

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION ANNUAL REPORT

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**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
210 Post Street, San Francisco, California 94108**



Max L. Rosenberg

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE	
GRANTS 1975 – 1977	1-33
POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	35
FINANCIAL REPORTS	39-52
OTHER INFORMATION	53

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In this report we would like to pay tribute to a group of people who are responsible for much of the history and tradition of the Rosenberg Foundation. No element of self-congratulation is involved because the present officers and directors are only very recent custodians of that tradition. We have waited patiently for the time when no one could veto our saying something nice about her or him in a Rosenberg report. That time has now come.

The retirement in 1974 of Ruth Chance as Executive Director of the Foundation, and in 1976 of Frank Sloss as President, marked the end of a thirty-year period which saw the evolution of the present policies and practices of the Foundation. For fifteen of those years, Ruth Chance served the Foundation with a dedication and talent that we can still only marvel at. Those who know her, and that includes hundreds of friends about the country, need no description of her work. For those who do not, none really is possible. She sought out and encouraged and supported a whole generation of pioneers in social action for children and youth. The mileposts marking her efforts are everywhere in the public and private life of California.

During those years a rare partnership existed between Ruth, as the Executive Director, and the Board of Directors of the Foundation, a tradition which happily still goes on. That special relationship was due in large part to the continuing service of a remarkable group of civic leaders who became members of the Board and ultimately Presidents of the Foundation. Seven individuals served in that capacity during the period 1946 to 1976 and attended monthly board meetings for an average of 19 years each. They are Richard E. Guggenime, Roy Sorenson, Eleanor F. Sloss, Ben. C. Duniway, Frederic B. Whitman, Caroline M. Charles and Frank H. Sloss. None of them had ever known Max L. Rosenberg, whose bequest established the Foundation, or had any connection with his firm. They regarded themselves as holding a public trust to be administered totally without regard to their own personal interests. All, except Mr. Sorenson who is deceased, continue to give their advice and counsel at an annual meeting held to review Foundation policy. They, and Mrs. Chance, will mutter when they see their names mentioned in this report.

This is also an appropriate time to comment on the changing pattern of Rosenberg Foundation grants over the past decade. One of the Foundation's goals has been to provide assistance to organizations which do not have access to other sources of support. In recent years this has meant making more grants in rural areas. It has also meant making fewer grants to finance services for people where there are new governmental or private sources of support for such services. Our continuing emphasis on children and youth has led to an expanding interest in the underlying social and economic forces which impact on their lives and, therefore, in grants for housing, employment, legal services, prison reform, and economic development. We have tried to assist those concerned with the changing nature of family life through grants addressing the problems of single parent families and of the more than half of all families where both parents work. After learning from a review of recent grants that less than 10% of them go to minority-run organizations, we are increasing our efforts to locate and respond to such groups which undertake projects meeting our criteria.

All of us who are involved with the Foundation continue to be impressed and heartened by the extraordinary work so many are doing for children and that so many youths are themselves doing. We are fortunate to be able to play some part in that work.

LEWIS H. BUTLER

PRESIDENT

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1975 – 1977

Lewis H. Butler
Director & President

Leslie L. Luttgens
Director & Vice President

Ben. C. Duniway
Director (resigned 1975)

Jing Lyman
Director

Herman E. Gallegos
Director

William M. Roth
Director (resigned 1977)

Peter E. Haas
Director & Treasurer

Frank H. Sloss
Director & President 1975, 1976
(resigned 1977)

William R. Kimball
Director

Peter F. Sloss
Director

Marguerite S. Lederberg
Director

Norvel L. Smith
Director

STAFF

Betty L. Bettell
Administrative Assistant

Kirke P. Wilson
Executive Director

GRANTS 1975 – 1977

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.

BANANAS	1976	\$29,960
Berkeley, Ca.	1977	29,320

Family day care is the most frequently used form of out-of-home child care in the country and, although it is usually less expensive and more convenient than day care centers, it is isolated and often varied in quality. Bananas is an energetic organization whose basic activity is a telephone information and referral service for parents seeking day care in the East Bay. Bananas' visits to the hundreds of homes which are listed in its *Guide* acquainted the program with the problems of limited training, long hours and inadequate space which characterize many of these marginal enterprises. The grants enable Bananas to demonstrate a model day care home program which assists family day care operators through consultation, workshops, program ideas, telephone counseling, respite care and traveling outreach workers. Bananas will also conduct small-scale research on trends in family day care which should reveal public policy issues in this untidy field which serves so many children but has not received commensurate government attention.

CHILDREN'S COUNCIL OF SAN FRANCISCO	1976	\$17,274
San Francisco, Ca.	1977	25,476

One of the primary issues in child care policy is the cost of quality child care. The Toy Center of the Children's Council of San Francisco, through example and through its training workshops, assists family day care operators, play groups and non-profit nursery schools to improve the quality of their programs without increasing the cost. The Toy Center conducts workshops on the use of toys and toy-making and operates a toy-making center and a toy-lending library.

CROSS-CULTURAL FAMILY CENTER	1976	\$5,000
San Francisco, Ca.		

This Center maintains its tradition of integration across ethnic and income lines, with 70% of its large enrollment from various ethnic and nationality groups. In an effort to involve parents in the school and to increase their understanding of child development and their relationships with parents from other cultures, the parents and staff of the Center will design, manufacture and distribute "Caboodle" home learning kits. These will be low-cost collections of games and other learning activities for young children and their parents.

**DAY CARE & CHILD DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL OF AMERICA, INC.**
Washington, D.C.

1975 \$3,000

Recent federal legislation requires a new planning process at the state level for allocating federal funds among social service programs within each state. Child care is only one of many services which must compete for these funds. To do so effectively, California day care leaders, including community and low-income people, must learn how to participate in the new state planning process.

The Council is a national membership organization concerned with the availability and quality of all types of child care. It will convene a conference in Southern California to brief day care leaders on provisions of the new legislation and on involvement in the state planning process.

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Sacramento, Ca.

1976 \$2,000

Requiring that all day care centers be licensed by the state only after inspection to establish compliance with its criteria was, until recently, considered a necessary safeguard for parents and small children. Because licensing fees were removed by the Legislature, California temporarily modified this inspection procedure and substituted a self-certification process. In one county, however, the courts have suspended self-certification. The grant will support a meeting of concerned professionals who will prepare a policy analysis of licensing procedures and their consequences for families who use child care and child care programs.

SAN FRANCISCO PSYCHOANALYTIC INSTITUTE
San Francisco, Ca.

1975 \$1,000

Sex education of young children is an undeveloped and controversial area in this period which emphasizes parental rights and is also witnessing changing roles for men and women, decline in the traditional nuclear family, and differences in ethnic and cultural approaches to sex and gender.

In 1974, a Rosenberg grant underwrote an interdisciplinary symposium which brought together leading experts to examine influences on the sexual and gender development of young children. The current grant supports preparation of the conference materials for publication.

FEMINIST EDUCATION FOUNDATION

San Francisco, Ca.

1975 \$25,000

1976 12,500

The Women's Movement and those of minorities share a common sense of oppression from stereotyping. Both sex and ethnic stereotyping are found in many educational materials and are reflected in the attitudes of many teachers, administrators, and parents.

The Feminist Education Foundation early identified this common bond between sexism and racism. Its materials, workshops, resource library and consultation activities are addressed to the issues of sexual and ethnic role stereotyping in the education of young children. This "Change For Children" project has been aided by a series of Rosenberg grants.

ADVOCATES FOR WOMEN

San Francisco, Ca.

1975 \$15,030

Many educators believe that sex role stereotypes start very early and that remedial programs should begin before the fourth grade to be effective. Carpentry is generally stereotyped as men's work. It is a skill useful in itself but it can also enhance instruction in other subjects.

In this non-sexist career education project, Advocates For Women, an organization pioneering in the field of women and employment, and the Women's Studies Department of the Berkeley Schools will demonstrate an early childhood carpentry program in an effort to help free children from sex role limitations in their work choices. The Berkeley project will produce a manual with simple and practical instructions on using hand tools and integrating their use into the curriculum.

**CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY
ADMINISTERED BY THE FOUNDATION**

San Francisco, Ca.

1977 \$3,600

The Advocates For Women non-sexist career education curriculum using carpentry tools was successfully demonstrated in a Berkeley primary school. The principal of the school and the woman carpentry instructor will offer workshops for teachers and administrators in five rural school districts in the use of the carpentry curriculum.

ONE-PARENT FAMILY EDUCATION 1975 \$18,450
Santa Monica, Ca.

ADVISORY FOR OPEN EDUCATION 1975 \$ 1,845
Los Angeles, Ca.

The single parent phenomenon is part of a major trend in the American family structure. It also coincides with growing concern among some young adults about traditional sex roles.

One-Parent Family Education is an eclectic program drawing practical techniques from a number of current mental health models and adapting them to the specific circumstances of the single parent. It offers classes and workshops on how to ameliorate situational problems and how to cope with the consequences of one's own feelings. The program has attracted mainly young, relatively well-educated but low-income single parents who are attempting to gain practical insights into how to function in the difficult role of the single parent.

The Advisory For Open Education helps One-Parent Family Education to develop fiscal and organizational capability and to improve its potential to become self-sustaining.

MILL VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT 1976 \$20,000
Mill Valley, Ca. 1977 12,989

There is growing public awareness that increasing numbers of children are being raised in single parent homes but schools have not addressed themselves directly to the implications for them of this phenomenon. More than one-fifth of the children in the Mill Valley Schools in Marin County – a higher proportion than the national average – are from single parent homes. The school, as perhaps the only stable institution in the life of a child whose family is disintegrating, has a role in providing continuity and stability during a period of transition, but this has not been defined or developed. The District will demonstrate a program of supportive services for such children and their parents and of training for teachers.

MARIN COUNTY SCHOOLS 1977 \$17,425
Corte Madera, Ca.

The Mill Valley School District's project for children of single parent families was transferred to the Marin County Schools to secure wider application. While the program will continue to be developed in the Mill Valley Schools, the 1977 grant to that District was cancelled, and a grant made to the new administrative agent, the Marin County Schools.

COMMONWEAL
Bolin, Ca.

1977 \$25,000

There is some indirect evidence that the proportion of children with learning and behavior disorders is increasing. The grantee's hypothesis from its clinical experience is that this putative increase is linked with certain environmental stressors, particularly dietary ones. Although this is an especially difficult area for research, Commonweal will explore the relationships between total environmental stress and these disorders.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA BURN COUNCIL, INC.
San Francisco, Ca.

1976 \$13,500

Among accidental causes of death and injury, burns rank second only to automobile accidents and they are a major cause of injury, suffering, disfigurement and death among children. There is some evidence that preventative education can reduce the incidence. The grantee is a recently-organized group which will design a burn prevention education program for school children and begin testing it, establish a network of burn victims to help other victims and their families, and develop coordination among interested programs and organizations.

**COMMUNITY COORDINATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY, INC.**
San Jose, Ca.

1977 \$10,000

There are few child abuse training and educational materials in Spanish, and none of these is presented from a Latino cultural perspective. In cooperation with the Spanish-speaking unit of the Santa Clara Department of Social Services and El Teatro de la Gente, the Community Coordinated Child Development Council of Santa Clara County will develop a culturally-sensitive, Spanish-language child abuse drama and present it to selected audiences in the Spanish-speaking community. The drama will show the causes of abusive behavior and the types of assistance that are available to help abusive parents.

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles, Ca.

1976 \$27,184

1977 5,576

Adults who were adopted as children are increasingly seeking to identify and contact their biological parents. This is in conflict with state laws which protect the identity of birth parents by sealing adoption records of courts and private agencies. The Children's Home Society of California will complete, publish and distribute a study of the attitudes and opinions of adult adoptees, natural parents and adoptive parents towards the confidentiality of adoption records and the reunion of adult adoptees with their natural parents.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATION, INC.
Los Angeles, Ca.

1976 \$6,000

It is unclear how harmful television advertising is to children. However, it is estimated that the average child under the age of 12 will see 22,000 commercials a year on television. Public Communications, Inc. has experts in the fields of communications law, child psychology and child advocacy who will analyze existing social science research to determine the impact of television advertising on children's behavior, the implications of this research for regulating such advertising and the areas in which additional studies are needed.

PROJECT JONAH
Bolin, Ca.

1976 \$31,846

The International Union for Conservation of Nature has reported that twelve species of whales, dolphins and porpoises are directly threatened with extinction and an additional 44 species are endangered. Although the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment has urged an immediate moratorium on whale hunting, the International Whaling Commission continues to allow whaling on a somewhat reduced basis. Project Jonah started an International Children's Campaign to Save the Whales in 1973, and now will create and operate the Whale Bus, a traveling exhibit of materials and learning activities about whales for school children of the Bay Area.

ADOLESCENTS 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.

CITIZENS POLICY CENTER	1975	\$15,000
Santa Barbara, Ca.	1976	25,000
	1977	25,000

Many observers believe that young people require significant opportunities to assume responsibility in order to make a healthy transition to adulthood. The Open Road program of the Citizens Policy Center was established to create opportunities for youth involvement in work, education and the formation of public policy. Over the period of these grants, Open Road has established program activities in six California counties and continues to expand. The New Jobs program has created subsidized apprenticeships which are financed by government manpower funds. New Enterprises are self-supporting non-exploitative businesses which create jobs and training opportunities. The Student Involvement project encourages students to work together to reduce school tensions and vandalism while improving school environments. The Issues Research program has published a study of youth unemployment in California. Other specific youth issues are being investigated and a statewide network of Open Road participants is being created. The program is supported through grants from a variety of private foundations and government agencies.

THE YOUTH PROJECT	1977	\$7,035
San Francisco, Ca.		

The California Legislature in 1976 recognized that many junior and senior high school students are not stimulated by the usual curriculum but may have a high interest in educational activities and fields not covered by it. The law now authorizes an independent study alternative to regular classroom instruction for students in grades 7 to 12. Few school districts have as yet adopted this independent study option, and many students do not know about it. The Youth Project will provide consultation to several Bay Area school districts to help them establish the student-initiated independent study opportunity in which students assume responsibility for their own education through contracts negotiated among the student, the parents and a credentialed member of the school staff who will also supervise the student's work.

ENTERPRISE FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
San Francisco, Ca.

1975 \$4,000
1976 5,625

Lack of work opportunities for teenagers is a compelling social problem. Enterprise For High School Students was specifically created by parents and volunteers to help the adolescent who has never held a job to obtain his or her first work experience. It provides job counseling, job training and job referral for high school students throughout the city, usually for such casual work as babysitting, mother's helper, party helper, gardening, and painting.

The 1975 grant supported the educational component of a summer work experience program in San Francisco hospitals, and enabled the newly formed Junior Executive Committee to have a coordinator, and to conduct job forums, assist adult volunteers with job training, canvas for job finding, and initiate other activities.

The 1976 allocation continues support for the Junior Executive Committee's staffing and projects, some of which are planned and conducted independently of the adult program while others involve shared responsibility.

FAMILY SERVICE AGENCY OF MARIN
San Rafael, Ca.

1975 \$12,500

Peer counseling is part of the contemporary movement which finds special value in services provided by others in comparable circumstances. Found in a few junior and senior high schools across the country, peer counseling by other trained teenagers is in the early stages of development.

This grant assists an experimental program in two Marin County high schools where staff from the Family Service Agency train and supervise students who offer supportive help to other young people in the school who are lonely, unhappy or troubled. In addition to counseling, outreach activities include noontime rap sessions, evening forums where students, parents and faculty discuss school issues, and student opinion polls.

NEW GAMES FOUNDATION
San Francisco, Ca.

1975 \$9,831

The New Games Foundation offers a serious and deliberate alternative to existing recreation programs. It avoids formalized competitive sports whose goal is often the development of champions and the gaining of victory. Spontaneity, the joy of participation by all ages and sexes and the development of trust and cooperation characterize its programs.

In this project New Games seeks to extend its model by demonstrating its applicability to an urban problem. In the most isolated San Francisco district with a varied ethnic population, the San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department has agreed to reserve space in a city park for neighborhood youth to design and construct a recreational apparatus for their use. The participating youth will pick a qualified supervisor and have agreed to create a structure which will be consistent with the general design of the park. The Foundation's grant covers salaries, equipment and related expenses.

THE OAKLAND TRAINING INSTITUTE
Oakland, Ca.

1975 \$8,760

Self-help projects in low income areas often require special organizational skills and technical assistance to be successful. The Oakland Training Institute provides such help to a community coalition of grass-roots and business organizations attempting to improve a predominately minority area of Oakland. With this grant, a group of young people who have systematically developed each stage of a plan for a neighborhood park will complete construction of the park, provide for its maintenance, and start additional projects based on the same youth development model.

SHARE AND REPAIR, INC.
Sacramento, Ca.

1975 \$8,114

The theme of growth for adolescents through responsibility is exemplified by this project in which high school students share responsibility with adults in assisting low income families to repair, paint and improve their homes. Students sit on the board and help make decisions about which homes will be renovated and how funds will be spent as well as participating in the actual work.

SAN FRANCISCO DANCERS FORUM
Mountain View, Ca.

1976 \$2,000

Opportunities for young people to take responsible roles which benefit themselves and others take many forms. The San Francisco Dancers Forum has offered summer dance training for disadvantaged San Francisco youth since 1968 and a winter program of students' dance performances in the schools. This grant will enable the Dancers Forum to add a new program of student-directed performances in which young people will assume responsibility for planning, administration, choreography and production of dance performances in schools, hospitals and senior citizen centers.

PILIPINO BAYANIHAN, INC.
Stockton, Ca.

1975 \$24,000
1976 24,000
1977 24,000

Since 1965, when the national origin quota system was eliminated from federal law, immigration from the Philippines has increased dramatically. Friction between native-born and immigrant youth, increases in delinquency, unemployment and school dropouts have been among the results. Pilipino Bayanihan is the largest Philippine social service agency in the country. The Foundation's grants partially support its youth component in which young people help to plan and carry out recreational, social, vocational, cultural and educational programs. Objectives are to increase cultural pride and to improve young people's adjustment and opportunities.

**URBAN INDIAN CHILD RESOURCE CENTER
OF THE INDIAN NURSES OF CALIFORNIA**
Oakland, Ca.

1977 \$4,000

Native American organizations estimate that there may be as many as 40,000 Native Americans living in the San Francisco Bay Area. Many of these were raised on reservations and spent their early adolescence in Indian boarding schools or non-Indian foster homes. The reservation life did not prepare them for urban child rearing and the boarding schools and foster homes estranged them from the family support systems which exist on reservations. The grantee will publish a newsletter which will be written, edited and distributed by Indian youth and which will provide young people with an opportunity to assume responsibility, develop communication skills and make a significant contribution to the Indian community as well as to their own preparation for child rearing.

CHINESE YOUTH ALTERNATIVES	1975	\$12,500
San Francisco, Ca.	1976	27,782
	1977	4,466

Since changes were made in the federal immigration law in 1965, the Chinese population in San Francisco has grown by approximately 60%. Overcrowding, under-employment, school failure and increased delinquency are among the problems which have resulted. Antagonisms have developed between native-born and foreign-born youths and gangs have formed which sometimes engage in unlawful and violent activities.

In 1974, a group of older youth organized Chinese Youth Alternatives to create recreational, educational, counseling and employment programs for youth, most of whom were foreign-born. This new service received support from several Bay Area Foundations including Rosenberg, which continued to assist the agency's program through a 1975 grant. The 1976 grant underwrites a study to document legal and administrative problems encountered by Chinese youth and provides for monitoring the juvenile justice system and for assisting youth in understanding the legal system and referrals for legal services. A supplemental grant in 1977 extends the period for completing the research.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS	1977	\$6,500
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER		

Nursing and medical care for adolescents detained in Juvenile Hall is often limited in scope, poorly organized and inadequate to meet the needs of incarcerated youth. Such care is peripheral to the primary custodial purposes of the institution and is often administered by part-time staff. The American Academy of Pediatrics Northern California Chapter, in cooperation with the California Nurses' Association, will survey the scope of care available in the 48 Northern California counties, organize a workshop for nursing and medical personnel from those counties and assess the need and test various approaches for continuing activities to provide support for health professionals in youth correctional settings in California.

BOYS REPUBLIC

1975 \$19,442

Chino, Ca.

Efforts to rehabilitate juvenile offenders who have penetrated the juvenile corrections system have been deeply disappointing. Theorists and practitioners therefore continue the search for ways to prevent delinquency.

In 1973, with Rosenberg help, Boys Republic, a well-established and vigorous private agency which has long operated a residential treatment program for adjudged delinquents, undertook an experiment in prevention in cooperation with the Pomona Public Schools. This community-based project accepts and gives intensive direct services to junior high school boys who are considered predelinquent. It also involves the family, schools and community in assisting the troubled child to resolve his problems. Its twin goals are to help the young person to accept responsibility for his own behavior and at the same time to secure changes in families and schools.

CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

1975 \$33,365

Sacramento, Ca.

The Civil Rights Movement has included the testing of prisoners' and minors' rights. Because the court system is overburdened and costly, more appropriate mechanisms for relief have been sought. Over a period of several years the California Youth Authority, which operates 19 institutions housing nearly 4,000 young wards and supervises an additional 12,000 on parole, has established a ward grievance procedure throughout the system based on mediation and arbitration. Rosenberg grants have provided consultation from the Center for Community Justice in Washington, D.C. in designing the ward-initiated grievance procedure and in training wards and staff to operate it.

CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

1976 \$34,911

Sacramento, Ca.

1977 11,352

Research in the juvenile delinquency field is ambiguous about the relationship between school experience and delinquency. The growth of violence, vandalism and other antisocial acts in the schools, as well as the increasing cost of correctional services once a young person is adjudged delinquent, suggest the need for prevention programs in the schools. The California Youth Authority is mandated by law to provide state leadership in delinquency prevention, but it has had limited experience in schools. These grants will allow the Youth Authority, with the cooperation of the Grant Joint Union High School District, to begin gathering data in the schools for longitudinal studies which if completed may begin to give a more solid basis for establishing prevention programs in schools. In addition, a pilot prevention project which involves students and teachers in resolving classroom conflicts will be tested.

CENTER FOR COMMUNITY JUSTICE
Washington, D.C.

1976 \$31,398
1977 50,065

High school students have many school-related problems but mechanisms to resolve their grievances are often ineffective, inactive or frustrating. The Center for Community Justice recently helped the California Youth Authority to establish throughout its system a ward grievance procedure which successfully demonstrated a model of youth involvement and empowerment under very difficult circumstances.

These grants enable the Center to explore the applicability of a similar model in resolving student issues in California secondary schools. During the first year, the Center will gather comprehensive information about the effectiveness of methods California high schools are now using to resolve student complaints. During the second year, the Center will help two California secondary schools with racially-mixed urban populations to develop and place in operation grievance procedures which involve both students and teachers in resolving school conflicts.

COMMUNITY JUSTICE PROGRAM
San Francisco, Ca.

1976 \$30,000
1977 30,000

Courts are clogged with a large number of civil and criminal cases. These are expensive to process and slow to be resolved and often fail to result in promptly made decisions that are considered just or get at the roots of the problem. A number of experimental alternatives are being tested in the country. The Community Justice Program will establish community boards which will include youth and serve as neighborhood-based complaint resolution forums for persons involved in minor offenses and community disputes. The community boards will test the effectiveness of community sanctions, particularly peer pressure, in resolving complaints and reducing criminal offenses.

CORO FOUNDATION
San Francisco, Ca.

1976 \$500

San Francisco has a scarcity of summer activities for its youth, and low-income young people have little money to spend on vacations. From 1969 through 1973, special summer recreational and activity programs created by young people in their own neighborhoods were supported by a coalition of individuals, foundations and businesses whose contributions were distributed by a panel of adults and youth. A Coro intern will investigate the feasibility of establishing a new summer youth program in San Francisco.

LEGAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, INC.	1976	\$25,000
San Francisco, Ca.	1977	30,000

Large numbers of children are involved in various kinds of court and administrative actions, but there are only limited legal services available to most of them. As the awareness of children's rights grows, these limitations become more apparent. Legal Services For Children has established the first known project of its kind in the United States to give legal representation to individual children in courts and administrative proceedings. The project will also demonstrate the value of case-work services in developing community-based alternatives to detention and in other planning for children and to secure modifications in court practices.

Initiated with Rosenberg support, Legal Services For Children, Inc. has also received grants from a number of other Bay Area foundations including Gerbode, Maria Kip, San Francisco and Van Loben Sels.

BAY AREA ASSOCIATION FOR SUICIDE PREVENTION, INC.	1975	\$5,000
San Francisco, Ca.		

Suicide is a major public health problem. In the last decade the number and incidence of suicide among children and young people (particularly in the 15 to 24 age group) is a striking development. Professional awareness of this phenomenon is relatively recent.

The Bay Area Association for Suicide Prevention will conduct studies within the centers it coordinates to gather more systematic information about the backgrounds, problems and needs of young people with suicidal tendencies. This research will be the basis for improving the training of volunteers who staff prevention hot lines, and for developing better treatment and prevention programs.

AQUARIUS HOUSE	1975	\$12,150
San Francisco, Ca.	1976	10,000

The plight of young adult transients without funds and often with limited prospects of getting jobs either because of the state of the economy or because of poor health, poor habits, lack of education and experience, or emotional instability presents unresolved problems in many large cities of this country.

Aquarius House offers short-term shelter (average stay, 8 days; maximum, 30 days), meals, counseling and referral to young adults who have recently arrived in San Francisco and who are in a temporary crisis. A structured living situation and supportive environment, Aquarius assists young people to reorganize their lives, set realistic goals and move toward self-sufficiency.

The 1976 allocation concludes a series of grants to demonstrate an effective program of high quality and to move it to sustaining fee-for-service contracts with public agencies. A number of foundations located in the Bay Area, including San Francisco, Cowell, Hancock, Irvine and Stulsaft have given Aquarius one or more years of support.

BERKELEY SUPPORT SERVICES
Berkeley, Ca.

1975 \$11,144

Young transients continue to be attracted to large cities and university towns.

Berkeley Support Services merges the programs of two alternative service agencies which were created to help the young adults who have crowded into Berkeley since the 1960's. These "street people" typically have irregular or no incomes, chronic mental and physical health problems and limited potential for improvement.

The new agency consolidates the services available to this clientele in an effort to improve and coordinate them. It will offer counseling, employment assistance, service referral, advocacy and some housing to the young men and growing number of young women who make up a population neglected by other agencies.

YOUTH LAW CENTER
San Francisco, Ca.

1977 \$6,000

A recent review of programs and research related to early adolescence in this country has shown that, although there are 16 million young people between the ages of 12 and 15 in the United States, this population is isolated and neglected. There is little professional consensus about the early adolescent period or communication among researchers and practitioners. (Emphasis tends to be on young children or older youth.) The Youth Law Center will convene a Western Conference on Early Adolescence with representatives from health, education, social service and voluntary agencies to discuss this age group and to plan for future cooperation.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Programs to enhance the quality of life for children and their families in rural areas of California.

SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES	1975	\$26,300
Visalia, Ca.	1976	30,000

Since 1965, Self-Help Enterprises has assisted more than 2,000 low-income farm worker families to build their own homes using self-help construction techniques to reduce the cost of housing to a level which they can afford. Self-Help Enterprises (SHE) continues to extend its program to assist rural communities. SHE is working with 15 rural communities in six California counties which have inadequate or no water systems to develop adequate systems, to improve their operation and maintenance and to stimulate government responsibility for water quality. The Foundation's grants cover salaries of key personnel for the project.

	1976	\$10,000
	1977	10,000

In 1976 and 1977, when rising utility costs made it increasingly difficult for farm workers to own their own homes, SHE undertook to test the use of solar energy for heating and cooling in five experimental homes to be built near Fresno. The Foundation's grants provide a construction supervisor so that the cost of the experimental homes can be kept down by self-help methods and a stand-by fund in case of cost overruns in the solar project.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY HOUSING ORGANIZATION, INC. (TECHO)	1977	\$23,135
Watsonville, Ca.		

The high cost of land and materials makes it extremely difficult to build homes which low and moderate income families can afford. Santa Cruz County has a severe housing shortage as well as many farm laborers who are year-round residents with incomes too low to own homes unless ways can be found to reduce building costs. TECHO will identify alternative building technologies, assess their applicability to Santa Cruz County and prepare implementation plans for those innovations which appear to be feasible.

CABRILLO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	1977	\$13,615
Saticoy, Ca.		

Housing is a critical problem in California because of severe shortages and inflationary costs. Low-income farm workers who rented houses in a privately-owned farm labor camp resisted eviction and demolition of the camp. They formed a non-profit organization to buy it. Renovation and reconstruction costs are prohibitive if usual construction methods are used. The grant will allow the tenant-owners to test and demonstrate the use of self-help techniques in rehabilitating the housing.

**CENTRAL COAST COUNTIES
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**
Salinas, Ca.

1977 \$33,431

Like the Cabrillo Improvement Association grant listed above, the Central Coast Counties Development Corporation's San Jerardo Community Project shows the tenacity and desperation with which farm labor families struggle for housing. The Salinas Valley suffers from a special shortage of family housing because crops were harvested under the Bracero program by single men, brought in under agreement with Mexico, who lived in barracks-type quarters. These two projects are the first in California in which farm workers have taken over rental housing and plan to rehabilitate it for occupancy. San Jerardo Community differs from Cabrillo Village in using a cooperative model of ownership, but renovation is needed in each, and costs, if usual construction methods are used, are too high for large, low-income families. This grant provides a construction supervisor practiced in self-help techniques to assist the cooperative in rehabilitating the buildings for family use.

YOUTH LAW CENTER
San Francisco, Ca.

1975 \$29,960

Many school districts in rural areas of California participate only partially or not at all in state and federally-funded nutrition programs for needy children, such as school breakfasts and lunches, summer meals, and feeding programs for migrant children.

In 1974-75 the Youth Law Center, supported by a Rosenberg grant, conducted a campaign to introduce a breakfast program into the San Francisco schools. By mobilizing community groups with a concern about children's nutrition and providing technical help to school staff to assist them in planning a program and obtaining federal and state operating funds for it, the breakfast program was established.

This grant will enable the Youth Law Center to test the feasibility of using the same techniques to establish children's feeding programs in five rural counties.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS GROUP	1976	\$34,650
San Francisco, Ca.	1977	42,732

In 1976 the child nutrition activities of the Youth Law Center were transferred to a new organization, Children's Rights Group, because methods other than litigation had been demonstrated to be effective in establishing the breakfast program in San Francisco and food programs in a number of rural areas.

The 1976 and 1977 grants to the Children's Rights Group again are addressed to rural areas and continue the mobilization of community groups to press for school district implementation of the federal and state law provisions for school meals for low-income children (as well as related nutritional programs), together with consultation to help the school staff with planning and funding, followed by monitoring once the programs are in effect.

The 1977 grant also expands the project to include migrant children, and provides for experimentation with modifying the techniques which have been used successfully in San Francisco and selected rural school districts to find effective ways to establish programs in scattered schools having migrant education grants and located in over a hundred school districts in 21 rural counties.

FRESNO COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	1976	\$40,000
Fresno, Ca.	1977	48,650

Traditional disease-oriented views of health care are beginning to give way to a wider conception of health as a person's total well-being. Rising medical costs and shortages of health professionals encourage this education model which recognizes people as participants in their own health care.

As part of its decentralized ambulatory care system, the Fresno County Health Department is operating a four year pilot program in one of its rural clinics to demonstrate that health education can improve people's health status and decrease costs by helping people assume greater responsibility for their own well-being.

VALLEY HEALTH TEAM, INC.	1976	\$21,445
San Joaquin, Ca.	1977	22,727

Rural areas are frequently short of health services, and do not have the resources and skills to improve their health care. The West Side of the Central San Joaquin Valley is a vast area of large-scale agriculture and small, scattered towns with substantial numbers of low-income residents, many of whom are Spanish-speaking.

The grantee is an independent program created by a government-funded community economic development agency for farm worker families. Believing that economic development must be linked with social development, it created the Valley Health Team. This agency's West Side Rural Health Conference meets regularly in the various small towns of the West Side, attracting to its forums low-income residents, local officials, representatives of health agencies and civic leaders who together identify health priorities and organize action plans to improve and increase health services.

ALVIEW-DAIRYLAND UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT 1977 \$5,250
Chowchilla, Ca.

Families in rural areas often do not have access to psychiatric services at critical times. In July 1976, 26 children between the ages of 5 and 13 were kidnapped from a summer school operated by the Alview-Dairyland District near Chowchilla. The children and school bus driver were blindfolded and driven for eleven hours before being buried in an abandoned van from which they escaped after sixteen hours. The Foundation's grant enables the district to provide psychiatric evaluation, counseling and, if necessary, referral to long-term treatment for children suffering from this traumatic experience.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA 1977 \$19,476
Washington, D.C.

California is the nation's largest agricultural producer. A number of its crops are partially harvested by migrant workers moving within the state or from Mexico and Texas. The California State Department of Education distributes over \$30 million annually – about a third of all the federal funds available for this purpose – to over 200 local school districts to provide educational and other services to nearly 90,000 migrant children. The National Council of La Raza, as part of a nation-wide investigation of the Migrant Education Program, will study the administration and operations of the program in California to determine what modifications are necessary to reach a greater number of eligible migrant children and to improve the quality of services to these children.

**TRI-COUNTY INDIAN DEVELOPMENT
COUNCIL, INC.** 1976 \$10,330
Eureka, Ca.

The changing role of women places special strains on young minority women. The American Indian Business Women's Club is a group of young Indian women from three rural counties in the northwest part of California. They are pursuing careers but they are also deeply committed to Indian culture and tradition. They are the first women in their several tribes to have careers and so they have no role models to follow. They have designed "Project Survival" to ease the path of younger Indian women in their late teens. Through an intensive living and learning summer experience, 24 of these younger women will learn both traditional Indian skills and contemporary ones. The rationale of the project is that the strengths of their cultural tradition can provide direction and support for their career roles in the larger society.

HUELGA SCHOOL
Delano, Ca.

1975 \$4,420

Huelga School is a tutoring and enrichment program for farmworkers' children who attend public schools. Many of the children's parents are members of the United Farm Workers' Union. The school considers the role of the community central to every aspect of education, and has used the usual methods of involving parents in the educational process. Huelga School hopes to realize this philosophy more fully through tape-recorded interviews with older members of the community to collect their stories, myths, traditions and other accumulated wisdom. The edited interviews will be printed as curriculum material as a means of helping the community participate directly in the content and form of the children's education. Due to staff and program changes, the grant was partially cancelled.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Visalia, Ca.

1975 \$20,647

The extent of child labor in California agriculture is uncertain although it is known that a significant number of children are employed, some under standard conditions.

The grantee will study the use of children under the age of twelve in selected crop activities in California; the economic significance of this labor for the child, the family and the agricultural employer; attitudes towards child labor; and the implications for wages and working conditions of farm workers.

At the request of the grantee, this grant was cancelled.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
San Francisco, Ca.

1976 \$1,000

Since 1962 the American Friends Service Committee has sponsored a TRIPARTITE PROJECT which brings together 20 young leaders from the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain. This year they will meet in California and will live, work and explore topics of common interest together. They will also visit industrial plants, universities and local governments. The Foundation's grant will assure the participation of one young leader from rural California.

**CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY
ADMINISTERED BY THE FOUNDATION**

1975 \$2,500

Since its organization in 1936, the Rosenberg Foundation has devoted a significant portion of its grants to rural areas of California. As one early observer described the period, "In searching for the role of the new Foundation, early thoughts of the Trustees turned to the fertile California valleys which produced the products that made possible the original endowment."

In 1975, the directors of the Foundation established rural development as an area of priority interest and allocated up to \$2,500 to be used as needed to collect information on rural issues and to engage rural consultants to assist the Foundation in its investigation of needs and resources in non-metropolitan parts of the state.

**DEPARTMENT OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN AFFAIRS
DIOCESE OF SACRAMENTO**

1975 \$2,500

Sacramento, Ca.

Minorities are assuming political control of small rural towns and special districts which have been poorly governed in the past and which often have fundamental problems of economic survival. The emerging minority leadership, pressed by its own constituency for rapid and visible improvements, must find a way to make local government responsive to needs in the short-term and viable over the longer term.

The grantee will convene a conference of minority elected officials from small communities in California to explore the need for specialized consultation and technical assistance to strengthen the capability of small communities to exploit existing state and federal programs and to develop strategies for increasing their local tax base.

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALTERNATIVE
STATE & LOCAL PUBLIC POLICIES**

1976 \$2,500

Washington, D.C.

The grantee is a network of local officials, grass-roots activists and public policy analysts who have established a clearing house for public policy alternatives and who organize national and regional meetings to discuss state and local innovations related to tax reform, land use, control of natural resources and government responsiveness. The grant will be used to recruit participants from rural California, pay travel expenses for those rural representatives who could not otherwise participate and support the rural portion of the 1977 California Regional Conference.

NATIONAL LAND FOR PEOPLE FOUNDATION	1975	\$25,000
Fresno, Ca.	1977	25,000

Since 1902 federal reclamation law has included provisions designed to guarantee that the benefits of federal water development will be received by family farmers rather than land speculators or large corporations.

National Land For People Foundation, in an effort to enforce the law and make land ownership opportunities available for low-income farmers and farm workers, conducts a program of research, public education and litigation on issues related to land ownership and public policy, with particular emphasis on the Westlands Water District of Central California.

INVITED GRANTS: A small number of projects invited by the Foundation which show unusual potential but which require larger, longer-term support to test their value. (The directors, after review, eliminated this category in 1977.)

FRIENDS OUTSIDE	1975	\$30,000
San Jose, Ca.	1976	14,500
	1977	7,500

Families of inmates of county jails and California state prisons often need both material and emotional help, while morale in prisons is affected by inmates' concerns for their families. Preliminary research also suggests a positive relationship between parole success and the maintenance of strong family ties during incarceration.

Friends Outside is a statewide, private non-profit organization providing many services to families and to prisoners. Started in 1969 with Rosenberg support and based upon a model in San Jose to which the Foundation had earlier made grants, Friends Outside now has twenty-one affiliates in eighteen California counties. Together with the state office, they provide such services as: transportation to often-remote prisons for visits to inmates; child care in jails and prisons during visits; emergency and longer term help for impoverished families; tutoring and camping experiences for children; visiting centers in some prisons; Friends Outside staff in selected prisons to help inmates with family problems; an experimental half-way house for parolees. The philosophy of the program is one of self-help and inclusion of families and former prisoners in management and operation. Financed initially by private sources only, such as individuals and the Hancock and Heller Foundations in addition to Rosenberg, Friends Outside now receives its major funding from government allocations.

SUNSET-PARKSIDE EDUCATION AND ACTION COMMITTEE (SPEAK)	1975	\$59,200
San Francisco, Ca.	1976	15,800

Neighborhood organizations to improve the quality of life and maintain stability in their districts are a growing phenomenon in urban areas. SPEAK is such an organization with a program of research, publication and public discussion of issues. The activities of SPEAK's education council, designed to further quality education in an integrated school system, have been supported by a series of Rosenberg grants. The 1976 grant is the sixth and final allocation for this purpose.

Since many educational issues in an integrated public school system are city-wide, the Service Center For Public Education was established under the sponsorship of the Sunset-Parkside Education and Action Committee and the Oceanview-Merced Heights-Ingleside Community Association as a city-wide mechanism to assist community groups in their consideration of school district problems. It is in its second year, and is partially financed through the 1975 SPEAK grant.

SAN FRANCISCO CENTER FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION	1976	\$ 7,500
San Francisco, Ca.	1976	13,720

This experiment to test whether a central independent agency created to provide information, develop possible courses of action and encourage communication among community groups (without compromising their autonomy or imposing a point of view) became a separate entity in 1975. The three-year initial support period promised by the Foundation had expired without clear evidence that the objective of building a reservoir of shared information, shared issues and mutual trust among the neighborhoods of San Francisco which could lead to a unified approach to upgrading public school education could be achieved through the mechanism of such a Center. The present grant gives the Center an interim period in which to reorganize and redefine its mission or to phase out.

Later in 1976 the San Francisco Center for Public Education reorganized and, with its commitment to community participation in the schools, agreed to join with the School District in giving a series of seminars to help train elementary school principals and the staff which supervises them in planning and problem-solving techniques to enhance their managerial skills. As the San Francisco Schools inaugurate school site management, principals become chief executive officers of their schools and need additional training to prepare them for their expanded roles at the school site and in the community. The Foundation's grant will test this training with a pilot group of administrators.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY	1975	\$28,900
San Francisco, Ca.	1976	27,578

During the student unrest of the late 1960's, institutions of higher learning responded to requests for "more relevant education" in a number of ways, some of which have established their value and been institutionalized.

At San Francisco State University, a spirited educational experiment provides experience-based learning and community service opportunities to several hundred students who tutor children reading at least two years below their grade level and are referred by their schools or who give a variety of volunteer services to community agencies which deal with children and youth. The University has steadily absorbed more of the costs of this interdisciplinary program and it is believed that, despite University retrenchments, total support will be provided by the time the 1976-77 grant terminates.

PACIFIC OAKS COLLEGE
Pasadena, Ca.

1975 \$6,600

The increasing number of women in the labor force and of one parent families are among the developments which make child care a critical issue.

Pacific Oaks College is the oldest independent institution of higher learning in California specializing in early childhood education. A series of grants, of which this is the concluding one, has enabled Pacific Oaks to develop and distribute materials to help parents make good decisions about care of their children. The College has also analyzed public policy issues in day care, provided consultation to day care and nursery school programs, and developed a mutual support network among child care advocates in California.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO
San Francisco, Ca.

1975 \$95,831

Child abuse has become of increasing public concern in the 1970's, despite the delicacy of state intervention in parent-child relations and the problems of definition and of proof. In 1973, the Foundation encouraged the University of California, San Francisco (the Medical School) to become the catalyst to organize preventive and treatment programs in San Francisco and to plan for coordinating the activities of the array of public and private agencies and services which have responsibilities or interests in this area. The Foundation's 1975 grant is toward support of this complex effort which is being conducted by the San Francisco Child Abuse Council, organized for that purpose by the grantee.

SAN FRANCISCO CHILD ABUSE COUNCIL, INC.
San Francisco, Ca.

1976 \$50,000

(loan)

1977 20,000

In 1976, the San Francisco Child Abuse Council incorporated as a separate entity to carry on the coordinating, educational and service activities in relation to child abuse which had been sponsored for three years by the University of California, San Francisco. The Council continues to bring together representatives from public and private agencies to discuss issues, develop consistent policies and undertake preventive and treatment efforts. The Foundation's grant is for operating expenses.

In 1977, the State of California's Office of Child Abuse contracted with the San Francisco Child Abuse Council to conduct a program for the prevention of child abuse and neglect in institutions where children are placed and in foster care homes. Because the State reimburses after services are rendered, the Foundation made a loan to the Council to solve its cash flow problem.

PHILANTHROPIC PROCESS: Modest support of new and continuing efforts selected by the Foundation to strengthen the performance of private philanthropy in a changing society.

COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS, INC.	1975	\$3,000
New York, N.Y.	1976	3,000

The Council is a non-profit membership organization for foundations which was established in 1949. While it has no power to mandate or enforce standards among its members or in the field, it encourages responsible action through regional and national meetings, a bi-monthly journal and other publications and mailings on matters of significance to foundations. Because of its extensive and expanding activities, the Council cannot meet its budget from membership dues alone. Rosenberg is among the foundations which make general support grants from time to time to strengthen the Council's services.

	1975	\$750
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The Council also requires help for specific purposes. Supplemental support in 1975 assisted the newly-created Women In Foundations group with organization and planning.

THE FOUNDATION CENTER	1975	\$5,000
New York, N.Y.	1976	5,000
	1977	5,000

The Foundation Center was established in 1956 as an independent entity to collect and disseminate objective information about philanthropic foundations. It provides factual and descriptive information about grant-making foundations to the general public and to the foundation field through a program of information gathering, processing and analysis presented through reference publications such as the *Foundation Directory*, and through computer and library systems. Regional collections are also available to the public in selected locations across the country, including the Bay Area. The Rosenberg grants are towards general support of the Center.

	1976	\$5,000
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The number and diversity of foundations in the United States makes the identification of appropriate funding sources extremely difficult for the inexperienced grant-seeker. The Foundation Center will establish a Bay Area Foundation Library in cooperation with Bay Area foundations. The grant partially supports this new library.

**COMMISSION ON PRIVATE
PHILANTHROPY AND PUBLIC NEEDS**
Washington, D.C.

1975 \$2,500

In 1974 a privately organized and financed commission composed of nationally known citizens undertook a comprehensive series of studies of the history, diversity, significance and future of American philanthropy.

Rosenberg grants in 1974 and 1975 helped to underwrite the Filer Commission's efforts to examine and make recommendations with respect to the role of private philanthropy in American society and specifically the accessibility, accountability and responsiveness of philanthropy.

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
RESPONSIVE PHILANTHROPY**

1976 \$5,000
1977 5,000

During the deliberations of the Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs (the Filer Commission), an ad hoc donee group was organized to represent the interests and perspectives of certain minority and change-oriented groups. The National Committee on Responsive Philanthropy is the successor organization to that group. It is establishing a national coalition of minority, low-income, public interest and other social justice groups to monitor private philanthropy and to encourage accountability and responsiveness to public needs through a program of local involvement, research and national advocacy.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FOUNDATION
San Francisco, Ca.

1975 \$1,500

The *Guide to California Foundations* is published under the auspices of the Northern California Foundations Group as a public service to aid applicants and others seeking information about California Foundations. It is financed by contributions from members of the Group who wish to participate. The San Francisco Foundation serves as bookkeeper and dispenser of the contributions. The Rosenberg grant is towards the costs of researching and printing the 1976 edition.

THE SAN MATEO FOUNDATION
Burlingame, Ca.

(loan) 1975 \$2,000

The 1976 edition of the *Guide to California Foundations* will be distributed through the San Mateo Foundation. Original cost projections underestimated actual expenses principally because the scope of the new *Guide* is greater than that of the previous edition. Approximately 330 grant-making foundations having assets of \$500,000 or more or making annual grants exceeding \$25,000 will be included.

Thirty California foundations contributed to the research of the *Guide* and four foundations allocated loans for printing costs. The loans will be repaid from sales income and any surplus will be used to prepare and publish subsequent editions of the *Guide*.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
BANCROFT LIBRARY
Berkeley, Ca.

1975 \$2,600

The Bancroft Library is a major center of regional oral history. In 1973, the Zellerbach Family Fund and the San Francisco, Van Loben Sels and Rosenberg Foundations underwrote a series of interviews with donors, trustees, staff members and grantees of private and community foundations in the Bay Area. This grant concludes the initial effort to record the history and assess the performance of selected foundations from the perspectives of the key people interviewed.

OTHER: From time to time, the directors of the Foundation select projects which fall outside the current priorities of the Foundation but which offer unusual opportunities to continue earlier work of the Foundation or to investigate new fields.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY 1975 \$22,156
JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT
San Jose, Ca.

The social taboo against incest makes its incidence difficult to assess. But once a case is brought to the attention of public authorities, its consequences are tragic. The family unit is often destroyed, the offender imprisoned, the child placed in foster care and the spouse frequently made indigent.

Beginning in 1971, the Santa Clara County Juvenile Probation Department operated a small treatment program to test whether family units could safely be restored and strengthened through eclectic family therapy and individual counseling with supportive help from members of families who have weathered similar experiences; whether education could reduce the incidence of incest; and whether constructive alternatives to criminal punishment or psychiatric institutionalization could be offered. The results were very favorable in terms of keeping families intact and without further incidents of incest as well as increasing public and judicial understanding.

This grant continues the Foundation's earlier support of the Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program and enables the project to demonstrate its outreach treatment and mutual-help approach on a wider scale.

PARENTS UNITED, INC. 1977 \$25,000
San Jose, Ca.

The Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program of the Santa Clara County Probation Department has demonstrated that the incidence of incest is much greater than reported and that recurrence of incest can be prevented. State legislation has resulted in the continuation and expansion of this program and its contract with the State Department of Health also makes it a training and technical assistance center for similar projects to be developed throughout California.

The mutual-help aspect of the program has been carried by Parents United, a private organization of members of families who have suffered incest. It offers self-help and supportive services beyond the county's professional treatment program. The Foundation's grant will enable Parents United to assist in training professionals from other areas and establishing comparable self-help organizations in other parts of California.

THE GROWING MIND (loan) 1975 \$22,349
Berkeley, Ca.

Loans are a rarely invoked foundation resource which can be utilized where grants are inappropriate either because of the factual situation or because an extraordinarily promising subject is outside the Foundation's current interest.

Since 1977, The Growing Mind has operated a day school for children who have been diagnosed as neurologically handicapped. Because of the lack of placement alternatives for the most severely handicapped children, The Growing Mind is establishing Full Circle, a residential treatment center in a rural setting. Although the project is not within the Foundation's current guidelines, because of its potential for significant exploration of the treatment of the most difficult of older neurologically handicapped children and because a cash flow problem must be resolved before the new facility can open, The Growing Mind has received a loan for certain start-up expenses.

INSTITUTE FOR RESPONSIVE EDUCATION 1977 \$30,630
Boston, Massachusetts

In 1975, California established collective bargaining for public school employees. The legislation provides that the initial proposals of employees and employers must be presented at a public meeting and that the public must be given sufficient time to become informed and to express its views and that new subjects not included in the initial proposals must be made public within 24 hours. The California staff of the Institute for Responsive Education will provide assistance to local citizens groups in California interested in increasing parent and community involvement in school collective bargaining; prepare a citizens' handbook; hold a training conference; give consultation to local groups; monitor the development of collective bargaining in California's public schools.

SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY FOUNDATION 1977 \$31,393
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
San Diego, Ca.

School finance reform has been mandated in California to eliminate the disparity in local taxable wealth which makes great variations among school districts in expenditures per pupil. These per pupil expenditures are of great concern to minority groups, whose children make up nearly one-third of the state's public school students. The California School Finance Reform Project will conduct a program of research, policy analysis and dissemination of information related to school finance in California, with particular emphasis on its impact on Chicano students, who constitute more than 17% of the state's school enrollment.

OAKLAND UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Oakland, Ca.

1975 \$20,000

Large urban school districts with high enrollments of minority and low income children face common problems of decreasing enrollment, inadequate financing and disappointing student performance. These are exacerbated in the case of Oakland by the assassination of its superintendent and an interim of 18 months before a new superintendent took charge. The grant will support the work of a "transition team" of nationally recognized experts which will assess organization, personnel, instruction, finance and community participation. The team will make recommendations for solutions to the problems identified and assist in implementing them.

TULARE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Visalia, Ca.

1975 \$18,500

Outdoor education programs have, over the past 25 years, become an increasingly accepted part of elementary education. Few school districts own facilities for such programs, but the Tulare County School has a large and beautiful site adjacent to the Sequoia National Forest which was donated by an interested citizen in 1960. The Clemmie Gill School of Science and Conservation serves the school districts of Tulare County, as well as some located in other parts of the state. The instructional program has always emphasized children's social growth along with subjects related to science, conservation and ecology.

A group of interested citizens has recently given the school an additional 1,000 acres. Because this outdoor education program was first demonstrated with a Rosenberg grant in 1958 and has benefited from additional grants in the interim, the current allocation was made to support a planning study of the best uses of the land and of new instructional opportunities.

ALVARADO SCHOOL ART WORKSHOP, INC.
San Francisco, Ca.

1977 \$2,667

Parent and community participation in the schools and reductions in school budgets for the arts are two characteristics of the current restless period in public education. A decade ago Ruth Asawa, a distinguished San Francisco artist, began the Alvarado School Art Workshop program which took cognizance of both of these trends. She and her community associates used one school as a demonstration site. On invitation of the principal and some of the teachers, the Workshop brought community artists into the school to enhance a variety of creative activities with and for children. In a period of five years the program had spread to a large number of schools in San Francisco and beyond, and had expanded to include poets, dancers, weavers, potters, gardeners and other artists and craftsmen who taught children and worked with them to beautify their schools.

Ten years after it began (with early support from private sources only, including Rosenberg) the Alvarado School Art Workshop continues to flourish supported now principally by the school district and other government sources. This grant, together with equal amounts from the Zellerbach Family Fund and The San Francisco Foundation, will be used for a Ten Year Report describing the program and its series of innovations in the schools, as well as its successful combining of support from private and public funds.

**CENTER FOR WAR/PEACE STUDIES
OF THE NEW YORK FRIENDS GROUP**
Berkeley, Ca.

1975 \$5,070

That many issues transcend national boundaries is dramatically illustrated by such problems as the energy crisis and efforts to control the spread of nuclear weapons. But as yet neither school curriculum materials nor teacher training are adequate to help children achieve the knowledge and perspective to deal with these global issues.

In 1974, the California Department of Education began providing staff support to a working group composed of school district, university and other organizational representatives, as well as staff from the Center for War/Peace Studies, which has been concerned with global perspectives in the schools for a number of years. This task force will introduce materials in a number of school districts through training and curriculum teams and attempt to develop strategies for expanding the effort. The Foundation's interest in this area began in 1971 with the Diablo Valley Education Project which was jointly conducted by the Center for War/Peace Studies and the Mt. Diablo School District.

LA RAZA INFORMATION CENTER	1975	\$9,550
San Francisco, Ca.	1976	6,600

Maintaining the residential character of neighborhoods in large cities is increasingly difficult. The Mission District of San Francisco has a large number of older, working-class homes occupied by a growing Latino population from Mexico, Central and South America.

La Raza Community Planning Project has vigorously opposed City Planning efforts to increase flexible land use because of the possibility of piecemeal commercial development and conversion of family housing into apartments for singles. It has surveyed current use and density, educated residents, and advocated zoning to protect existing residential neighborhoods. The Project will continue its efforts to strengthen the proposed residential zoning plans and to monitor land uses which conflict with the family character of the area.

FOUNDATIONS – UNITED WAY	1975	\$20,000
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE	1976	10,000
San Francisco, Ca.		

Many Bay Area non-profit organizations suffer the consequences of abrupt changes in government funding and regulations. Through a unique joint effort of several Bay Area foundations and the United Way, grants and loans are made to agencies facing temporary emergencies.

These emergency funds are intended to provide time for orderly planning, reallocation of resources and consideration of needs of the program, clients and staff. The Committee attempts to determine the extent of the problems resulting from government-caused emergencies, and to eliminate these where appropriate or possible.

CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY	1975	\$1,500
ADMINISTERED BY THE FOUNDATION	1976	79

Small non-profit organizations frequently require technical assistance in the form of services from sources outside their staff to improve their internal management and achieve their organizational goals. The Foundation from time to time offers such specialized assistance to its grantees to assist them with financial management, organizational development and program quality.

In an effort to determine whether or not the Foundation should increase the amount of technical assistance it provides to grantees, the Foundation will contact several grantee organizations which are approaching the end of Foundation support and determine their need for assistance in planning for the transition to other sources of support. The technical assistance will be of short duration and directed at institutional survival.

**DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS
BY PROGRAM CATEGORY
1975 - 1977**

CATEGORY	1975	1976	1977
Amount granted	\$708,464	\$695,182	\$699,010
Early childhood development	9.1%	23.8%	18.5%
Adolescent and older youth	24.8%	31.1%	28.4%
Rural development	15.7%	21.5%	34.9%
Invited grants	31.1%	18.6%	4.0%
Philanthropic process	2.5%	2.6%	1.4%
Other	16.8%	2.4%	12.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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 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. 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.

The directors of the Foundation annually evaluate the Foundation's policies and priorities in the context of changing public needs, trends in the Foundation's fields of interest and the Foundation's experience. A 1972 review of the Foundation's program found that the changing circumstances in which private foundations now operate entail a modification of the program priorities and operating procedures of the Foundation. 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 concluded that it is no longer practical to receive and review the volume and range of applications previously considered.

PROGRAM PRIORITIES

As a result of its deliberations and continuing program review, the Foundation board has reaffirmed the Foundation's continuing concern for the well-being of children and youth in California. The board has established three priority categories of grants for which the Foundation accepts requests.

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.

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.

Rural Development: Programs to enhance the quality of life for children and their families in rural areas of California.

Even within these three categories, the directors must act selectively. Grants are made for those projects which appear to have the greatest feasibility and significance. The feasibility of a project includes the extent to which the leadership, setting, scale and design are adequate to achieve its goals. The significance of a project includes the importance of the issues addressed and the potential of the project as a model, as a source of permanent institutional reform or as a contribution to public social policy related to children and youth.

Except for certain grants in the field of philanthropy, Rosenberg Foundation does not make grants for programs outside California. The Foundation's policies also preclude grants to continue or expand projects started with funds from other sources or to match grants from other sources. The Foundation only makes grants to purchase equipment, produce films or publish materials when such grants are a necessary part of a larger project supported by the Foundation. The Foundation does not support basic research.

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION

Rosenberg Foundation does not use application forms but prefers brief letters of inquiry which describe the proposed project, the applicant agency and the estimated budget. If, after a preliminary review, the proposal appears to fall within the Foundation's narrow program priorities, the Foundation will request an application including the following information:

1. A narrative proposal describing:
 - the problem as viewed by the applicant.
 - the plan or design for the program including the activities to be carried out and the objectives to be achieved.
 - the names and qualifications of the principal project staff.
 - the significance of the project beyond the local need for it.
 - the anticipated project outcomes and how they will be evaluated.
 - the plan for continuing the project after the termination of Foundation support.
 - the plans for disseminating the results of the project.
2. An itemized budget showing:
 - total project cost and the amount requested from the Foundation.
 - sources, amounts and nature of resources contributed by the applicant and other supporters of the project.
 - the length of time for which Foundation support is requested and estimated budgets for future years.
 - a list of any other sources to which the application has been sent.
3. Materials describing the applicant organization including:
 - background, previous experience and sources of support.
 - a copy 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.
 - a list of the members of the governing board.

After a complete application has been accepted by the Foundation, Foundation staff will generally arrange a visit to the project site to interview representatives of the applicant organization. Because of limited resources and the large number of requests, the Foundation can only make grants to a very small percentage of the organizations requesting assistance.

GRANT PROCEDURES

Grants are authorized by the Foundation board at monthly meetings. Because of the large number of requests, there is usually a waiting period of two or three months before an application can be considered by the board. Once approved, grants are paid in installments and grantees are requested to provide the Foundation with periodic reports of program progress and expenditures. Grantees are also expected to provide the Foundation with final narrative reports and itemized statements of expenditures. All unexpended funds must be returned to the Foundation.

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

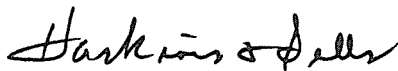
AUDITORS' OPINION

Rosenberg Foundation:

We have examined the balance sheets of Rosenberg Foundation as of December 31, 1977 and 1976 and the related statements of changes in fund balances for the years then ended. Our examinations were 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, including confirmation of the securities investments at December 31, 1977 and 1976 with the custodian.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Foundation at December 31, 1977 and 1976 and the changes in its fund balances for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Our examination also comprehended the supplemental schedules of grants for the year ended December 31, 1977 and of investments as of December 31, 1977 and, in our opinion, such supplemental schedules, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements, present fairly in all material respects the information shown therein.



February 27, 1978

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEETS, DECEMBER 31, 1977 AND 1976

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1976</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
CASH - Principally savings accounts.....	\$ 728,061	\$ 245,776
RECEIVABLES:		
Notes (Note 3).....	263,417	283,417
Interest.....	4,400	9,600
Total receivables.....	<u>267,817</u>	<u>293,017</u>
INVESTMENTS - At cost (quoted market: 1977, \$14,030,435; 1976, \$15,563,236):		
Bonds.....	5,580,185	5,339,766
Preferred stocks.....	395,697	729,463
Common stocks.....	5,685,158	5,493,393
Total investments.....	<u>11,661,040</u>	<u>11,562,622</u>
OFFICE EQUIPMENT.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL.....	<u>\$12,656,919</u>	<u>\$12,101,416</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

GRANTS PAYABLE.....	\$ 404,071	\$ 434,940
PAYABLE FOR PURCHASE OF MARKETABLE SECURITY.	157,281	
FEDERAL EXCISE TAX PAYABLE.....	39,378	42,650
Total liabilities.....	<u>600,730</u>	<u>477,590</u>
INCOME FUND (DEFICIENCY).....	(1,540,468)	(1,591,710)
PRINCIPAL FUND.....	<u>13,596,657</u>	<u>13,215,536</u>
Total fund balances.....	<u>12,056,189</u>	<u>11,623,826</u>
TOTAL.....	<u>\$12,656,919</u>	<u>\$12,101,416</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1977 AND 1976

	1977	1976
<u>INCOME FUND</u>		
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS:		
Bond interest.....	\$ 388,533	\$ 323,932
Preferred stock dividends.....	35,738	41,031
Common stock dividends.....	420,745	392,107
Sundry interest.....	37,857	35,467
Less beneficial payments (Note 4).....	(9,000)	(12,000)
Total.....	<u>873,873</u>	<u>780,537</u>
EXPENSES:		
Investment counsel, custodian, and accounting fees.....	36,039	34,397
Administrative salaries.....	43,808	41,100
Other administrative expenses.....	33,215	30,360
Employee retirement payments (Note 5).....	18,900	18,900
Total.....	<u>131,962</u>	<u>124,757</u>
OTHER ADDITIONS:		
Refunds of prior years' grants.....	12,221	16,653
Grants canceled.....	34,120	
Total.....	<u>46,341</u>	<u>16,653</u>
FEDERAL EXCISE TAX.....	<u>38,000</u>	<u>42,000</u>
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR GRANTS.....	750,252	630,433
GRANTS AUTHORIZED.....	<u>699,010</u>	<u>695,182</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FUND BALANCES.....	51,242	(64,749)
INCOME FUND (DEFICIENCY) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	<u>(1,591,710)</u>	<u>(1,526,961)</u>
INCOME FUND (DEFICIENCY) AT END OF YEAR.....	<u>\$(1,540,468)</u>	<u>\$(1,591,710)</u>
<u>PRINCIPAL FUND</u>		
PRINCIPAL FUND AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	\$13,215,536	\$12,744,986
GAIN ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS.....	<u>381,121</u>	<u>470,550</u>
PRINCIPAL FUND AT END OF YEAR.....	<u>\$13,596,657</u>	<u>\$13,215,536</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies - The Foundation generally has prepared its financial statements using the accrual basis of accounting, except that investment interest income has not been accrued. Interest income which has been earned but not received was approximately \$100,000 at December 31, 1977 and 1976. Grants are accrued when authorized. Security investment transactions are recorded on trade date.
 2. 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. The Foundation does not itself usually operate programs, but makes grants for projects to benefit children and youth in the State of California.
 3. Notes receivable - Notes receivable are unsecured and consist of a note for \$220,000 in 1977 (\$240,000 in 1976) bearing interest at 8% with semiannual principal payments of \$10,000 and final payment due December 31, 1980, and a \$43,417 note in 1977 (and 1976) with no stated maturity or interest.
 4. Beneficial payments - Beneficial payments are made under the terms of the will of Charlotte S. Mack, who bequeathed approximately \$2,250,000 to the Foundation. Future payments will approximate \$6,000 annually.
 5. Retirement plan - The Foundation provides a retirement plan for all regular full-time employees through the Teacher's Insurance and Annuity Association. Retired employees not covered by this plan receive retirement payments as authorized by the Board of Directors. Retirement plan contributions and direct retirement payments, which are recorded when paid, were \$23,879 and \$23,578 for the years ended December 31, 1977 and 1976, respectively.
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ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

		GRANTS			
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1977		GRANTS PAYABLE 1/1/77	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/77
GRANTS	PURPOSE				
The San Francisco Foundation 425 California Street San Francisco, California 94104	Foundation newsletter.....	\$ 250	\$	\$ 250	
Urban Policy Research Institute 321 South Beverly Drive Beverly Hills, California 90212	California student record study..	12,881		12,881	
Charitable activities directly administered by the Foundation	Collect information on rural issues.....	2,500			\$ 2,500
Berkeley Support Services 2736 Bancroft Way Berkeley, California 94704	Alternative agency for transient young adults.....	5,000		5,000	
National Land for People, Inc. 1759 Fulton, Room 7 Fresno, California 93721	Reclamation law enforcement.....	15,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 27,500	12,500
Huelga School 105 Asti Street Delano, California 93215	Community education project.....	3,000		3,000	
Oakland Unified School District 1025 Second Avenue Oakland, California 94606	Transition team of educational specialists.....	10,000			10,000
Public Communication, Inc. 1910 Parnell Avenue Los Angeles, California 90025	Impact of television advertising on children's behavior.....	3,000		3,000	
Sunset-Parkside Education & Action Committee 1329 Seventh Avenue San Francisco, California 94122	Publish a parents' guide and stimulate discussion of education-related issues.....	3,950		3,950	
Legal Services for Children, Inc. 3039 Judah Street San Francisco, California 94122	Legal representation of children.	12,500	30,000	20,000	22,500
San Francisco State University 1600 Holloway Avenue San Francisco, California 94132	Tutoring and community field work program.....	14,129		14,129	
Children's Council of San Francisco 3896 - 24th Street San Francisco, California 94114	Toy center.....	3,400	25,476	23,046	5,830
Self-Help Enterprises 220 S. Bridge Street Visalia, California 93277	Rural sewer and water program.... Solar heating and cooling demonstration.....	7,500		7,500	
		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	FORWARD.....	\$103,110	\$ 90,476	\$21,131	\$ 63,330

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1977

GRANTS	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 1/1/77	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/77
FORWARD.....						
Citizens Policy Center	Open road program.....	\$103,110	\$ 90,476	\$21,131	\$109,125	\$ 63,330
1226½ State Street		12,500	25,000		12,500	25,000
Santa Barbara, California 93101						
California Youth Authority	Grant District delinquency- prevention project.....	25,500	11,352		31,852	5,000
714 "p" Street						
Sacramento, California 95814						
Center for Community Justice	Grievance systems in secondary schools.....	16,000	50,065		42,065	24,000
918 Sixteenth Street, N.W.						
Washington, D. C. 20006						
National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy	Monitor private philanthropy, and encourage accountability and responsiveness to public needs.....	2,500	5,000		5,000	2,500
1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.						
Washington, D. C. 20007						
Children's Rights Group	Rural children's nutrition program.....	20,000	42,732		62,732	
693 Mission Street						
San Francisco, California 94105						
Chinese Youth Alternatives	Document legal and administra- tive problems encountered by Chinese youth and monitor the juvenile justice system.....	21,000	4,466		25,466	
461 Bryant Street						
San Francisco, California 94107						
Bananas	Model day care home.....	21,000	29,320		29,320	21,000
2112 Channing Way						
Berkeley, California 94704						
Community Justice Program	The Community Board Project.....	22,500	30,000		22,500	30,000
149 Ninth Street						
San Francisco, California 94103						
Mill Valley School District	Children of families in transition.....	10,000	12,989	12,989	10,000	
70 Lomita Drive						
Mill Valley, California 94941						
San Francisco Child Abuse Council	Child abuse coordination, public education, and direct services. Prevention of child abuse and neglect in institutions (loan).	50,000	20,000		50,000	20,000
1304-A Castro Street						
San Francisco, California 94114						
Fresno County Health Department	Rural health education program...	30,000	48,650		42,650	36,000
P. O. Box 11867						
Fresno, California 93775						
La Raza Information Center	La Raza Community Planning Project.....	3,300			3,300	
3174 - 24th Street						
San Francisco, California 94110						
FORWARD.....		\$337,410	\$370,050	\$34,120	\$446,510	\$226,830

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1977

GRANTS	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 1/1/77	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/77
FORWARD.....		\$337,410	\$370,050	\$34,120	\$446,510	\$226,830
Cross-Cultural Family Center 1830 Sutter Street San Francisco, California 94115	"Caboodle" home learning program.	2,500			2,500	
San Francisco Center for Public Education 1095 Market Street, Suite 818 San Francisco, California 94103	Management issues seminars.....	6,000			6,000	
Valley Health Team, Inc. P. O. Box 737 San Joaquin, California 93660	West Side rural health conference.....	15,000	22,727		22,727	15,000
Foundations-United Way Emergency Fund Committee 2015 Steiner Street San Francisco, California 94115	Grants and loans to agencies facing temporary emergencies...	10,000				10,000
Children's Home Society of California 3100 West Adams Blvd. Los Angeles, California 90018	Confidentiality of adoption records.....	27,184	5,576		32,760	
The Foundation Center 888 Seventh Avenue New York, New York 10019	Establish a Bay Area Foundation Public Reference Center..... Library services and public information about foundations..	5,000	5,000		5,000	
Project Jonah Post Office Box 467 Bolinas, California 94924	Whale Bus Project.....	31,846			31,846	
Friends Outside 1949 The Alameda San Jose, California 95126	Statewide program to assist families of prison inmates.....		7,500		7,500	
Pillipino Bayanihan, Inc. 420 So. San Joaquin Street Stockton, California 95203	Youth for Progress project.....		24,000		24,000	
Alvarado School Art Workshop, Inc. 2340 - 42nd Avenue San Francisco, California 94116	Prepare a book.....		2,667		2,667	
Aliview-Dairyland Union School District 12861 Avenue 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chowchilla, California 93610	Psychiatric evaluation, counseling, and referral.....		5,250		5,250	
Parents United, Inc. 840 Guadalupe Parkway San Jose, California 95110	Train professionals and estab- lish Parents United chapters...		25,000		13,000	12,000
FORWARD.....		\$434,940	\$467,770	\$34,120	\$604,760	\$263,830

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

GRANTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1977

GRANTS	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 1/1/77	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/77
FORWARD.....		\$434,940	\$467,770	\$34,120	\$604,760	\$263,830
American Academy of Pediatrics, Northern California Chapter c/o Children's Hospital of San Francisco P. O. Box 3805 San Francisco, California 94119	Nursing and medical care for adolescents in youth correctional settings.....		6,500		6,500	
The Youth Project 149 Ninth Street San Francisco, California 94103	Establish student-initiated independent study.....		7,035		7,035	
Charitable activities directly administered by the Foundation The Environmental Community Housing Organization, Inc. (TECHO) 406 Main Street, Room 319 Watsonville, California 95076	Nonsexist career education workshops.....		3,600		2,150	1,450
Central Coast Counties Development Corporation 7000 Soquel Drive Aptos, California 95003	Alternative building technologies.....		23,135		13,135	10,000
National Council of La Raza 1725 Eye Street, N.W., #210 Washington, D. C. 20006	Rehabilitate farm labor camp.....		33,431		9,431	24,000
San Diego State University Foundation School of Education 5402 College Avenue San Diego, California 92182	Evaluate migrant education program.....		19,476		5,976	13,500
Urban Indian Child Resource Center of The Indian Nurses of California 390 Euclid Avenue Oakland, California 94610	California School Finance Reform Project.....		31,393		25,000	6,393
Youth Law Center 693 Mission Street San Francisco, California 94105	Publish a newsletter.....		4,000		2,000	2,000
Cabrillo Improvement Association P. O. Box 4216 Saticoy, California 93003	Early adolescence conference.....		6,000		6,000	
Commonweal Bellinas, California 94924	Self-help housing rehabilitation.		13,615		7,615	6,000
FORWARD.....	Total environmental stress and biosocial disorders.....	\$434,940	\$640,955	\$34,120	\$689,602	\$352,173
			25,000			25,000

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
 GRANTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1977

GRANTS	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 1/1/77	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/77
FORWARD.....		\$434,940	\$640,955	\$34,120	\$689,602	\$352,173
Community Coordinated Child Development Council of Santa Clara County, Inc. 425 W. Hedding Street San Jose, California 95110	Culturally sensitive, Spanish-language child abuse drama.....		10,000			10,000
Marin County Schools 201 Tamal Vista Blvd. Corte Madera, California 94925	Children of Divorcing Parents Project.....		17,425			17,425
Institute for Responsive Education 704 Commonwealth Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02215	Community involvement in collective bargaining in the schools.....		30,630		6,157	24,473
TOTAL.....		\$434,940	\$699,010	\$34,120	\$695,759	\$404,071

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		MARKET VALUE	COST
<u>BONDS</u>			
GOVERNMENT			
100,000	U. S. Treasury Notes 8% 2/15/1983.....	\$ 101,688	\$ 100,000
100,000	Federal National Mortgage Assn 8-1/2% 6/10/1980.....	102,125	100,006
100,000	Twelve Federal Land Banks 8.55% 4/23/1979.....	101,500	100,000
300,000	Government of Canada 3-3/4% 1/15/1978.....	273,900	309,505
175,000	Kingdom of Norway Notes 8-7/8% 7/15/1980.....	178,500	173,912
100,000	Province of Quebec 7% 4/15/1989..	83,375	100,000
150,000	International Bank Reconstruction & Development 7-3/4% 8/1/1987..	144,188	150,000
100,000	European Investment Bank Notes 9% 11/1/1982.....	102,750	104,375
	Total Government Bonds.....	<u>1,088,026</u>	<u>1,137,798</u>
CORPORATE			
150,000	American Brands Notes 9-5/8% 9/1/1979.....	156,750	156,043
100,000	American Savings & Loan Assoc Series A 7-1/4% 6/1/1982.....	97,250	100,000
100,000	American Tel & Tel Deb 4-3/8% 4/1/1985.....	81,125	101,214
150,000	Arco Pipeline Guaranteed Notes 7-1/2% 10/1/1982.....	149,813	150,000
200,000	Associates Corp of North America Notes 8.20% 2/1/1987/84.....	199,000	203,000
100,000	Bank of America Capital Notes 6-5/8% 7/1/1979.....	98,500	100,000
100,000	Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric 1st -C- 7-5/8% 11/1/1980.....	98,750	99,875
100,000	Commercial Credit Notes 4-3/4% 11/1/1980.....	92,375	103,875
200,000	Commercial Credit Notes 7% 2/15/1979.....	198,250	192,208
175,000	Commercial Credit Notes 4-3/8% 4/1/1981.....	157,281	157,281
100,000	Commonwealth Edison 1st -S- 4-1/4% 3/1/1987.....	77,000	100,000

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
 INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		MARKET VALUE	COST
<u>BONDS</u> (Continued)			
CORPORATE (Continued)			
100,000	Connecticut Light & Power 1st 9% 2/01/1982.....	\$ 103,000	\$ 100,477
200,000	Duke Power Notes 6.85% 12/1/1978..	198,250	200,125
100,000	Eaton Credit Notes 8-1/2% 7/15/1984.....	100,125	99,710
200,000	Exxon Pipeline Gtd Note 8.05% 10/15/1980.....	204,250	200,007
100,000	General Motors Acceptance Note 8-1/8% 4/15/1986.....	100,000	99,625
100,000	Indiana Gas 1st 9% 2/15/1982.....	104,500	101,654
100,000	International Harvester Credit Deb 4-3/4% -B- 8/1/1981.....	87,750	84,000
100,000	International Harvester Credit Notes 9% 4/1/1984/82.....	103,000	100,625
100,000	Louisville & Nashville Railroad Equip Trust -TT- 6% 9/15/1981...	94,250	100,017
200,000	Massachusetts Electric 1st Mtg 9-7/8% 10/1/1982.....	210,600	203,309
200,000	Narragansett Electric 1st 10-1/2% 8/1/1980.....	200,550	194,538
150,000	Niagara Mohawk Power 4-7/8% 9/1/1987.....	113,625	156,950
100,000	Niagara Mohawk Power 4-3/4% 4/1/1990.....	71,750	94,516
100,000	Norfolk & Western Railway Equip Trust 5-1/8% 4/1/1980.....	95,250	100,751
100,000	Pacific Gas & Electric 1st & Ref -AA- 4-1/2% 12/1/1986.....	75,750	101,125
100,000	San Diego Gas & Electric 1st Mtg Series 0 10.70% 5/1/1982.....	105,375	106,750
100,000	Southern California Edison 1st & Ref -J- 4-7/8% 9/1/1982.....	87,250	106,500
100,000	Transamerica Financial Notes 8-1/2% 7/1/2001/1984.....	102,000	100,004
100,000	Virginia Electric & Power 1st & Ref 4-1/2% 12/1/1987.....	74,250	100,492

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
 INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		MARKET VALUE	COST
<u>BONDS (Continued)</u>			
CORPORATE-CONVERTIBLE			
100,000	Aluminum Company of America Conv Sub Deb 5-1/4% 9/15/1991.....	\$ 89,775	\$ 81,700
200,000	Caterpillar Tractor Conv Sub Deb 5-1/2% 6/30/2000.....	231,750	241,008
100,000	Deere & Co CV 5.5% 1/15/2001.....	90,750	100,004
100,000	K Mart Conv Sub Deb 6% 7/15/1999..	101,625	105,004
100,000	NFC Corp Conv Sub Deb 8% 11/15/1992.....	102,500	100,000
	Total Corporate Bonds.....	4,254,019	4,442,387
	Total Bonds.....	5,342,045	5,580,185
<u>PREFERRED STOCKS</u>			
2,500	San Jose Water Works 4-3/4% Cum...	28,750	61,875
3,500	Atlantic Richfield \$2.80 Conv.....	214,375	233,822
2,000	Crocker National \$3.00 Conv.....	81,500	100,000
	Total Preferred stocks..	324,625	395,697
<u>COMMON STOCKS</u>			
AUTOMOTIVE			
2,500	Ford Motor.....	142,969	108,519
3,000	General Motors.....	188,625	182,258
BUSINESS MACHINES & SUPPLIES			
700	International Business Machines...	191,450	148,830
4,400	Wallace Business Forms.....	111,375	115,959
CHEMICALS & HEALTH CARE			
6,000	Becton Dickinson.....	189,000	212,229
10,800	Dow Chemical.....	288,900	263,779
1,197	E I Dupont De Nemours.....	144,089	152,965
2,000	Merck & Company.....	111,000	28,492
5,500	Pfizer Inc.....	150,563	179,896

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		MARKET VALUE	COST
<u>COMMON STOCKS (Continued)</u>			
CONSUMER PRODUCTS & MERCHANDISING			
2,100	Carnation Company.....	\$ 63,000	\$ 59,127
1,500	Eastman Kodak.....	76,688	115,573
5,000	Federated Department Stores.....	198,125	245,707
5,400	Kraft Inc.....	241,650	232,187
3,000	Procter & Gamble.....	257,625	141,000
5,000	Sears Roebuck.....	140,000	203,736
ELECTRONIC			
3,000	Plantronics Inc.....	39,375	37,338
FINANCE & INSURANCE			
5,000	American Express.....	179,375	229,375
6,000	BankAmerica Corp.....	137,250	98,250
7,378	Crocker National.....	185,372	114,290
5,190	Security Pacific.....	152,456	52,829
7,500	US Life Corp.....	140,625	151,102
12,824	Wells Fargo.....	344,645	80,849
FOREST PRODUCTS & CONTAINERS			
3,300	International Paper.....	144,375	170,268
28,000	Pacific Lumber.....	1,008,000	45,113
MACHINERY & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT			
6,000	FMC Corp.....	133,500	85,276
5,400	General Electric.....	269,325	338,175
METALS & MINING			
4,000	Armco Steel.....	113,500	42,435
4,000	Inland Steel.....	154,000	149,625
5,000	Pittston Company.....	116,250	120,125

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
 INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		MARKET VALUE	COST
<u>COMMON STOCKS</u> (Continued)			
PETROLEUM & RELATED SERVICES			
5,800	Exxon Corp.....	\$ 279,125	\$ 172,748
8,000	Gulf Oil.....	214,000	57,440
2,000	Kerr-McGee.....	93,500	138,699
5,000	Standard Oil - California.....	194,375	75,035
1,600	Standard Oil - Ohio.....	113,400	112,802
PUBLIC UTILITY			
5,500	American Natural Resources.....	250,250	65,750
7,640	American Tel & Tel.....	462,220	252,545
7,637	Pacific Gas & Electric.....	183,288	90,651
6,300	Southern California Edison.....	166,163	114,557
5,000	Southern Company.....	88,750	61,700
12,000	Virginia Electric & Power.....	174,000	124,326
TRANSPORTATION			
4,000	Union Pacific.....	195,500	59,320
UNCLASSIFIED			
5,000	Dun & Bradstreet.....	155,000	142,050
5,889	Tenneco Inc.....	181,087	112,228
	Total Common Stocks.....	<u>8,363,765</u>	<u>5,685,158</u>
TOTAL -			
	All Securities....	<u>\$14,030,435</u>	<u>\$11,661,040</u>

OTHER INFORMATION

All corporate and program records are maintained at the Foundation office, 210 Post Street, San Francisco, California 94108.

Auditor

Haskins & Sells, San Francisco, Ca.

Banks

First Enterprise Bank, San Francisco, Ca.

Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, Ca.

Bookkeeper

Wiman Associates, San Mateo, Ca.

Custodian

Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, Ca. (Securities held in nominee name, Cable & Co.)

Investment Counsel

Wentworth, Hauser & Violich, San Francisco, Ca.

Legal Counsel

McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen, San Francisco, Ca.

ANNUAL REPORT

Sections 4946 and 6056 of the Internal Revenue Code require certain additional information.

1. Rosenberg Foundation, employer identification number 94-1186182N, is a private foundation within the meaning of Section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. The names and addresses of the Foundation Managers:

Lewis H. Butler
1326 Third Avenue
San Francisco, Ca. 94143

Herman E. Gallegos
231 Franklin Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94102

Peter E. Haas
Two Embarcadero Center
San Francisco, Ca. 94106

William R. Kimball
235 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94104

Marguerite S. Lederberg
560 Oxford Aveue
Palo Alto, Ca. 94301

Leslie L. Luttgens
210 Post Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94108

Jing Lyman
623 Mirada Avenue
Stanford, Ca. 94305

Peter F. Sloss
1235 Mission Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94103

Norvel L. Smith
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, Ca. 94720

Kirke P. Wilson
210 Post Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94108

3. No person who is a “foundation manager” with respect to the Foundation is a substantial contributor to the Foundation.
4. At no time during the year did the Foundation, together with other “disqualified persons,” own more than two percent of the stock of any corporation or corresponding interests in partnerships or other entities.
5. Pursuant to Section 6104(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, a notice has been published that this annual report is available for public inspection at the principal office of the Foundation. A copy of this report has been furnished to the Attorney General of the State of California.

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