans. They saw up to 2,000 patients a day in tents where the temperature often reached 100 degrees.)

Grant said this two-week deployment, his first, "was a remarkable experience; I was glad to have participated." He felt the things the team did to build teamwork



Humans weren't the only ones trapped by rising water.



Dr. John Twomey, a member of the Minnesota DMAT, treats a young patient.

paid off when they faced emergency situations. The deployment ended in mid September.

Once more into the breach

The team was back in Minnesota only a few days before the request came for a second deployment, this time to St. Bernard Parish (a part of metro New Orleans), which by then was known as the “muck and gluck deployment.” Spills from a nearby sewage treatment plant and oil refinery had mingled to create an olio capable of crumbling asphalt and painting anybody it touched with a rash-inducing slime.

The team set up this time on the football field of Chalmette High School (Home of the Owls), in the shadow of their scoreboard. At the other end of the


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National Disaster Medical System A system for volunteerism

A Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) is part of the infrastructure of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), a program within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Created in the early 1980s, NDMS organizes professionals from across the United States into specialty teams (medical, veterinary, search and rescue, body recovery, etc.) so that team members can serve people affected by disasters regardless of which state licenses them. There are 107 NDMS teams across the country.

A DMAT generally consists of 35 people, including doctors, physician’s assistants, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, paramedics/EMTs, pharmacists, respiratory therapists, mental health workers and staff focused on logistics, communications, safety and security. The concept of DMAT is that it is a self-contained team ready to go when an emergency strikes. On the ground in a disaster area, it can mix in with a surviving infrastructure (for example, work in an operational hospital that is lacking staff) or create and staff its own infrastructure.

Foundation grants help historically black colleges and universities weather the storm



On August 29, Hurricane Katrina wrecked havoc on the campuses of two historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs)—Dillard and Xavier Universities in New Orleans—and caused dire financial trouble at a third, Tougaloo College in Jackson, Mississippi. In response, the Bush Foundation has approved grants to them that total \$5 million, the largest contribution in the Foundation’s history.

On the Xavier campus, high winds punched holes through windows and roofs; flood waters damaged books and left layers of mildew and mold. Still, it is the goal of its president, Dr. Norman Francis, to reopen in January. He acknowledges, “The challenge facing us is monumental; but we’re taking it one day at a time.”

Damage at Dillard University is estimated at \$400 million, but the school has reached an agreement with Tulane University (located in New Orleans but less severely damaged) to use its classrooms beginning in January. According to Dillard’s president, Dr. Marvalene Hughes, “This institution is on a mission to turn its situation around and to return Dillard to the superior learning institution it was before the hurricane.”

At Tougaloo College, which did not experience the flooding that affected the other schools, recovery of the physical plant was far enough along to resume its schedule in September. However, many of its students’ families had lost their homes and jobs. In addition to supporting its own struggling learners, Tougaloo opened its doors to students from Dillard and Xavier. Dr. Beverly W. Hogan, president of the College, said, “We have a moral obligation to help these students continue their education. Now is the time for all of us to share our blessings with others.”

In announcing the funding, Bush Foundation President Anita M. Pampusch said, “The Bush Foundation has had a long relationship with Xavier, Dillard and Tougaloo. We believe that it is very important and necessary for them to continue their important work of developing African American leadership through higher education. We hope that our grant at this time will speed their recovery from the hurricane and its aftermath so that they can return to their critical educational missions.”

The Foundation’s support to private HBCUs has traditionally been focused on faculty development, capital and leadership development projects. Funding to HBCUs is one of only two programs that supports organizations outside the Foundation’s three-state region (the other makes grants to faculty development efforts at tribal colleges).

In 1997, the Foundation made more than \$3 million in similar disaster recovery grants to aid the victims of the Red River flood in North Dakota. *

You can contribute to the recovery of these schools at www.uncf.org.

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field, a Huey helicopter stood ready to evacuate critical patients and bring in supplies.

Working in tents, the team dealt with routine patient problems—dehydration, immunizations (particularly tetanus and Hepatitis A and B), diarrhea, lacerations and medication refills for chronic conditions like diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disorders, chronic pain and mental illness. Because the local wildlife had also been driven out of their homes by the flood waters, the team treated bites from snakes, brown recluse spiders and red ants.

Beyond shots and sutures

Some services weren't medical at all. When the DMAT learned of a warehouse full of donated goods that were not being distributed, they approached the owners and convinced them they could be trusted to fairly distribute 26,000 pounds of protective gear (Tyvek suits, boots,

gloves and goggles) and supplies (bleach, diapers and tampons) to area residents.

Hillman credits the work of mental health professionals on his team with helping the locals deal with the stress of the incident and its aftermath. When they learned of 65 preschoolers “driving their parents crazy” in the shelter, they equipped a bus with video equipment, made some popcorn and drove the kids around while they watched *Scooby-Doo*. On another occasion, they showed *Star Wars* in a nearby auditorium. For the 135 kids K-12 attending a makeshift school, they bought books and supplies. “We were doing our best to help as many people as possible” in whatever way possible, Hillman said.

The Minnesota DMAT is organized in a way that allows it to receive charitable donations. Using donated funds (including a \$10,000 contribution from Allina), the team identified a considerable number of people with serious medical conditions who were able to travel and had



Above, members of the Minnesota DMAT with the crew of a Huey helicopter that stood ready to support the team with supplies and access to critical care facilities for seriously ill patients.

somewhere to go but who were stuck in the shelter, then bought them bus or air tickets. Airlines chipped in by upgrading some travelers to first class. Although the team couldn't make such a dramatic change in the lives of everyone they saw during their deployment, Hillman said it was gratifying that they could help those few people in a very specific way.

Hillman's team spent two weeks with the folks in St. Bernard Parish, treating survivors, making friends and helping the only hospital there recover its infrastructure. When the team left, the plan was that the hospital would be operating out of modular clinics by mid November.

Back home in Minnesota, the DMAT continues to grow. It now has 130 members, and Hillman expects the team soon to total more than 150 members. *

Below, makeshift patient treatment facilities required everyone's cooperation.



On the morning of September 11, 2001, **Merle Hillman, M.D.** (above in a makeshift exam room) was on his way to teach. As events of that day unfolded, he tried to return as a volunteer to New York Hospital, where he had done his residency. But because he was licensed in Minnesota, the emergency medical skills he practices at Saint Paul's United Hospital were useless to the terrorists' victims.

In 2003, Hillman began a Bush Medical Fellowship to form Minnesota's first DMAT. He said setting up the team "was a huge task to undertake, but it was my dream to create a team that would outlive me." His fellowship was instrumental in setting up the team not only because it allowed him time away from work but because "I felt responsible to the people who were supporting me not to give up when things got difficult."

Todd Grant, M.D. (below in a Huey helicopter) has always been curious. In addition to his medical training, he'd been a reporter for the University of California newspaper as an undergraduate, spent months working in Kenyan hospitals and for the past six years has excavated dinosaurs in Wyoming. He was co-teaching with Hillman on September 11 and shared his initial impulse to volunteer.

Grant's area of expertise and the focus of his fellowship is Comprehensive Advanced Life Support (CALS), what he calls the "team approach to rural emergency care." More than 2,400 staff members of small, rural hospitals in the U.S., Canada, China and Kenya have been trained in CALS (as have all the medical personnel working in U.S. embassies), so it was a proven strategy for Grant to use in the Louisiana bayous. He will take time away from the practice of emergency medicine this year to complete his 2005 fellowship and work with CALS.



Bush Foundation Grants Approved in November 2005

ARTS AND HUMANITIES

Ballet of the Dolls, Inc.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

To provide for new and increased positions to operate a newly renovated theater.....\$40,000

Coffee House Press

Minneapolis, Minnesota

To continue improving back-list sales and outreach to the academic market.....\$35,000

Commonweal Theatre Company

Lanesboro, Minnesota

Toward a capital campaign.....\$350,000

Graywolf Press

Saint Paul, Minnesota

For continued operating support through the Regional Arts Development Program I.....\$200,000

Independent Feature Project-North

Saint Paul, Minnesota

Toward a capital campaign.....\$50,000

North Dakota Museum of Art

Grand Forks, North Dakota

For continued operating support through the Regional Arts Development Program I.....\$180,000

Northern Clay Center

Minneapolis, Minnesota

For continued operating support through the Regional Arts Development Program I.....\$80,000

Penumbra Theatre Company, Inc.

Saint Paul, Minnesota

For continued operating support through the Regional Arts Development Program I.....\$75,000

Red River Valley Center at Moorhead

Moorhead, Minnesota

Toward planning for diverse cultural programming and capital campaign planning for a permanent Red River Valley exhibit.....\$39,400

The Ritz Theater Foundation

Minneapolis, Minnesota

To renovate the Ritz Theater in Minneapolis...\$120,000

The Rose Ensemble

Saint Paul, Minnesota

To hire a full-time operations manager.....\$55,000

South Dakota Humanities Council

Brookings, South Dakota

To provide staff and support to strengthen the South Dakota Center for the Book.....\$25,000

South Dakota Symphony Orchestra

Sioux Falls, South Dakota

For continued operating support through the Regional Arts Development Program I.....\$80,000

Washington Pavilion Management, Inc.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota

To hire two managing directors for education and for the Visual Arts Center.....\$305,900

ECOLOGICAL HEALTH

Center for Civic Participation

Minneapolis, Minnesota

To support From the Ground Up, a project to restore land in the Blue Earth Minnesota River Basin.....\$70,000

Clean Up the River Environment

Montevideo, Minnesota

To promote ecological renewal and economic revitalization in the Upper Minnesota River Watershed.....\$70,000

Dakota Rural Action, Inc.

Brookings, South Dakota

To support grassroots organizing work and organizational evaluation and planning.....\$150,000

Minnesota Institute of Public Health

Mounds View, Minnesota

To complete institutionalization of statewide training of persons who apply pesticides.....\$465,650

Minnesota League of Conservation Voters Education Fund

Saint Paul, Minnesota

For the New Advocacy Project to help shape public policy for conservation.....\$90,000

Minnesotans for an Energy-Efficient Economy

Saint Paul, Minnesota

To advance the adoption of clean energy policies, increase production of community-based renewable energy and build organizational capacity.....\$285,000

Mississippi River Basin Alliance

Minneapolis, Minnesota

To create a publicly accessible and interactive online system for effective collaboration among stakeholders of healthy waters in the Mississippi River Basin and Gulf of Mexico.....\$75,000

Redefining Progress
Oakland, California
 To build coalitions around clean energy policies in
 Minnesota.....\$35,000

EDUCATION

Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana
 For recovery for victims of Hurricane Katrina at
 Dillard University.....\$2,000,000

Dull Knife Memorial College
Lame Deer, Montana
 For a tribal college faculty development
 program.....\$90,000

Early Childhood Resource Center
Minneapolis, Minnesota
 To expand a home visiting early literacy
 program.....\$136,000

Opportunities in Science, Inc.
Bemidji, Minnesota
 To expand staff at the Headwaters Science
 Center.....\$128,000

Ready 4 K
Saint Paul, Minnesota
 To continue work in school readiness, best practices and
 grassroots organizing.....\$331,200

Sisseton-Wahpeton Community College
Agency Village, South Dakota
 To incorporate Dakota culture in the curriculum,
 improve the assessment of student training and
 teaching effectiveness, and support faculty professional
 development.....\$90,000

Sitting Bull College
Fort Yates, North Dakota
 For a tribal college faculty development program to
 improve student retention and success.....\$90,000

**State of South Dakota, Department of
 Social Services**
Pierre, South Dakota
 To continue the Bush Child Development Successor
 Program.....\$650,060

St. Olaf College
Northfield, Minnesota
 For renewal of a faculty development program that
 focuses on the Center for Innovation in the Liberal Arts
 and other programs.....\$300,000

Todd County School District #66-1
Mission, South Dakota
 For continued support in efforts to increase high
 school graduation rates.....\$450,000

Tougaloo College
Tougaloo, Mississippi
 For recovery for victims of Hurricane Katrina at
 Tougaloo College.....\$1,000,000

University of Sioux Falls
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
 To match contributions to the capital and endowment
 portions of The Greatest Gift Campaign.....\$750,000

Xavier University of Louisiana
New Orleans, Louisiana
 For recovery for victims of Hurricane Katrina at
 Xavier University.....\$2,000,000

HUMAN SERVICES & HEALTH

Centro Campesino Por Los Cambios Hacia Adelante
Owatonna, Minnesota
 For an organizing project.....\$100,000

Children's Care Hospital & School
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
 Toward a capital campaign in Rapid City.....\$350,000

Children's Defense Fund
Saint Paul, Minnesota
 To expand the Tax and Benefit Outreach initiative in
 Greater Minnesota.....\$210,000

Children's Dental Services, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
 To hire a full-time Oromo public health outreach
 specialist and a full-time dental assistant.....\$70,000

Confederation of Somali Community in Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota
 Toward planning and development of a women's
 program and related physical space.....\$104,500

Family HealthCare Center
Fargo, North Dakota
 For a new health mentoring program for
 refugees.....\$52,580

**Immigrant Credit Education & Financial
 Counseling Agency**
Minneapolis, Minnesota
 To translate financial literacy programming into
 seven languages.....\$40,000

Initiative Foundation*Little Falls, Minnesota*

Towards the Rural Methamphetamine Initiative.....\$300,000

Mid-Minnesota Legal Assistance, Incorporated*Minneapolis, Minnesota*

For planning of the Legal Services Coalition technology initiative.....\$75,000

Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women, Inc.*Saint Paul, Minnesota*

To realign existing resources to better serve member programs and increase impact, and to expand the scope of services.....\$320,000

Minnesota Consortium for Advanced Rural Psychology Training*Detroit Lakes, Minnesota*

To implement a pilot project to reduce the shortage of licensed psychologists practicing in rural communities in Becker, Mahnomen, and Otter Tail Counties in northwestern Minnesota.....\$150,000

Minnesota Fathers & Families Network*Minneapolis, Minnesota*

To develop a report on the state of fatherhood in Minnesota.....\$22,000

Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center*Minneapolis, Minnesota*

To expand administrative capacity.....\$90,000

Parents as Teachers National Center, Inc.*Saint Louis, Missouri*

To support a merger between Parents as Teachers and MELD.....\$82,500

Pearl Crisis Center*Milaca, Minnesota*

To add a teen mentor position to raise awareness about dating violence in Mille Lacs County.....\$30,000

Restorative Justice Community Action, Inc.*Minneapolis, Minnesota*

To support the transition of community-based restorative justice programs to the Restorative Justice Community Action Agency.....\$46,250

RS EDEN, Inc.*Saint Paul, Minnesota*

To continue providing support to homeless youth residing at Seventh Landing.....\$80,000

Sojourner Project, Inc.*Hopkins, Minnesota*

To implement a child safety initiative for child victims of domestic violence and abuse.....\$129,144

Southside Family Nurturing Center*Minneapolis, Minnesota*

For a capital campaign.....\$185,000

St. David's Child Development and Family Services*Minnetonka, Minnesota*

To continue a mental health services expansion and to make modifications in the STEEP program to serve teens.....\$175,000

Stuart Pimsler Dance & Theater, Inc.*Minneapolis, Minnesota*

To increase an administrator position from part time to full time.....\$50,800

Vietnamese Social Services of Minnesota*Saint Paul, Minnesota*

To expand a youth program to the Twin Cities metropolitan suburbs.....\$80,000

OTHER**Energy CENTS***Saint Paul, Minnesota*

To support programs to provide affordable energy for low-income people.....\$35,000

Minnesota Council of Nonprofits, Inc.*Saint Paul, Minnesota*

To expand its capacity to strengthen the nonprofit sector.....\$100,000

People Escaping Poverty Project*Moorhead, Minnesota*

To engage the nonprofit sector in civic participation.....\$40,000

Peta Wakan Tipi*Saint Paul, Minnesota*

To purchase a ten-acre organic farm in Hugo, Minnesota for Dream of Wild Health.....\$50,000

Resource Center of the Americas*Minneapolis, Minnesota*

To strengthen the administrative, programmatic and financial infrastructure of the organization.....\$150,000

Grand Total**\$14,008,984**

Bush Artists Fellows Program

Soo Visual Arts in Minneapolis featured work by **Amelia Biewald** ('04) and **Ana Lois-Borzi** ('00) in the fall.

Immigrant Status: Women in Faith, the winter show of Intermedia Arts in Minneapolis, included the work of weaver **Bounxou Chanthraphone** ('02).

In November, Thomas Barry Fine Arts in Minneapolis hosted the work of **Bruce Charlesworth** ('81, '89 & '00) in his show, *Serum*.

New York's Carnegie Hall was the venue for the late October premiere by Miró Quartet of a new composition by **Brent Michael Davids** ('01), *Tinnitus Quartet*.

Mary Moore Easter ('87) recently appeared in *Dinner with Medusa* at Mixed Blood Theatre in Minneapolis.

The National Science Foundation selected poet **Kathleen M. Heideman** ('99) to participate in the U.S. Antarctic Program's Antarctic Artists and Writers Program. She will conduct poetic field research in Antarctica and New Zealand. **Stuart Klipper** ('80 & '95) is a former fellow of this program.

Gallery Co at the Wyman Building in Minneapolis hosted a show of the work of photographer **James Henkel** ('92), *Stacks + Spills*.

Eddie Hill ('00) is the recipient of one of two national Chamber Music America Composer Commissioning Grants, in partnership with Cantus, an all-male vocal ensemble. She has also been named a 2005-06 composer-in-residence with the Schubert Club of Saint Paul.

The work of painter **Catherine Johnson** ('94) displayed at galleries in Minneapolis, Florida and Arizona in the winter.



National Public Radio selected work by author **N.M. Kelby** ('99), left, for a November airing of *Unexpected Intimacies*.

Recorded at the Peter Jay Sharp Theatre in New York City, the show is part of NPR's Selected Shorts Program, which features new literature read by film and stage stars. In addition, her newest novel, *Whale Season*, is the featured selection in January for the Book of the Month Club and the featured alternate for three other nationally known book clubs.

In November, the *Saint Paul Pioneer Press* wrote an in-depth article about **Kevin Kling** ('98 & '03) and his preparations to open *Freezing Paradise*, an evening of storytelling at the Guthrie Lab in Minneapolis.

Recently, **Teresa Konechne** ('05) has shown her film, *this black soil*, at festivals in Honolulu, Toronto, Chicago and Auckland, New Zealand.

New prints by **Clarence Morgan** ('98) comprised *Interrupted Universe*, an exhibition in October and November at the Highpoint Center for Printmaking in Minneapolis.

Mary Rose O'Reilley ('95) is enjoying a publishing spate—a book (*The Garden at Night: Burnout and Breakdown in the Teaching Life*), an essay (*The Love of Impermanent Things*) and a poetry collection (*Half Wild*). The latter won the Walt Whitman Award from the Academy of American Poets.

A sculpture by **David Ryan** ('03), *Escape Velocity*, was part of a recent exhibition at St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota.

The Madonna of Las Vegas, the third novel by **Gregory Blake Smith** ('80), hit bookshelves in August.

The paintings of **Carolyn Swiszc** ('02) graced the walls of Chicago's Wendy Cooper Gallery in the fall.

In November, **Katrina Vandenberg** ('05) read from her book of poems, *Atlas*, as part of the Great River Reading Series of Winona State University.

On Indian Time, the latest book of poems by **Luke Warm Water** ('05), went on sale in July. In addition, his short film *Iktomi and the Food Stamp Incident* debuted in September at the Northern Michigan University Native American Film Festival.

Jujamcyn Theaters, the Broadway producer of five plays by **August Wilson** ('83), has renamed its theater for the playwright, who died in October.

The New York Foundation for the Arts featured an article about the work of **Marcus Young** ('00) on its website in September.

A Calendar Set, a piano suite composed for piano by **Judith Lang Zaimont** ('05), won the Composers Invitational Prize; it has been heard around the world on the radio program *Voice of America*. Also, in November she gave the keynote address to the 2005 National Conference of Women in the Arts.

Bush Leadership Fellows Program

Frank Kutka ('00) is the new sustainable agriculture coordinator/assistant director of the Dickinson Research Extension Center in North Dakota.

Anil Mangla ('03) recently began working with the Indiana Department of Health, where his responsibilities include providing data gathering and analysis to eliminate childhood lead poisoning in that state by 2010.

New Ph.D. **Kata McCarville** ('01) joined the faculty of Upper Iowa University in Fayette. In addition, her proposal to increase participation of Native students in geosciences has won funding from the National Science Foundation.

“Preparing for the Next Pandemic,” an article by **Michael Osterholm** ('82), appeared in the July/August issue of *Foreign Affairs*.

Karen Pearson ('83) is the west district supervisor for the South Dakota State University Extension Service; in that position she directs 30 county-based Extension educators.

This summer the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse welcomed **Teri Staloch** ('01) as interim director of its Masters of Education-Professional Development Program.

In its October issue, *Mpls/St. Paul* magazine named **Joe Selvaggio** ('80) and **Emily Anne Tuttle** ('81), below, as two of its 10 Volunteers of the Year.



Joe Selvaggio (left) and Emily Anne Tuttle (right)

Photographer, Bill Kelley

Bush Medical Fellows Program

Joel Carter, M.D. ('02) is in the midst of a one-year fellowship in palliative medicine at the Dana Farber Cancer Institute in Boston.

Working for the World Federation of Hemophilia, **Jed Gorlin, M.D.** ('03) recently visited Armenia to consult on its efforts to create a blood banking system.

The University of Minnesota Medical School has awarded its 2005 Lifetime Distinguished Teaching Award to **Virginia Lupo, M.D.** ('99).

Susan Messerly, D.O. ('05) recently completed a two-week-long mission to the Dominican Republic working in a village at the Haitian border.

Through her training in acupuncture, **Parin Winter, M.D.** ('03) determined it was such an effective healing method she left her primary care practice and joined the department of complementary medicine at North Memorial's Golden Valley Clinic.

In December, **Nancy Fushan** was promoted to senior program officer. She joined the Foundation in 2000 as a program officer.



Charlene Edwards (above), senior program officer at the Bush Foundation, will be moving back to the East Coast in January of 2006. It is with deep regret that the Bush Foundation bids her farewell, but it is her dream to continue to work and consult in the field of philanthropy while living closer to her family, including a growing group of grandchildren.

We have had the joy and privilege of working with Charlene for the past 12 years and appreciate her unique ability to put her creativity and wisdom to work for the benefit of the Foundation and our grantees. She has been a mentor to staff and grantees, an inspiration to our field and a friend to us all. We wish her the best of luck as she goes on to this next phase of her life.

Anita M. Pampusch

Children at play an inspiration to artist and dad



Michael Kareken
2000 Bush Artist Fellow

“My fellowship came at the right time,” Michael Kareken said. “I was full of ideas and ready for it.”

Kareken used his 2000 Bush Artist Fellowship to get back to painting. Without a studio when he first relocated from New York a decade earlier, he was drawing and printmaking (as well as teaching at the Minneapolis College of Art and Design) but not painting.

“I needed a break. The gift of the Bush Fellowship is that you don’t need to have a show at the end of it. I could make tons of mistakes as I reconnected with painting. I began to do figures, used models . . . by the end of the year I didn’t have a completed body of work, but found I could pull a show together in another year.

“I got to interact with my colleagues. I went to Europe. I got to play. The work that came out of that grant was very different than what I submitted,” he said.

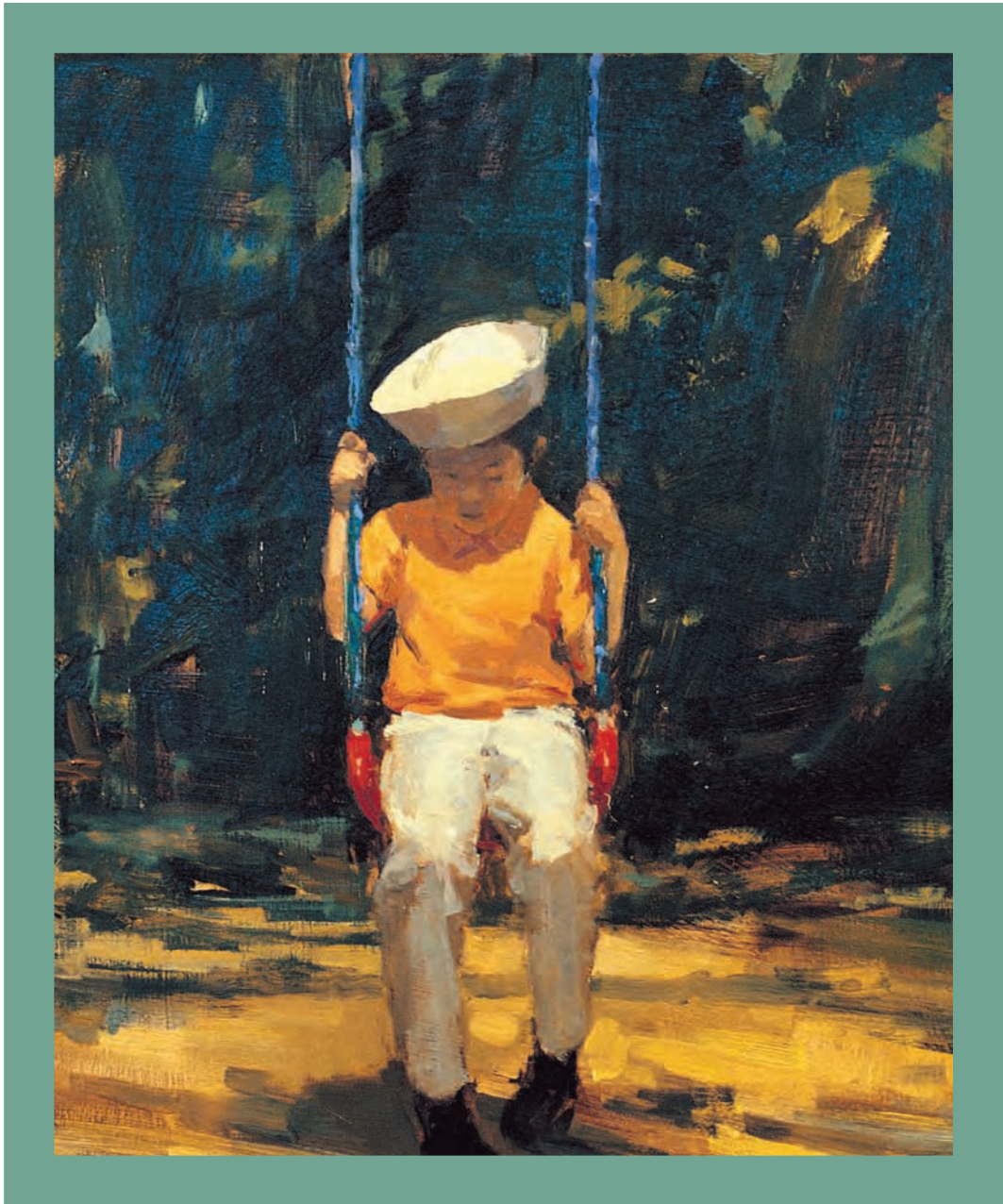
“I am trying to capture a brief moment when everything seems possible, when a child can lose themselves, be completely immersed in what they are doing.”

The work featured on our cover and these pages was on exhibit at the Groveland Gallery in Minneapolis last fall. The images of children at play are a reflection on his current experience as a parent and a commentary on his sense of the community of families in which he lives. Kareken’s models are his own children and the children of neighbors.

“They are pleasant images, but there is a bit of a premonition that something is going to happen. I am trying to capture a brief moment when everything seems possible, when a child can lose themselves, be completely immersed in what they are doing.”



Backflip, 2005, charcoal on paper, 22" x 30"



Sailor, 2005, oil on panel, 12" x 10"

Artwork photographed by Nell Ytsma



Lili at the Beach, 2005, oil on panel, 18" x 24.5", by Michael Kareken



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