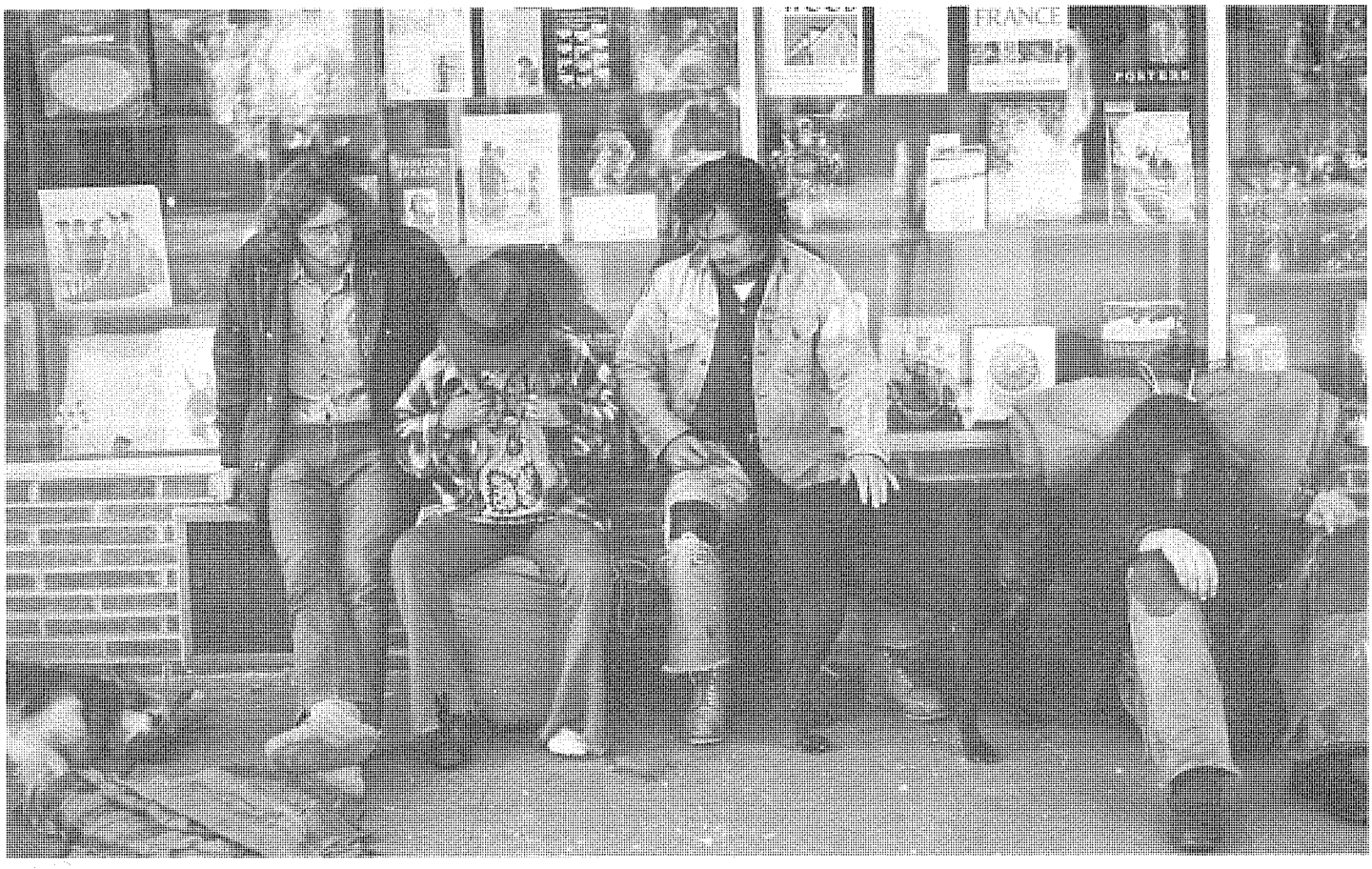
annual report of the ROSENBERG FOUNDATION 1973

with an essay on transient youth



ANNUAL REPORT

1973

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
210 Post Street, San Francisco, California 94108

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* As of February 1, 1974, Kirke Wilson assumed the position of Executive Director and Secretary of the Rosenberg Foundation.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Since 1935, when the Rosenberg Foundation was established, California has grown from a population of seven million to nearly twenty-one million. Its rural character has given way to urban concentrations. The State is the scene of vast technological advances. Its unique combination of Spanish-background, Asian, black and white peoples with their varied heritages and the flooding of youth into the State makes California especially conscious of rising aspirations which now encircle the world.

During the three years that have elapsed since the issuance of a traditional Rosenberg Foundation Report, the staff and board have been assessing these social changes (as well as the administrative requirements of the Tax Reform Act of 1969) and their effects on our granting program. In 1972 we arrived at some new policies which still retain our traditional limitation of funding only within California and for the well-being of children and youth.

The new policies recognize that current knowledge emphasizes two periods which are particularly significant in youthful lives: the earliest years, and those of adolescence – an uncertain length of time in which the young person attempts within the strong currents of today's swift changes to become an adult. Applications accepted by the Foundation are presently limited to programs which meet certain criteria and relate to these two stages of development.

Although the Foundation has always been interested in "innovative" programs, artificial, contrived or unnecessary innovation has no appeal for the board of directors. Applications of traditional agencies attempting to break out of obsolete practices to meet new circumstances or to make fresh approaches to older but unsolved problems are welcomed where they come within the new guidelines. But the Foundation also recognizes the legitimacy of supporting new institutions where these alternative forms have better access to a clientele or offer an approach which merits demonstration.

During the 1960's and into the 1970's the Foundation's board and staff have worked together to try to sense the kinds of changes which were taking place because of the upsurge of youth in the country's population. Granting procedures were modified to give a more hospitable entry to our young applicants. We particularly wanted to help those who had begun to help themselves, and we hoped to be their partners as they learned to handle both financing and programs responsibly.

Many of these projects are happy ones – exuberant and full of hope. But the eloquent essay which constitutes the main portion of this 1973 Report is concerned with a serious social problem from which society often chooses to avert its eyes. Today's young transient – in California and throughout the country – comes frequently from a background which is spare both financially and emotionally. He (for the large majority is male) typically does not have the education or the skills or work experience to compete in a tight labor market. He is often a veteran. Street life ages him prematurely (as the photographs show). His health, the possibility of his living within the law are in jeopardy. Since several of our grants are attempting to deal with this problem, we decided to take a further step and invite two gifted young people – one a graceful writer with a scholarly as well as working knowledge of his subject, and the other a young artist in photography – to produce a photographic essay delineating the young transients' situation. We are deeply grateful to our young collaborators for their excellent study.

Foundations with their limited money cannot hope to solve a problem as extensive and severe as that of the young transient. But small pilot programs such as those described in the essay can begin the network of services needed both regionally and nationally to move toward more comprehensive solutions. We hope this essay can be one factor in starting discussions among foundations and government agencies which will result in cooperative efforts to recognize the plight and the promise of these young transients.

As I leave the presidency and the board I want to acknowledge with affection and respect the stimulation and growth which came from board and staff discussions as the Foundation sought to allocate its money wisely, guided by the many advisers to whom we are indebted. Foundations exist to help people of vision and competence put their plans into effect more easily. Among the best recollections of these past three years are the conviction and ardor which young people brought to their work.

Since my own retirement from the board coincides with that of Ruth Chance, our executive director for the past fifteen years, it is only fitting that I express on behalf of the board our realization of what her stewardship has meant to the Rosenberg Foundation and to all of those who have been recipients of her wisdom and courage in this world of foundation operation.

CAROLINE M. CHARLES
(MRS. ALLAN E. CHARLES)

"I don't have a home, and I live there all the time."

An essay on transient youth.

TEXT BY
JIM BAUMOHL

PHOTOS AND
LAYOUT BY
GARY DOBERMAN

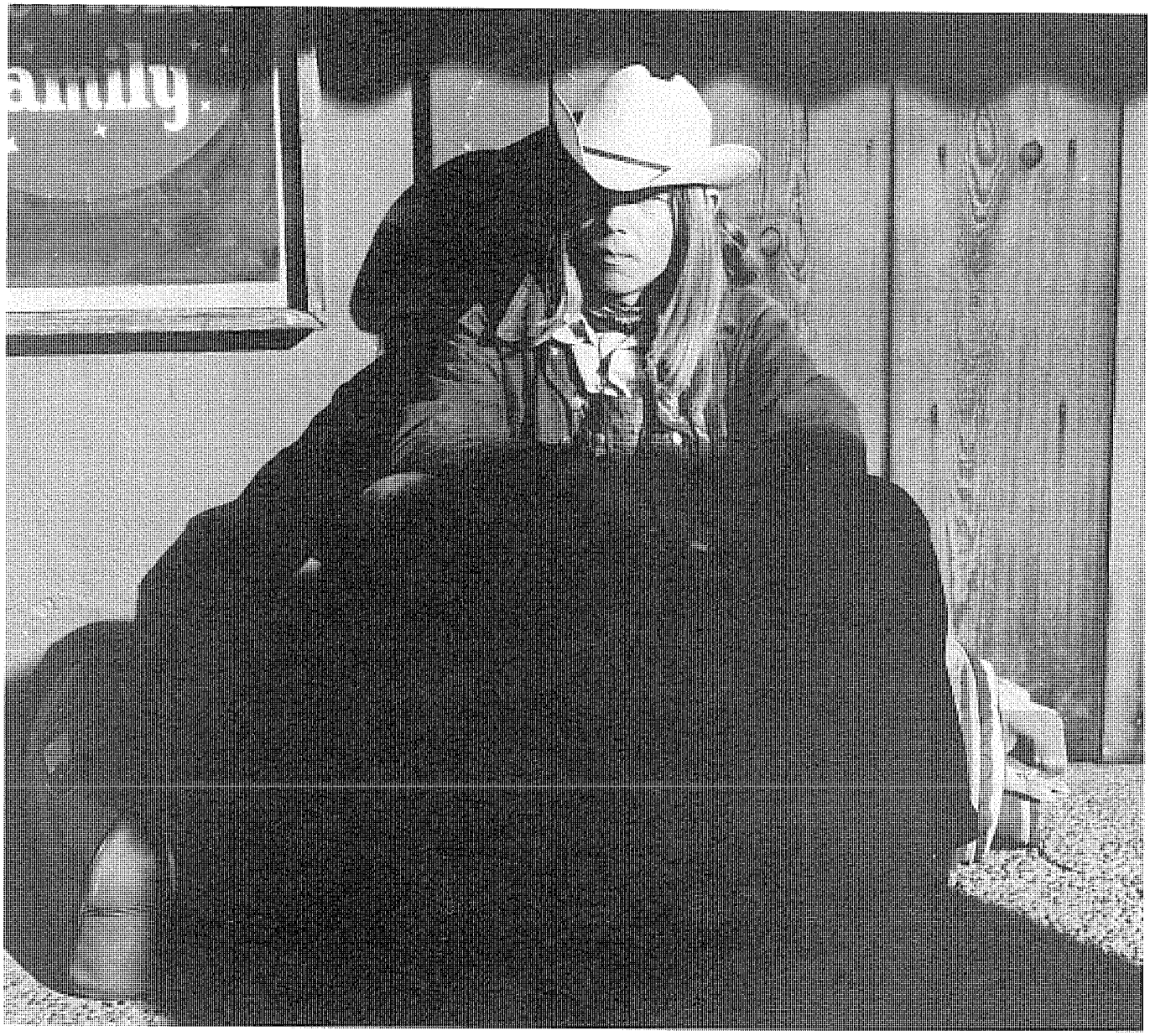
Heartfelt thankyous to Kathryn Komatsu Baumohl, Ellen Robertson, Kim Storch, Henry Miller, Gary Freedman, and all those who gave us permission to photograph them for this essay. In addition, thanks to Julia Vinograd for allowing us to quote from her book, *Street Spices* (Thorp Springs Press, Berkeley, 1973). The title of this essay is from her poem, "Downhill".

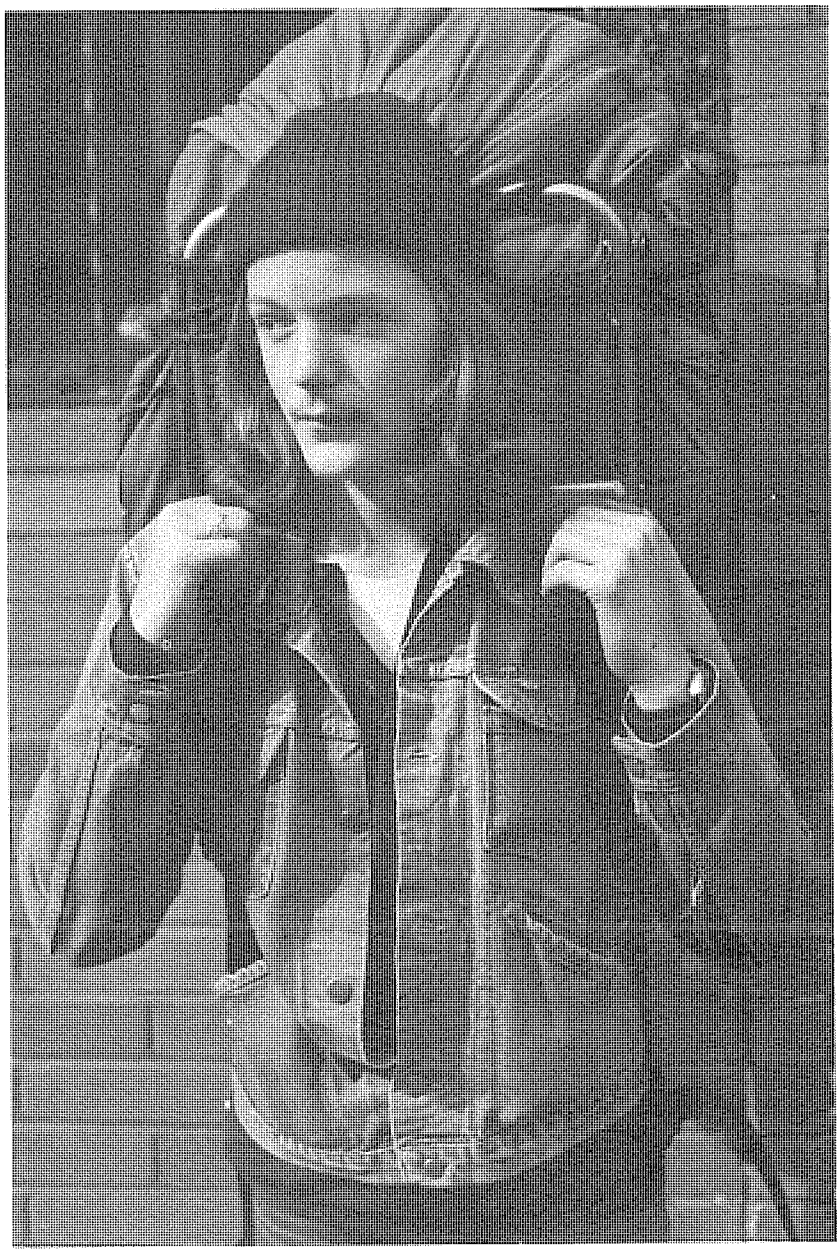
"I am not concerned much about the migrancy of people, so long as their goings and comings are to some purpose. The problem emerges when they travel without information or prospect, when opportunity is not found in their places of destination. The only satisfying solution to the problems of most individuals who migrate is work. I have too much faith in work to have much faith in so many of the plans that are offered, especially those plans that include all services except work. Migrants, most of them, are unemployed people. They want jobs."

Nels Anderson, *Men on the Move,* 1940

"Well, I don't know," Scotty said. "I spent a long time looking around me – at everyone else on the street, you know. I just kept thinking I was better than them . . . that this must be a temporary thing for me. But, I mean, I been across this country and Canada *four* times in two years! I had two lousy jobs–longest one was three weeks in a warehouse making a dollar seventy-five an hour . . . So now, man, I'm in Berkeley, and I *don't know* where I'm going next! And you know what I've learned, man? I've learned that I am just as grubby and broke and tired as every goddamn loser out here. And I just got to laugh, man, when one of those funky would-be preachers talks to me about politics. 'Cause it don't matter. It's all rotting through the bottom, man, and falling straight to hell."

"Scotty Davis", Telegraph Avenue, Berkeley, 1974





photograph by Ellen Robertson

Migrancy, transience, exploration—all have been with us since the beginning of civilization. America is a country built by immigrants who "boomed" with the industrial revolution across the middle and western sections of the continent. These mobile jacks-of-all-trades built the Mississippi levees, laid thousands of miles of railroad track, felled trees in the Northwest. Between jobs they drank, whored, and raised hell in every labor town from Chicago to Seattle. They were the scourge of the sober middle-class, a stain on the Puritan tradition, but personified evergreen America's headstrong optimism.

The wandering worker, the hobo, was destined to be a victim of just those forces which boomed his fortunes. Nels Anderson, commenting seventeen years later on his book, *The Hobo* (1923), notes that

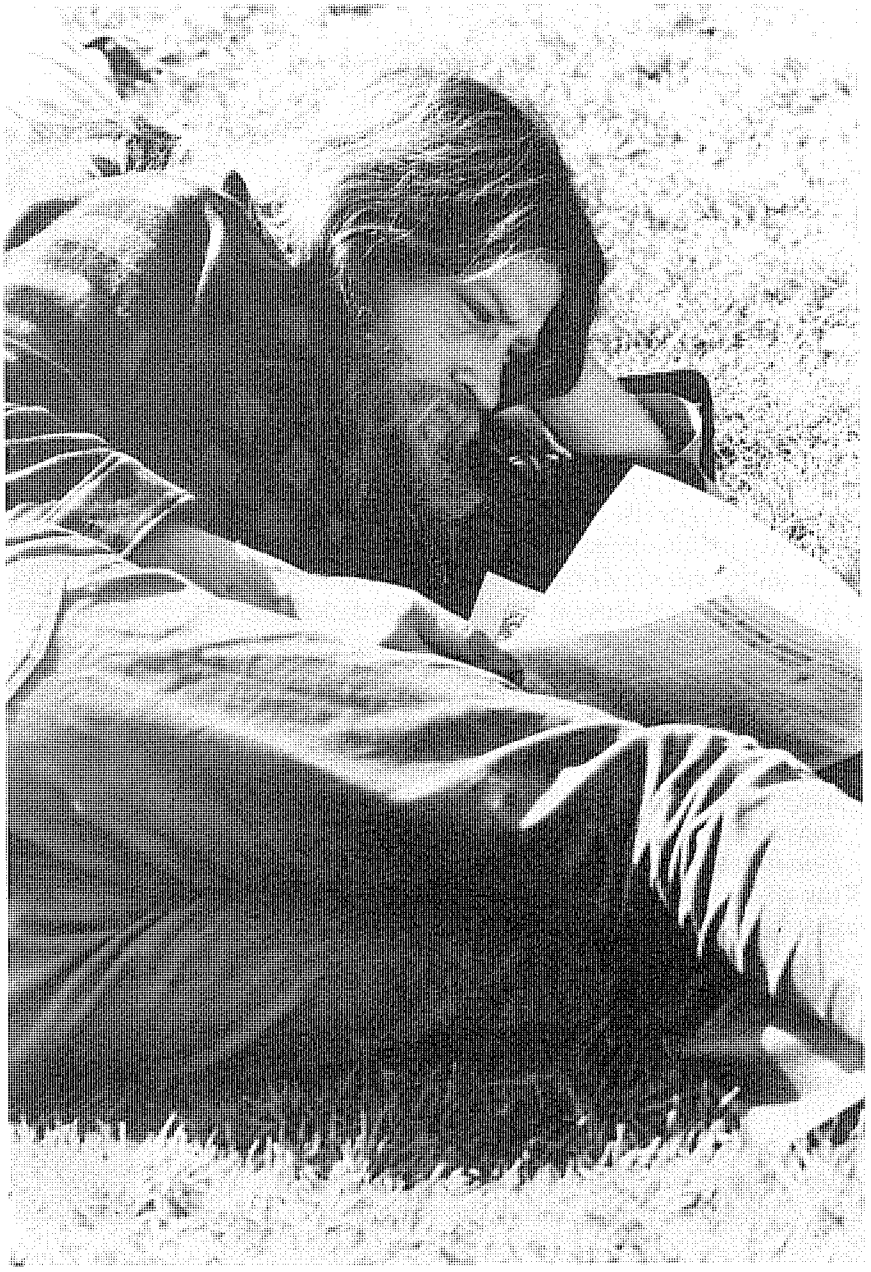
> One of the failures of *The Hobo* was the overlooking of the labor implications . . . No thought was given to the technological devices which were at that time invading the various fields of labor that afforded the hobo his livelihood. These changes not only took the hobo's jobs away from him, but they very soon filled the roads with . . . [a] new generation of migrants . . . (*Men on the Move,* 1940)

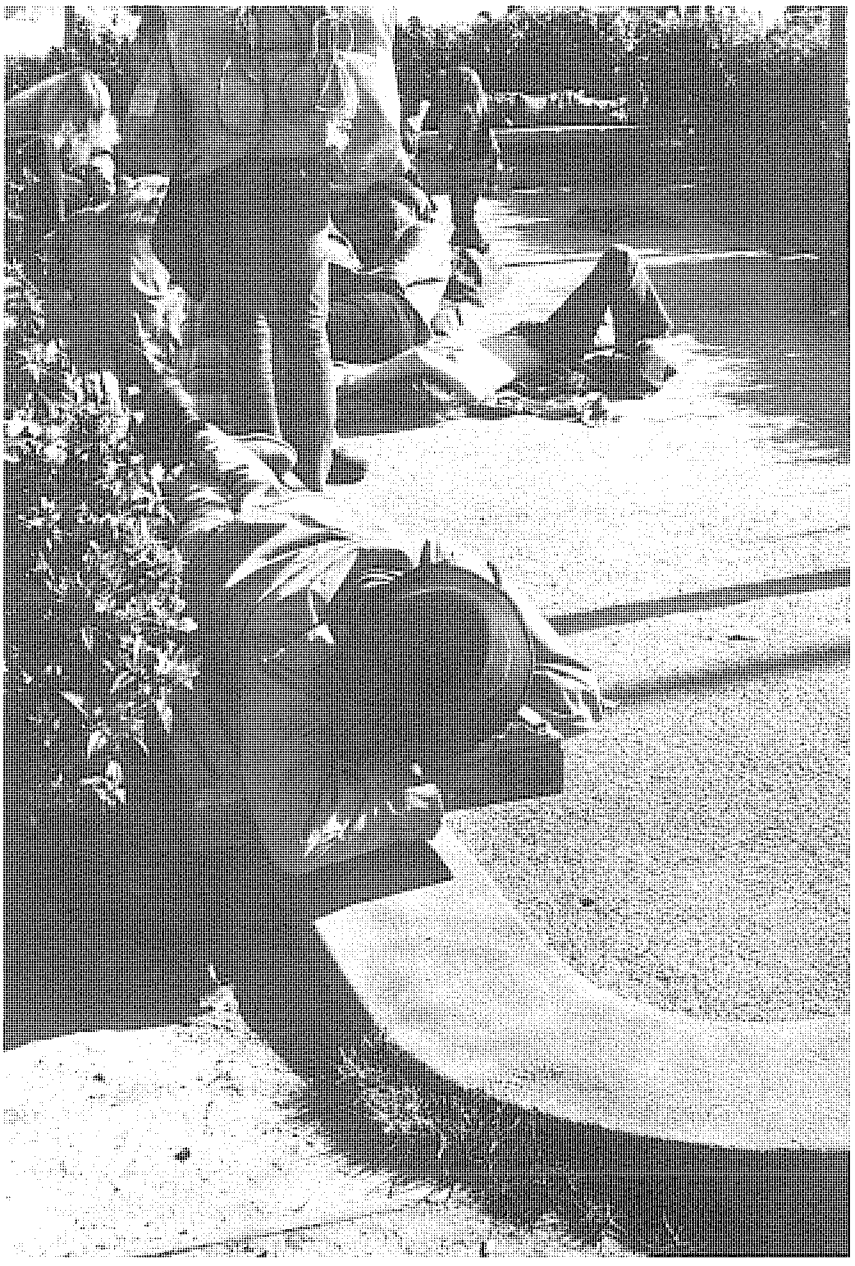
Technology has transformed the landscape of migrant labor. Today it is our highly skilled who are the most successful migrants. Allsop (1967) portrays the dusty but lucrative professions of the caterpillar operator, the oil lineman, and other blue collar migrants. Toffler (1970) describes the increasing mobility of the executive, the research and industrial specialist. In short, our economy sanctions a migrancy that is linked to a technical profession or a unionized skill. Bindle stiffs on midnight flyers have been supplanted by briefcase toters on commuter flights, families rolling along in motor homes.

And yet many people, most of them young, migrate in search of work unavailable at home. They are not the bewildered spiritual descendants of "A. No. 1", the self-proclaimed Author-King of the Hobos. Few have read Kerouac, few have a grandfather who carried a red card. They are, for the most part, sons and daughters of ordinary people—bookkeepers, taxi drivers, welders, salesmen, secretaries, and housewives in Passaic, Yonkers, Pontiac, and Spokane – who unskilled, under-educated, and bored have unselfconsciously taken up a great American hard times tradition and hit the road.

Frequently, these young nomads collect in rundown areas of large urban centers – San Francisco's Tenderloin, New York's East Village; they mill about the fringes of our giant

universities, forming the lowest stratum of what John Lofland (1968) and others have called the "Youth Ghetto". Homeless and jobless they sleep under the overhangs of churches, in the hallways of dilapidated apartment buildings, under bushes dripping with rain. They are not "hippies". They are not the "voluntary poor", not the members of some roving mendicant order, not the harbingers of a revolutionary millenium. They are authentically poor, economically and socially disorganized, personally and politically bitter. They are "street people," and in cities like San Francisco, Berkeley, Boulder, Ann Arbor, Boston, and on and on, their presence is felt a little more each year.





I don't have a home,
and I live there
all the time

Julia Vinograd (1973)

Transience, homelessness, vagrancy—the entire complex of skid row-like phenomena—cannot be explained from any single perspective. These are careers into which there are many entryways, and from which open numerous, not always pleasant exits. In assessing the relative importance of psychological, philosophical, and economic contributors to transience, one must bear in mind larger social forces. What Wallace (1965) has called "routes to homelessness" may alter periodically as the mood or economic conditions of a society change. These shifts are neither gross, nor immediately visible, but become apparent as the characteristics of the homeless change.

During the Depression many researchers, most notably Anderson (1940) and Minehan (1934), stressed the importance of economic factors in the initiation and prolongation of homeless lifestyles. At that time unemployment among all Americans was massive; the nation's economic disruption was obvious, and ameliorative action was drastic. After World War II, and continuing through the 1950's, little attention was paid mobile and homeless men and women. Most studies focused on the older, increasingly sedentary skid row man and his drinking problem—these studies occasioned in large part by the press for urban renewal.

In 1962, Martha Scarlett, executive director of the Alameda County California Travelers Aid Society, questioned the primacy of economic determinants in relation to transience and chronic homelessness:

> We now believe that movement of people who come to social agencies for help can be interpreted psycho-dynamically. People use movement or flight as a defense against anxiety and conflict; hence movement becomes a way of handling psychological problems. (Scarlett, 1962)

This was by no means a new idea, but it was to echo throughout social work agencies during the later 60's when long-haired youth with backpacks—many of them juveniles—became familiar sights on America's highways. "Youth in flight", they were. "Hippies" who were "turning on, tuning in, and dropping out".

Erik Erikson offered perhaps the best accepted, and certainly the most versatile explanation of the youth phenomenon which swept the country during that period. Erikson (1968) asserted that youth need a "moratorium" period during which they may "test the rock bottom of some truth". His was a sensible synthesis of the strictly psychological, and the traditionally religious or philosophical themes of individual development. There seems no doubt that it well suited the times.

Erikson, though, did not stop with the intra-psychic or the spiritual. He continued, describing the importance of an avocational commitment which should emerge post-moratorium if an integrated personality is to be achieved and energized (Erikson, 1968). Meaningful employment, a purposive *social role,* then, is a crucial link between an individual and his society.

About 1966, during the "greening" of San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury District, there was considerable speculation about "alternative" lifestyles that could sustain a large counter-culture beyond the pale of conventional

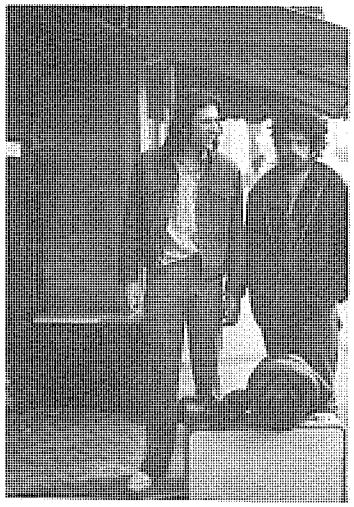
social and economic roles. An exciting but ill-defined cultural revolution was perceived to be at hand. By 1969, however, as the economy soured, as unemployment among youth 20 to 24 skyrocketed toward a 1971 high of nearly 13 percent, it became apparent that the "revolution" was more effort than inevitability. Education, skills, personal discipline, social connections, and a relative degree of sobriety became as important to counter-cultural survival as they were to success in mainstream America.

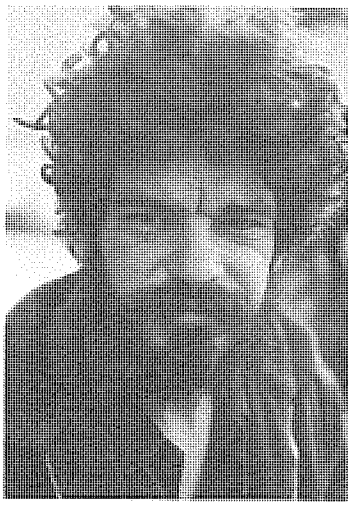
The open-air carnival of hippiedom began to drift away into the hills, into professional schools, into "hip capitalism". Sondra Betsch (1973) suggests that among street vendors and artisans may be found the essence of this necessary confluence of hippie morality and free enterprise.

Left behind were the uneducated, the unskilled, the disoriented, lame and addicted. The Haight-Ashbury, in particular, became a sleazy no-man's land of abandoned storefronts and empty streets, haunted by junkies, speed freaks, and other spectres of the psychedelic bowery. The characteristics of homelessness had changed; these were "street people", not "hippies". It was 1970, not 1966.

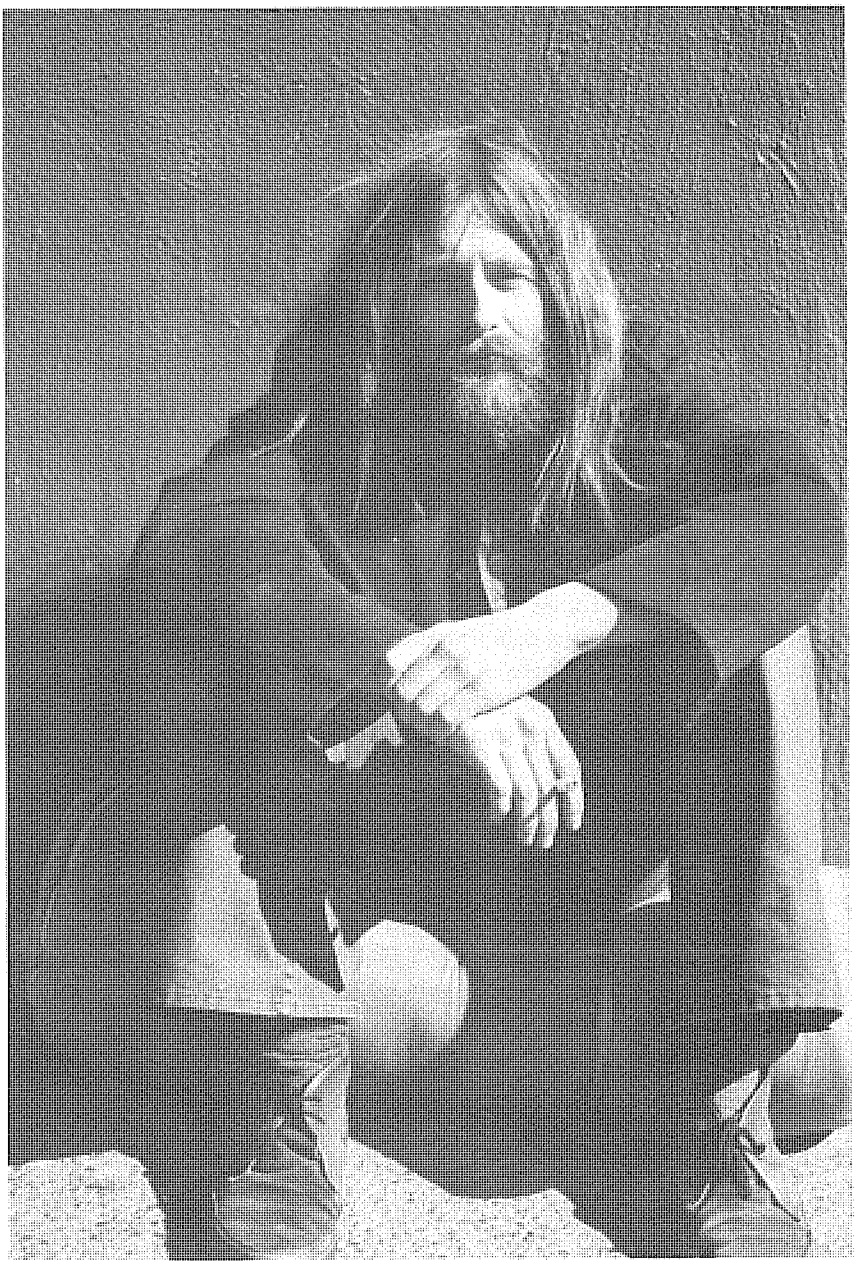
Many of today's street people are those whom Anderson (1940) called the "disemployed". Unemployment is only part of "disemployment"; the disemployed are the chronically unemployed. They are those who have rarely, if ever, succeeded at anything—with their families, school, or their peers. They are losers, left hanging in a weary state of disconnection.

There is an abundance of "horror" stories about these disconnected souls: lurid tales of drugs, sex, psychosis and suicide. They sound like stories told by frightened parents to their rebellious children. Neglected by most reporters are the typical "case histories" which depict the tedium and loneliness of the street scene; the survival struggle which may cause a twenty-year-old to look thirty after a year or two on the streets. These people do not make good copy.





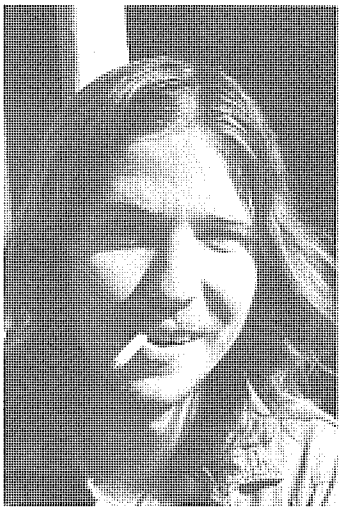
photographs by Ellen Robertson



The only statistical portrait of street people derives from a week-long census at the Berkeley Emergency Food Project in March, 1973 (Baumohl and Miller, 1974).

Most of the 295 individuals surveyed were young, but they were not "kids." Only a quarter were under 21; half between 21 and 25; another quarter between 26 and 30. They were mostly white (83%), and male (81%), but the percentage of women (19%) was unusually high—comparable studies of homeless and transient populations report, at best, a ratio of 12 men to every woman (Bahr, 1973). The women were considerably younger than the men, as nearly two-thirds were under 21, and one-fifth were juveniles. Twenty-two percent of the women were either pregnant, or had children with them. Thirty percent had been raped at least once.

One-third of the population had never graduated from high school, and less than 10% had finished college. They came from all over America, but nearly 40% hailed from the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. They grew up in big cities—the labor-saturated, union-dominated megalopoli of America: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit. And they drifted to Berkeley by way of everywhere, with trivial skills (72%), lacklustre or non-existent work histories (81%), bad conduct, undesirable, and dishonorable discharges (51% 0f those discharged), arrest records (65%), and psychiatric histories (22%). They came with little or no money, and few prospects. Over a third had been away from home longer than five years.



On the whole, they were not the progeny of the occupational elite. Thirty-eight percent came from homes where the father was employed in a menial or unskilled job, or in the lower strata of blue collar employment. Forty-three percent came out of families engaged in the prototypical pursuits of the middle class—their fathers were skilled workmen, clerks, salesmen, and marginal professionals. Finally, 19% stemmed from the upper strata of occupational America—the well-educated, technically trained professionals and business managers.

How individuals become street people is not well-documented or understood. The tendency in the social sciences has been to speak of behavior, especially deviant behavior, as either the result of social forces beyond the actor's control, or an unconstrained exercise of free will (Matza, 1964). This is not a very useful dichotomy. The process of becoming a street person may best be understood in terms of a narrowing of social choices, of opportunity. Some people in our society are, of course, born with a narrower range of choices than others; their deviance appears more determined than those born with "all the advantages" who somehow blow it via poor decisions. Bad genes, broken homes, poor and unjust social conditions, and unmitigated stupidity all play roles in

the making of a street person. *What appears clear, however, is that street people have few prospects for social climbing once they hit bottom.*

Street people have little of an important elixir called "social margin" (Wiseman, 1970). Social margin is essentially the bag of resources one may draw from either to survive or advance in society. It often has the function of *enabling* the upward bound, and *protecting,* or softening the fall of the downwardly mobile.

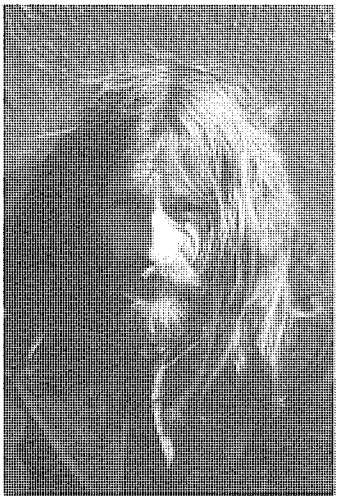
> Social margin is compounded of the good will of people within the actor's ambit of influence and the time, credit, or money they are willing to devote to assist him should the need arise.
>
> Social margin is graduated somewhat like the possession of riches. The more one has, the more he can get . . . and what he has is often dependent on his display of middle-class traits of dependability, responsibility, and future orientation. (Wiseman, 1970)

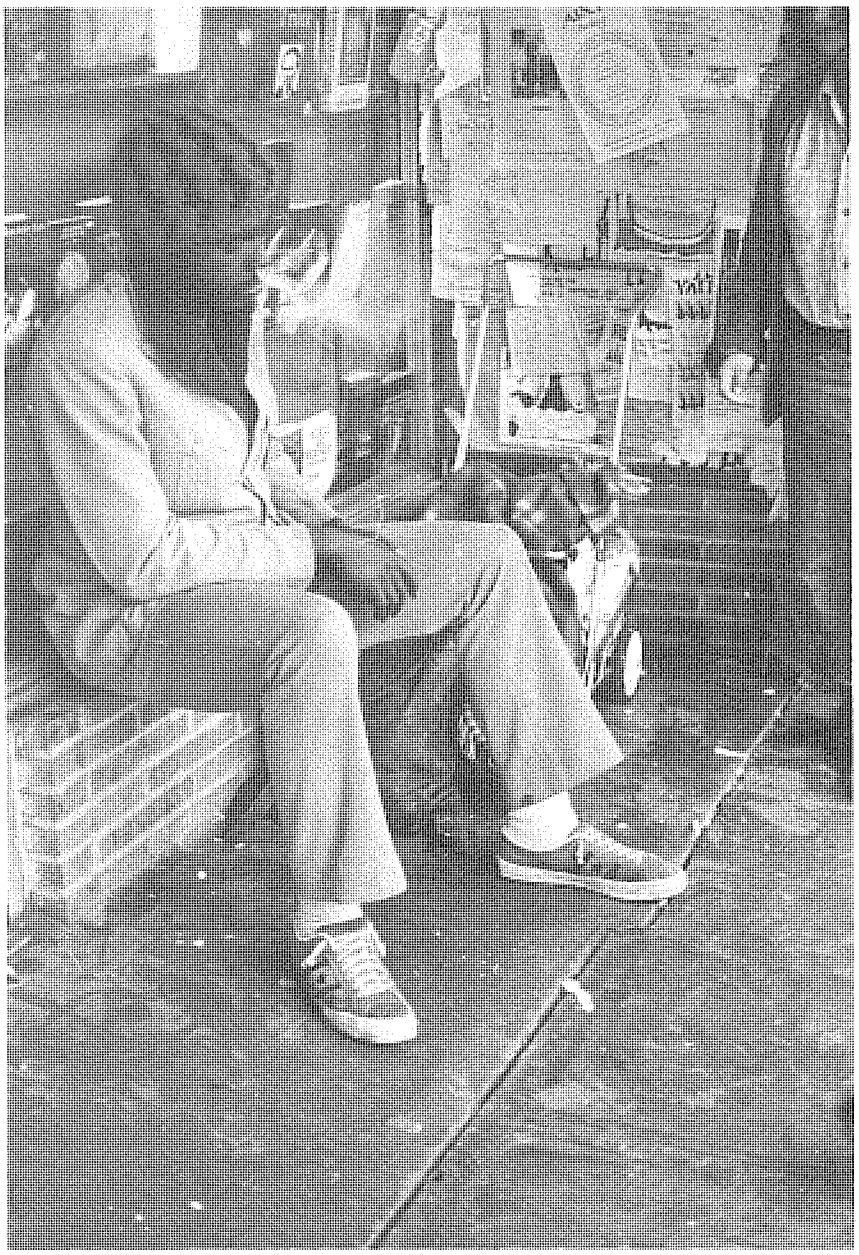
Good examples of the debilitating lack of social margin among street people are found by examining their relationships to employment and to the traditional recourse of the poor, public assistance. Baumohl and Miller found 87% of their respondents to be *totally* unemployed; many of those who had a job were working less than 20 hours per week, and/or merely performing casual labor. *This in contrast to their finding that 84% wanted work; fully half wanted any kind of work, and on a full-time basis.* The reasons for this disparity are obvious and tragic—no education, no skills, no references, an arrest record, perhaps a mental hospitalization or two. Add to this baggage of disreputability the further stigmata acquired through months, even years, of chronic transience and nights spent under bushes or in parks, and it may be clearly seen why street people are viewed by prospective employers as America's consummate reprobates. In short, the street person's "ambit of influence" is practically non-existent; few, including his parents, as the study determined, are willing to devote "time, credit, or money . . . to assist him should the need arise."

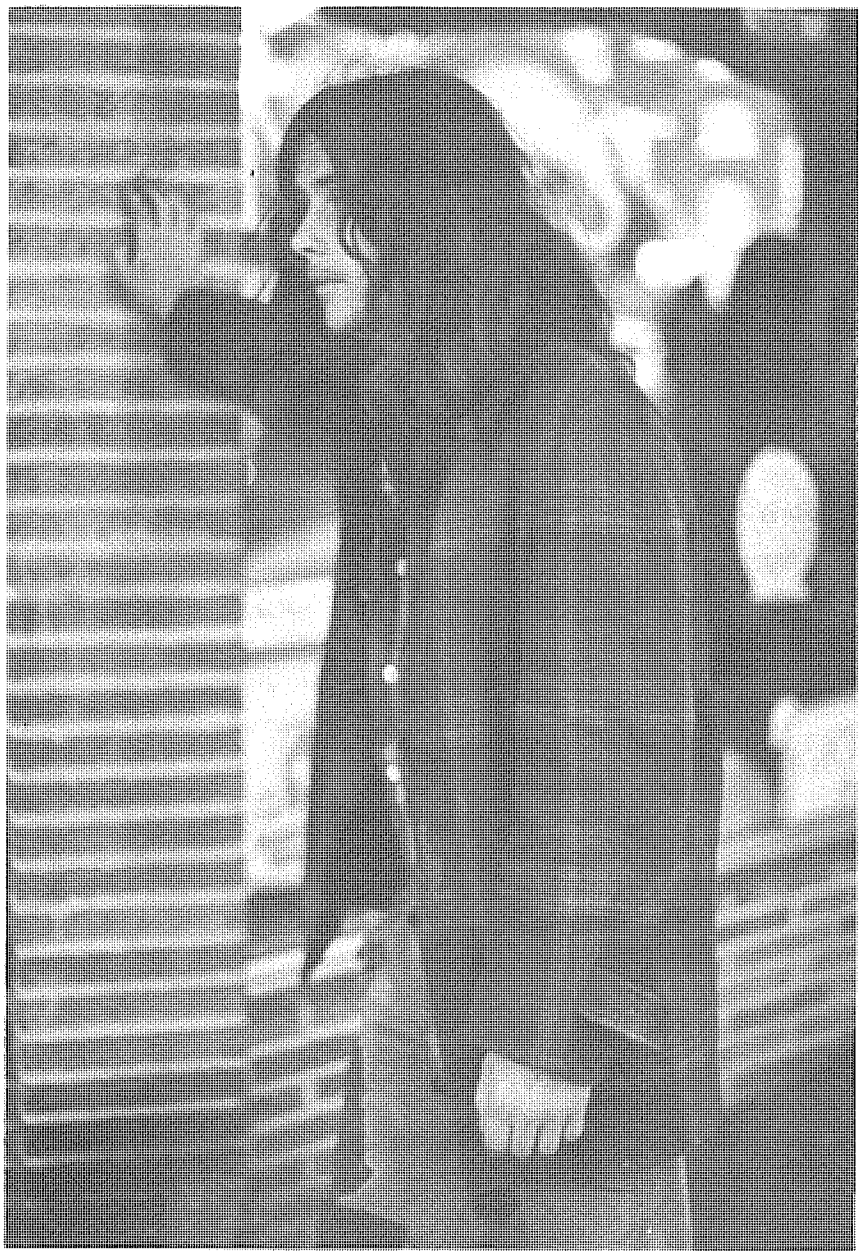
When the field of choices concerning survival narrows to preclude employment, public assistance in the various forms of welfare, unemployment insurance, and social security become appropriate resources. Fewer than 5% of Baumohl and Miller's respondents collected any social security or unemployment benefits—they simply weren't eligible, for reasons related to their sporadic work records. Welfare recipients accounted for only 16% of their subjects. This "surprisingly" low figure is related primarily to the categorical nature of federal programs, and the demoralizing farm labor assignment related to the provision of General Assistance by Alameda County, California, where Berkeley is located. In addition, all welfare recipients must have a landlord's statement indicating that they are, indeed, paying rent somewhere in that particular county. Without the initial sum to pay rent, most street people find this a monumental hurdle. For all but the certifiably disabled, and individuals with or expecting children, welfare is not a realistic option.

Those without work, without public assistance, without money from home—

nearly half of those individuals on the street—may be described as the hardest of the hardcore. They have little or no social margin, few if any options. They are chronic drifters; they survive by the momentary good fortune or generosity of friends, or by panhandling, dealing drugs, and shop-lifting. They sleep anywhere they can, eat irregularly, and not infrequently pick over garbage for whatever food is salvable. It is a boring, harsh existence, but for those at the bottom of the barrel in the Tenderloin, the Haight, or Berkeley, there are basically three ways out: jail, a mental hospital, or death. These are the unpleasant exits from homelessness.







When you are approaching poverty, you make one discovery which outweighs some of the others. You discover boredom and mean complications and the beginnings of hunger, but you also discover the great redeeming feature of poverty: the fact that it annihilates the future.

George Orwell, *Down and Out in Paris and London,* 1933

It is the purpose of service agencies working with street people to help them reacquire social margin and become functional in some satisfying way. Helping, teaching someone to be "functional" is no more or less than assisting that individual to become an effective, self-sufficient person, capable of acting rationally in the pursuit of personal goals. Easy to say, difficult to accomplish. Most "street agencies" can take well-deserved credit for literally keeping hundreds of persons alive; few can point to clients even remotely resembling characters from Horatio Alger. This is not to fault "alternative" services. These agencies, underfunded and understaffed, are doing a remarkable job with a population that is, at its low-point, programmed for failure. Elaine Zimmerman, describing a group of adolescent streetwomen with whom she worked, says that they

> have a poor self-image; base their identities on men; do not trust women; have no respect for or faith in authority; are lonely and bored; have no one they trust to confide in; do not enjoy their present environment; are looking to be loved and cared for. (Zimmerman, 1972)

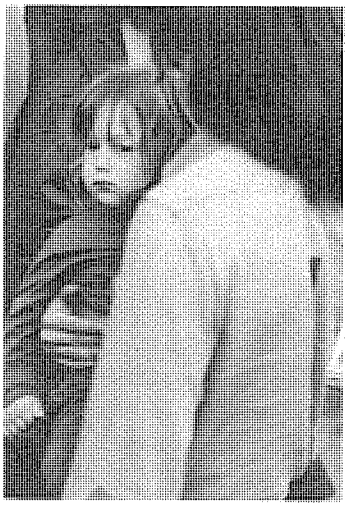
These are lonely, conflict-ridden individuals. They have learned well the results of failure—have swallowed them whole—and are uncomfortable with, feel unworthy of even the slightest environmental or interpersonal success. Many, in fact, are prone to undermining success by retreating into periodic binges of voracious drug consumption (usually, alcohol, marijuana, or LSD) and fast travelling. And society reflects back their worst apocalyptic fears with its newspaper headlines announcing new and bigger scandals, rising prices, shortages, higher unemployment, and other portents of doom. "It's almost a comfort, man," Scotty Davis said, "to think that as bad off as I am the rest of this miserable world ain't far behind." For the street person, this is a world with crazy priorities spinning stupidly out of control.

The first broad task of the street agency is to spark some faith in cause and effect, in the efficacy of individual and group action. This is not accomplished by plying the client with rhetoric, but by helping him change something in his life which is particularly bothersome. What is most bothersome to most street people is living hungry, cold and broke. To "begin where the client is" means to begin with the essentials.

Unfortunately, the essentials—food, shelter, and work—are hard to come by, and even more difficult to hold on to. In San Francisco, Aquarius House, funded by the Rosenberg, San Francisco, and Cowell Foundations, offers a supportive environment in which street people can work toward any constructive goal of their own choice. Fourteen residents of either sex may be housed for up to a month while they seek employment, welfare, a stable living arrangement, or participate in individual or group counseling. During their stay, residents take responsibility for their own well-being—cook and clean up after their meals, follow through on their plans. The staff provide informational support and help each client formulate alternatives and make decisions. From July 1, 1972, to June 30, 1973, Aquarius housed 770 people, 76% of whom were seeking, among other things, some kind of employment. Few found any.

Aquarius is a very effective rejoining point for street people. It provides emergency housing for those 18 to 31 most in need, coupled with the range

of support services necessary to help a newcomer to dig in. Its inability to generate substantial employment opportunities for its clients is shared by the Berkeley Streetwork Project, a problem-solving center for street people and poor residents of the East Bay. The Streetwork Project, funded by the Rosenberg Foundation and private donors, has run a casual labor program for two years. The jobs they solicit—gardening, cleaning, painting—keep a few people indoors at night, but do not enable many to get off the street for long. So the Project concentrates on social brokerage, and counseling of the multi-problemed. Howard Levy, a 28-year-old attorney and director of the Streetwork Project, sums up the situation: "I can do welfare counseling and family law from now until hell freezes over, but without jobs, and without training programs that aren't turning away many more than they're serving, we're like the little boy with his thumb in the dike looking for the valve that shuts off the water."



These are sentiments reiterated by every agency that works with street people. Employment, because it is the key to housing and food, is everyone's top priority. There are, however, some who are beyond employment. They are the street's hollow-eyed and disoriented. Between hospitalizations they live in bleak hotels with few if any social contacts. They need day-care programs and aftercare services, currently in short supply. The Streetwork Project has, for some, become a drop-in center of sorts. "We didn't encourage it at first," says Levy, "but it seems to help—just the contact and the coffee. No one treats them as weird; we supply a few craft items. An important thing that's hard to measure is the reality contact we provide. Some people call us from the hospital, and re-orient themselves through us when they get out. If something goes wrong they know we're here."

Hospitality House in San Francisco's Tenderloin, funded by the United Bay Area Crusade, is another safe harbor for those adrift on the street. Hospitality House has a drop-in center, an "extension of the street" with no weapons or dope, which is open from noon to midnight. Staff are there to be available, to talk through problems in a non-institutional setting. In addition, Hospitality House runs a medical clinic and an elaborate creative arts program. They too have had little success with employment or job training.

There are numerous agencies working with the Bay Area's large street population. Aquarius, the Berkeley Streetwork Project, and Hospitality House have been chosen for brief comment because they typify an important strategy of intervention with this group. Whether drop-in or residential, they are all essentially problem-solving centers. They attempt to work with street people around specific personal and environmental difficulties, the amelioration of which may provide the necessary groundwork for further progress.

Progress *is* possible for the majority of street people. It is the thesis of this essay that employment is the key to such progress, but employment must be understood in its broadest sense—as a facilitator of personal and social integration. Abject poverty during young adulthood is not conducive to the formation of a stable identity; it does not "build character" or nurture "good citizenship." Becoming oneself means, in large part, having an effective social role to grow into. We can build routes to personhood, or we can perpetuate routes to homelessness.

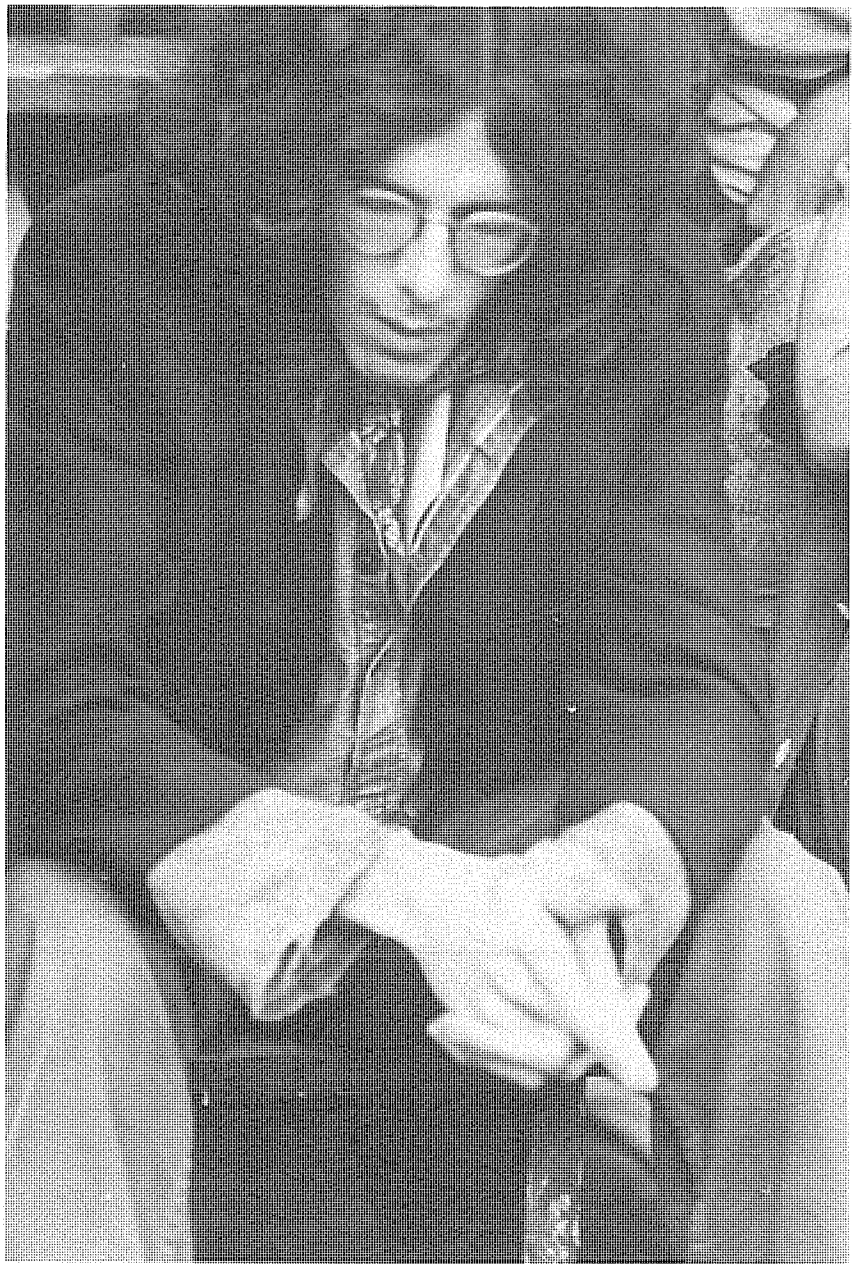
Marjorie Montelius, director of San Francisco Travelers Aid and a far-far-sighted woman, has proposed skills training programs capable of linking Aquarius-style residential facilities with job development. Others, responding to reports from around the U.S. and Canada, the sum of which suggests that there are maybe hundreds of thousands of street people, have advocated an appropriate revamping of the Civilian Conservation Corps. In any event, employment programs are of greater value than wider avenues to public assistance and terminal dependency. Employment is a person's strongest link with his society. Without it he is an outcast, soon a pauper . . .

Most essays of this sort close with a resounding cliche about brotherhood; about the inherent goodness of man and his infinite ability to tinker with the social machinery and set things right. I can only refer to a note written by a street person in Berkeley (Baumohl and Miller, 1974). He was 26, with only a high school education. For eight years he had worked at menial jobs from coast to coast, but for the last nine months had been unemployed. His seven-month marriage ended in divorce, and at the time of the study he lived alone in a shabby hotel room. He wrote:

> I'm a very lonely person who feels very humble when I come to eat here. This project is of a priceless value to poor people in Berkeley. I wish I had the nerve to volunteer here for work. I feel sorry for myself a lot, but at least I know I can come here to eat when I'm hungry. I wish I could meet a girl because I haven't made love in almost a year. If only we had men in power who had the same feelings toward people as you people who are reading this: then we would have true peace and love

Peace, love, and jobs, America.

Jim Baumohl
Berkeley, March 1974



Jim Baumohl, 24, was the first director of the Berkeley Streetwork Project, and has worked with runaways and street people since 1969. He is currently a doctoral student in social work at the University of California, Berkeley, and a consultant to the Institute for Research in Social Behavior, a non-profit research corporation located in Berkeley.

Gary Doberman, 25, is a freelance photographer and independent film-maker. He has also taught film in an interdisciplinary humanities program at the University of California, Berkeley.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Rosenberg Foundation is a philanthropic organization which was established in 1935. It was created by the terms of the will of Max L. Rosenberg, a native Californian and businessman. During his lifetime he gave generously in support of human betterment; in his will he provided for the continued application of his fortune to this objective by endowing the Foundation. In 1969 the Foundation received a bequest from the estate of Mrs. Charlotte S. Mack, one of the Foundation's early directors.

The Foundation is presently governed by a board of nine directors, elected for three-year terms, who serve without compensation. They meet once each month, except during July and August, to act upon applications for grants. There is generally a waiting period of several months because of the large number of requests received. The Foundation's staff, consisting of an executive director and an administrative assistant, has offices in San Francisco.

OPERATIONS AND PURPOSE

The Foundation does not itself usually operate programs, but makes grants for projects to benefit children and youth in the state of California. Support is given to tax-exempt groups or organizations, public or private. No grants are made to individuals, nor for construction, scholarships, or operating expenses of ongoing programs.

While continuing to make grants to complete projects previously supported, during 1972 the board undertook a review of the changing circumstances in which private foundations now operate because of the regulatory provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1969, the large increase in the number of requests, shifts in government policies, and new resources open to applicants since the 1930's when Rosenberg Foundation was established. The board recognized that it is no longer practical to receive and review the volume and range of applications previously considered.

As a result of these deliberations, and on a frankly experimental basis, the board therefore agreed upon new policies. The Foundation's concern will continue to be California's children and youth. But since 1973, only three categories of programs are to be considered for support:

1. A small number which will be initiated or invited by the Foundation for larger, longer term grants. Most of these will, at least in the immediate future, be selected by the Foundation from among programs it now supports which show unusual potential but should have a longer time and increased financing to test their value more fully. The Foundation will not be open to applications for this group. Its directors are concerned over the number of programs launched under many auspices which although fruitful are deserted before they are fully tested or can find other financing. A substantial share of the Foundation's income will be committed to grants of this type.

2. Continued support for some smaller programs now under way to which the Foundation has an obligation for a specific period of time.

3. Modest support for short-term projects submitted by eligible applicants which fall within either of the following classifications:

(A) Early Childhood Development: New programs which appear to have unusual promise of encouraging the normal, healthy development of young children both as individuals and as members of a diverse society. (Excluded are basic support for child care centers or nursery schools, and providing matching funds for federal grants.)

(B) Adolescent and Older Youth: New programs in which young people have joint responsibility for planning and implementation, and which will strengthen their relationship with the community.

Even within these guidelines the Foundation will have to be selective, not only because of money limitations but also to concentrate its small resources more effectively.

Applicants believing that their proposals come within either section of this third category should first send the Foundation a letter describing the proposed program, giving an estimate of the time needed to conduct it and an approximate budget, stating whether the request is being considered by other funding sources, and information about the organization's tax exempt status. After preliminary review and elimination, the Foundation will plan interviews in appropriate cases.

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS

There are no applications forms. Rather, the Board of Directors prefers informal letters which convey in simple terms the following information:

1. The problem as viewed by the applicant.
2. A concrete statement of the objectives to be achieved.
3. The plan or design for the program.
4. The length of time for which Foundation support is requested.
5. A detailed budget showing the total cost, the contribution of the sponsor, and the amount requested from the Foundation.
6. Whether and how it is planned to continue the program if successful.
7. The significance of the project beyond the local need for it: its possible usefulness as a model elsewhere.
8. How the results will be disseminated.
9. Copies of the ruling granting federal tax exemption under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and of the applicant's status as either a public charity or a private operating foundation within the meaning of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.
10. Whether the application has been sent to other funding sources, and if so, which ones.

REPORTS

The Foundation asks recipients of grants to make periodic progress reports, and at the termination of the project or at least once a year to submit a narrative report and statement of disbursements. All unexpended funds must be returned to the Foundation.

All communications should be addressed to the Executive Director, Rosenberg Foundation, 210 Post Street, San Francisco, California 94108.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

GRANT NUMBER	NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT	PURPOSE OF GRANT	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/72	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS PAYMENTS	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/73
713	Real Alternatives Program (RAP) 1000 Guerrero Street San Francisco, Ca. 94110	Establish half-way houses or group homes in the Mission District for boys and girls who have been adjudged delinquent and committed for placement.....	$ 12,046			$12,046	
763	The San Francisco Conservatory of Music 1201 Ortega Street San Francisco, Ca. 94122	Use Conservatory students as instructors and friends of selected elementary school pupils.....	3,000		$ 3,000		
765	Pittsburg Progressive Youth, Inc. P. O. Box 42 Pittsburg, Ca. 94565	Develop a recreational and counseling program for teenagers in an underserved low income district.....	15,000		15,000		
774	A Dream for Berkeley 1911 Rose Street Berkeley, Ca. 94709	Establish an organization which crosses ethnic, economic and generational lines to develop community understanding and demonstrate youth programs.....	13,512		13,512		
778	Chinese Culture Foundation of San Francisco 750 Kearny Street San Francisco, Ca. 94108	Conduct cultural workshops to acquaint young Chinese and others with some of China's traditional arts forms.....	10,000		10,000		
782	The Diablo Valley Education Project of the New York Friends Group 218 East Eighteenth Street New York, New York 10003	Provide in-service teacher training, resource staff and evaluation for a project developing curriculum units on war, peace, conflict, and social change...	13,000		13,000		
783	Ocean View-Merced Heights-Ingleside Community Association (OMI) 205 Granada Avenue San Francisco, Ca. 94112	Provide basic operating budget for the educational program of this community organization.....	4,560		4,560		
789	Contra Costa County Probation Department Administration Building Martinez, Ca. 94553	Explore conjoint family therapy as a treatment resource for juvenile offenders and their families.....	18,179		13,853	4,326	
790	Mother Goose, Inc. 1674 Page Street San Francisco, Ca. 94117	Partial support of a program in which young artists provide various art activities for institutionalized children in the Bay Area.....	8,000		8,000		
		FORWARD.....	$ 97,297		$ 80,925	$16,372	

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

GRANT NUMBER	NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT	PURPOSE OF GRANT	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/72	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS PAYMENTS	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/73
	FORWARD		$ 97,297		$ 80,925	$16,372	
793	Studio Watts Workshop P. O. Box 72205 Los Angeles, Ca. 90026	Experiment with development of an environmental preschool program	11,945		11,945		
795	Catholic Social Service, Family Service Agency, and Jewish Family Service Agency, all of San Francisco, cooperating through a consortium of the three, known as the Westside Community Social Service Agency. (Current grant administered by: Catholic Social Service 2255 Hayes Street San Francisco, Ca. 94117)	Identify the problems of young new-style families in San Francisco and cooperate in planning services acceptable and helpful to them	12,000		12,000		
796	Cazadero Music Camp Fund, Inc. 1835 Allston Way Berkeley, Ca. 94704	Demonstrate use of college music majors as junior faculty at a summer music camp	3,147		3,147		
797	Council on Foundations, Inc. 888 Seventh Avenue New York, New York 10019	General support for this national membership organization of foundations which attempts to promote responsible foundation practices and to be a resource to the field. (Additional grants of $3,000 per year through 1976 also authorized)		$ 3,000	3,000		
798	The Foundation Center 888 Seventh Avenue New York, New York 10019	General support for this national organization which gathers and disseminates factual information about foundations. (Additional grant of $7,500 in 1974 also authorized)		7,500	7,500		
800	The San Francisco Foundation 425 California Street San Francisco, Ca. 94104	Prepare and publish a revised edition of the Bay Area guide to philanthropic foundations	1,000		1,000		
801	City and County of San Francisco City Hall San Francisco, Ca. 94102	Establish an infant day care program in the Western Addition of San Francisco	4,479		4,479		
	FORWARD		$129,868	$ 10,500	$123,996	$16,372	

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

GRANT NUMBER	NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT	PURPOSE OF GRANT	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/72	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS PAYMENTS	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/73
	FORWARD		$129,868	$ 10,500	$123,996	$16,372	
802	Lafayette School District P. O. Box 714 Lafayette, Ca. 94549 and Pinel School 3655 Reliez Valley Road Martinez, Ca. 94553	Provide in-service training for teachers of ethnic studies in a suburban school district based upon experiences gained in an interracial Pinel project	3,500		3,500		
803	Friends Outside 712 Elm Street San Jose, Ca. 95126	Continue state-wide program to aid prisoners and their families	21,150		21,150		
804	University of California, San Francisco San Francisco, Ca. 94110	Develop an interagency and community program for the prevention and management of child abuse		74,825	37,412		$ 37,413
805	University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry San Francisco, Ca. 94122	Demonstrate a model mental health program for deaf children and their parents		19,543	19,543		
806	San Francisco State University 1600 Holloway Avenue San Francisco, Ca. 94132	Experiment with the potential of a new Center for Educational Development to train college students and others to undertake or assist community programs		45,897	45,897		
807	Sunset-Parkside Education and Action Committee 1329 Seventh Avenue San Francisco, Ca. 94122	Continue the educational activities of SPEAK and support its efforts to establish a Service Center for Public Education in the San Francisco Unified School District		51,100	38,325		12,775
808	First Congregational Church 1985 Louis Road Palo Alto, Ca. 94303	Enable high school volunteers to supplement staff in a state hospital for the mentally retarded		2,500	2,500		
809	University of California (University Art Museum) Berkeley, Ca. 94720	Establish a Community Art Education Program which brings children from preschool age through high school to the Museum for art experiences under the leadership of college students, and organizes weekend neighborhood art events in which families and children actively participate		10,389	10,389		
	FORWARD		$154,518	$214,754	$302,712	$16,372	$ 50,188

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

GRANT NUMBER	NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT	PURPOSE OF GRANT	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/72	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS PAYMENTS	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/73
		FORWARD.....	$154,518	$214,754	$302,712	$16,372	$ 50,188
810	San Francisco Citizens' League, Inc. 24 California Street San Francisco, Ca. 94111	Enable this organization to give financial assistance to a large group of programs providing summer activities for youth, with selection made by a joint youth-adult committee.....	---	25,000	25,000		
811	Self-Help Enterprises, Inc. 220 South Bridge Street Visalia, Ca. 93277	Six month secured loan to help this philanthropic organization (which assists farm labor families to build low-cost homes through their own labor) during a cash-flow crisis caused by a freezing in government funding.....		75,000	75,000		
812	Chula Vista City School District 84 East J Street Chula Vista, Ca. 92012	Print and distribute the Chula Vista City School District's assessment of its year-round school program.....		5,000	5,000		
813	Pittsburg Progressive Youth, Inc. 947 Los Medanos Street Pittsburg, Ca. 94565	Basic support for a program of counseling and recreation for older teenagers in a low income section of Pittsburg.....		6,000	6,000		
814	Pacific Oaks College and Children's School 714 West California Blvd. Pasadena, Ca. 91105	Prepare and test materials derived from this College's studies of various forms of group day care of young children; give consultation based on these to selected groups of parents and professionals in California.....		61,415	61,415		
815	The Frente Foundation 2732 Durant Avenue Berkeley, Ca. 94704	Basic support for "Los Padrinos" project, in which Chicano college students become friends of and counselors and models for young Chicano children predominantly from low income, one parent families.....		7,555	7,555		
	University of California Berkeley Y.M.C.A. (Stiles Hall) 2400 Bancroft Way Berkeley, Ca. 94704	Release and account for grant; evaluate program.....		745	745		
816	Nairobi Day School and High School 2358 University Avenue East Palo Alto, Ca. 94303	Enable high school students to learn about their community and to report objectively on local events of significance; publish a local history annually.....		13,250	13,250		
		FORWARD.....	$154,518	$408,719	$496,677	$16,372	$ 50,188

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

GRANT NUMBER	NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT	PURPOSE OF GRANT	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/72	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS PAYMENTS	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/73
		FORWARD	$154,518	$408,719	$496,677	$16,372	$ 50,188
817	Share & Repair, Inc. 3328 42nd Street Sacramento, Ca. 95817	Partial support for a self-help program in which high school students and adults work with families receiving public assistance to better their environment through repairing and improving their homes		9,500	8,300		1,200
818	Aquarius 1222 Second Avenue San Francisco, Ca. 94122	Provide short-term housing and crisis counseling for young adults stranded in San Francisco		30,000	15,000		15,000
819	A Dream for Berkeley 1911 Rose Street Berkeley, Ca. 94708	Establish an organization which crosses ethnic, economic and age lines to develop community understanding through various charitable and educational programs and activities		20,752	10,376		10,376
820	San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute 2420 Sutter Street San Francisco, Ca. 94115	Conduct an interdisciplinary symposium, with a faculty of nationally recognized scholars, on the sex education of young children		11,000			11,000
821	Berkeley Unified School District 1414 Walnut Street Berkeley, Ca. 94709	Initiate an outreach and aggressive employment and career information, counseling and placement program by students for students in the Berkeley Unified School District's East Campus		13,920	13,920		
822	MOMMA P. O. Box 5759 Santa Monica, Ca. 90405	Support for the Parent Reeducation Program ("PRE"), an educational and mental health project to help single parents who are raising their children alone, as well as to encourage divorced parents to cooperate in caring for their children		15,000	7,500		7,500
	Advisory for Open Education 955 South Western, Room 210 Los Angeles, Ca. 90006	Administer and account for grant; evaluate program		1,500	750		750
823	The Berkeley Streetwork Project 2736 Bancroft Way Berkeley, Ca. 94704	Provide guidance, referral and follow up services for young adult "street people" in Berkeley		17,000	5,000		12,000
824	San Francisco Mime Troupe 450 Alabama Street San Francisco, Ca. 94110	Final support for the Troupe's children's theatre		5,000	5,000		
		FORWARD	$154,518	$532,391	$562,523	$16,372	$108,014

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

GRANT NUMBER	NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT	PURPOSE OF GRANT	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/72	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS PAYMENTS	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/73
	FORWARD		$154,518	$532,391	$562,523	$16,372	$108,014
825	College of the Holy Names 3500 Mountain Blvd. Oakland, Ca. 94619	Develop a combined program of creative dramatics and theatre for youth for junior high school student		2,000	2,000		
826	Romany School of Richmond, Inc. c/o Mrs. Janet Tomkins Contra Costa County Social Service Dept. P. O. Box 397, Station A Richmond, Ca. 94808	Conclude support for an independent school which primarily serves gypsy children who have difficulty in adjusting to public schools		2,500	2,500		
827	Friends Outside 712 Elm Street San Jose, Ca. 95126	Additional support for this organization which assists prisoners and their families through a number of services for children and their parents both in and outside of prisons and jails		10,000	10,000		
828	Boys Republic Chino, Ca. 91710	Test a program to prevent juvenile delinquency which has two objectives: (1) to change predelinquent teenagers' attitudes and conduct through supervised counseling by young ex-offenders; (2) to change relevant community institutions in ways which will aid this preventive effort		17,000	17,000		
829	California Youth Authority 714 P Street Sacramento, Ca. 95814	Establish workable grievance procedures in CYA institutions and community-based programs, using independent, expert consultation		25,018	25,018		
830	Stanford University School of Law Stanford, Ca. 94305	Enable law students to conduct research on police practices and prison reform		5,000	5,000		
831	University of California, Los Angeles School of Law Los Angeles, Ca. 90024	Develop interest in and studies about corrections law in relation to the California Youth Authority through placing law student observers in CYA institutions.		10,000	10,000		
832	Center for Environmental Change, Inc. Dept. of Architecture University of California Berkeley, Ca. 94720	Initiate an interdisciplinary educational and service project to analyze the facilities of selected juvenile delinquency programs and give advice and help in improving these environments		16,000	16,000		
	FORWARD		$154,518	$619,909	$650,041	$16,372	$108,014

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

GRANT NUMBER	NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT	PURPOSE OF GRANT	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/72	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS PAYMENTS	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/73
	FORWARD		$154,518	$619,909	$650,041	$16,372	$108,014
833	Catholic Social Service, Family Service Agency and Jewish Family Service Agency, all of San Francisco, cooperating as the Westside Community Social Service Agency. (Current grant administered by: Catholic Social Service 2255 Hayes Street San Francisco, Ca. 94117)	Supplemental grant in support of The Child Care Switchboard		1,500	1,500		
834	Alvarado School Art Workshop, Inc. 1116 Castro Street San Francisco, Ca. 94114	Write, print, and distribute a working manual describing this program in which parents and local artists cooperate with public schools to provide children with a variety of creative experiences		5,000	5,000		
835	The Feminist Education Foundation 2588 Mission Street San Francisco, Ca. 94110	Support for workshops for young children's teachers and parents, addressed to the problems of sex stereotyping, with recognition of the multi-ethnic backgrounds of San Francisco's school children		15,000	6,996		8,004
836	Central City YMCA of the YMCA of Metropolitan Los Angeles 714 W. Olympic Boulevard Los Angeles, Ca. 90015	Adapt the "Indian Guides" program to Mexican-American parents and young children in East Los Angeles, using Chicano staff and college students familiar with the participants' cultural background		10,300	10,300		
837	The San Francisco Foundation 425 California Street San Francisco, Ca. 94104	Test the usefulness, on a one year trial basis and in cooperation with other foundations, of a Newsletter to help interpret the work of foundations and establish communication among them and interested organizations and persons		1,000	750		250
838	Santa Clara County Juvenile Probation Department 840 Guadalupe Parkway San Jose, Ca. 95110	Coordinate and assist in giving family treatment services to sexually abused children and their families; develop a self-help group; train probation personnel and volunteers		16,849			16,849
	FORWARD		$154,518	$669,558	$674,587	$16,372	$133,117

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

GRANT NUMBER	NAME AND ADDRESS OF RECIPIENT	PURPOSE OF GRANT	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/72	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS PAYMENTS	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/73
	FORWARD		$154,518	$669,558	$674,587	$16,372	$133,117
839	Self-Help Enterprises, Inc. 220 South Bridge Street Visalia, Ca. 93277	Attempt to resolve the cash flow problem of SHE's Cabinet Shop which produces the cabinet work for all of the organization's self-help housing, through a loan to be repaid in monthly instalments		60,000	60,000		
840	Mt. Diablo Unified School District 1936 Carlotta Drive Concord, Ca. 94521	Continue and expand to other Districts development and testing of both curriculum materials and methods of teaching about war, peace, conflict, and social change, in cooperation with the Diablo Valley Education Project of The Center for War/Peace Studies		8,400			8,400
841	Kings County Delinquency Prevention Commission 1162 Berry Lane Hanford, Ca. 93230	Make possible televising a bilingual television program for young children in a portion of the San Joaquin Valley where there are many Mexican-American children but no educational television facilities		2,000			2,000
799	Charitable activities directly administered by the Foundation	Print, distribute, and follow up a survey of child abuse programs and activities in California		13,000	9,249		3,751
	TOTAL		$154,518	$752,958	$743,836	$16,372	$147,268

HASKINS & SELLS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

44 MONTGOMERY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104

AUDITORS' OPINION

Rosenberg Foundation:

We have examined the balance sheet of Rosenberg Foundation as of December 31, 1973 and the related statements of income fund and principal fund for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statements of income fund and principal fund present fairly the financial position of the Foundation at December 31, 1973 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Our examination also comprehended the supplemental schedule of grants for the year ended December 31, 1973 and, in our opinion, such supplemental schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements, presents fairly in all material respects the information shown therein.

February 15, 1974

Haskins & Sells

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1973 AND 1972

	1973	1972
ASSETS		
CASH	$ 360,588	$ 226,877
NOTES RECEIVABLE	360,076	381,595
INVESTMENTS - At cost (quoted market: 1973, $12,736,351; 1972, $14,748,348):		
Bonds	4,809,970	5,383,874
Preferred stocks	289,895	267,618
Common stocks	5,055,702	4,399,141
Total investments	10,155,567	10,050,633
OFFICE EQUIPMENT (at nominal value)	1	1
TOTAL	$10,876,232	$10,659,106
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
GRANTS PAYABLE	$ 147,268	$ 154,518
FEDERAL EXCISE TAX PAYABLE	25,474	24,463
INCOME FUND (DEFICIENCY)	(1,384,142)	(1,278,430)
PRINCIPAL FUND	12,087,632	11,758,555
TOTAL	$10,876,232	$10,659,106

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF INCOME FUND AND PRINCIPAL FUND
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973 AND 1972

	1973	1972
INCOME FUND		
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS:		
Bond interest	$ 279,010	$ 277,701
Preferred stock dividends	13,639	16,376
Common stock dividends	346,008	328,402
Sundry interest	35,161	49,696
Less beneficial payments	(6,000)	(6,000)
Total income	667,818	666,175
EXPENSES:		
Investment counsel, custodian, and accounting fees	28,271	28,496
Administrative salaries	34,777	32,678
Other administrative expenses	24,065	20,087
Employee retirement payments	4,620	7,148
Total expenses	91,733	88,409
OTHER ADDITIONS:		
Refunds of prior years' grants	80,289	24,380
Grants canceled	16,372	13,425
Total other additions	96,661	37,805
FEDERAL EXCISE TAX	25,500	22,000
AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR GRANTS	647,246	593,571
GRANTS AUTHORIZED	752,958	495,931
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER GRANTS OR (GRANTS OVER INCOME)	(105,712)	97,640
INCOME FUND (DEFICIENCY) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	(1,278,430)	(1,376,070)
INCOME FUND (DEFICIENCY) AT END OF YEAR	$(1,384,142)	$(1,278,430)
PRINCIPAL FUND		
PRINCIPAL FUND AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	$11,758,555	$11,578,399
GAIN ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS	329,077	180,156
PRINCIPAL FUND AT END OF YEAR	$12,087,632	$11,758,555

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1973

PAR VALUE OR SHARES	BONDS GOVERNMENT	COST	MARKET VALUE
100,000	U S Treasury Bonds 4-1/8% 2-15-74.	$ 101,117	$ 100,000
100,000	U S Treasury Bills due 5-16-74....	95,763	96,000
100,000	Fed Natl Mtg Assn 7.90% 6-10-74...	100,000	100,000
100,000	Fed Natl Mtg Assn 6.45% 12-10-74..	100,000	99,000
100,000	U S Treasury Notes 5-3/4% 5-15-76.	100,000	98,000
100,000	Federal Land Banks 5-3/8% 7-20-76.	99,517	95,000
300,000	Govt of Canada 3-3/4% 1-15-78.....	309,505	261,000
200,000	Govt Nat Mtg Par CTF 6.05% 2-1-88.	199,252	172,000
100,000	Prov of Quebec External 7% 4-15-89	100,000	89,000
100,000	Intl Bank for Reconstruction & Development 5-3/8% 7-1-91.....	99,751	77,000
	Total Government Bonds..	1,304,905	1,187,000
	CORPORATE NON-CONVERTIBLE		
150,000	Ill Cen RR EQ TR Ctf 7-3/8% 5-1-74	150,769	150,000
200,000	Louisville & Nashville Rwy Eq Tr 6% 9-15-75.....	200,033	192,000
100,000	Southern Pacific Co Eq Tr CTF 5-5/8% 9-1-75.....	98,453	96,000
100,000	Detroit Edison Co 7% 6-15-76.....	101,375	96,000
100,000	Union Oil Deb 8-1/4% 6-30-76.....	100,000	102,000
100,000	Commercial Credit Co 6-7/8% 2-15-77.....	97,250	95,000
100,000	Genl Mtrs Accept Corp 5% 8-15-77..	106,417	92,000
200,000	NY Central RR 3rd Eq Tr CTF 1966 5-7/8% 11-1-77.....	199,599	140,000
100,000	Swift & Co 7-3/8% 3-1-78.....	100,000	97,000
200,000	Duke Power Co 6.85% 12-1-78.....	200,125	190,000
200,000	Commercial Credit Co 7% 2-15-79...	192,208	180,000
100,000	Bank of America Notes 6-5/8% 7-1-79.....	100,000	96,000
100,000	Norfolk & Western Rwy Eq Tr CTF 5-1/8% 4-1-80.....	100,751	86,000

PAR VALUE OR SHARES	CORPORATE NON-CONVERTIBLE (Cont.)	COST	MARKET VALUE
100,000	Montgomery Ward Cr 4-7/8% 7-1-80..	$ 97,877	$ 84,000
100,000	Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec 7-5/8% 11-1-80.....	99,875	101,000
100,000	Commercial Credit Co 4-3/4% 11-1-80.....	103,875	83,000
100,000	Inter Harvester Cr 4-3/4% 8-1-81..	84,000	81,000
100,000	Louisville & Nashville Rwy Eq Tr CTF 6% 9-15-81.....	100,017	89,000
100,000	Southern Cal Edison 4-7/8% 9-1-82.	106,500	81,000
100,000	American Tel & Tel 4-3/8% 4-1-85..	101,214	77,000
100,000	Pacific Gas & Elec 4-1/2% 12-1-86.	101,125	73,000
100,000	Commonwealth Edison 4-1/4% 3-1-87.	100,000	71,000
150,000	Niagara Mohawk Pwr 4-7/8% 9-1-87..	156,950	109,500
100,000	Virginia Elec & Pwr 4-1/2% 12-1-87	100,492	72,000
100,000	Niagara Mohawk Pwr 4-3/4% 4-1-90..	94,516	71,000
100,000	Michigan Bell Tel 4-3/8% 12-1-91..	102,266	67,000
100,000	Baltimore Gas & Elec 4-3/8% 7-15-92.....	102,750	67,000
100,000	Michigan Bell Tel 4-3/4% 11-1-92..	104,750	70,000
100,000	Pacific Tel & Tel 5-1/8% 2-1-93...	101,877	73,000
	CORPORATE CONVERTIBLE		
100,000	Crocker National Corp Conv 5-3/4% 5-15-96.....	100,000	77,000
	Total Corporate Bonds...	3,505,065	2,958,500
	Total Bonds.....	4,809,970	4,145,500
	PREFERRED STOCKS		
	NON-CONVERTIBLE		
1,100	Christiana Securities Co 7% Cum Pfd.....	152,922	101,200
2,500	San Jose Waterworks 4-3/4% Cum Pfd	61,875	35,000
	CONVERTIBLE		
1,500	Sun Oil $2.25 Cum Conv Pfd.....	75,098	76,500
	Total Preferred Stocks..	289,895	212,700

PAR VALUE OR SHARES	COMMON STOCKS	COST	MARKET VALUE
	AUTOMOTIVE		
1,500	Ford Motor Co.....	$ 61,330	$ 61,500
2,288	General Motors Corp.....	140,764	105,248
	BANK & FINANCE		
1,167	Chase Manhattan Corp.....	53,682	66,519
7,378	Crocker National Corp.....	114,290	162,316
2,420	J P Morgan & Co.....	63,350	166,980
3,190	Security Pacific Corp.....	18,527	70,180
24,200	Southern Cal First National Corp..	88,702	193,600
6,750	United Financial Corp of Calif....	94,500	47,250
12,824	Wells Fargo & Co.....	80,849	294,952
	BUILDING MATERIAL		
15,000	Pacific Lumber Co.....	72,500	540,000
	BUSINESS MACHINES		
400	Control Data Corp.....	37,254	13,600
400	International Business Machines...	67,360	98,800
4,000	National Cash Register Co.....	28,118	128,000
	CHEMICAL		
3,748	Dow Chemical Co.....	95,569	217,384
1,500	E I Dupont De Nemours & Co Inc....	155,757	238,500
2,769	Monsanto Co.....	52,081	152,295
4,000	Union Carbide Corp.....	226,906	136,000
	DRUG & COSMETIC		
2,000	American Home Products Corp.....	22,343	80,000
2,000	Merck & Co Inc.....	28,492	162,000
3,500	Pfizer Inc.....	120,968	150,500
1,500	Becton, Dickinson & Co.....	52,469	57,000
	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT		
5,400	General Electric Co.....	338,175	340,200
1,000	Westinghouse Electric Corp.....	11,285	25,000
	FOOD		
2,000	General Foods Corp.....	75,000	48,000
3,000	KRAFTCO Corp.....	126,643	114,000
4,000	Procter & Gamble Co.....	188,000	368,000

PAR VALUE OR SHARES	INSURANCE	COST	MARKET VALUE
2,000	USLIFE Corp.....	$ 56,285	$ 62,000
	MACHINERY		
3,000	Caterpillar Tractor Co.....	10,530	201,000
6,000	FMC Corp.....	85,276	102,000
	METAL		
2,500	International Nickel Co of Can Ltd	46,566	87,500
3,815	Newmont Mining Corp.....	49,247	122,080
	MISCELLANEOUS		
7,920	American Express.....	363,330	356,400
1,600	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.....	126,200	124,800
	OIL		
2,700	EXXON Corp.....	152,300	253,800
8,000	Gulf Oil Corp.....	57,440	192,000
3,300	Shell Oil Co.....	24,365	224,400
5,000	Standard Oil Co - California.....	75,035	175,000
	RAILROAD		
2,000	Burlington Northern Inc.....	45,510	98,000
2,000	Union Pacific Corp.....	59,321	184,000
	RETAIL TRADE		
1,500	Federated Dept Stores Inc.....	47,346	42,000
2,000	J C Penney Co.....	51,532	144,000
1,200	Sears Roebuck & Co.....	117,825	96,000
	STEEL		
4,000	Armco Steel Corp.....	42,435	84,000
1,500	United States Steel Corp.....	48,677	57,000
	TIRE		
4,080	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.....	40,596	61,200

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		COST	MARKET VALUE
3,500	Northern States Power Co.....	$ 48,061	$ 87,500
6,000	Ohio Edison Co.....	45,055	120,000
7,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company.	80,457	161,000
5,000	Public Service Electric & Gas....	138,538	90,000
5,000	Southern Co.....	61,700	80,000
9,300	Southern California Edison Co....	169,059	176,700
12,000	Virginia Electric & Power Co.....	124,326	180,000
	UTILITY-GAS		
5,500	American Natural Gas Co.....	72,710	192,500
2,000	Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co...	36,300	68,000
5,889	Tenneco Inc.....	112,220	135,447
	UTILITY-TELEPHONE		
7,640	American Telephone & Telegraph Co	252,545	382,000
	Total Common Stock.....	5,055,702	8,378,151
	Total Investments.	$10,155,567	$12,736,351