

**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
ANNUAL REPORT – 1979**

**Rosenberg Foundation  
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**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
1979 ANNUAL REPORT**

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



Max L. Rosenberg

## DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Lewis H. Butler  
Director

Herman E. Gallegos  
Director  
(Resigned May 1979)

Peter E. Haas  
Director & Vice President

Herma Hill Kay  
Director

William R. Kimball  
Director & Treasurer

Leslie L. Luttgens  
Director & President

Jing Lyman  
Director

Cruz Reynoso  
Director  
(Elected June 1979)

Peter F. Sloss  
Director

Norvel L. Smith  
Director

## STAFF

Betty L. Bettell  
Administrative Assistant

Kirke P. Wilson  
Executive Director

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Rosenberg Foundation came into being in 1935 as a result of the philanthropic and public spirit of Max L. Rosenberg, a California businessman. Because Mr. Rosenberg did not bind the Foundation with restrictive provisions, the directors feel a keen responsibility to use this "venture capital" in ways that will be as forceful and forward-looking as the donor was during his lifetime.

From the earliest days of the Foundation, the Rosenberg directors have sought to develop a systematic approach to grant-making in which the Foundation learns from its experiences and focuses its resources on those program fields and approaches which appear particularly productive. They have sought to be responsive to the changing world through an annual review of policies and procedures.

Foundations with limited money cannot solve all the major problems, but small pilot programs can move toward larger solutions. As the Foundation has developed, the program policy has narrowed. The policies under which the Foundation currently operates are the result of the experience of the Foundation, changing circumstances in the fields in which the Foundation operates and the changing role of government.

The current policies of the Foundation include the three priority categories of early childhood development, adolescent and older youth and rural development, as well as grants to improve the philanthropic process and exploratory grants in new fields, currently immigration and statewide education policy.

Along with the narrowing of the categories, a shift has occurred in the types of projects selected, from the demonstration project approach to a policy or institutional change approach based on changing assumptions about society and the role of private foundations.

Changing times have also brought an increase in partnerships with other grantmakers, where the Rosenberg Foundation participates in and gives financial support to several joint endeavors: the Foundations-Corporations Emergency Fund, a grant and loan resource for non-profit agencies; the San Francisco Regional Library of The Foundation Center; the Northern California Foundations Group, a regional association of grantmakers which meets monthly with invited speakers and workshops; the reactivation of the 1978 Proposition 13 Information Committee now focusing on California's Proposition 9 (the Jarvis II initiative) and its probable effect on non-profit agencies; the public meeting held in October of 1979 attended by 650 grantees, grantmakers and others. Playing an active role in these cooperative activities has helped the Foundation keep abreast of the shifting emphasis in California's volatile environment.

A partnership with grantees based on mutual respect has always been characteristic of the Foundation; seeking to be not aloof from the innovative people who make promising projects come alive and flourish.

During 1979, the Board of Directors accepted with regret the resignation of Herman Gallegos, a director since 1973, who was elected a director of the Rockefeller Foundation. In June, Justice Cruz Reynoso was elected to the Board bringing with him a distinguished legal background in rural and immigration issues.

Finally, we acknowledge with special pleasure an addition to the Foundation's capital from the estate of a former President and long-time board member, Eleanor Fleishhacker Sloss. It seems appropriate to quote from her President's Message of the 1961 Annual Report of the Rosenberg Foundation: "The growth of California, its profound and complex problems, the knowledge which has proliferated in recent years, the flow of great federal and private funds into the State, are all factors requiring consideration in the Foundation's decisions. From this immense stirring the Foundation reports on some of the diverse programs selected for support."

Leslie L. Luttgens  
President

March 1980

**Table 2: Distribution of Grant Funds by Year, 1978 - 1979**

Year of Grant	1978	1979
First .....	28.4%	52.9%
Second .....	25.8	17.0
Third .....	37.3	15.0
Fourth .....	4.7	13.3
Fifth or more .....	3.8	1.8
Total .....	100.0%	100.0%

Rosenberg Foundation makes grants for projects throughout California and contributes to the programs of certain national organizations which promote improvement in the accessibility, accountability and responsiveness of private philanthropy. During 1979, 42% of the Foundation's grant funds went to projects working in the San Francisco Bay Area and 28% was devoted to projects working throughout the state or addressing statewide issues. National projects account for less than 4% of the Foundation's granting.

**Table 3: Distribution of Grant Funds by Location and Geographical Scope, 1978 - 1979**

Location/Scope	1978	1979
San Francisco .....	12.8%	9.4%
Other Bay Area .....	16.1	32.6
Central Valley .....	14.2	14.2
Other Northern California .....	5.5	6.4
Los Angeles .....	0.0	3.1
Other Southern California .....	5.0	2.6
Statewide .....	43.7	27.8
National .....	2.7	3.9
Total .....	100.0%	100.0%

In its granting, Rosenberg Foundation seeks new and innovative projects which address specific issues within the Foundation's fields of interest and which offer unusual potential for permanent and significant improvement in institutional responsiveness and in public social policy toward children and their families. Within these criteria, the Foundation seeks grantees whose governing boards and staff are representative of the population they are attempting to assist. Of the thirty-nine grants approved during 1979, seven were to organizations formed by minority groups to address minority group concerns and nine were to organizations formed by women to address women's issues. Many of the Foundation's other grants benefited populations which were largely or entirely composed of members of minority groups and women.

## 1979 Program

The Foundation's 1979 grants were distributed among five program categories. Nearly three-quarters of the grants were in the Foundation's priority fields of early childhood development, adolescent and older youth and rural development. An additional 19% of the 1979 grants were outside the Foundation's priority fields and include exploratory grants in immigration policy and statewide education policy. During 1979, thirteen early childhood projects received 36% of the Foundation's grant funds while nine older youth projects received 17% and five rural projects received 18%. The six exploratory grants included two in immigration policy and four in statewide education policy.

**Table 4: Distribution of Grant Funds by Program Category, 1975 - 1979**

Category	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Early childhood .....	9.1%	23.8%	18.5%	18.9%	36.2%
Older youth .....	24.8	31.1	28.4	24.7	17.4
Rural .....	15.7	21.5	34.9	35.5	18.3
Invited .....	31.1	18.6	4.0	0.0	0.0
Philanthropy .....	2.5	2.6	1.4	3.1	9.1
Other .....	16.8	2.4	12.8	17.8	19.0
Total .....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In comparison to the pattern of grants in recent years, the 1979 grants show a dramatic increase in grants in the early childhood field and a decline in the older youth and rural grants. Grants to improve the philanthropic process increased and the exploratory grants remained at approximately the same level.

## Program Review

In each of its priority fields, the Foundation approved new grants and renewed current projects during 1979. Although the numbers of grants in each field are small, there are discernible trends in the types of issues addressed and program approaches used in each field.

**Early Childhood:** In the early childhood field, the Foundation approved nine new projects and renewed support for four projects. Eleven of the early childhood projects address a specific and significant public issue or problem while two are intended to strengthen child-serving institutions. The projects explore issues and problems such as discrimination in housing against children, unlicensed child care, lesbian child custody and the relationship between imprisoned mothers and their children. The projects use various approaches including research and documentation, training and consultation and legal advocacy to achieve changes in public policies or institutional responsiveness.

Two of the thirteen grants are for demonstration projects which test new services to children and one is training new professionals to serve children. Three projects use consultation and training to improve the quality of existing services to children and, in one case, to strengthen children's capacity to be self-reliant.

Although the early childhood projects address a variety of issues, they share a common focus on young children in need, including those who live in single-parent homes, those whose mother is a lesbian, or an alcoholic or a prison inmate, those who need child care and those who are members of minority groups.

**Adolescent and Older Youth:** In the adolescent and older youth field, the Foundation approved grants for seven new projects and for two projects which the Foundation had supported in 1978. Seven of the projects are intended to empower young people and two are intended to improve youth-serving institutions.

The empowerment projects provide skills and opportunities for young people to assume responsibility. In one project, a group of high school women is publishing a women's newspaper and in another project high school youth are producing youth news broadcasts on the radio. Students in an urban school are monitoring disciplinary procedures and using advocacy to modify disciplinary practices. Another older youth project involves young Indians in an effort to rediscover and learn their traditional culture and the cultural practices and experiences which guide the transition from childhood to adulthood.

Of the two projects intended to improve youth-serving institutions, one will investigate environmental conditions in juvenile detention institutions and the other will develop institutional capability to identify and respond to isolation and social withdrawal among college students. Except for the one college project, the Foundation's older youth projects all involve high school age youth.

**Rural Development:** In 1979, the Foundation approved five grants for rural projects. Of these, four are renewals of previous grants and one is a new grant. The new project is intended to make alternative agricultural techniques available to new farmers. The four renewal grants include the third year of a rural housing project and the fourth year of projects involved in rural health, rural community development and rural land reform. All the rural projects are in the agricultural areas of California and are concentrating on the problems of low-income families, poor communities and the dreams of farm-workers to become farm owners.

**Philanthropic Process:** The Foundation approved six grants to strengthen the philanthropic process in 1979, of which only the start-up grant to the Bay Area Black United Fund is a new grant. The other grants are for the national advocacy activities of Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy and the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, information for grant-seekers through the national and Bay Area programs of The Foundation Center and the emergency needs of Bay Area non-profit agencies. Two of the grants promote reform through advocacy, two through dissemination of information and two through the development of model philanthropic mechanisms which can satisfy neglected needs. In each case, the Foundation's grant is for general support and, in four cases, Rosenberg made the first grant received by the organization for this purpose.

**Other:** The Foundation approved six 1979 grants to explore new issues of interest to the Foundation including four state-wide education policy projects and two immigration policy projects. The education policy projects include one

research project and three which use consultation. All four projects are intended to modify the performance of public schools in narrow areas by communicating innovations in collective bargaining, student-initiated learning, private education or job arrangement. Each of the four is designed to achieve change in public education through consultation to receptive education agencies.

The two immigration grants are for conferences of persons concerned about immigration policy. One grant is for a grass-roots conference while the other is intended for state policy-makers. The two conferences will focus on immigration from Mexico, although one will devote attention to Asian immigration. Neither project includes research, direct service or systematic policy development. The two immigration conferences are the first phase of the Foundation's growing interest in the immigration field. In early 1980, after an extensive review of the immigration field and the opportunities which it offers for grant-making, the directors of the Foundation selected immigration policy as an additional priority.

### 1979 Summary

The Foundation's 1979 grants show the growing concentration of the Foundation's resources on specific problems and issues in each of the Foundation's priority fields of interest. The number of grant requests increased and, as a result of increased investment income, the Foundation was able to increase the number of new grants in its fields of interest. The average size and the geographical distribution of the Foundation's grants remained constant during 1979 while the proportion of grants to minority and women's organizations increased.

In each program category, the Foundation's grants show a distinct pattern. The early childhood projects are issue-oriented and generally do not use the demonstration project approach. The older youth projects are generally not issue-oriented but emphasize the involvement of youth rather than institutional or policy change. The rural projects are issue-oriented but generally use the demonstration project approach to test new methods and types of service delivery. Among the exploratory fields, the immigration projects are convening people concerned about immigration policy while the education policy projects are conducting research and providing issue-specific consultation to interested school districts.

In general, the trend among all the Foundation's fields of interest is toward projects which focus on issues of public significance, which offer promise of lasting improvement in public policies or institutional responsiveness and which are likely to improve the quality of life for the children, youth and families of California.

## GRANTS - 1979

**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.

**AMERICAN INDIAN LAWYER TRAINING PROGRAM** \$4,475  
Oakland, Ca.

The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 was designed to eliminate abuses in the removal of Indian children from their families. The Act expands the role of Tribal Courts in child custody matters. For Indians living in California, the implications of the Act are ambiguous. The American Indian Lawyer Training Program will prepare and distribute materials to inform Indians in California about the new law and will sponsor four field seminars to discuss the implementation of the law in urban and rural areas of California

**BANANAS** \$32,804  
Oakland, Ca.

The child care field offers a wide variety of types of care to meet various parent needs, government requirements and provider preferences. A large part of the child care field is outside the range of government regulation and licensure. Some of this unregulated care is spontaneous, some is informal and some has never found any compelling reason to get a license. Despite the lack of regulation and licensing, the quality of much of this care is, in many ways, indistinguishable from licensed care. Bananas, which has operated a child care information and referral service for parents since 1973, will explore the scope and relative quality of those child care providers and arrangements which are not licensed and will offer consultation and technical assistance to those providers. Bananas will also advocate for such changes in regulations which exclude new, evolving or unorthodox child care arrangements.

**CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED** \$3,000  
**BY THE FOUNDATION**

The family and the art of child-raising are under unprecedented stress. Changes in family structure, particularly the emergence of single-parent families and the changing economic role of women, result in additional responsibilities for parents. The extended family or stable community which previously had trained new parents through observation and provided a source of advice and encouragement is now replaced with young families which are isolated from each other, from their own parents and from any accessible support system. For the urban Indian family, with its combination of economic and cultural problems in a strange place away from traditional ways of learning and traditional ways of obtaining assistance, the problem is particularly acute.

The High Scope Educational Research Foundation, which has been demonstrating parent-infant education models for several years, will provide assistance to Tribal American Consulting Corporation, an Indian-controlled child care organization, to develop a training model in which parents train parents and develop a community network of support for parents of young children.

**CHILD CARE INFORMATION SERVICE INC.** \$23,776  
Pasadena, Ca.

Continuing inflation and the growing demand for child care services place a burden on the operators of small child care programs and make quality care difficult to maintain. Childcare Information Service, in an effort to strengthen small centers, will provide a part-time consultant who will provide assistance to program operators in the areas of program administration, program staffing and appropriate environments for young children.

**FAIR HOUSING FOR CHILDREN COALITION** \$33,340  
Santa Monica, Ca.

As inflation increases, children will be among the most vulnerable populations. The cost and availability of housing for children is central to their well-being and the quality of their lives. The Fair Housing for Children Coalition, in a five city research study, has found that the rate of discrimination against children in rental housing ranges from 50% in Fresno to 70% in Los Angeles and that families with children are much more likely than families without children to be in overcrowded, sub-standard or excessively costly housing. The Coalition will continue its program of research, public education and network building to strengthen local and statewide efforts to eliminate discrimination against children in rental housing in California. (Second year)



**INTERTRIBAL FRIENDSHIP HOUSE** \$44,730  
Oakland, Ca.

There are approximately 40,000 Indians representing more than 200 tribes living in the San Francisco Bay Area. Many of these were relocated from reservations by the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the past 25 years. The relocation placed many of the Indian families under great stress and relatively little is known about the support systems and survival skills which these Indians used in their adaptation to urban life and the development of an urban Indian community. The Community Oral History Project will interview elders and others involved in the development of Intertribal Friendship House, using oral history techniques to produce written and audio-visual materials for use in Indian education programs, in cultural awareness training for agencies serving Indians and in developing the staff and program of Intertribal Friendship House which will be celebrating its twenty-fifth Anniversary in 1980.

**LESBIAN RIGHTS PROJECT OF EQUAL RIGHTS ADVOCATES** \$40,000  
San Francisco, Ca.

Although public attitudes toward homosexuality are changing, in the child custody area there is a common presumption that mothers who are lesbians are unfit. A recent survey of child psychiatrists in the San Francisco Bay Area found that 82% believe that child custody should not be decided on the basis of the parent's sexual orientation. The Lesbian Mother Advocacy Program will develop a model of legal-mental health counseling and services to assist lesbian mothers and will conduct workshops and publish materials to increase understanding of the problem among lawyers and mental health professionals. The goal of the project will be to re-establish the criterion of the "best interests of the child" in custody cases where the mother is a lesbian.

**MILLS COLLEGE** \$34,301  
Oakland, Ca.

There is growing awareness that modern medicine, with its reliance on specialization and technology, results in special problems for the hospitalized child. The sick or injured child, in addition to a health problem, suffers also from the separation from home and family and the disruption of school, play and friendship. In 1970, the Foundation supported a symposium on the hospitalized child and the publication of *The Effects of Hospitalization on Children* in 1973. Since 1978, Mills College has been developing and evaluating a new curriculum to train Child Life Specialists for work with hospitalized children. (Second year)

This grant is in memory of Mrs. Eleanor F. Sloss.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY** \$35,000  
San Francisco, Ca.

More than half the inmates in the federal women's prison at Pleasanton have children yet the prison has, until recently, made little effort to encourage women inmates to maintain relationships with their children during incarceration. The Pleasanton Children's Center is a comprehensive program of child care in the prison for children visiting their mothers, an educational program to improve parenting and train for careers in child care, a foster care project and a prison-sponsored, community-based program for pregnant inmates. The goal of the program is to strengthen the relationship of the mother in prison and her child and to develop community-based alternatives to the imprisonment of mothers. (Second year)

**SAN DIEGO COUNTY COUNCIL OF CAMP FIRE** \$4,500  
San Diego, Ca.

The increase in the proportion of children living in single parent homes or in homes where both parents are working results in a growing number of elementary school age children who are without parental supervision at some time during the day. The most recent national data show that half of all school age children live in families in which the mother is employed outside the home. Using its demonstrated capacity to recruit and train volunteers, the San Diego County Council of Camp Fire will develop a self-reliance training course to train 150 latch-key children in safety, household skills and how to obtain help when necessary.

**SAN FRANCISCO CHILD ABUSE COUNCIL** \$4,500  
San Francisco, Ca. (loan)

The San Francisco Child Abuse Council, which was established with a 1973 grant from the Foundation, administers projects to prevent the abuse of children in institutions and to strengthen child abuse programming in northern California. This loan will enable the Council to hire a consultant to prepare fund-raising materials and identify potential sources of funds for the Council's child abuse prevention, education and inter-agency coordination activities. (Sixth year)

**SAN FRANCISCO LAWYERS' COMMITTEE  
FOR URBAN AFFAIRS**  
San Francisco, Ca.

\$25,000

The administrative responsibility for child care is scattered among federal, state and local agencies which subsidize the cost of some child care and regulate other care through licensing, building standards and zoning. For the child care operator, particularly the operator of the small family day care home or cooperative nursery, the management of a child care program involves many of the skills of small business management in a legally-complex, regulatory environment. The Bay Area Child Care Law Project will provide legal counseling, legal representation and preventive legal education to child care workers and child care agencies in Alameda and San Francisco Counties. In collaboration with Bananas and the Childcare Switchboard, child care information and referral agencies which have previously received grants from the Foundation, the project will involve volunteer attorneys from the private bar assisting child care agencies with problems of incorporation, tax exemption, licensing, zoning, contracts and operations, including particularly issues of child custody, child abuse reporting and collection of delinquent fees.

**WOMEN'S ALCOHOL COALITION**  
San Francisco, Ca.

\$25,000

In 1976, a study of drinking in San Francisco found that only 10% of the women problem drinkers had ever received any counseling or treatment for their drinking problems. This is not surprising since there are relatively few treatment services for the woman alcoholic and no programs for the woman alcoholic and her children. Since the drinking mother is frequently a single mother, her access to counseling and treatment may be in conflict with her need to retain custody of her children or continue to care for her children. The Woman's Alcohol Coalition is planning to establish a day treatment program and a residential treatment program using government funds. The Foundation's grant will be used to pay part of the costs of the children's program which will enable the mother to participate in treatment, will provide the child security and nurturing and will enable the child to be involved in the mother's recovery process. The children's program will serve approximately 25 infants, toddlers and pre-school age children in a daily program designed to promote self-reliance, cognitive growth, expression of feelings and improved peer relationships.

**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.

**AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE**  
San Francisco, Ca.

\$15,000

Although Black students count for only 28% of the enrollment in San Francisco junior and senior high schools, they receive 62% of the disciplinary suspensions. In order to reduce suspensions, particularly of Black students, encourage alternative methods of school discipline and increase respect for student rights, the High School Program of the Northern California American Friends Service Committee will train student advocates and adult advisors in a San Francisco junior high school and high school to counsel students about their rights and responsibilities and to advocate for alternatives to disciplinary suspensions.

**CENTER FOR WOMENS STUDIES & SERVICES**  
San Diego, Ca.

\$17,566

Late adolescence is a confusing period for many young people. This period is particularly difficult for young women because they are frequently ambivalent about feminism and often lack access to information about women's issues or to other young women who are feminists. The High School Women's News Page is published bi-monthly by women students from high schools in the San Diego area. The paper is edited, published and distributed by high school age women and addresses local and national issues and activities of interest to young women. (Second year)

**CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED  
BY THE FOUNDATION**

\$2,000

Rosenberg Foundation supports several projects in which young people assume responsibility for the initiation and operation of the program. The National Youth Workers Conference will bring together youth and adult leaders from throughout the country. The Foundation's grant will enable young people participating in the Foundation's projects to attend the 1979 Conference.

**COMMONWEAL** \$33,900  
Bolinas, Ca.

Since it was established, Commonweal has been exploring the relationship between total environmental stress and children's health. From its clinical and research work, Commonweal has found extensive evidence of the health consequences for children of environmental stress. Commonweal is proposing to use this research as a framework for assessing the extent to which Juvenile Halls and Youth Authority institutions promote the health and well-being of their inmates. Commonweal staff will review the nutrition, exercise program, psychosocial environment and physical environment at California youth institutions and suggest low-cost alternatives that will promote health.

**NATIONAL YOUTH WORK ALLIANCE** \$3,000  
Washington, D.C.

The 1979 National Youth Workers Conference will attract representatives of youth-serving programs and youth advocacy agencies from throughout the United States. To promote youth attendance at the Conference, the registration fee for participants under the age of 18 will be reduced. The Foundation's grant will enable 65 California young people to attend the Conference which has had youth participation in its planning and which will offer special workshops for young people attending the Conference.

**PACIFICA FOUNDATION** \$29,000  
Berkeley, Ca.

The broadcast media have generally treated young people as consumers to be entertained and have generally neglected the issues and opinions of young people. The Youth News Service will train high school students in broadcast news reporting at Station KPFA-FM in Berkeley and will develop a national news service through the listener-sponsored Pacifica network and the public radio satellite which will go into operation in 1980. The News Service will enable young people to learn the technical skills involved in broadcasting and to communicate the issues and opinions of youth to a youth audience and to the larger society.

**TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY PROGRAM** \$20,000  
Guerneville, Ca.

In recent years, there has been renewed interest in Indian traditions and practices. At the Tule River Indian Reservation, Indian elders from throughout California have convened to share their knowledge and re-establish traditional dances, ceremonies and spiritual practices. The Tule Indian Youth Wilderness Training School and survival camp will be established to provide training to young Indians in general wilderness survival skills and Indian-specific skills which have traditionally assisted Indian youth in the transition into adulthood.

**UNIVERSITY YWCA UNIVERSITY RELIGIOUS COUNCIL** \$25,382  
Berkeley, Ca.

Over the past several years, University officials and the Campus Ministries at the University of California have grown increasingly concerned about the isolation of students and an apparent increase in abrupt withdrawal from school, student suicide, student disappearance and student recruitment by cults and new religious movements. The Missing Student Project is conducting research into the nature and causes of abrupt student withdrawal from the University and is offering a program of information and referral services for parents and friends of young people involved in new religious movements and cults. (Second year)

**URBAN INDIAN CHILD RESOURCE CENTER OF  
THE INDIAN NURSES ASSOCIATION** \$2,888  
Oakland, Ca.

Since the 1950's, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has administered a relocation program to assist young Indians to move from reservations to urban areas for vocational training and employment. Indians from throughout the United States have relocated to the San Francisco Bay Area. In Oakland, there are 587 Indian students from 86 different tribes scattered among 71 public schools. To reduce isolation and reinforce Indian values, a group of Indian junior high school and high school students is planning a two-day, city-wide Indian Youth Conference which will include workshops on Indian art, career planning, higher education and various other topics of interest to urban Indian youth.

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

**THE FARALLONES INSTITUTE** \$25,000  
Occidental, Ca.

The growing cost of land, equipment and energy have made it increasingly difficult for small family farms to survive and have created obstacles for former farm workers and others who are attempting to become farmers. The Farallones Institute operates an integral urban house and a rural center which are working models of environmentally-appropriate and energy-efficient technology. The Institute will establish a new Center for Sustainable Agriculture which will translate the alternative and appropriate technologies of the existing centers into visible and practical applications for small farming. The Center will offer agricultural training, research into agricultural techniques, technical assistance and the publication of newsletters, technical bulletins and manuals for small farmers.

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

During the late nineteenth century vast tracts of public domain were transferred to private ownership under federal legislation designed to stimulate development of the West and promote family farming. In an effort to prevent speculation and monopoly land ownership, the National Reclamation Act of 1902 required, as a condition of receiving federally-subsidized water, that farms could not exceed 160 acres and that farmers must reside on their land. Seventy-seven years later, more than one million acres of California farmland remain in excess holdings, including large tracts of land owned by corporations. National Land for People Foundation sponsors research, public education and litigation on issues related to land ownership and public policy, with particular emphasis on the enforcement of federal reclamation laws including the 160 acre limitation. (Fourth year)

**SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES** \$27,000  
Visalia, Ca.

After a 1975 survey found that water and sewer systems in small towns were often substandard or non-existent, Self-Help Enterprises began a technical assistance program to assist rural communities to obtain financing and develop adequate systems, to improve the operations and maintenance of the systems and to stimulate the assumption of government responsibility for the quality of the systems. Grants from the Foundation enabled Self-Help Enterprises to begin the program and the current grant will enable Self-Help Enterprises to continue providing assistance to 34 communities during a period in which the responsibility for rural water and sewer development is being shifted among various federal agencies. (Fourth year)

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNITY HOUSING ORGANIZATION, INC. (TECHO)** \$30,000  
Watsonville, Ca.

Building restrictions and the high cost of land have forced TECHO to become a land subdivider and developer in an effort to make housing available to low-income families. Expenses prior to construction including physical planning, design, engineering and obtaining financing are not covered by conventional rural housing programs. The Foundation's grant will assist TECHO to pay the pre-development expenses so that three proposed housing projects with more than 250 units can be advanced toward construction. (Third year)

**VALLEY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL & GUIDANCE CLINIC** \$49,925  
Fresno, Ca.

Using a network of public and private ambulatory care centers, Fresno County has made primary health care widely available to its low-income and rural residents. At the Pinedale Health Education Center, low-income, rural residents are learning to understand and manage certain minor but common medical disease problems. The Center uses a variety of educational tools and approaches to increase understanding and motivation and to modify behavior. During the fourth and final year, the project will evaluate the effectiveness of the project in improving health status and reducing clinic utilization. (Fourth year)

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

**BAY AREA BLACK UNITED FUND** \$30,000  
Oakland, Ca.

As the United Way movement has demonstrated nationally, federated fund-raising is efficient and effective in raising money, stimulating volunteer activity and mobilizing corporate leadership. The Bay Area Black United Fund is proposing to use the proven fund-raising and planning approaches of United Way to address needs in the Bay Area Black community. BABUF is developing cooperative relationships with United Way of the Bay Area while developing a base of volunteers and financial support in the Black community. BABUF hopes to play a significant role in generating new philanthropic resources, creating increased self-sufficiency in the Black community and in establishing wider choice and pluralism in philanthropy.

**THE FOUNDATION CENTER**  
New York, N.Y.

There are more than 22,000 private, grant-making foundations in the United States and more than 3,000 which give away \$50,000 or more annually, yet relatively few foundations make information available about their activities and interests. The Foundation Center, through its program of publications, library collections and other services, compiles and disseminates information about foundations to grant-seekers, foundations, government and the general public.

The Foundation's grant includes partial support, over a three year period, of the national program of The Center and the Bay Area library established by The Foundation Center, in cooperation with northern California foundations in 1977.

National Program - \$10,666 (Eighth year)

Bay Area Program - \$5,000 (Third year)

**FOUNDATIONS-CORPORATIONS** \$10,000  
**EMERGENCY FUND COMMITTEE**  
San Francisco, Ca.

With the passage of Proposition 13 in June 1978, the frequency and number of financial emergencies suffered by non-profit agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area increased dramatically. The Foundations-Corporations Emergency Fund, which had been established in 1973 to assist Bay Area agencies suffering unanticipated financial emergencies from causes beyond their control, expanded its resources, modified its procedures and established narrow priorities in an effort to maintain critical human services which were being eliminated or jeopardized as a result of Proposition 13. Using contributions from ten local foundations and eight corporations, the Emergency Fund has distributed \$1.3 million in grants and interest-free loans and has assisted agencies to obtain an additional \$400,000 in low-interest loans through a cooperating bank. The Emergency Fund has demonstrated that it can respond quickly and flexibly to emergencies and that modest grants and loans can assist private agencies to continue their services without interruption. Similar emergency funds are now being established in other parts of California. (Third year)

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR** \$10,000  
**RESPONSIVE PHILANTHROPY**  
Washington, D.C.

Research projects carried out during 1979 by local coalitions of grantee organizations in Colorado and the San Francisco Bay Area have concluded that a very small part of private philanthropic giving is directed to the needs of minority groups, women's groups, community-based organizations and other advocates of social change. The National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, a successor organization to the Donee Group which advised the Committee on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs, will continue its program which monitors the performance of private philanthropy and promotes increased responsiveness and accountability through research, public education and local involvement campaigns. (Third year)

**WOMEN AND FOUNDATIONS/CORPORATE  
PHILANTHROPY**  
New York, N.Y.

\$12,500

Studies of the response of the foundation field to the women's movement have shown that women account for 19% of all foundation trustees and 29% of all foundation professional staff. As one researcher commented, "The foundation world has been troubled and unsettled by the women's movement which seems to have presented a unique funding problem for foundation executives who are overwhelmingly male".

Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy, a national membership organization of women and men trustees and staff of foundations and corporate contributions programs, will continue its program of information to the foundation field on issues and problems affecting women, assistance to networks of women in the foundation field, advocacy of programs for women and girls and monitoring of the performance of foundations in granting to women's programs, the employment of women and the involvement of women as trustees. (Fourth year)

**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.

**CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON PRIVATE EDUCATION**  
San Francisco, Ca.

\$36,153

There is evidence of a migration of middle-class families from the public schools to the private schools, raising the possibility that American education will return to a two-tier caste system in which low-income and minority children remain in the public schools and the more advantaged children receive private education. This trend has been stimulated by several factors, including a decline in parent confidence in the public schools. The Center for Research on Private Education will collect data from students, parents and faculty at 90 public, public alternative and private schools in the San Francisco area to determine the perceived levels of commitment, community and consensus in these schools which make them effective educationally and attractive to parents. The project will produce data which will enable public school officials to strengthen their programs and create the sense of exceptionality which appears to characterize the most effective private education.

**INSTITUTE FOR RESPONSIVE EDUCATION**  
Boston, Ma.

\$45,227

Collective bargaining in California schools has generally used the model drawn from industry in which labor and management participate in bilateral negotiations but which provide limited roles for parents, students or other advocates of the needs of children. Since 1977, the Information Project on Educational Negotiations has assisted community and parent groups to participate in the collective bargaining process in California schools. During its third year, IPEN will continue its consultation and network building in the collective bargaining field and will expand the base of its network by involving school site councils, community agencies and minority organizations. During the third year, IPEN will also expand the scope of the project to community participation in educational decision-making in general and will establish a statewide network of California parents and citizens concerned about public education. (Third year)

**NEW WAYS TO WORK**

\$40,000

San Francisco, Ca.

The changing needs of the labor force, resulting from increasing employment of women and increasing interest in work-time flexibility, has resulted in several innovations and alternatives in work scheduling. Some of these innovations rearrange work hours, while others combine jobs so that two permanent part-time employees are sharing what had previously been one position. This job sharing enables people to work part-time while raising young children and, in a time of declining budgets, enables organizations and agencies to reduce or avoid lay offs by splitting jobs among existing employees. New Ways to Work, which has been assisting school employees to test job sharing since 1975, will promote the establishment of job sharing policies in public schools throughout California and will provide consultation, training, community forums and materials to assist local school districts which are starting job sharing projects.

**THE YOUTH PROJECT**

\$28,135

San Francisco, Ca.

Since 1977, the California High School Independent Study Project has provided consultation and encouragement to local school districts to adopt Independent Study, an alternative to regular classroom instruction which allows for student-initiated learning experiences. This effort has been enormously successful and nearly 200 California school districts have adopted the program. While some of the Independent Study projects have included student-initiated enterprises, in general the schools perpetuate the separation between learning and working. The project will prepare materials describing existing school-based enterprises and assist school districts to examine school-based work which has intrinsic productive value and also offers opportunity for learning. (Third year)

**CENTER FOR ETHICS AND SOCIAL POLICY  
GRADUATE THEOLOGICAL UNION**

\$8,200

Berkeley, Ca.

Since the Southwest was acquired by the United States after the Mexican-American war of 1846, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Purchase, nearly 2 million Mexicans have been admitted legally to the United States, 5 million have been admitted as temporary contract workers and more than 7 million have been deported and expelled. Current estimates are that there may be as many as 12 million aliens in the United States and a continuing flow of migrants across the border from Mexico.

The Center for Ethics and Social Policy will convene a policy conference in Sacramento involving legislators, government officials and representatives of groups directly concerned with immigration to discuss the causes of Mexican immigration, the impact of immigration on California communities, and the rights and needs of immigrants and immigration policy.

**JOINT STRATEGY & ACTION COMMISSION  
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ECUMENICAL COUNCIL**

\$5,000

San Francisco, Ca.

One of the most serious immigration problems is the potential for misunderstanding and conflict among minority groups resulting from immigration and the perception that some minority groups are being favored at the expense of others. The Joint Strategy & Action Commission has organized an immigration committee composed of Asian and Hispanic representatives from throughout the Bay Area to plan a Consultation which will consist of parallel conferences for representatives of the Asian and Hispanic communities. The Consultation will involve immigrants, community agencies which serve immigrants and church groups in a discussion of immigration policies and the needs of immigrant groups.

## 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 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 four 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 but not including the start-up or operating costs of child care centers.

*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.

*Immigration Policy:* Projects which identify and address policy issues in the immigration field with particular emphasis on migration from Mexico and its consequences for children and their families in both countries.

Even within these four 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.
  - an affirmative action analysis of the gender and minority group status of the board and staff.

## GRANT PROCEDURES

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.

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.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

The financial statements of the Foundation, which have been audited by Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, appear on the following pages. This Treasurer's Report provides, in a narrative form, a summary of the financial activities of the Foundation during 1979.

At the end of 1979, the market value of the Foundation's assets was \$15.9 million compared to \$14.9 million at the end of 1978. Except for an addition to capital of \$50,000, the increase is the result of the increased market value of the Foundation's assets. During 1979, the Foundation's income after beneficial payments was \$1.0 million which is an increase of \$105,000 or 12% over 1978. The Foundation authorized grants of \$856,968 in 1979 which is an increase of \$115,088 or 16% over the previous year.

The Foundation's assets are invested in a broadly-diversified portfolio composed of fixed-income investments and equities which are listed in the financial statements. The Financial Policies Committee of the Foundation establishes investment objectives and delegates discretion over specific investment decisions to the Foundation's investment counsel, Wentworth, Hauser & Violich. The Committee regularly reviews the performance of the Foundation's investment managers.

The Financial Policies Committee of the Foundation has also established policies regarding the social consequences of the Foundation's investments. The Foundation reviews all proxy statements and refers all proxies which raise significant issues of social responsibility to a committee of the directors which decides how to vote the proxy. In those cases where the Foundation votes for a shareholder proposal or abstains, the Foundation writes a letter to the corporation expressing its concern.

During 1980, the Foundation anticipates a continued increase in income due to high interest rates and a commensurate increase in funds available for grants.

WILLIAM R. KIMBALL  
TREASURER

**Deloitte  
Haskins + Sells**

44 Montgomery Street  
San Francisco, California 94104  
(415) 393-4300  
Telex 340336

### AUDITORS' OPINION

Rosenberg Foundation:

We have examined the balance sheets of Rosenberg Foundation as of December 31, 1979 and 1978 and the related statements of changes in funds 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 held in trust at December 31, 1979 and 1978 by correspondence with the custodian.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Foundation at December 31, 1979 and 1978 and the changes in its funds balances for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Our examinations also comprehended the supplemental schedules of grants for the year ended December 31, 1979 and of investments as of December 31, 1979 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.

*Deloitte Haskins & Sells*

February 4, 1980

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEETS, DECEMBER 31, 1979 AND 1978

	1979	1978
<u>ASSETS</u>		
CASH - Principally savings accounts.....	\$ 125,646	\$ 212,788
NOTES AND INTEREST RECEIVABLE (Note 3).....	227,017	233,417
INVESTMENTS (quoted market: 1979, \$15,534,459; 1978, \$14,423,020):		
Bonds and notes.....	7,687,745	5,821,859
Preferred stocks.....	61,875	161,875
Common stocks.....	6,031,688	7,045,872
Total investments.....	13,781,308	13,029,606
OFFICE EQUIPMENT.....	1	1
TOTAL.....	<u>\$14,133,972</u>	<u>\$13,475,812</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES</u>		
GRANTS PAYABLE.....	\$ 489,868	\$ 441,055
FEDERAL EXCISE TAX PAYABLE (Note 7).....	26,687	20,750
Total liabilities.....	516,555	461,805
INCOME FUND (DEFICIENCY).....	(1,366,006)	(1,470,054)
PRINCIPAL FUND.....	14,682,770	14,183,408
ROSENBERG TRUST FUND (Note 6).....	300,653	300,653
Total funds balances.....	13,617,417	13,014,007
TOTAL.....	<u>\$14,133,972</u>	<u>\$13,475,812</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUNDS BALANCES  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979 AND 1978

	1979	1978
<u>INCOME FUND</u>		
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS:		
Bond and note interest.....	\$ 521,704	\$ 396,593
Preferred stock dividends.....	4,469	8,969
Common stock dividends.....	474,226	466,845
Sundry interest.....	30,014	41,202
Less beneficial payments (Note 4).....	(17,400)	(6,000)
Total.....	1,013,013	907,609
EXPENSES:		
Investment counsel, custodian, and accounting fees.....	45,647	37,256
Administrative salaries.....	51,583	47,792
Other administrative expenses.....	43,283	36,949
Employee retirement payments (Note 5).....	28,860	27,554
Total.....	169,373	149,551
OTHER ADDITIONS:		
Refunds of prior years' grants.....	67,599	33,592
Grants canceled.....	24,777	39,044
Donations (Note 8).....	50,000	600
Total.....	142,376	73,236
FEDERAL EXCISE TAX (Note 7).....	25,000	19,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR GRANTS.....	961,016	812,294
GRANTS AUTHORIZED.....	856,968	741,880
INCREASE IN FUND BALANCE.....	104,048	70,414
INCOME FUND (DEFICIENCY) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	(1,470,054)	(1,540,468)
INCOME FUND (DEFICIENCY) AT END OF YEAR.....	<u>\$(1,366,006)</u>	<u>\$(1,470,054)</u>
<u>PRINCIPAL FUND</u>		
PRINCIPAL FUND AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	\$14,183,408	\$13,596,657
GAIN ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS.....	499,362	586,751
PRINCIPAL FUND AT END OF YEAR.....	<u>\$14,682,770</u>	<u>\$14,183,408</u>
<u>ROSENBERG TRUST FUND</u>		
ASSETS TRANSFERRED FROM THE ADOLPH ROSENBERG TRUST FUND (Note 6).....	\$ 300,653	\$ 300,653

See Notes to Financial Statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies - The Foundation prepares 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 \$140,000 and \$100,000 at December 31, 1979 and 1978, respectively. Grants are recorded when authorized. Security investment transactions are recorded on trade date. Investments are carried at cost, or for donated assets, at the market value at the date of acquisition.
2. General information - Rosenberg Foundation is a philanthropic organization 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 \$180,000 in 1979 (\$190,000 in 1978) bearing interest at 8% with semiannual principal payments of \$10,000 and the balance due December 31, 1980, and a \$43,417 note in 1979 (and 1978) in default since March 14, 1969. Management is of the belief that the note, though in default, will ultimately be collected.
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. Beneficial payments are also made to former beneficiaries of the Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund, whose assets were acquired in 1978 (Note 6). Future payments will approximate \$16,000 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 \$28,860 and \$27,554 for the years ended December 31, 1979 and 1978, respectively.
6. Rosenberg Trust Fund - Under an agreement between the Foundation and the Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund, the assets of the Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund were transferred to the Foundation effective with the termination of the Trust on December 26, 1978.

Assets acquired included \$103,372 in cash and securities with a market value of \$197,281 on December 29, 1978.

Terms of the agreement require the Foundation to maintain the acquired assets in a special and separate fund to provide for payments to former beneficiaries of the Trust (Note 4).

7. Excise tax - The Foundation is subject to excise tax on investment income and taxable capital gains, reduced by expenses relating to production of investment income. In 1979 and 1978 the excise tax rate was 2%.

The Foundation is also subject to potential excise tax of 15% on the excess of investment income over grants paid during 1979, should such excess remain unpaid as of January 1, 1981. The potential tax liability of \$29,800 will be reduced as the Foundation distributes cash during 1980 for grants authorized but unpaid at December 31, 1979.

8. Donation - The trustees of a living trust established by Eleanor F. Sloss, a former Director and President of the Foundation, made a gift of \$50,000 to the Foundation in 1979.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979

GRANTS	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/78	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/79
American Friends Service Committee 2160 Lake Street San Francisco, California 94121	High School Youth Advocate Project.....		\$ 15,000		\$ 3,750	\$ 11,250
American Indian Lawyer Training Program 319 McArthur Blvd. Oakland, California 94610	Indian Child Welfare Act Information Project.....		4,475		4,475	
Bananas 6501 Telegraph Avenue Oakland, California 94609	Family Day Care Respite Resource Program Grey Area Child Care Project.....	\$40,692	32,804		40,692 8,804	24,000
Bay Area Black United Fund P.O. Box 12945 Oakland, California 94604	Start-up administrative expenses.....		30,000		30,000	
Cabrillo Improvement Association P.O. Box 4216 Saticoy, California 93003	Ceramic Tile Manufacturing and Economic Development.....	15,000			15,000	
Center for Community Change 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007	California Chicano-Hispanic Health Conference Policy Research Project....	4,950			4,950	
Center for Community Justice 918 Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007	Grievance system in California secondary schools.....	30,000			30,000	
Center for New Corporate Priorities 1801 S. La Cienega Blvd., #208 Los Angeles, California 90035	Fair Housing for Children Project.....	24,000			24,000	
Center for Research on Private Education University of San Francisco San Francisco, California 94117	How Public Money Affects Schools.....		36,153		12,152	24,001
Center for Women's Studies & Services 908 F Street San Diego, California 92101	Young Women's Journalism and Community Education Project.....	6,000	17,566		11,566	12,000
	FORWARD.....		\$120,642	\$135,998	\$185,389	\$ 71,251

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979

GRANTS	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/78	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/79
	FORWARD.....	\$120,642	\$135,998		\$185,389	\$ 71,251
Charitable activities directly administered by the Foundation	Collect information on rural issues..... Enable youth participating in Rosenberg activities to attend Conference..... Enable the Foundation to consult with High/Scope Educational Research Foundation for parent-to-parent training model in Indian communities.....	2,903	2,000	\$ 852	2,051	
Child Care Information Services 363 East Villa Street Pasadena, California 91101	Consultant service to group day care providers.....		23,776		8,776	15,000
Children's Council of San Francisco 3896 - 24th Street San Francisco, California 94114	Toy Center.....	7,000			7,000	
Citizens Policy Center 1323 Anacapa Street Santa Barbara, California 93101	Open Road Youth Action Network.....	34,860			34,860	
Commonweal P.O. Box 316 Bolinas, California 94924	Health Impact Assessment of Institutional Environment Program.....		33,900		17,900	16,000
Community Justice Program 149 Ninth Street San Francisco, California 94103	The Community Board Project.....	15,000			15,000	
The Environmental Community Housing Organization 406 Main Street Suite 319 Watsonville, California 95076	Energy Conserving Design and Cooperative Housing Program..... Rural Housing Development.....	23,000	30,000	23,000	30,000	
Fair Housing for Children Coalition P.O. Box 5877 Santa Monica, California 90405	Fair Housing Project.....		33,340		9,340	24,000
	FORWARD.....	\$203,405	\$262,014	\$24,527	\$311,641	\$129,251

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979

GRANTS	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/78	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/79
FORWARD.....		\$203,405	\$262,014	\$24,527	\$311,641	\$129,251
The Farrallones Institute 1529 Coleman Valley Road Occidental, California 95465	Establish the Center for Sustainable Agriculture.....		25,000		25,000	
The Foundation Center 888 Seventh Avenue New York, New York 10019	Information on Philanthropic Foundations Bay Area Foundation Library.....		10,666 5,000		5,333 2,500	5,333 2,500
Foundations - Corporations Emergency Fund Committee 334 Kearny Street San Francisco, California 94108	Foundations - Corporations Emergency Fund.....		10,000		10,000	
Fresno County Health Department P.O. Box 11867 Fresno, California 93775	Health promotion through Education and Greater Self-sufficiency.....	12,000			12,000	
Friends Outside 404 Lincoln Avenue Salinas, California 93901	Statewide Program Planning and Development.....	18,000			18,000	
General Whale 9616 MacArthur Blvd. Oakland, California 94605	The Whale Bus Project.....	4,000			4,000	
Graduate Theological Union Center for Ethics & Social Policy 2465 Le Conte Avenue Berkeley, California 94709	Policy Conference on Mexican Migration into California.....		8,200		4,200	4,000
Institute for Responsive Education 704 Commonwealth Avenue Boston, Massachusetts 02215	Information project on education negotiations in California.....	30,000			30,000	
Intertribal Friendship House 523 E. 14th Street Oakland, California 94606	Citizen participation in education decision making in California.....		45,227			45,227
FORWARD.....	Community history and issues project....		44,730		21,000	23,730
		\$267,405	\$410,837	\$24,527	\$443,674	\$210,041

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979

GRANTS	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/78	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/79
FORWARD.....		\$267,405	\$410,837	\$24,527	\$443,674	\$210,041
Joint Strategy & Action Commission 330 Ellis Street San Francisco, California 94102	Consultation on Immigration.....		5,000		5,000	
Lesbian Rights Project of Equal Rights Advocates 433 Turk Street San Francisco, California 94102	Lesbian Mother Advocacy Program.....		40,000		10,000	30,000
Mills College Oakland, California 94613	Child Life Specialist Program.....		34,301		14,649	19,652
National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy 810 - 18th Street N.W. Suite 408 Washington, D.C. 20006	National Program.....		10,000		5,000	5,000
National Council on Crime and Delinquency 760 Market Street Suite 433 San Francisco, California 94102	Pleasanton Children's Center Program.....		35,000		26,000	9,000
National Land for People Foundation 2348 North Cornelia Fresno, California 93711	San Joaquin Valley Reclamation Law Enforcement and Land Reform Project...	12,500	25,000		18,750	18,750
National Youth Work Alliance 1346 Connecticut Ave. Northwest Washington, D.C. 20036	National Youth Workers Conference.....		3,000		3,000	
New Ways to Work 149 Ninth Street San Francisco, California 94103	Job-sharing in Schools.....		40,000		10,000	30,000
Pacifica Foundation 2207 Shattuck Avenue Berkeley, California 94704	Youth News Service Program.....		29,000			29,000
FORWARD.....		\$279,905	\$632,138	\$24,527	\$536,073	\$351,443

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979

GRANTS	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/78	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/79
FORWARD.....		\$279,905	\$632,138	\$24,527	\$536,073	\$351,443
San Diego County Council of Camp Fire 8977-C Complex Drive San Diego, California 92123	Latch-key Self-reliance Program.....		4,500		2,500	2,000
San Diego State University Foundation 5402 College Avenue San Diego, California 92182	California School Finance Reform Project.....	25,000			25,000	
San Francisco Child Abuse Council 4093 - 24th Street San Francisco, California 94114	Consultant services for fund raising activities (loan).....		4,500		4,500	
San Francisco Lawyers' Committee 625 Market Street San Francisco, California 94105	Bay Area Child Care Law Project.....		25,000		12,500	12,500
Self-Help Enterprises 220 S. Bridge Street Visalia, California 93277	Community Development Program.....	5,000	27,000		5,000	27,000
Tribal Sovereignty Program P.O. Box 1044 Guerneville, California 95446	Tule Indian Wilderness Training School..		20,000		5,000	15,000
University YMCA University Religious Council 2600 Bancroft Way Berkeley, California 94704	Missing Student Project.....	18,000	25,382		25,382	18,000
Urban Indian Child Resource Center of Indian Nurses Association 390 Euclid Avenue Oakland, California 94610	Indian Youth Conference.....		2,888		2,888	
Valley Children's Hospital and Guidance Clinic 3151 N. Millbrook Avenue Fresno, California 93703	Health Promotion through Education and Greater Self-sufficiency.....	49,400	49,925		49,400	49,925
FORWARD.....		\$377,305	\$791,333	\$24,527	\$695,243	\$448,868

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1979

GRANTS	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/78	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	GRANTS CANCELLED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/79
FORWARD.....		\$377,305	\$791,333	\$24,527	\$695,243	\$448,868
Valley Health Team, Inc. P.O. Box 737 San Joaquin, California 93660	West Side Rural Health Conference.....	18,000			18,000	
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 435 New York, New York 10017	National program.....	10,000	12,500		17,500	5,000
Women's Alcohol Coalition 69 Brady Street San Francisco, California 94103	Treatment and Prevention Program for Children of Alcoholic Mothers.....		25,000		15,000	10,000
Youth Advocates 204 Clement Street San Francisco, California 94118	Sexual Minority Youth Services.....	22,750		250	17,500	5,000
The Youth Project 1766-C Union Street San Francisco, California 94123	California High School Independent Study Project and Enterprises for Learning.....	13,000	28,135		20,135	21,000
TOTAL.....		\$441,055	\$856,968	\$24,777	\$783,378	\$489,868

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		MARKET VALUE	COST
<u>BONDS AND NOTES</u>			
GOVERNMENT			
100,000	U.S. Treasury Notes 8% 2/15/1983..	\$ 92,813	\$ 100,000
100,000	Federal National Mortgage Assn. 8-1/2% 6/10/1980.....	98,063	100,006
175,000	Kingdom of Norway Notes 8-7/8% 7/15/1980.....	169,750	173,912
150,000	International Bank Reconstruction & Development 7-3/4% 8/1/1987...	124,688	150,000
100,000	European Investment Bank Notes 9% 11/1/1982.....	88,500	104,375
300,000	European Investment Bank Notes 8-7/8% 10/1/86.....	263,250	290,260
300,000	Federal Farm Credit Banks 10.25% 1/2/80.....	300,000	300,000
500,000	Federal Farm Credit Banks 10.10% 2/4/80.....	498,595	500,000
200,000	Federal Home Loan Banks 9.55% 5/26/81.....	194,126	199,625
	Total Government Bonds.....	1,829,785	1,918,178
CORPORATE			
100,000	American Savings & Loan Assoc. Series A 7-1/4% 6/1/1982.....	87,875	100,000
100,000	American Tel & Tel Deb 4-3/8% 4/1/1985.....	77,000	101,214
150,000	Arco Pipeline Guaranteed Notes 7-1/2% 10/1/1982.....	133,875	150,000
200,000	Associates Corp of North America Notes 8.20% 2/1/1987/84.....	165,750	203,000
230,000	British Gas 13.2% 1/7/80.....	227,385	227,386
100,000	Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric 1st -C- 7-5/8% 11/1/1980.....	94,968	99,875
100,000	Commercial Credit Notes 4-3/4% 11/1/1980.....	94,375	103,875
175,000	Commercial Credit Notes 4-3/8% 4/1/81.....	158,375	157,281
300,000	Commercial Credit Notes 10-1/8% 12/1/84.....	300,000	300,010
100,000	Connecticut Light & Power 9% 2/01/1982.....	92,625	100,477
	FORWARD.....	\$ 1,432,228	\$ 1,543,118

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		MARKET VALUE	COST
<u>BONDS AND NOTES (Continued)</u>			
CORPORATE (Continued)			
	FORWARD.....	\$ 1,432,228	\$ 1,543,118
100,000	Eaton Credit Notes 8-1/2% 7/15/1984	85,000	99,710
300,000	Electricite de France 14-1/4% 2/4/80.....	294,180	294,181
350,000	Electricite de France 14-1/4% - 1/17/80.....	345,702	345,705
365,000	Equitable Life Mortgage & Realty 14-1/8% 2/1/80.....	359,835	359,841
200,000	Exxon Pipeline Gtd Note 8.05% 10/15/1980.....	190,812	200,007
100,000	General Motors Acceptance Note 8-1/8% 4/15/1986.....	82,000	99,625
100,000	Indiana Gas 1st 9% 2/15/1982.....	95,875	101,654
100,000	International Harvester Credit Deb 4-3/4% -B- 8/1/1981.....	90,000	84,000
100,000	International Harvester Credit Notes 9% 4/1/1984/82.....	87,625	100,625
100,000	Louisville & Nashville Railroad Equip Trust -TT- 6% 9/15/1981....	92,930	100,017
192,000	Massachusetts Electric 1st Mtg 9-7/8% 10/1/1982.....	178,346	199,140
181,000	Narragansett Electric 1st 10-1/2% 8/1/1980.....	176,475	184,353
150,000	Niagara Mohawk Power 4-7/8% 9/1/1987.....	97,500	156,950
100,000	Norfolk & Western Railway Equip Trust 5-1/8% 4/1/1980.....	100,000	100,751
100,000	Pacific Gas & Electric 1st & Ref -AA- 4-1/2% 12/1/1986.....	71,000	101,125
100,000	San Diego Gas & Electric 1st Mtg Series O 10.70% 5/1/1982.....	97,000	106,750
100,000	Southern California Edison 1st & Ref -J- 4-7/8% 9/1/1982.....	84,000	106,500
100,000	Transamerica Financial Notes 8-1/2% 7/1/2001/1984.....	92,000	100,004
100,000	Virginia Electric & Power 1st & Ref 4-1/2% 12/1/1987.....	63,750	100,492
100,000	Caterpillar Tractor Conv Sub Deb 5-1/2% 6/30/2000.....	107,500	120,504
100,000	Deere & Co CV 5.5% 1/15/2001.....	115,750	100,004
100,000	K Mart Conv Sub Deb 6% 7/15/1999...	81,750	105,004
	FORWARD.....	\$ 4,421,258	\$ 4,810,060



ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		MARKET VALUE	COST
<u>BONDS AND NOTES (Continued)</u>			
CORPORATE (Continued)			
	FORWARD.....	\$ 4,421,258	\$ 4,810,060
100,000	NFC Corp Conv Sub Deb 8% 11/15/1992.....	88,000	100,000
150,000	AMAX Note 8.5%, 1/15/84/82.....	132,000	150,873
150,000	Long Island Lighting 1st 9-1/4% 11/1/82/80.....	136,688	154,130
200,000	California Water Service 8-3/4% 11/1/83/81.....	187,250	202,367
200,000	International Harvester 8-3/4% 1/1/81/80.....	191,000	202,507
150,000	Montgomery Wards Credit 9-3/8% 5/15/84.....	138,000	149,630
	Total Corporate Bonds.....	5,294,196	5,769,567
	Total Bonds and Notes.....	7,123,981	7,687,745
<u>PREFERRED STOCKS</u>			
2,500	San Jose Water Works 4-3/4% Cum...	15,625	61,875
<u>COMMON STOCKS</u>			
AUTOMOTIVE			
3,125	Ford Motor.....	100,000	108,516
BUILDING			
5,000	Armstrong Cork.....	82,500	102,676
BUSINESS MACHINES & SUPPLIES			
2,800	International Business Machines...	180,250	148,830
5,400	Wallace Business Forms.....	155,250	115,959
	FORWARD.....	\$ 518,000	\$ 475,981

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		MARKET VALUE	COST
<u>COMMON STOCKS (Continued)</u>			
	FORWARD.....	\$ 518,000	\$ 475,981
CHEMICALS AND HEALTH CARE			
10,000	American Home Products.....	272,500	282,621
6,000	Becton Dickinson.....	204,000	212,229
10,800	Dow Chemical.....	346,950	263,779
2,000	Merck & Co.....	144,500	28,492
5,500	Pfizer Inc.....	215,875	179,896
CONSUMER PRODUCTS AND MERCHANDISING			
5,000	Coca-Cola Co.....	172,500	205,264
8,000	Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.....	197,000	236,880
7,000	Federated Department Stores.....	193,375	308,951
5,400	Kraft Inc.....	257,850	232,187
FINANCE & INSURANCE			
11,400	BankAmerica Corp.....	314,925	222,175
5,000	Jefferson Pilot.....	150,000	149,502
5,000	Lincoln National Corp.....	218,750	183,450
8,400	Security Pacific.....	236,250	113,014
7,500	U.S. Life.....	174,375	151,102
12,824	Wells Fargo.....	344,645	80,849
FOREST PRODUCTS & CONTAINERS			
3,300	International Paper.....	122,100	170,268
10,000	Owens-Illinois.....	202,500	221,765
15,000	Pacific Lumber.....	712,500	24,200
MACHINERY & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT			
6,000	FMC Corp.....	156,000	85,276
3,000	General Electric.....	151,875	187,875
10,600	Maytag.....	263,675	295,071
	FORWARD.....	\$ 5,570,145	\$ 4,310,827

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979

PAR VALUE OR SHARES		MARKET VALUE	COST
COMMON STOCKS (Continued)			
	Forward.....	\$ 5,570,145	\$ 4,310,827
METALS & MINING			
6,000	Armco Steel.....	150,000	42,435
4,500	Inland Steel.....	142,313	170,450
5,000	Pittston Company.....	128,125	119,771
PETROLEUM & RELATED SERVICES			
4,200	Atlantic Richfield.....	336,000	233,822
5,800	Exxon.....	319,725	172,748
3,000	Mapco Inc.....	109,875	100,922
8,866	Standard Oil - California.....	499,821	256,254
4,000	Standard Oil - Indiana.....	315,500	201,096
3,200	Standard Oil - Ohio.....	282,400	112,802
PUBLIC UTILITY			
6,000	American Telephone & Telegraph....	312,750	198,333
UNCLASSIFIED			
5,889	Tenneco Inc.....	228,199	112,228
	Total Common Stocks.....	<u>8,394,853</u>	<u>6,031,688</u>
	TOTAL - All Investments.....	<u>\$15,534,459</u>	<u>\$13,781,308</u>

OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

Herma Hill Kay  
School of Law  
University of California  
Berkeley, Ca. 94720

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

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

Jing Lyman  
623 Mirada Avenue  
Stanford, Ca. 94305

Cruz Reynoso  
Third Appellate Court  
Library & Courts Building  
Sacramento, Ca. 95814

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

Auditor

Deloitte, 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, Cede & Co.)

Investment Counsel

Wentworth, Hauser & Violich, San Francisco, Ca.

Legal Counsel

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