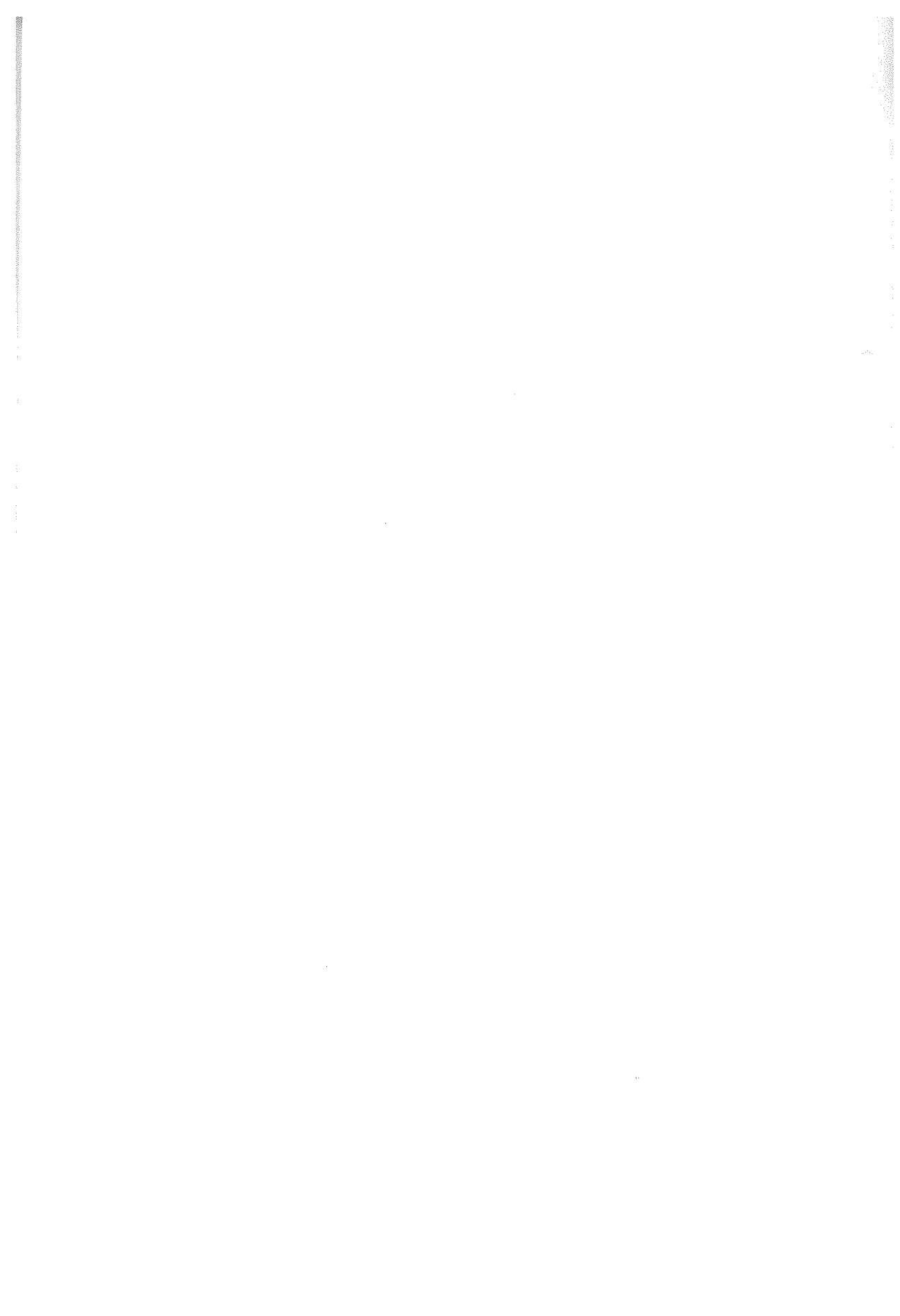


**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
REPORT 1980–1983**

**Rosenberg Foundation  
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**ROSENBERG FOUNDATION  
REPORT 1980-1983**

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





**Max L. Rosenberg**

## DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Lewis H. Butler  
Director

Phyllis Cook  
Director  
(elected February 1983)

James C. Gaither  
Director & Treasurer  
(elected September 1980)

Peter E. Haas  
Director & President 1981, 1982  
(resigned February 1983)

Herma Hill Kay  
Director

William R. Kimball  
Director

Leslie L. Luttgens  
Director & President 1980

Jing Lyman  
Director  
(resigned June 1980)

Cruz Reynoso  
Director

Peter F. Sloss  
Director & Vice President

Norvel L. Smith  
Director & President

## STAFF

Betty L. Bettell  
Administrative Assistant

Kirke P. Wilson  
Executive Director

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## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The years 1980–1983 were years of change and challenge for non-profit organizations. The federal government, which had been a major financial supporter of social and community development services provided through local government and private non-profit agencies, cut budgets and began to shift program authority to state governments. The federal government also began the process of deregulation which increased administrative flexibility at the local level while also reducing the targeting of federal programs on those who are most in need. At the same time that public resources were being curtailed, the demand for services was increasing because of high unemployment and the needs of refugees and immigrants from Southeast Asia and Central America.

The effectiveness of a private, grant-making foundation requires a balance between responsiveness to current conditions and responsibility to the future. One of the special characteristics of the private foundation, as it has evolved in the United States, is that it can take a longer view of events and somewhat greater risk than institutions which are more immediately accountable to voters, shareholders or other constituencies. For Rosenberg Foundation, and for all of the private, voluntary sector, the years covered by this report were years of challenge. Many of the organizations and projects which had been successfully started with private grants were suddenly in jeopardy and many of the assumptions about how these organizations and projects would be sustained had to be reconsidered.

These changing circumstances pose difficult choices for private, grant-making organizations. At one level, the choice is between sustaining some part of the service system which is now in place, in other words using private funds to replace the government funds which have been cut, or to continue to support innovation and new projects. At another level, the choice is between charity, the relief of individual suffering, and philanthropy, a systematic effort to eliminate the causes of suffering. In many ways, the choices are between immediate demands and future needs.

These choices are not new for philanthropy but they have a new urgency because of the growing demands on private philanthropy and the private sector to assume part of the responsibility for the general well-being of the society. Many of the earliest proponents of philanthropy in the New World, like John Winthrop and Cotton Mather, urged an individual responsibility to relieve the distress of others. In contrast, Julius Rosenwald, whose generous benefactions and writings on philanthropy inspired Max Rosenberg, concluded,

I do not underestimate the value of helping the underdog. That, however, is not my chief concern but rather the operation of cause and effect. I try to do the thing that will aid groups and masses rather than individuals.

Because of the Foundation's long history of supporting innovation and community-based organizations, the directors of the Foundation were concerned about the consequences of the federal budget cuts on the organizations and issues which the Foundation had supported. The directors reviewed the proposed federal budget and assessed the impact of the budget cuts on each of the organizations which the Foundation had supported in the previous five years and each of the fields in which the Foundation had made grants. We found that virtually all the organizations which the Foundation had supported were likely to suffer reductions in their budgets, but that most of the organizations appeared healthy. We found that some of the advocacy organizations were particularly vulnerable and that many of the rural programs, because they are dependent on government funds from multiple sources, were also at risk.

As a result of this review, the directors concluded that the Foundation should monitor the health of its previous grantees and provide assistance, on a selective basis where necessary, to assure the continuation of an organization or program. At the same time, the directors of the Foundation rededicated themselves to the support of new ideas and new organizations in the Foundation's four priority fields and agreed that the Foundation should be prepared to provide support to some organizations over a longer period of time to test new ideas fully and to increase the likelihood that they will be successful.

For nearly half a century, Rosenberg Foundation has had the great good fortune to have had the leadership of outstanding individuals who have generously given their time to the work of the Foundation and the field of philanthropy. I am particularly grateful to my two predecessors, Leslie Luttgens and Peter Haas, for their clear view of the responsibilities and opportunities of private philanthropy and the role which Rosenberg Foundation should play in a changing world. Under their steady and wise direction, the Foundation has continued to support the testing of new ideas and to respond to the changing needs of children and families in California.

During the past four years, the San Francisco Bay Area has lost three distinguished civic and business leaders whose vision and courage guided Rosenberg Foundation and several other Bay Area institutions during the turbulence of the 1960s. Caroline M. Charles served as a director of the Foundation from 1948 to 1974 and as President from 1971 to 1974. Fred H. Merrill served as a director and Treasurer of the Foundation from 1962 to 1971. Frederic B. Whitman served as a director from 1955 to 1973 and as President from 1965 to 1967.

I know my fellow directors join me in dedicating this report to their memory.

Norvel L. Smith  
President





## ACTIVITY REVIEW

### ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITY

Rosenberg Foundation makes grants in its four priority fields in response to written requests submitted to the Foundation. During the four-year period, 1980-1983, the Foundation received a total of 2,214 new grant requests and approved a total of 70 new grants (Table 1). During the same period, the Foundation approved 77 grants to continue projects which the Foundation had previously supported.

**Table 1: Rosenberg Foundation Grant Requests and Disposition, 1980-1983**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
New requests received	596	541	534	543	2,214
New grants approved	23	13	19	15	70
New grants denied	566	527	515	526	2,134
New requests pending	7	1	0	2	10
Renewal grants approved	20	24	17	16	77
Total grants approved	43	37	36	31	147

The vast majority of the written requests which the Foundation receives are outside the policies established by the directors of the Foundation and published in the Foundation's Annual Report, Statement of Policies and Procedures and various directories of foundations and their fields of interest. Such requests are denied, in writing, by the staff soon after they are received. A list of these denials, including the name and location of the applicant organization and a brief description of the proposed project, is reported to the board quarterly. Despite severe cutbacks in government social programs and growing interest in private philanthropy, the volume of new grant requests received by Rosenberg Foundation declined slightly in recent years after reaching an all-time high of 599 in 1979. Compared to earlier periods, the average number of new requests received annually continues at a high level which has remained relatively stable since 1976 (Table 2).

**Table 2: Average Number of Applications Denied in the Office Annually, 1961-1983**

Period	Number
1961-1965	66
1966-1970	191
1971-1975	485
1976-1980	519
1981-1983	523

During the four-year period 1980–1983, the directors of the Foundation held 39 board meetings and several committee meetings. The attendance at board meetings was 86% in 1980, 87% in 1981, 86% in 1982 and 78% in 1983. In addition to reviewing grant applications, the directors of the Foundation devoted one meeting each year to a review of the Foundation's performance and the adequacy of the policies and procedures. The directors also invited experts from various fields to meet with the board. During the 1980–1983 period this included youth from Bay Area youth-serving agencies, representatives from the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy and immigration scholars and advocates from the United States and Mexico.

## GRANT ACTIVITY

During the four years 1980–1983, the Foundation approved 147 grants totalling \$4,235,050. The amounts granted in these four years are the highest in the Foundation's 48 year history. The number of grants approved each year has been declining but the size of the average grant has steadily increased with inflation (Table 3). In 1981, the directors of the Foundation approved a two-year grant of \$120,000, the largest grant in the Foundation's history, to Self-Help Enterprises, a rural housing and community development organization which the Foundation has supported with several grants and loans since 1965.

**Table 3. Grant Activity, 1980–1983**

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Number of grants	43	37	36	31
Total granted	\$1,065,974	\$993,974	\$1,042,244	\$1,132,858
Average grant	24,790	26,842	28,951	36,544
Median grant	28,000	25,000	34,000	40,000
Largest grant	45,390	120,000	55,000	100,000

Rosenberg Foundation makes grants in four major fields: Early Childhood Development; Adolescent and Older Youth; Rural Development; Immigration Policy. During the 1980 to 1983 period, the Foundation concentrated the largest amount of grant money in the early childhood field while the immigration field, which was adopted by the directors of the Foundation as a priority in 1980, showed the greatest growth (Table 4). The rural and older youth grants remained relatively stable over the four year period with each accounting for approximately one-fifth of the Foundation's granting.

The grants to strengthen philanthropy, several of which are multi-year grants, account for 5% or less of the Foundation's grantmaking. Grants outside the Foundation's stated priorities averaged 4% of the Foundation's total granting over the four year period.

**Table 4: Distribution of Grant Funds by Field, 1980-1983**

Category	1980	1981	1982	1983
Early childhood	35%	40%	34%	23%
Older youth	24	25	19	14
Rural development	12	18	16	25
Immigration policy	17	12	26	31
Philanthropy	4	5	1	2
Other	8	0	4	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

After reviewing the possible impact of government cutbacks on the projects, organizations and issues which the Foundation has supported, the directors of the Foundation concluded that the Foundation should continue to support innovation in its four priority fields and that the Foundation should support projects for longer periods of time where necessary to improve their prospects for success. Except for 1981, when renewal grants accounted for an unusually large proportion of the Foundation's granting, new grants account for approximately half of the Foundation's granting each year (Table 5). At the same time, the proportion of grants beyond the third year has increased to an average of 12%.

**Table 5: Distribution of Grant Funds by Year of Grant, 1980-1983**

Year	1980	1981	1982	1983
First	53%	34%	52%	49%
Second	30	27	20	28
Third	15	18	16	11
Fourth or more	2	21	12	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

The majority of the beneficiaries of the projects which the Foundation supports are low and moderate income children and families who are members of minority groups. In addition to providing services or improving conditions for low-income and minority children and families in California, the Foundation is also attempting to support self-help organizations in minority communities. Such organizations often provide a mechanism for leadership development and community empowerment in addition to providing services. These minority-controlled organizations usually have been established by minority groups to serve their communities and reflect this orientation in the membership of their governing board, the composition of their staff and the types of people they serve. During 1983, 20% of the Foundation's grant funds were directed to minority-controlled organizations (Table 6). This is a decline of 4% from 1982 but above the level of the 1980 and 1981 years. The Foundation's granting to Hispanic organizations has continued to increase as the Foundation's granting in the immigration field has increased. The granting to Black and Native American organizations has declined as the Foundation's rural and immigration granting has increased.

**Table 6: Distribution of Grant Funds Among Minority Group Organizations, 1980-1983**

Group	1980	1981	1982	1983
Black	3%	1%	3%	0%
Hispanic	6	8	13	14
Native American	9	7	8	6
Not minority	82	84	76	80
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Just as the Foundation seeks minority-controlled organizations in each of the four program fields, the Foundation also seeks grantees which are women's organizations. Such organizations have a majority of women in their governance and on their staff and are primarily engaged in serving women or addressing issues involving women and girls. During the past four years, the proportion of the Foundation's granting to women's organizations has ranged from 17% to 29% (Table 7).

**Table 7: Distribution of Grant Funds Among Women's Organizations, 1980-1983**

Organization	1980	1981	1982	1983
Women's	24%	29%	18%	17%
Other	76	71	82	83
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

### PROGRAM ACTIVITY—1983

During 1983, the Foundation approved 31 grants totalling \$1,132,858 (Table 8). This is the largest amount of grants in the Foundation's forty-eight year history and the third time the Foundation has granted more than \$1 million in a single year. The 1983 grants are distributed among the Foundation's four major program fields with the largest number of grants and the largest amount of money in immigration policy projects (Table 8). During 1983, the Foundation approved two grants for projects outside the Foundation's program areas including the planning of the Foundation's 50th Anniversary and the monitoring of the state block grant process in California.

**Table 8: Distribution of 1983 Grants by Field**

Field	Number	Amount	%
Early childhood	8	\$ 265,987	23
Older youth	5	155,206	14
Rural development	6	279,562	25
Immigration policy	9	353,165	31
Philanthropy	1	20,000	2
Other	2	58,938	5
Total	31	\$1,132,858	100%

In comparison to previous years, the Foundation's immigration and rural granting increased in 1983 to their highest levels since 1979, and the early childhood and older youth grants declined to the lowest levels since 1979. The granting in the field of philanthropy was somewhat below previous years because the Foundation had approved multi-year grants to the Foundation Center and Women and Foundations in 1981.

Eighteen of the Foundation's 31 grants and 62% of the grant funds were directed to community-based, non-profit organizations in 1983. Five of the grants and 20% of the grant funds went to large non-profit organizations which operate programs at several locations like the Center for Community Change, Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and Planned Parenthood. Six of the grants and 16% of the grant funds were allocated to institutions of higher education including four campuses of the University of California and two private universities. In 1983, the Foundation made no grants to government agencies except the University of California.

Of the 31 grants the Foundation approved in 1983, the Foundation is the sole supporter of the project in 19. In nine grants, the Foundation is jointly supporting the project with other foundations, corporate giving programs or church organizations. Except for the in-kind assistance which United Way provides the Emergency Family Needs/Housing Assistance Fund, none of the projects is partially supported by United Way although two are administered by United Way member agencies. One of the 31 grants is for a project partially supported by government funds and two are for projects which are supported by a combination of government and private funds.

**Early Childhood Development:** The Foundation approved grants to eight projects in the early childhood development field in 1983. These include three grants for new projects and five grants for the renewal of projects supported in previous years. Four of the eight projects are likely to require additional support from the Foundation in 1984 while the other four will either be completed or phased into support from other sources. Of the eight early childhood projects, three are addressing policy issues in child care regulation while four are involved in foster care and child welfare issues and one is operating a demonstration project. One of the eight projects is administered by a minority-controlled organization while seven of the eight projects are directed by women. The eight projects are all located in urban areas.

**Older Youth:** During 1983, the Foundation made grants to five projects in the older youth field including two renewals and three new projects. All but one of the projects have strong youth participation in planning and operating the programs. Three of the five projects are addressing youth policy issues while two are primarily training youth and providing services to youth. Each of the five projects is addressing a separate youth issue (education; incarceration; recreation and culture; journalism; teenage pregnancy). One of the five projects is administered by a minority-controlled organization but all five projects serve large numbers of minority youth. Two of the projects are likely to require continued assistance in 1984.

**Rural Development:** Six rural grants accounted for approximately one quarter of the Foundation's granting in 1983. The six projects include two

renewals and four grants for new projects including three grants to organizations to which the Foundation has previously made grants. Natural Resources Defense Council was the only new rural grantee in 1983. Of the six projects, four involve rural housing, one involves rural economic development and one involves pesticides. The four housing projects include a loan for construction expenses (which was subsequently cancelled because the grantee was able to obtain a loan from other sources) and three grants to develop housing projects which will qualify for government grant and loan programs. The six rural grants include two statewide organizations, two located in Southern California and two located in the Central Valley. Two of the six grantees are minority-controlled organizations and all but the pesticide project are intended to benefit minority families. The pesticide project, if it is successful, will benefit everyone living in rural California.

**Immigration Policy:** During 1983, the Foundation approved nine grants in the immigration policy field. The grants include three university-based research projects, two community-based service projects, three information projects and one project involved in planning for the legalization of undocumented aliens. Except for the service projects in San Diego and Visalia, the immigration projects are all statewide or national in their scope. All nine projects are addressing issues related to legal and illegal migration from Mexico to California and to the development of an humane and realistic national immigration policy with respect to Mexico. None of the nine projects is involved in issues related to refugees from Southeast Asia or Central America or to the reform of refugee laws. Three of the nine immigration grantees are minority-controlled organizations. Seven of the nine immigration projects are directed by men and five of the nine are directed by members of minority groups.

The immigration policy program which the Foundation adopted in 1980 has grown each year and became the largest of the Foundation's four major programs in 1983. The objective of the program has been, to a large extent, to contribute to the national immigration policy debate through scholarly research, improving public understanding of immigration and providing services to immigrants and their families. The research which the Foundation has supported has concentrated on critical labor market issues and on technical issues related to the administration of immigration law.

If some form of immigration reform is enacted this year, the Foundation's program will have to shift from the emphasis on policy development to an emphasis on the implementation of the new law and particularly the provisions related to legalization, temporary foreign workers and employer sanctions. Of these three, the implementation of legalization is likely to be the Foundation's priority because of the direct consequences for immigrant children and families.

**Summary:** During 1983, the Foundation granted the largest amount of money in its history. The Foundation's granting continues to be well distributed among the four priority fields with an increase in the rural and immigration grants and a decrease in the early childhood and older youth grants. The size of the average grant continues to increase and the Foundation continues to devote about half of its grants to new projects each year. The grants are often statewide in scope with substantial granting also in the Central Valley. As the proportion of the Foundation's granting in immigration and rural development has increased, the proportion to minority and women's organization has declined.

## GRANTS

**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.

<b>BANANAS</b>	1980	\$34,100
Oakland, Ca.	1981	\$35,560
	1982	\$46,963

The regulation of the child care field is confused by disagreements among child development experts, fragmentation of responsibility among government agencies, and conflicts about the objectives of child care. The regulation of the field is additionally confused because the care takes many forms in response to the preference of providers and the needs of parents. Much of the care is unlicensed and some of it falls in the grey areas where it is unclear whether or not it requires a license or where the licensing requirements appear totally inappropriate.

As part of the Grey Areas Child Care Project, Bananas has identified, described and assisted a variety of new forms of child care. Bananas has assisted a large number of previously-unlicensed child family day care providers to participate in a pilot registration program which is being tested as an alternative to licensing. Bananas has also documented several forms of parent-initiated child care including shared baby-sitting arrangements, exchanges of services and parent play groups with professional staff. Bananas has also assisted provider-initiated models of care including particularly group family day care which have benefited from consultation about licensing, advice and materials about being an employer and guidance regarding zoning, building standards and program operations. Bananas will continue to provide consultation and advice to parents seeking organized child care and to providers developing group family day care. Bananas will document experiences with the pilot registration program and assess the effectiveness of registration in maintaining quality and encouraging the development of services. Bananas will also work with local fire, building and health officials to develop uniform and appropriate standards for group family day care.



In recent years, there has been an apparent increase in the number and severity of complaints which parents make about child care. These complaints range from disagreement about discipline, feeding or program to complaints about inadequate supervision of children, neglect and excessive punishment. In some cases, the complaints involve allegation of physical and sexual abuse of children in child care. While some of the complaints are the result of differences of opinion between parents and providers about what form of care is appropriate for a specific child, others may involve significant danger to children in care. Bananas, one of the pioneer agencies in the development of telephone information and referral services for parents seeking child care, will conduct a thorough investigation of the complaint process in child care including an analysis of the types of complaints which parents make, a survey of parents, a review of legal issues involved in complaints and a review of complaint procedures used in other fields. Bananas will attempt to develop a complaint procedure for use in child care information and referral agencies which will protect children from harm, reassure parents regarding the safety of their children and also protect the innocent caregiver from malicious charges and the loss of reputation and livelihood.

**CALIFORNIA CHILD CARE RESOURCE AND  
REFERRAL NETWORK**

1981 \$20,000

San Francisco, Ca.

In the early 1970's, community agencies began to organize to assist parents to locate child care. The earliest of these information and referral agencies took various forms but shared a commitment to parent choice and a willingness to accept a wide range of types of child care, including particularly family day care. By 1980, nearly 50 local information and referral agencies had developed throughout California. The California Child Care Resource & Referral Network, a coalition of these agencies, provides technical assistance, creates opportunities for the exchange of program information and monitors public policy on behalf of its member agencies. The Foundation grant will enable the Network to continue its program of child care policy analysis and to develop public information capability among its member agencies.

<b>CALIFORNIA URBAN INDIAN HEALTH</b>	1981	\$45,000
<b>COUNCIL, INC.</b>	1982	\$50,000
Oakland, Ca.	1983	\$20,000

Indians have a high level of alcoholism and alcohol-related problems. Among Indians, women account for half of the cirrhosis deaths among 25 to 34 year-old Indians and three quarters of the deaths among 15 to 24 year-old Indians. During the past 15 years, researchers have identified a pattern of birth defects resulting from maternal use of alcohol. This Fetal Alcohol Syndrome can be prevented when women, both heavy and moderate drinkers, reduce their alcohol consumption during pregnancy. The California Urban Indian Health Council has prepared a training curriculum and sponsored training sessions for clinical and outreach staff at urban and rural Indian Health Programs throughout California in an effort to increase awareness of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, improve diagnosis and strengthen prevention. The Council is preparing a Health Education Kit about Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in the Indian community. The kit will be designed for use by nurses, health educators, community health workers and other Indian health outreach staff and will include posters, basic fact sheets, pamphlets and ideas about health education activities at Indian rodeos and pow-wows.

<b>CALIFORNIA TRIBAL CHAIRMEN'S ASSOCIATION</b>	1980	\$40,000
Sacramento, Ca.		

California has been slow to implement the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 because California tribes do not have the necessary court and child welfare systems and because the federal government has provided only minimal assistance to these tribes. The Act offers federally-recognized Indians the opportunity to retrocede jurisdiction over child welfare and establish a single court system. The California Tribal Chairmen's Association, an association of tribal governments from 34 California reservations and rancherias, will provide information to California Indians about the Indian Child Welfare Act using films and filmstrips and will prepare a model child welfare code and court system so that California tribes or a consortium of tribes may consider the reassumption of jurisdiction over child custody matters. The model code and court system will be simple and flexible so that it will meet the variety of circumstances of land-based Indians in California but sufficiently specific to meet federal requirements.

**CENTER FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
RESEARCH**

1980 \$21,594

Berkeley, Ca.

There is a growing awareness of the health hazards of indoor environments. These hazards result from toxic substances commonly found in building materials, equipment, furnishings and maintenance products and are likely to be particularly harmful to young children. The most common indoor environment for young children is the school where recent construction practices have resulted in environments which are sealed, heated and cooled artificially, illuminated artificially and furnished, finished and maintained with products which may be harmful to the health of students and teachers. The Center for Planning & Development Research will review existing research related to environmental health hazards and investigate the design, materials and maintenance in several sample schools to determine the extent of hazards in the indoor environment of the school and the likelihood of improvement in school environments.

**CHILD CARE INFORMATION SERVICE, INC.**

1981 \$48,864

Pasadena, Ca.

The fundamental child care problem is lack of affordable, convenient, quality child care for working parents. As government support for child care declines, employers become a likely source of support of child care. In 1978, however, there were only 105 employer-sponsored child care centers in the United States, of which 75 were located in hospitals. The Child Care Information Service, which began promoting employer-supported child care under a previous grant from the Foundation, will develop awareness of child care needs and resources among Pasadena employers, provide direct consultation to employers regarding the child care needs of their employees and will train child care consultants for work in business and industry.

**CHILDCARE STAFF EDUCATION PROJECT**

1981 \$34,300

Berkeley, Ca.

1982 \$37,730

From surveys and workshops conducted by the Childcare Staff Education Project, it has become increasingly evident that child care employees are underpaid, overworked and undervalued and that the substandard conditions in the child care field are reducing the quality of care available to children and contributing to staff burnout. During its first year, the Child Care Employee Project has established offices in Northern and Southern California to provide consultation, present workshops and publish materials related to employment conditions in child care including scheduling staff breaks, designing personnel policies with provisions for sick leave and substitutes as well as increasing awareness of occupational health and safety problems. The project has produced and distributed a series of handouts on various child care employment issues and publishes a quarterly newsletter. During the second year, the project will continue its activities creating awareness of child care employee issues and stimulating discussion of alternatives. The project will continue to provide consultation to child care organizations in California and will continue to publish a newsletter, prepare additional handouts and publish articles and booklets and a handbook on employee working conditions in child care.

<b>CHILDREN'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA</b>	1980	\$30,000
Sacramento, Ca.	1982	\$49,000
	1983	\$45,000

More than 27,000 California children who need the protection and care of persons other than their parents have been placed in 24-hour, out-of-home care in foster homes or institutions. As wards of the foster care system, these children are served by a confusing array of public and private agencies and a baffling mix of programs and payment systems. During 1981, the Children's Research Institute of California organized a statewide policy board and ten regional networks which meet monthly to discuss foster care problems and issues. The Network publishes a monthly newsletter and provides technical information and organizational support to local agencies and groups concerned about foster care. The Network has produced and distributed a series of technical issues papers on topics like placement, external review, family reunification and rate setting that are critical to the development of coherent foster care policy while continuing to monitor the operation of the foster care system at the local level.

1982 \$15,000

The President's "Economic Recovery Program" and "New Federalism" have resulted in substantial reductions in federal expenditures for domestic social programs and consolidation of a large number of previously-categorical federal programs into block grants to be administered by the states. From national studies, it appears likely that children's programs are being disproportionately cut and that services for children are particularly at risk. The Foundation for Child Development is sponsoring the Public Expenditures for Children Project which will analyze the impact of the budget changes on services for children in six cities. Children's Research Institute of California will conduct research in California to assess the impact on children of changes in government spending and will sponsor a small conference to present the results of the research.

<b>CHILDREN'S RIGHTS GROUP</b>	1981	\$30,000
San Francisco, Ca.		

During 1981, the Congress merged 57 categorical programs in education, health, community development and welfare into nine broad block grants, reduced the budgets of the programs by 25% and transferred authority to state government to administer the new block grants. Although the state of California has decided to postpone state assumption of all but two of the nine block grants until July 1982, the reductions and consolidations will have direct consequences for children's programs in California. This is particularly true of programs in maternal and child health, community food and nutrition and social services. Children's Rights Group, which has become a major source of training and technical assistance to children's feeding programs in 12 western states, will provide information and assistance to community-based children's service agencies in the Bay Area regarding budget cuts and block grants. CRG will disseminate bulletins, provide consultation, train staff and convene a conference in an effort to assist children's agencies to survive in an environment of reduced budgets and transfer of authority to state government.

<b>COMMUNITY BIRTH CENTER ASSOCIATION, INC.</b>	1980	\$43,030
Fresno, Ca.	1981	\$40,000
	1982	\$30,000

The growth of medical technology has made child birth safer for mother and child but has come in conflict with the advocates of natural childbirth who assert that the process of childbirth is important in the bonding of mother and child and that this process should be as natural as circumstances allow. In an effort to provide alternatives to hospital-based delivery and high technology, a group of health care providers and other concerned citizens have established the Birthing Center of Fresno which offers safe, low-cost maternity care in a comfortable, home-like setting. The Foundation's 1980 grant assisted the Community Birth Center Association to establish the Birthing Center, the first free-standing birthing center in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

The Center provides full pre-natal care using a staff physician and staff midwife, in addition to operating the Birthing Center as an alternative location for delivery by physicians and certified nurse-midwives in private practice. During its second year of operation, the number of families delivered through the Center increased to 57 and the Center was able to earn more than 60% of its operating budget. During its third year, the Center plans to increase the number of deliveries and strengthen its outreach and education programs as well as increasing its earned income so that the Center will become increasingly self-sufficient.

<b>FAIR HOUSING FOR CHILDREN COALITION</b>	1981	\$5,000 (loan)
Santa Monica, Ca.		

In a 1980 study prepared with a grant from the Foundation, the Fair Housing for Children Coalition found that families with children account for 49% of the renters in Los Angeles but that only 30% of Los Angeles rental units accept children. The Coalition surveyed five cities throughout California and found that the majority of rental units are not available to families with children except in San Francisco which has an ordinance prohibiting such discrimination. The same study found that families with children are more likely than other families to be in overcrowded, sub-standard or excessively expensive rental housing. The Coalition has received a \$5,000 research grant from the United States Department of Housing & Urban Development to analyze existing California ordinances which prohibit housing discrimination against children, assess the effectiveness of the ordinances and produce reports. The Foundation's program loan will enable Fair Housing for Children to continue the work started under grants from the Foundation and operate the federal research grant while awaiting reimbursement from the federal government.

**GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILD  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**

1980 \$18,210

Sacramento, Ca.

There is growing interest among employers, employees and child care advocates about the potential of employer-sponsored child care. This includes care which is operated by employers at or near the work place and care which is supported by the employer through the contribution of space, equipment or subsidy of child care services operated by another organization or agency. The Governor's Advisory Committee, which was established to review the need for child care, assess the effectiveness of existing programs and recommend changes to the state, will carry out a survey of employer-sponsored child care. The GAC will collect materials, prepare issue papers and convene state and local officials to discuss employer-sponsored child care models and issues related to the cost, quality and level of parent involvement in employer-sponsored child care.

**HIGH/SCOPE EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH  
FOUNDATION**

1980 \$35,579

Ypsilanti, Mi.

Since 1965, the federal government has made enormous investments in Head Start and other compensatory preschool education programs in an effort to prepare disadvantaged children for elementary education and to break the cycle of poverty. Early research into the effectiveness of such programs has shown that there is relatively little long-lasting improvement. The Ypsilanti public schools operated a pre-school program from 1962 to 1967. High/Scope Educational Research Foundation has followed the progress of the children in the program and a randomly-selected group of disadvantaged children from the same community who did not participate in the program. A study of the performance of the children through ninth grade has found lasting and significant benefits from the program which, when calculated as increased life-time earnings and reduced social costs, exceed the cost of the program. High/Scope will continue the economic research into the cost-effectiveness of the program through high school and will compare the actual costs of delinquency, welfare, and supplemental education with the actual benefits of employment, education and increased life-time earnings. High/Scope will present the results of its research in a seminar for policy-makers and child care professionals in California.

**INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA, INC.**  
Sacramento, Ca.

1980 \$28,000

After a series of hearings on the welfare of Indian children, the United States Congress found that "an alarmingly high percentage of Indian families are broken up by removal, often unwarranted, of their children from them by non-tribal private agencies and that an alarmingly high percentage of such children are placed in non-Indian foster and adoptive homes and institutions." The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 strengthens the role of Indian tribes in child welfare. In California, the implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act will be difficult because California Indians are scattered in small communities throughout rural areas of the state and because there is no tribal court or tribal child welfare system. The Inter-Tribal Council will employ a Community Liaison Officer to provide information to Indian groups in rural California and assist Indian organizations and agencies to strengthen child welfare services.

**LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO**  
San Francisco, Ca.

1983 \$31,400

Prison inmates, particularly women inmates, are often also parents. Many of the women inmates are single parents with responsibility for one or more children placed with a relative or foster parent during the mother's incarceration. These parents are often serving relatively brief prison terms during which they must arrange some sort of temporary care for their children. From its legal counseling and representation of inmate parents, Legal Services for Prisoners with Children has found that inmate parents often are threatened with the termination of parental rights or the loss of custody of their children and are often concerned about or are involved in foster care problems. Legal Services for Prisoners with Children is the only legal service program in the United States which concentrates on the problems of inmates with children. These problems are often extremely complex because they involve several jurisdictions and disciplines and are compounded by public attitudes and confusion about what is in the best interests of the child. The project will monitor and encourage the implementation of existing California state law allowing community detention of certain inmate mothers with young children as well as examining and advocating certain aspects of state foster care regulations and administrative practices which are an obstacle to family reunification.

**LEGAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN**

1983 \$25,000

San Francisco, Ca.

In nearly eight years of operation, Legal Services for Children has consistently provided high-quality social casework and legal services for dependent and delinquent children in San Francisco and has demonstrated a model of free, comprehensive legal services for children. In addition to the services for individual clients, Legal Services for Children has also successfully tested and institutionalized several innovations in Juvenile Court procedures which have improved services and increased rights for children in San Francisco and throughout California. Rosenberg Foundation was one of four Bay Area foundations which provided support to Legal Services for Children during a three-year start-up period ending in 1978. Since that time, Legal Services for Children has continued and expanded its program supported primarily with grants from government agencies. The unexpected failure of the state of California to continue a three-year contract beyond the end of the first year has threatened the survival of this outstanding program. The Foundation's grant will assist LSC to continue the program, on a reduced basis, while it implements a long-range development plan which will sustain the organization in the future.

**LESBIAN RIGHTS PROJECT OF EQUAL RIGHTS  
ADVOCATES**

1980 \$45,390

1982 \$10,994

San Francisco, Ca.

Although the law is clear that decisions regarding child custody must be based on the best interests of the child, the courts have routinely awarded custody to the father or someone else in cases where the mother was alleged to be a lesbian. Although there is research showing that lesbians are as emotionally stable and psychologically well-adjusted as comparable heterosexuals, the courts have generally acted on the presumption that the lesbian mother is unfit.

The Lesbian Mother Advocacy Program, which the Foundation supported with grants in 1979 and 1980, provided legal and mental health assistance to lesbian mothers involved in child custody disputes and prepared materials for use by lawyers and mental health professionals working with lesbian mothers. In addition to providing legal representation and mental health counseling, the project prepared an annotated bibliography of lesbian child custody cases, law review articles and articles and studies on the mental health aspects of lesbian motherhood. The program also prepared a litigation manual including legal theories, trial strategies and sample motions. This 1982 grant will enable the program to revise, republish and distribute the annotated bibliography, the litigation manual and an article on the legal issues involved when lesbians have children as a result of artificial insemination. In addition, the program will sponsor a conference for lawyers and mental health professionals concerned about issues involved in child custody disputes where the mother may be a lesbian.



**MILLS COLLEGE**  
Oakland, Ca.

1980 \$3,900

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.

This grant is in memory of Mrs. Eleanor F. Sloss, a former President and director of Rosenberg Foundation and a former Trustee of Mills College.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY** 1980 \$35,000  
San Francisco, Ca.

Of the women inmates at the federal correctional institution at Pleasanton, approximately half are mothers of children under the age of 18. These inmate mothers are generally low-income, single parents who find that their incarceration results in the severe disruption of family patterns and their relationships with their children. The Pleasanton Children's Center program, which the Foundation began supporting in 1978, is intended to strengthen the relationship of the incarcerated mother with her child through the operation of a child care center in the prison, an education program to improve parenting and train for careers in child care and a social service support program to assist inmate mothers and their children.

**NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN LEGAL  
DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND** 1981 \$20,000  
New York, N.Y.

Recent social science research has found patterns of sexism in judicial decision-making. In areas where judges have discretionary authority, judges often apply their own assumptions or beliefs about the proper or desired roles and capabilities of women although this gender-based stereotyping may be in conflict with the changing social roles of women and the current realities of family life and family economics. The problems of gender stereotyping are particularly pervasive in family law where judges have wide discretion in determining child custody, child support and divorce settlements. These decisions are central to the economic well-being of mothers and their children and must be based on realistic assumptions about the prospects for employment of the single-parent mother, the earning potential of women and the costs of services like child care, which are necessary if the parent is to be working. The NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund is sponsoring a program to eliminate gender-based stereotypes, myths and biases in judicial decisionmaking. The program is preparing educational materials on sex stereotyping for use in judicial training programs and is providing consultation to judicial educators to introduce social science research into judicial training.

**SAN DIEGO STATE UNIVERSITY**  
San Diego, Ca.

1980 \$9,294  
1982 \$13,205

Efforts to strengthen sex education in the schools encounter opposition from parents concerned about the values or lack of values implicit in such programs or concerned that increased knowledge will result in increased sexual activity. Although there is ample evidence to suggest that parents are ineffective sex educators, a majority of parents believe that sex education is appropriately taught in the home. The Early Childhood Sex Education Project at San Diego State University will develop and test a training model which will prepare staff from child care and adolescent parent programs as sex educators to train parents of young children in an effort to improve sexual knowledge and communication skills about sexual topics. The project will also publish a training manual and curriculum for trainers and parents.

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

1980 \$40,000  
1981 \$40,000  
1982 \$60,000  
1983 \$55,000

Since it was established in 1979 as a joint venture of child care advocacy agencies in Oakland and San Francisco, the Bay Area Child Care Law Project has provided and distributed materials and stimulated *pro bono* legal services to child care providers from the private bar. The project has participated in successful litigation regarding the privacy rights of family day care homes, the assignment of untrained teachers to children's centers and the use of home owner's agreements to prohibit large family day care homes in residential neighborhoods. The project has contributed to the clarification or resolution of several public policy issues in the child care field in California, including the zoning of family day care, the development of an administrative review process for contract disputes and the classification of employer-provided child care as a tax-free employee benefit. As the successor to the Bay Area Child Care Law Project, the Child Care Law Center will continue some of the activities of the Law Project, develop new projects and expand the geographical scope of the program. The Center will conduct research, analyze existing child care regulations, prepare publications and develop consensus among various types of child care providers and child care advocates regarding the extent and form of child care regulation which is desirable and practical in California. With the conclusion of a pilot child care registration project and the expiration of state licensing, the regulation of child care will be among the central issues in California child care policy over the next few years.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COALITION ON  
BATTERED WOMEN**

1981 \$17,514

Santa Monica, Ca.

During 1980, programs for battered women and their children in Los Angeles, Orange and Riverside Counties in California provided shelter to 1,162 women and 1,116 children. Despite the large number of children served, most shelters do not offer special programs for children or have staff who specialize in work with children. The Children in Shelters Task Force of the Southern California Coalition on Battered Women has been meeting for more than a year to strengthen programs for children in battered women's shelters. The Task Force will plan and organize a two-day conference to attract staff from shelters throughout California and other representatives of child-serving and child advocacy agencies. The conference will train people who work with children to understand the needs of children in shelters and the intervention strategies which are most appropriate for children in the brief and intense shelter experience.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**

1981 \$37,135

Los Angeles, Ca.

1982 \$40,300

1983 \$1,470

A 1980 survey of low-income elementary school children near the Mexican border found that many children regularly prepare meals, do housework and take care of younger siblings. The survey also discovered that older siblings have major responsibilities for household cleaning, meal preparation and the care of younger children. The Department of Medicine of the University of California, Los Angeles and the School of Medicine of the University of California, San Diego will use educational techniques which have been developed in other settings to develop decision-making and self-reliance skills among elementary age children whose families have recently emigrated from Mexico. The Circle of Care Project will work with the parents and teachers in the San Ysidro School District to prepare and test a set of instructional materials in English and Spanish to assist children to assume responsibility for themselves and for others.

**WOMEN'S ALCOHOL COALITION**

1980 \$19,825

San Francisco, Ca.

1981 \$18,084

Children of alcoholic mothers have special problems. They are at great risk of child abuse and neglect and, at a very early age, become involved in their mother's alcoholism as co-alcoholics as well as having a high chance of becoming alcoholics or spouses of alcoholics as adults. Although 70% of the women alcoholics in San Francisco have children and two thirds are divorced, there is no alcoholic treatment program in California except Women's Alcohol Coalition which accepts women and their children. The Foundation's grant is in partial support of the children's component of a day recovery program which the Coalition operates for alcoholic women and their children. The program offers a nurturing and stable environment for children which includes nutrition, therapy and various activities to develop social skills. The children's program is integrated with the counseling and treatment program for alcoholic mothers.

Child care in the United States is provided through a mixture of organizational structures including private non-profit agencies, government agencies, parent cooperatives, small proprietary centers and franchise operations owned by national corporations. Many of these different types of organizations receive government subsidies in the form of grants, contracts for providing service, subsidized meals, property tax exemption and income tax credit for working parents. In spite of the substantial level of tax support of these organizations, there has been no systematic investigation of the relationship between the type of organizations sponsoring child care and the cost, quality or acceptability of the care to parents. There has also been no disinterested guidance to policy-makers about which government investments are most effective in achieving which social goals and who benefits from which policies. The program on Non-Profit Organizations at Yale University was established in 1977 as an interdisciplinary research program to build a base of knowledge about the voluntary sector and to stimulate scholarly attention to the sector. Among other activities, the Program on Non-Profit Organizations has developed a theoretical framework describing the role which non-profit organizations play in providing public services. This theory suggests that non-profit organizations function in situations in which for-profit organizations cannot function because of the inability of consumers to judge the quality of services and the difficulty which consumers face in exercising choice and taking their business elsewhere. The Program on Non-Profit Organizations will conduct a 15-month study of the child care industry to determine whether there is a relationship between the quality of services provided for children and the organizational form through which child care is delivered. The study is intended to contribute to the wider question of the appropriate division of labor among the government, business and non-profit sectors as well as contributing to individual policy questions about the relative advantages and disadvantages of different organizational forms in child care.

**CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY  
ADMINISTERED BY THE FOUNDATION**

1980 \$15,430

Relatively little is known about the effects of mass trauma or disaster on children and the measures which communities can undertake to reduce the consequences. In 1976, 26 elementary school children were kidnapped from a school bus, driven in closed vans for approximately 11 hours and held captive for 16 hours in a buried van. A 1977 grant from the Foundation provided psychiatric evaluation and treatment for the kidnapped children and counseling for their parents. That project found that every one of the kidnapped children was moderately to severely affected by the emotional trauma and that most of the children experienced personality changes. Because the Chowchilla kidnapping offered a rare opportunity to examine the long-term effects of trauma on children, the Foundation sponsored a follow-up study of the permanent psychiatric and social effects of the kidnapping on the children and their families.

**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.

**BROTHERS AND SISTERS UNITED OF THE  
BERNAL HEIGHTS FUND**

1980 \$30,560  
1981 \$10,000

San Francisco, Ca.

In the Bernal Heights area of San Francisco, the city park, youth recreation center and public library have experienced severe reductions in staff and services so that there are few activities for neighborhood youth. Young people continue to congregate on the street and in the park where they are dispersed by police. Brothers & Sisters United, a group composed of neighborhood youth, will plan a youth program including social, recreational and educational activities and rent a building so that the young people who are currently a nuisance to merchants, source of fear for the elderly and a problem for the police will have a place where they can meet, activities in which they can participate and an opportunity to demonstrate responsibility and leadership.

**CENTER FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES AND SERVICES**

1980 \$38,210  
1981 \$38,798

San Diego, Ca.

Late adolescence is a difficult period for many young people, and particularly for young women who lack access to information about women's issues and are isolated from other young feminists. Since 1978, the Center for Women's Studies and Services has trained women high school students from the San Diego area and published the *High School Women's News Page* which is distributed at local high schools and as part of a national women's newspaper. The Young Women's Journalism and Community Education Project will continue to recruit and train high school students and publish the *News Page* while also sponsoring a young women's journalism conference, publishing a booklet describing the history and operation of the project and developing high school women's clubs.

**CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AT STANFORD**

1980 \$27,323

Palo Alto, Ca.

1981 \$28,535

There is a continuing increase in pre-marital sexual activity among teenage women and a continuing increase in the proportion of teenage women who have become pregnant. Although there is also an increase in the use of contraception, a large number of teenagers who have become pregnant have also previously received family planning services. A recent study of adolescent contraceptive compliance found that only 45% of the patients seen in the Stanford Clinic were still using contraceptives four months after their clinic visits. From studies of adolescent patients with chronic diseases, researchers have concluded that adolescent patients with a strong self-image and a high sense of autonomy are likely to have higher rates of compliance with medication than those without. The Adolescent Contraceptive Compliance Project will recruit and train adolescent peer counselors who will provide social support counseling in an effort to improve the effectiveness of contraceptive compliance among adolescent young women.

**CITIZENS POLICY CENTER**

1980 \$10,000

Oakland, Ca.

Citizens Policy Center was created in 1975 as a statewide sponsor of projects to assist young people to make the transition from "social adolescence" to independence. Through its Open Road projects, the Center has created mechanisms and opportunities for young people to assume responsibilities and modify institutions in work, education and public policy. Rosenberg Foundation supported the Center and its projects with four grants from 1975 to 1978. This general support grant will assist Citizens Policy Center during a period of reorganization.

1981 \$25,090

1982 \$3,520

There is little general agreement about the number of school drop-outs in California, the trends among drop-outs or why students drop-out. National studies of school enrollment have found that most students under the age of 14 are in school and that drop-out rates may range as high as 20% for low-income and minority high school students. An annual survey of attrition among high school students in California suggests that there is a gradual but steady increase in the number of students who drop-out between 9th and 12th grade. Citizens Policy Center, which has previously sponsored statewide investigations of youth unemployment, counseling and guidance services in the schools and youth participation in federal training programs, will carry out an investigation of high school drop-outs, using young people to interview in-school youth and school drop-outs to determine why some students choose to leave school, why some students choose to stay in school and what the experience of drop-outs is after they leave school. The project will publish a research report and create forums in which young people can discuss issues related to school drop-outs and make their experiences and ideas known to policy-makers.

During the past year, national and state groups have reported that public elementary and secondary education in the United States badly needs reform. In general, these reports have recommended strengthening the curriculum, raising standards, lengthening the school day and creating incentives to improve teaching and learning. Education reform proposals in California have included specific measures to strengthen the evaluation of teachers and to authorize school districts to use quality evaluation as well as seniority in determining which teachers will be laid off and which teachers will be rehired. Although there is widespread consensus regarding the need for reform, there is considerable disagreement about how teacher quality should be assessed and by whom. Citizens Policy Center, which has specialized in creating opportunities for young people to participate in decisions which affect them, will design and test a model program in three Bay Area School districts in which high school students will establish criteria for quality teaching and establish a student-operated process to recognize and reward quality teaching.

<b>COMMONWEAL</b>	1981	\$10,000
Bolinas, Ca.	1982	\$11,631
	1983	\$14,525

With a 1979 grant, Commonweal applied its experience and ideas about environmental stress in children's health to the improvement of environmental conditions in the institutions in which California confines its serious juvenile offenders. *The CYA Report* was published in 1982 and assessed various aspects of the institutional environments in the California Youth Authority including the locations of institutions, size and design, the extent of crowding of wards, what wards eat and other factors. The Report recommends specific and practical changes to reduce crowding, noise and violence in the living units and to improve nutritional practices. With the 1983 grant, Commonweal will provide consultation and assistance to the California Youth Authority in reviewing and implementing the recommendations in the *CYA Report on Nutrition and Environmental Conditions in the California Youth Authority*.

<b>EL CENTRO DE ACCION SOCIAL</b>	1983	\$25,740
Pasadena, Ca.		(2 years)

Like all adolescents, immigrant Hispanic teenagers are involved in several simultaneous transitions. In addition to the basic transitions of adolescence, these immigrant youth are also participating in dramatic cultural transitions for which they obtain little guidance from their families or from the institutions of the dominant society. The Latino immigrant adolescent is no longer a child and not yet an adult, no longer Mexicano but not yet a Chicano. El Centro de Accion Social sponsors education and advocacy programs for children and youth in the Hispanic community of Pasadena and will involve low-income Hispanic youth in planning and operating a series of weekly peñas combining arts, cultural, educational and social activities for young people and their families. The peña program will enable El Centro to involve immigrant youth and their families in an exploration of the futures of the young people and the ways in which their families and cultural heritage can be a source of strength in their acculturation.

**MEDIA ALLIANCE**

1983 \$15,532

San Francisco, Ca.

During the past five years, the Foundation has found high school journalism a useful vehicle for developing youth involvement in issues of importance to young people and of significance to the society. The Foundation has supported off-campus activities which have enabled high school students to communicate with other youth, using print and broadcast media, about serious youth issues. Most Bay Area high schools offer some sort of journalism program which publishes a school newspaper and provides training for students. According to Media Alliance, high school newspapers encounter a substantial amount of censorship from teachers and administrators who disagree with the students' choice of articles. The cautious administration of high school journalism results in the alienation of students and the production of newspapers which are dull and often trivialize the experience and attitudes of students. The Media Alliance, an organization of working newspaper and broadcast journalists in the Bay Area, will organize seminars at Bay Area high schools on First Amendment issues in student journalism, organize a two-day student journalism conference and establish a referral panel of volunteer lawyers willing to advise student journalists about First Amendment questions.

**NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE & EDUCATIONAL FUND**

1982 \$30,000

New York, N.Y.

In 1981, the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund carried out a study of vocational education in Oakland and concluded that vocational education is "the step-child of Oakland secondary schools" and that the linkage between classroom training and the workplace is inadequate. The study also found that employers in Oakland are dissatisfied with the quality of students coming from the Oakland schools and that much of the vocational education is not adequate to qualify Oakland students for entry-level employment with large, local employers. As a result of the study, the Fund recommended a series of changes in the Oakland vocational education program to improve the linkage between employers and classroom training, eliminate sex bias and stereotyping and concentrate resources on the disadvantaged. The Foundation's grant will provide information and technical assistance to parents, community groups, employers, public officials and educators concerned about vocational education in Oakland and will assist a school-community commission to review vocational education and recommend improvements.



**NATIONAL NETWORK OF RUNAWAY AND  
YOUTH SERVICES**

1980 \$9,933

Washington, D.C.

There is growing concern among youth-serving agencies about services to young people who identify themselves as homosexual or who are confused about their sexual identity. Little is known about the types of services which are appropriate for homosexual youth and whether youth-serving agencies should hire openly-homosexual staff members. The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services, an association of local, youth-serving agencies, will sponsor a national survey of its member agencies and other agencies which provide services to gay youth in order to determine the incidence of homosexuality among runaway youth and youth in trouble, the needs of such youth and the types of services which are appropriate. The Network will publish and distribute a manual for youth-workers entitled *Counseling Lesbian and Gay Male Youth*.

**OAKLAND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS**

1980 \$30,000

Oakland, Ca.

1981 \$2,500

After hearing complaints from Oakland youth about limited opportunities for summer jobs, the Oakland Community Organizations' Youth Employment Committee, composed entirely of young people, invited representatives of five major employers to a public meeting at which the employers pledged 350 summer jobs for Oakland youth. The success of the summer jobs program has encouraged the Committee to establish a year-round program of jobs for unemployed youth. A committee of unemployed, minority young people will meet with employers to identify specific job openings and to plan cooperatively with the employers to assure that unemployed local youth can qualify for new jobs being developed in Oakland.

**ORGANIZATION FOR THE LEGAL ADVANCEMENT  
OF RAZA (OLA-RAZA)**

1981 \$39,005

Visalia, Ca.

1982 \$39,319

In the southern San Joaquin Valley, minority students receive a disproportionate share of school suspensions and expulsions. A group of young Chicano lawyers has organized a community legal education program to improve understanding of legal rights and to provide services to low-income people. The Foundation's grant will enable OLA-Raza to establish a bilingual Educational Rights Project, to prepare printed materials and Spanish-language radio broadcasts and to present students' rights workshops for school and community audiences. The project informs Chicano students of their educational rights, provides legal services to students and parents involved in school disciplinary processes and acts as a role model for young Chicanos considering careers in the law.

**PLANNED PARENTHOOD, ALAMEDA/SAN FRANCISCO** 1982 \$32,258  
San Francisco, Ca. 1983 \$39,284

During 1982, Planned Parenthood, Alameda/San Francisco recruited and trained ten teenagers for part-time paid positions in a family planning clinic as lab assistants, medical assistants, clerical and computer staff and as outreach workers. The young people also assumed major responsibility for reviewing the appropriateness of family planning education materials for teenage audiences and for planning a day-long conference. During the second year, the project will refine the selection, training and assignment of Teen Health Workers and will continue its efforts to expand the responsibility of young people acting as role models for other youth and providing information and access to birth control services for teenagers.

**REGISTRATION EDUCATION COMMITTEE** 1980 \$1,578  
San Francisco, Ca.

In January 1981, the two million young men born in 1962 were required to register for the draft. Like the young men born in 1960 and 1961, who registered in July, they had limited access to information about the consequences of not registering, the chances for deferment or the alternatives available. The Registration Education Committee, a coalition of eight peace groups in San Francisco, hired a coordinator, printed leaflets, recruited draft counselors and coordinated the distribution of educational materials and the operation of counseling centers in each San Francisco neighborhood during the week of registration. (Grant subsequently cancelled.)

**SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER COMMISSION** 1980 \$3,500  
San Francisco, Ca.

The current charter of the City of San Francisco was adopted in 1932 and has been amended more than 500 times. In 1978, San Francisco voters created an elected Commission to revise or redraft the Charter for presentation to city voters in November 1980. After a high school student presented a petition to the Commission complaining that young people were not included in the charter-writing process, the Commission agreed to establish a student education project to involve students from public, private and parochial high schools in a review of the Charter and the process of Charter drafting. The project was designed by a high school student who was the project director.

**SOUTH BAY FREE CLINIC**

Manhattan Beach, Ca.

1980 \$29,000

1981 \$26,221

1982 \$25,978

Adolescent sexuality is a problem for teenagers, their parents and the institutions established to serve the needs of adolescents. One of the major consequences of increased adolescent sexual activity is increased teenage pregnancy. One method to increase the sex education information available to teenagers and the use of contraceptive services is to train teenagers to work as peer counselors providing health education and information about reproductive health to other teenagers. The Teen Advocate Program of the South Bay Free Clinic recruits, trains and employs teenagers to provide outreach services to other teens at their schools, assume responsibilities within a Family Planning Clinic, operate a telephone Hotline for teenagers and conduct a series of public education activities to improve public understanding about adolescent reproductive health issues.

**TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY PROGRAM**

Forestville, Ca.

1981 \$23,910

Although many Indian youth are raised in rural areas or small towns, they are often unfamiliar with the outdoor experiences that advantaged youth have in scouting or in camping with parents. These young Indians often have no experience with outdoor activities as basic as hiking, building a campfire or sleeping on the ground. These young people are also inexperienced about what it means to be an Indian and unclear about what guidance traditional Indian teachings may offer for contemporary living. The Tule Indian Wilderness School, which was organized in 1979 with a Rosenberg Foundation grant, has sponsored two large spiritual encampments at the Tule River Reservation for Indian youth and has trained a core group of older youth and young adults. The School, through its large encampments and small workshops, offers a mix of instruction in outdoor skills, Indian skills and Indian spiritual ceremonies. During 1982, the School will continue the training of young adult Indian leadership and the sponsorship of youth camps and workshops in which young Indians learn wilderness skills, traditional Indian survival skills and spiritual traditions.

**UNIVERSITY RELIGIOUS COUNCIL**

Berkeley, Ca.

1980 \$3,564

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.

**YOUTH ADVOCATES, INC.**

San Francisco, Ca.

1980 \$30,000

1981 \$30,000

1982 \$15,000

According to police estimates, there may be 2,000 teenage girls and boys who are prostitutes in San Francisco. For some of these teenagers, prostitution provides the glamor, excitement and affection which is missing in their lives while others are runaways and pushouts who have been rejected and abused by their families and who resort to prostitution for survival. Youth Advocates has operated Huckleberry House for Runaways since 1967. In 1979, Youth Advocates modified the program at Huckleberry House to serve the needs of sexual minority youth including young people who identified themselves as homosexuals, who had a history of prostitution or who had been sexually abused. The basic Huckleberry House program of short-term, crisis shelter and counseling was expanded to accommodate additional youth and augmented with a new employment program and follow-up services for young people after they had left the program. Although the project staff has concluded that family reunification is much more difficult for sexual minority youth than it is for other teenage runaways, the project has demonstrated that some sexual minority youth can improve their education and job skills sufficiently so that they can survive economically without returning to prostitution.

**YOUTH NEWS, INC.**

Oakland, Ca.

1980 \$42,340

1981 \$50,000

1982 \$40,000

Although teenagers may be the only age group in our society which listens to the radio more than it watches television, virtually all radio programming for youth is intended as entertainment and treats young people as consumers. Young people rarely appear on radio or television public affairs programs and there is little coverage of the issues or problems of youth. Youth News recruits and trains high school students in radio reporting, the investigation of youth issues and the production of news reports and features for broadcast on non-commercial radio. Youth News produces an award-winning weekly news broadcast which has been transmitted to public radio stations nationally by the public radio satellite. Youth News is experimenting with other media and new methods of attracting attention to youth issues. Youth News is also testing several alternative formats which may produce revenue and contribute to the eventual self-sufficiency of the program.

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

**CABRILLO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

1980 \$27,720

Saticoy, Ca.

In 1976, 82 farmworker families purchased the sub-standard farm labor camp in which they were living and began a process of housing improvement and community development. The Foundation assisted the families in 1977 with a grant to rehabilitate a model house and to demonstrate to government agencies and to themselves that rehabilitation of the labor camp was feasible. In 1978, the Foundation assisted the residents of Cabrillo Village to establish a tile manufacturing workshop to create non-agricultural employment and to produce ceramic floor tiles and decorative wall tiles for the new and rehabilitated houses of the camp and for sale to commercial markets. The 1980 grant will enable the tile workshop to train a former farmworker as production supervisor and defray some of the operating expenses of this model farmworker-operated enterprise.

1981 \$20,000 (loan)

In May 1978, the United Farm Workers Union won a representation election at Rancho Sespe, the largest citrus ranch in Ventura County. In January 1979, the ranch was sold and the new ranch managers announced their intention to reduce labor requirements through the use of modern farming techniques and attempted to evict the 500 farmworkers and their families living at the ranch. Since that time, approximately 90 farmworker families have continued to live at Rancho Sespe where, for much of the time, they have lived without natural gas for cooking and heating, running water and adequate sewage disposal. When the water lines broke at Rancho Sespe, farmworker families living at Cabrillo Village, a previous grantee of the Foundation, began to provide water to the families at Rancho Sespe. Staff from Cabrillo Village, which is involved in large-scale housing rehabilitation and construction of new housing, have provided assistance to the families at Rancho Sespe in developing affordable housing for the farmworker families at another location. The Foundation's program loan will enable Cabrillo to obtain an option on a nearby ranch where this farmworker-controlled organization will develop decent, affordable housing for the farmworker families currently living in substandard conditions at Rancho Sespe. The Foundation's loan will be repaid out of loans and grants from state and federal housing agencies.

1983 \$30,000

For several years, a group of farmworker families from throughout Ventura County has been seeking affordable housing in the Moorpark area where many of the family members work for poultry producers, packing houses, nurseries and ranches. The families have an average of five members and a median annual family income of \$10,400 which is inadequate for the expensive housing which is being built in the area. Cabrillo Economic Development Corporation has assisted farm-worker organizations in the construction and rehabilitation of more than 200 units of low-income rental, cooperative and owner-occupied housing. CEDC will assign a full-time project manager to Villa Campesina to assist in the development of 50 units of farmworker housing and the training of Villa Campesina in housing development management, the acquisition of a site for housing and the planning of financing, construction and housing management.

**CALIFORNIA COALITION FOR RURAL HOUSING PROJECT** 1982 \$29,830

Sacramento, Ca.

Rural areas have a disproportionate share of California's substandard housing and the prospect for improvement appears to be declining. Rural areas rarely benefit from housing programs designed for urban areas but require programs which are appropriate to the scale and organizational structure of rural areas. With the reduction in the federal rural housing budget and the high cost of land and financing, existing rural housing programs are inadequate and new approaches are necessary. The CCRHP will increase awareness of rural housing conditions in California and stimulate local efforts to address rural housing problems. Through its Rural Housing Advocacy Project, the Coalition will sponsor public forums in rural areas, statewide symposia, the production and distribution of written materials and the strengthening of broadly-based local and statewide coalitions of persons concerned about housing conditions in rural California.

**CHILDREN'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CALIFORNIA** 1980 \$3,501  
Sacramento, Ca.

Reliable data on the resettlement of refugees from Southeast Asia is very limited but it is very clear that California receives far more refugees than any other state, 100,000 out of the first 220,000 admitted, and that secondary migration results in the settlement in California of refugees who had initially settled in other states. Although refugees have generally settled in urban areas of California, there is now evidence that they are moving into the Central Valley because of employment opportunities in agriculture and the lower cost of living. The Children's Research Institute will convene public meetings of representatives from public and private social service agencies, minority groups and community leaders to discuss the extent of Indochinese resettlement in the Central Valley, the needs of the Indochinese population, the resources which exist to assist the refugees and the potential impact on other populations in need in the same areas.

**NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS FUND**

Boulder, Co.

1982 \$38,000

1983 \$51,210

Between 1891 and 1910, the United States established reservations for five bands of Mission Indians in the San Luis Rey River Valley of northern San Diego County. Since 1895, most of the river has been diverted across the reservations for use by ranches and households downstream. The Indians have claimed that the diversion of the water has prevented the agricultural development of the reservations and that the bands should be paid damages by the government and the water company. Since 1951, the bands have been involved in legal proceedings in an effort to regain control over the water. At the same time, the bands are planning for the eventual economic development of the reservations including the design of water distribution systems and the planning for agricultural production. The Native American Rights Fund will continue to provide legal assistance and economic development consultation to the five bands which are attempting to secure their water rights and to improve their economic self-sufficiency.

**NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL**

San Francisco, Ca.

1983 \$23,502

The control of pesticide use and sales in the United States, despite the efforts of government agencies, remains inadequate to assure the safety of the public. Many of the most commonly-used pesticides have never been fully tested because they were registered when the testing standards were less rigorous and some of the testing of pesticides has been unreliable or incomplete. Nearly one-third of the pesticide sold in the U.S. is used in California in agriculture, industry, homes and gardens. The state Water Quality Control Board has reported finding more than 50 pesticides in the ground water in 23 California counties. The problem is particularly severe in rural areas of California where pesticides are heavily used in fields and orchards and where children of farmworker families often play in the fields while their parents work or live in nearby camps. The California Pesticide Project will monitor the state agencies which regulate pesticides in California, promote improved testing of pesticides and develop an information program to inform the public about the hazards of pesticides and the limitation of existing regulations. The project will attempt to strengthen the pesticide protection of farmworkers and children of farmworkers by advocating for increased re-entry time so that the level of pesticides remaining in the fields and orchards is reduced.

**RADIO BILINGUE**

1982 \$40,000

Fresno, Ca.

Despite the size of the Spanish-speaking population of California, there are relatively few Spanish-language publications, radio or television stations in California. Radio Bilingue, a community-based non-commercial radio station, has been broadcasting since July 1980 serving the farmworker and Spanish-speaking population of the San Joaquin Valley. The Foundation's grant will continue and expand the news and public affairs programming of this bilingual community radio station and will continue a program training volunteers in radio broadcasting and production. The grant will also enable Radio Bilingue to explore the distribution of its Spanish-language productions to other Spanish-language community radio stations in the United States.

**RURAL CALIFORNIA HOUSING CORPORATION**

1982 \$20,000

Sacramento, Ca.

1983 \$26,850

Rural California Housing Corporation has been a successful producer of low-income rural housing using self-help techniques along with loans and grants from Farmers Home Administration. These loan and grant programs have been threatened by federal budget cuts. In an effort to reduce its dependence on one source of funding and to reach low-income populations for which self-help housing is unavailable or inappropriate, RCHC has attempted to diversify its program using new resources and techniques. During the first year, Rural California Housing Corporation has successfully shifted from a single-purpose housing production agency to an organization which can develop a variety of rural housing programs. During 1984, RCHC will be assisting 100 rural families with housing rehabilitation and will explore the development of rental housing for low-income families as well as the use of the self-help method in areas which do not qualify for assistance from Farmers Home Administration. RCHC will also work with several small rural communities to develop community development block grant proposals involving housing rehabilitation.

**RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE CORPORATION**

1980 \$20,000

Sacramento, Ca.

Although rural areas contain only 14% of the total housing units in California, these areas account for 29% of the state's substandard housing and 38% of the state's dilapidated housing. Although housing problems are severe in most rural areas of California, there is a lack of skills, organization and resources necessary to develop low and moderate income housing or to establish housing rehabilitation programs. Rural Community Assistance Corporation, which was established in 1978 with a grant from the Foundation, is providing training and technical assistance to 20 groups in California, including 17 composed of farmworkers, which are attempting to form cooperatives to purchase and rehabilitate existing farm labor camps. With this grant, RCAC will prepare and test a Spanish-language training curriculum for community organizers and leaders involved in the development of rural housing cooperatives.



1982 \$40,000

Since 1965, much of the program development in rural California, particularly with respect to low-income people, has been initiated by a network of private agencies supported by federal grants. Instead of strengthening the resources of local government, the federal government supported a series of community-based organizations and regional agencies providing training and technical assistance services. This rural development delivery system has successfully constructed low-income housing, improved water and sewer services and otherwise contributed to the economic development of rural areas. This delivery system, itself a new federalism of the 1960's and 1970's, is now in jeopardy as the federal government reduces program budgets and transfers some program authority to state governments. Rural Community Assistance Corporation, a regional training and technical assistance agency, is anticipating changes in the systems which deliver housing, water and sewage projects to rural areas. Some of the changes are likely to be disruptive of established patterns and relationships while others appear to offer opportunities for new systems and continued efforts to improve living conditions in rural areas. RCAC will sponsor a program of analysis and discussion which will increase understanding of the existing system and recent trends in rural development and will identify those adjustments which will be necessary to take advantage of changes in the federal government while building on the existing experience, structure and commitment of community-based organizations involved in rural development.

1983 \$48,000

Since 1973, the Department of Labor has administered a small program to improve housing for farmworkers. Despite strong Congressional support for the continuation of the program, the program may be phased out. RCAC will provide technical and organizational services to groups in California involved in the construction, renovation or management of housing for farmworkers and their families. The services will include planning, financing, engineering and training for organizations involved in rental housing, cooperative housing and house trailers. The client groups will include farmworker organizations which have acquired housing, labor camp tenants who are attempting to gain control of their housing and groups which have successfully completed housing projects but need assistance to manage, improve or expand housing for farmworkers.

**SELF-HELP ENTERPRISES**

1981 \$120,000 (2 years)

Visalia, Ca.

Many small, rural communities in the San Joaquin Valley of California have non-existent or inadequate water systems or sewer systems. Since 1975, SHE has assisted such communities to obtain financing to develop adequate systems, to construct systems and to improve the operation and maintenance of the systems. With assistance from the Foundation and several government agencies, SHE has completed 39 community projects and is currently assisting 32 additional projects in 27 low-income rural communities. When the 32 projects are completed in 1985, they will provide services to approximately 5,000 families of whom 55% are low-income. The Foundation has made four grants for the community development project since 1975. Because of the long lead time required to construct community service systems and the decline in federal support for community development work, the Foundation approved a two-year grant to Self-Help Enterprises for the operation of the community development program and to provide direct assistance to low-income communities to reduce the total cost of water and sewer systems, pay interest on loans or to subsidize the connecting of low-income families to water systems and sewers.

1983 \$100,000 (loan)

Since 1965, Self-Help Enterprises has assisted more than 2,600 low-income families to build and own their own homes using self-help construction techniques. The rural, low-income, self-help program has used mortgage loans and technical assistance grants from Farmers Home Administration. These mortgage loans and technical assistance grants are not available for self-help housing projects in small cities. In the city of Tulare, SHE will build ownership housing for the low-income, rural families who do not qualify for Farmers Home Administration loan and grant programs. The project will use a combination of grants from government agencies, construction loans from private agencies, a land loan from a city agency and mortgage financing from a state agency to make self-help housing available to residents of this small city. The Foundation's program loan will be used for construction financing and will be repaid at the end of one year out of the proceeds of individual home mortgages obtained by the participating families. (Loan subsequently cancelled.)

**VALLEY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND GUIDANCE CLINIC**

1981 \$2,200

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.

**VALLEY HEALTH TEAM, INC.**  
San Joaquin, Ca.

1980 \$29,476

The rural West Side of Fresno County is an area approximately 40 miles wide and 60 miles long which has a population of 75,000 people scattered among 16 small communities. The area is characterized by large-scale agriculture and small, remote towns with limited health care resources. In recent years, public agencies and community-based organizations have established health clinics in five communities. The West Side Rural Health Conference, a forum for discussion of health problems, has provided consultation to community health planning groups, assisted community clinics to work together and has acted as an advocate to maintain and stabilize health care services in this under-served area.

**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.

<b>AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE</b>	1981	\$25,000
Pasadena, Ca.	1982	\$25,000

A large proportion of the undocumented workers in the United States are employed in secondary labor markets which characteristically require minimal skills and offer limited job security, little opportunity for advancement, marginal wages and sub-standard working conditions. Despite state and federal labor laws which protect all employees without regard to their immigration status, the undocumented worker is frequently exploited in the workplace and is correctly apprehensive that the employer may notify the Immigration and Naturalization Service if the worker complains or asserts his or her rights. The U.S.-Mexico Border Program informs undocumented workers of their rights in order to protect them from exploitation and to reduce the displacement of domestic workers who are unwilling to accept grossly-substandard wages and working conditions. The U.S.-Mexico Border Program also mobilizes churches to assist undocumented immigrants, organizes mutual assistance groups among the undocumented and carries out a community education program to improve public understanding of immigration issues.

<b>CENTRO DE ASUNTOS MIGRATORIOS</b>	1980	\$35,000
<b>SAN DIEGO DISTRICT METHODIST UNION</b>	1981	\$33,000
National City, Ca.	1982	\$35,000
	1983	\$55,000

San Diego County, California is one of the primary corridors of migration from Mexico into the United States. Approximately one quarter of all the border crossings from Mexico occur at San Ysidro and nearly one-third of all the illegal aliens apprehended in the United States are found in San Diego County. During fiscal 1983, 492,000 undocumented aliens were apprehended by the border patrol in San Diego County. According to recent research, approximately 20,000 people commute daily from Mexico to work in San Diego County and there are an additional 44,000 undocumented immigrants living in San Diego County. The Centro de Asuntos Migratorios was established by an ecumenical coalition of San Diego area religious organizations who were concerned about the large number of undocumented immigrants living in the area and the lack of services for immigrants and their families. The Centro provides counseling, translation of documents, preparation of forms and stabilization of families of Mexican and other immigrants to California. The Centro also sponsors public education and advocacy activities to improve public understanding of immigration issues and to improve United States immigration policy.

**FARMWORKER JUSTICE FUND, INC.**  
Washington, D.C.

1982 \$35,000

California agriculture has relied on one or another type of foreign labor for more than 100 years. California agriculture was a heavy user of the Bracero Program and is likely to be a user of any expanded foreign labor program which results from changes in the immigration law or changes in administrative policy. The Temporary Foreign Labor Project of the Farmworker Justice Fund will increase awareness among California groups of the H-2 Foreign Labor Program which has been used to admit approximately 18,000 foreign agricultural workers each year in other states. The project will also enable the Farmworker Justice Fund to continue its national advocacy and litigation support activities to protect the interests of farmworkers in the United States who may be adversely affected by temporary foreign labor programs and to protect the interests of foreign workers admitted as part of the H-2 Program.

**GOLDEN GATE UNIVERSITY**  
San Francisco, Ca.

1983 \$40,200

There is a long history of migration back and forth across the border between Mexico and the United States including temporary migration in search of employment and permanent immigration. Changes in immigration law and administration have resulted in severe reductions in the number of visas available to immigrants from Mexico since 1965. This has resulted in long waiting periods, up to nine years in some categories, for residents seeking reunification with other members of their families. The delays in obtaining visas result in family separation and, because entry without inspection is so easy from Mexico, undocumented immigration of family members. The Immigration Law Clinic in Golden Gate University will undertake a research project on visa backlogs and suspension of deportation requirements to document the hardships which current policies impose on families from Mexico. The purpose of the project will be to use the research findings to support legislative reform and to strengthen applications for hardship status.

**GRADUATE THEOLOGICAL UNION**  
Berkeley, Ca.

1980 \$29,650

Of all the immigration-related issues, health and welfare services to undocumented persons are among the most controversial. They are controversial for local government because local government usually pays for whatever services are provided and they are controversial for the undocumented worker because the services are either not available or because use of the services may result in deportation or may make it difficult to obtain a visa at a later date. The Center for Ethics & Social Policy will establish a process among state policy-makers and staff to explore the ethical dimensions of health and welfare services for undocumented persons in California. The project will form a Policy Ethics Study Group, commission background papers and sponsor small policy conferences to develop policy recommendations and implementation processes.

**HUDSON RIVER PRODUCTIONS**

\$14,750

Palo Alto, Ca.

The various legislative proposals to "control" immigration assume that penalties on employers and stronger enforcement of the border can significantly reduce the flow of undocumented persons into the United States. The 30-minutes, color documentary film *La Frontera* shows, in numerous scenes, the scale of the flow across the border and the impracticality of sealing the border between the United States and Mexico. The Foundation's grant will enable Hudson River Productions to produce a Spanish-language version of the film and to strengthen and expand the distribution of *La Frontera* in the United States and Mexico.

**LA RAZA LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION**

1981 \$16,929

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**

1982 \$700

Berkeley, Ca.

1983 \$4,200

The discussion regarding national immigration policy includes proposals for a guest worker program to provide labor for those regions and industries which have grown dependent on undocumented workers. The guest worker program, which has been proposed by the Reagan Administration and various members of Congress, was not among the recommendations of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Since a guest worker program would establish a second class of workers with certain rights but without other rights, there are likely to be numerous problems of law and administration. La Raza Law Students Association, a group of Hispanic students at the Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley, will sponsor a one-day symposium on legal issues related to a guest worker program including a review of the experience under the bracero program and contrasting points of view regarding the pilot guest worker program proposed by the Reagan Administration. The scholarly papers prepared for the symposium will be published in the new *La Raza Law Journal* at the University of California.

**MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE &  
EDUCATIONAL FUND**  
San Francisco, Ca.

1982 \$50,000  
1983 \$56,000

The dominant immigration problem is the migration into the United States of undocumented persons. This migration is uncontrolled and of uncertain scale. The general agreement is that there are between four and six million undocumented persons living in the United States, of whom half are from Mexico, and that an additional 500,000 people annually enter and stay in the United States without documents. The major public policy problems are how to control migration from Mexico, what to do about undocumented persons who are here and how to reduce adverse economic impact on employers who have previously relied on undocumented workers. The elements of a new national immigration policy have emerged from the work of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, a Presidential Task Force and various Congressional committees. The policy elements include provisions to discourage new migration through strengthened border enforcement and establishment of sanctions on employers who hire undocumented workers as well as a conditional amnesty for some of the undocumented persons now residing in the United States. MALDEF has concluded that some of the immigration policy proposals are likely to be unworkable and ineffective in reducing illegal migration and that they are likely to result in discrimination in employment against Mexican-Americans and other minorities. MALDEF will carry out a policy analysis and community awareness project which will strengthen the network of community-based organizations concerned about immigration and distribute brief policy summaries, in English and Spanish, describing immigration policy proposals.

**NATIONAL IMMIGRATION REFUGEE &  
CITIZENSHIP FORUM**

1983 \$20,000

Washington, D.C.

One of the major components of the proposed Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Reform and Control Act is the legalization of the status of certain undocumented persons currently residing in the United States. The details of the legalization have changed repeatedly as the legislation has been amended but they generally require continuous residence in the U.S. for several years and application for legalization during a one-year period after the enactment of the legislation. For planning purposes, the Immigration and Naturalization Service estimates that there are six million undocumented persons in the U.S. and approximately 2.3 million will apply for legalization. The Service is planning a national public information campaign and a screening program involving voluntary agencies. For undocumented individuals and their families, the legalization program will be the critical component of the new national immigration policy. If the legalization eligibility is excessively restrictive or if the implementation is poorly administered, the program will fail and the undocumented will remain outside the law. The participation of national voluntary organizations and community-based organizations in planning the implementation and processing of applications for legalization will increase the chances that every eligible person will apply for legalization without fear or risk. The National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum, an organization of 100 groups concerned about immigration and related issues, will provide information to voluntary agencies interested in the implementation of the proposed legalization of undocumented immigrants and will also convene meetings, establish regional task forces and increase the participation of voluntary organizations in planning for legalization.

**ORGANIZATION FOR THE LEGAL ADVANCEMENT  
OF RAZA (OLA-RAZA)**

1983 \$45,000

Visalia, Ca.

There are 310,000 Hispanics living in the four southern counties of the San Joaquin Valley where they account for 27% of the population. While there are no reliable data about the number of undocumented persons in the area, the general opinion is that it is relatively large because of the large number of undocumented persons working in agriculture. These undocumented persons are at constant risk of exploitation by employers as well as others who offer exaggerated and expensive immigration assistance. OLA-Raza, which previously sponsored a two-year Education Rights Project with grants from the Foundation, will establish a Community Legal Education Project concentrating on immigration law and immigrants' rights. The project will use community seminars, the mass media, a telephone hotline and individual counseling to provide immigration assistance and information to farmworkers and their families in four San Joaquin Valley counties.



<b>PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE OF</b>	1980	\$34,000
<b>THE BAY AREA INSTITUTE</b>	1981	\$36,000
San Francisco, Ca.	1983	\$40,000

The immigration policy debate in the United States has been dominated by a series of economic issues including the impact on the labor market of undocumented workers and the cost to taxpayers of immigrants in the United States. Although there is recurring concern about the language, political and social differences which immigrants bring to the United States, there is little public understanding of the ways in which immigrants change in the United States and the way in which the United States is changing to accommodate the immigrants. Pacific News Service will prepare feature articles for national distribution to newspapers, magazines and broadcast media on the cultural dimensions of Mexican immigration with particular emphasis on the consequences of immigration for community development, religious institutions and women in the United States. Pacific News Service reporters will explore the changing composition of the population which is migrating from Mexico to the United States as well as the impact of this immigration on community revitalization, the Catholic and Evangelical churches and the role of women in the immigrant community.

<b>UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA</b>	1982	\$35,000
Davis, Ca.	1983	\$48,865

The growing interest in national immigration policy is likely to result in a variety of measures to discourage new immigration into the United States, legalize the status of many of the undocumented persons currently in the United States and to modify the existing temporary foreign worker program to simplify and accelerate labor certification procedures. These proposed policy changes may prove disruptive in California agriculture where many crops and labor markets are heavily dependent on foreign labor as they have been for most of the past century. The Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of California, Davis will conduct a two-year study of the consequences for the agricultural labor market in California of possible changes in national immigration policy. The study will include interviews with farm workers and farmers, as well as the use of the University's econometric model which forecasts the production of agricultural commodities through the year 2000 based on demand, acreage and yield. The study will be designed to show the likely impact of immigration policy on the structure of the agricultural labor market, wages and working conditions, unionization, mechanization, the shift of agricultural production to other states or countries and the viability of family farming in California. The study is also likely to provide a basis for determining the impact on housing, education, health and social services as well as providing criteria for determining the conditions under which the importation of temporary foreign labor may be justified.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO**

1980 \$41,600

La Jolla, Ca.

The lack of economic opportunity in rural Mexico forces migration within Mexico from rural areas to urban areas and from Mexico to the United States and into California agriculture. While this pattern has a long history, it is changing in many ways which are not fully understood by scholars or policy-makers in either country and is likely to continue to change as Mexico develops its energy resources, increases its food production and manages its population growth. The Program in United States-Mexican Studies will sponsor a two-day conference of policy-makers, scholars, agriculturalists and others from the United States and Mexico to discuss agricultural relations between the two countries and particularly the impact of trends in migration, technology, land ownership patterns, unionization and rural development. The background papers prepared for the Conference and the edited Conference proceedings will be published as working papers in United States-Mexican Studies.

1982 \$51,353

1983 \$43,900

One of the key elements in the public debate about United States immigration policy has been the potential economic cost to the United States in terms of the labor market displacement of domestic workers by undocumented workers. While there is little empirical evidence of the extent to which undocumented workers are displacing domestic workers, the proposals for immigration control include a variety of mechanisms, including particularly sanctions on employers who knowingly hire undocumented aliens, which are intended to discourage the employment of undocumented workers. The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies will interview employers, workers and government officials as part of a major field research project examining the effectiveness of the various methods government uses to control or prevent the employment of undocumented workers in the United States. The research project will study the policies and practices which the federal and state governments use and attempt to determine why these methods have generally proven ineffective in reducing the employment of undocumented workers.

**UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS**

1982 \$23,713

Champaign, Il.

Existing research studies have addressed the fundamental question regarding whether undocumented immigrants contribute to or detract from this country. Although research has involved the benefits and cost to the language, the culture, the economy, civic life and the taxpayer, the existing studies have generally been limited by the types of people interviewed and have generally neglected undocumented women immigrants. The Institute of Communications Research at the University of Illinois will conduct a study of undocumented women immigrants, including the analysis and preparation for publication of data drawn from interviews conducted with 600 undocumented and documented Mexican women immigrants in Los Angeles.

**CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY  
ADMINISTERED BY THE FOUNDATION**

1980 \$44,237

While there is general agreement that certain industries, particularly agriculture and service industries in the Southwest, use large numbers of undocumented workers, there are no reliable data regarding the extent to which undocumented workers may displace domestic workers or the extent to which domestic workers might be substituted for undocumented workers. Despite the lack of empirical data, policy-makers are considering proposals to restrict or regulate the supply of undocumented workers through some combination of a temporary foreign worker program, closing the border or economic development in Mexico to reduce the flow of workers to the United States. Community Research Associates will carry out case studies of ten to 12 employers in the San Diego-Tijuana labor market and will survey employers to determine their perceptions regarding the extent to which domestic workers can be substituted for undocumented workers and the consequences for industry and the economy of such a substitution.

**CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY  
ADMINISTERED BY THE FOUNDATION**

1981 \$12,500

Community Research Associates conducted a study for the Foundation of employers' attitudes regarding the extent to which domestic workers could be substituted for undocumented workers in the San Diego labor market. Using a case-study approach, CRA interviewed and observed 18 employers including eight in agriculture, three in the restaurant business and seven electronics firms, and conducted survey interviews with 37 other employers. Community Research Associates found that employers in industries with a high proportion of undocumented workers, like agriculture and restaurants, prefer such workers because they perceive them to be harder-working and more reliable than domestic workers. From the study, CRA concluded that the need for foreign workers is exaggerated by employers and that increased wages would attract adequate labor in all industries except agriculture, where there may be a continuing need for foreign workers under certain specified conditions. The Foundation will assist Community Research Associates to revise, edit and publish additional copies of the final report and to make the report available to policy-makers.

**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**  
Oakland, Ca.

1980 \$30,000

The Bay Area Black United Fund was organized in late 1979 as a federated fund which solicits contributions from individuals, organizations, corporations and foundations and which distributes funds to agencies serving the Black community in the nine Bay Area counties. During its first eight months of operation, the Fund successfully negotiated an agreement with United Way of the Bay Area, raised funds from Bay Area foundations and corporations and stimulated volunteer activity in the Black community. The Foundation's grant will assist the Fund to explore fully the fund-raising potential in the Black community and to implement an allocations plan distributing funds to agencies in the Black community.

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

1981 \$27,000 (3 years)

Grant-seekers who are unfamiliar with the foundation field encounter an awesome problem of sorting through the 22,000 grant-making foundations to identify those who may be interested in any specific program. Since relatively few foundations publish annual reports or employ professional staff, the grant-seeker has relatively few sources of information. Since it was established in 1956, the Foundation Center has been collecting information about foundations and making this information available to grant-seekers and others through an active publications program, the operation of four libraries and cooperative relationships with 140 affiliated libraries throughout the United States. During 1983, more than 34,000 people used the four Foundation Center libraries. In addition, the Center sponsored orientation sessions and training seminars in various parts of the country. Rosenberg Foundation has supported the national program of the Foundation Center with annual grants since 1972 and the operations of the Foundation Center Library in San Francisco since it opened in 1977. The 1981 grant will continue the support of the national and San Francisco programs for three years.

**FOUNDATIONS-CORPORATIONS EMERGENCY  
FUND COMMITTEE**

1980 \$10,000  
1982 \$15,000

San Francisco, Ca.

The Foundations-Corporations Emergency Fund Committee of the Bay Area continues to be the model program of its kind in the United States demonstrating how foundations, corporations and United Way, working cooperatively, can provide resources which would be otherwise unavailable to the non-profit community. The Emergency Fund has demonstrated the effectiveness and efficiency of loans as a charitable activity and has developed a decision-making process which is flexible and prompt. The Emergency Fund is supported by 12 foundations, 9 corporations and United Way and provides emergency loans and grants to human service agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area. During the past two years, the Fund has approved interest-free loans of \$1.6 million to 109 agencies and emergency grants of \$192,000 to 36 agencies. In addition to the direct loans and grants, the Fund reviewed more than \$1 million in emergency loan requests which were referred to the low-interest emergency loan program administered by Wells Fargo Bank.

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA GRANTMAKERS**

1981 \$10,000

San Francisco, Ca.

The economic plan which President Reagan announced in February 1981 included dramatic reductions in federal spending for domestic social programs and reorganization of many programs into block grants. The changes in federal spending and the reorganization of federal programs should be of major concern to private philanthropy. The changes will result in a significant decline in tax income for private operating charities which, despite their voluntary nature, are heavily supported by government grants. The cuts in public services may also result in increased demand for services from private agencies. Northern California Grantmakers, an association of approximately 70 foundations and corporate giving programs in Northern California, has established a Committee on Government Funding which will be monitoring changes in federal, state and local government spending for the arts, education, employment, health, housing and other human service fields and which will prepare periodic bulletins for distribution to foundations, corporations and other private grantmakers in Northern California. The Committee will provide information so that foundations and corporations can review their grant-making programs in the context of changing circumstances and will act as a forum in which private grant-makers can work together to respond to changing public needs.

Government welfare programs are inadequate in providing anything beyond minimal living expenses and are inflexible in meeting the special needs of families and persons in emergency situations. Many families have immediate needs of a modest scale which cannot be satisfied by existing government programs. Foundations and corporations in the San Francisco Bay Area have established a joint fund, in cooperation with public welfare departments and private social service agencies, to provide direct and immediate assistance to individuals and families in six Bay Area counties. The Fund will provide assistance to families with special needs or families in special circumstances, including those who need cash for first and last months' rent, emergency food and other unanticipated expenses like wheelchair repair or purchase of furniture.

**WOMEN AND FOUNDATIONS/CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY**      1981 \$15,000 (3 years)  
New York, N.Y.

Over the past decade, several studies of foundation governance and foundation granting have concluded that women are under-represented in the operations of foundations and are under-represented among the beneficiaries of foundation philanthropy. A series of studies of the participation of women as board members and professional staff of foundations shows that there has been very little progress in increasing the proportion of trustees and staff who are women. A 1979 Ford Foundation study concluded that "only 6/10ths of 1% of foundation grants" went to women's programs. Research sponsored by Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy has found that programs for women and girls are also neglected by foundations that derive their assets primarily from the sale of cosmetics to women, community foundations and certain major corporations. The Foundation's three-year grant is intended to enable Women and Foundations to continue to bring women's issues to the attention of grant-makers, to advocate on behalf of programs for women and girls and to monitor the performance of foundations with respect to granting to women and girls, the employment of women staff and the selection of women trustees.

**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, to explore new fields or to respond to changing circumstances.

**CENTER FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE**  
Washington, D.C.

1982 \$33,000  
1983 \$53,938

The Program for Economic Recovery, which President Reagan announced early in 1981, includes the consolidation of many federal categorical grant programs into block grants for administration by the states. The block grants also include a reduction in federal support and in federal regulation regarding the use of the funds and community participation in decision-making. For many community-based organizations which have participated in the categorical grant programs, the shift will require learning a new administrative system at the state level. The state of California has decided to defer acceptance of all but two of the block grants in order to allow time for planning and an orderly transition to state administration. The Block Grant Monitoring Project of the California Human Services Coalition will provide information, technical assistance and training about federal block grants to community-based organizations and coalitions of such organizations in California. The Coalition will publish a newsletter on legislative and administrative developments at the state and national level and will convene educational workshops in an effort to increase the capacity of community-based organizations to understand the block grant process and participate in the process to assure that the resulting programs and services are appropriate for local needs.

**INTERTRIBAL FRIENDSHIP HOUSE**  
Oakland, Ca.

1980 \$25,000

Although there is a large and permanent Indian population in the San Francisco Bay Area, relatively little is known about the urban Indian experience, and the effects of relocation of Indians from rural reservations to urban areas. Even among Indians themselves, there is a lack of awareness of the extent to which Indians have created a sense of community across tribal lines and have used various types of voluntary support systems including the pow-wow, sports leagues, and social services to adapt to urban living and develop survival skills. The Community History and Issues Project has interviewed 49 people who have played key roles in the development of an urban Indian community in the Bay Area and are using the oral histories, photographs and newspaper clippings which have been collected to prepare slide shows for use with Indian and non-Indian audiences. Each of these slide shows explores some aspect of the concept of community and the development of intertribal support systems.

**NEW WAYS TO WORK**

San Francisco, Ca.

1980 \$40,000

1982 \$5,000

Job-sharing enables workers to have permanent part-time work while pursuing other interests or to share positions during a time of retrenchment and layoffs. During the first year of the job-sharing in the schools project, New Ways to Work discovered that nearly three-quarters of the school districts in California have no previous experience with job-sharing. Using consultation, training, community forums and written materials, the project has provided assistance to teachers and administrators in 41 California school districts and assisted several of these districts to introduce job-sharing or expand existing programs. During the second year, the project will publish a guide for administrators, school trustees and union representatives consisting of sample district policies and employee contracts and a handbook for teachers and job-sharing staff. The project will also expand its outreach, consultation and education activities to schools in Southern California.

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FOUNDATIONS GROUP**

San Francisco, Ca.

1980 \$5,000

Partial support of a series of four workshops "Human Services at the Crossroads" to be held in Oakland, San Francisco, San Mateo and San Jose, to provide information and discussion for non-profit groups faced with possible budget cutbacks.

**CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED  
BY THE FOUNDATION**

1983 \$5,000

In 1985, Rosenberg Foundation will celebrate its 50th year. The Foundation will plan public activities for the 50th anniversary.



## 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 summarizes, in narrative form, the financial activities of the Foundation during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 as well as the Foundation's plans for 1984.

At the end of 1983, the market value of the Foundation's investments was \$21.5 million, the highest in the Foundation's history. This compares to \$19 million at the end of 1982 and \$17 million at the end of 1981. Although the market value of the Foundation's investments has increased during the 1980-1983 period, investment income has remained relatively stable. The income was \$1.3 million in 1983 compared to \$1.5 in 1982, \$1.4 in 1981 and \$1.3 in 1980.

The assets of the Foundation are invested in a diversified portfolio of stocks and bonds managed by the Foundation's investment counsel, Wentworth, Hauser & Violich, following investment policies approved by the directors of the Foundation. During 1983, the directors conducted a thorough review of the Foundation's investment policies and adopted revised policies which are intended to protect the Foundation's assets from inflation and to enable the Foundation to continue its program at the current level. The new policies have resulted in an increased proportion of equity investments and a slight decline in investment income.

The Foundation has also established policies regarding the social consequences of its investments. The Foundation reviews all proxy statements and refers all proxies which raise significant issues of social responsibility to the Financial Policies Committee 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.

After reviewing the needs of the Foundation's grantees and the Foundation's investment income projection for 1984, the directors of the Foundation have authorized a grants budget of \$1.1 million for 1984. At the level authorized, the Foundation's total payout for grants and operating expenses for 1984 will be 6.7% of assets. This exceeds the 5% minimum payout required by federal law.

James C. Gaither  
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, 1983 and 1982 and the related statements of changes in fund balances and changes in financial position 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 investments held by the Foundation's custodian at December 31, 1983 and 1982 by correspondence with the custodian.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Foundation at December 31, 1983 and 1982 and the changes in its fund balances and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Our examinations were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules of grants for the year ended December 31, 1983 and of investments as of December 31, 1983 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such supplemental schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examinations of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

*Deloitte Haskins & Sells*

February 24, 1984

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEETS, DECEMBER 31, 1983 AND 1982

	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		\$ 147,701	\$ 612,542
INVESTMENTS (quoted market: 1983, \$21,177,671; 1982, \$18,319,119):			
Common stocks		10,580,286	7,352,891
Bonds and notes		4,970,891	7,043,730
Preferred stocks		61,875	61,875
Total investments		<u>15,613,052</u>	<u>14,458,496</u>
INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND OTHER ASSETS		<u>197,927</u>	<u>288,194</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$15,958,680</u>	<u>\$15,359,232</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u>			
GRANTS PAYABLE		\$ 673,950	\$ 660,039
FEDERAL EXCISE TAX PAYABLE	6	<u>37,583</u>	<u>27,349</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>711,533</u>	<u>687,388</u>
FUND BALANCES:			
Income Fund (deficiency)		(783,245)	(707,840)
Principal Fund		15,729,739	15,079,031
Rosenberg Trust Fund	5	<u>300,653</u>	<u>300,653</u>
Total fund balances		<u>15,247,147</u>	<u>14,671,844</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$15,958,680</u>	<u>\$15,359,232</u>

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1983 AND 1982

	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
<u>INCOME FUND</u>			
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS:			
Bond and note interest		\$ 710,922	\$ 853,606
Common stock dividends		634,393	623,635
Sundry interest		10,443	19,786
Preferred stock dividends		2,968	2,969
Less beneficial payments	3	(27,705)	(25,000)
Total		<u>1,331,021</u>	<u>1,474,996</u>
OTHER ADDITIONS:			
Refunds of prior years' grants		17,538	3,096
Grants canceled		2,010	2,994
Donations		50	
Total		<u>19,598</u>	<u>6,090</u>
EXPENSES:			
Administrative salaries		76,354	71,375
Investment counsel, custodian and accounting fees		81,191	45,290
Employee retirement payments	4	39,790	37,574
Federal excise tax	6	38,827	27,877
Other administrative expenses		57,004	60,607
Total		<u>293,166</u>	<u>242,723</u>
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR GRANTS		<u>1,057,453</u>	<u>1,238,363</u>
GRANTS AUTHORIZED		<u>1,132,858</u>	<u>1,042,244</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FUND BALANCE		<u>(75,405)</u>	<u>196,119</u>
INCOME FUND (DEFICIENCY):			
Beginning of year		<u>(707,840)</u>	<u>(903,959)</u>
End of year		<u>\$ (783,245)</u>	<u>\$ (707,840)</u>
<u>PRINCIPAL FUND</u>			
BALANCE - Beginning of year		\$15,079,031	\$15,284,159
GAIN (LOSS) ON SALE OF INVESTMENTS		<u>650,708</u>	<u>(205,128)</u>
BALANCE - End of year		<u>\$15,729,739</u>	<u>\$15,079,031</u>
<u>ROSENBERG TRUST FUND</u>			
ASSETS TRANSFERRED FROM THE			
ADOLPH ROSENBERG TRUST FUND	5	<u>\$ 300,653</u>	<u>\$ 300,653</u>

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1983 AND 1982

	<u>1983</u>	<u>1982</u>
SOURCE OF FUNDS:		
Operations:		
Decrease (increase) in Income Fund deficiency	\$ (75,405)	\$ 196,119
Increase (decrease) in Principal Fund balance	650,708	(205,128)
Items not involving funds:		
(Gain) loss on sale of investments - Principal Fund	(650,708)	205,128
Amortization of bond discount and premium - net - Income Fund	(60,908)	(62,258)
Funds provided (used) by operations	(136,313)	133,861
Proceeds from sale of investments	5,670,909	2,033,630
Decrease in receivables	90,267	7,700
Increase in liabilities	24,145	85,306
Total	<u>5,649,008</u>	<u>2,260,497</u>
APPLICATION OF FUNDS - Purchase of investments	<u>6,113,849</u>	<u>2,818,629</u>
DECREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	(464,841)	(558,132)
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS:		
Beginning of year	<u>612,542</u>	<u>1,170,674</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 147,701</u>	<u>\$ 612,542</u>

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1. General Information - Rosenberg Foundation is a private, grant-making foundation established in 1935 by the will of Max L. Rosenberg. The Foundation makes grants to charitable organizations for new and innovative projects in California in the fields of early childhood development, adolescent and older youth, rural development and immigration policy. The Foundation occasionally operates projects directly.
  2. Accounting Policies - The Foundation prepares its financial statements using the accrual basis of accounting. Grants are recorded when authorized. Investment transactions are recorded on trade date. Investments in equity securities are reported at cost and notes and bonds are reported at amortized cost. Donated assets are reported at the market value at the date of acquisition. The first-in, first-out (FIFO) method is used in computing gains and losses on sales of investments.
  3. 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 5).
  4. Retirement Plan - The Foundation provides retirement benefits for all regular full-time employees through an annuity contract with 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 are recorded when paid.
  5. Rosenberg Trust Fund - The assets of the Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund were transferred to the Foundation effective December 26, 1978. The Foundation maintains the acquired assets in a special and separate fund to provide for payments to former beneficiaries of the Trust (Note 3).
  6. Excise Tax - The Foundation is subject to excise tax on investment income and capital gains, reduced by expenses relating to production of investment income. In 1983 and 1982 the excise tax rate was 2%.
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ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1983

<u>GRANT</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/82</u>	<u>GRANT AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>GRANT CANCELED</u>	<u>GRANT PAYMENTS</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/83</u>
American Friends Service Committee Pacific Southwest Region 980 N. Fair Oaks Avenue Pasadena, California 91103	United States-Mexico Border Program	\$ 12,500			\$ 12,500	
Bananas 6501 Telegraph Avenue Oakland, California 94609	Grey Areas Child Care Project The Pandora Project	33,000	\$ 41,786		33,000 10,286	\$ 31,500
Cabrillo Economic Development Corporation P.O. Box 4216 Saticoy, California 93004	Villa Campesina Project		30,000		15,000	15,000
California Coalition for Rural Housing Project 1900 K Street, Suite 201 Sacramento, California 95814	Rural Housing Advocacy Project	22,500			22,500	
California Urban Indian Health Council, Inc. #210 1635 Broadway, #210 Oakland, California 94612	Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention Program	25,000	20,000		35,000	10,000
Center for Community Change 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007	Block Grant Monitoring Project of the California Human Services Coalition	8,000	53,938		37,938	24,000
Centro de Asuntos Migratorios of the San Diego United Methodist Union 310-A East Eighth Street National City, California 92050	Immigration Services Program	27,000	55,000		40,000	42,000
Child Care Law Center of the San Francisco Lawyers Committee 625 Market Street, Suite 815 San Francisco, California 94105	California Child Care Regulation Project	41,250	55,000		54,250	42,000
Childcare Staff Education Project P.O. Box 5603 Berkeley, California 94705	Childcare Employee Project	37,730			37,730	
		<u>\$206,980</u>	<u>\$ 255,724</u>		<u>\$ 298,204</u>	<u>\$164,500</u>

FORWARD

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1983

<u>GRANT</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/82</u>	<u>GRANT AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>GRANT CANCELED</u>	<u>GRANT PAYMENTS</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/83</u>
FORWARD		\$ 206,980	\$ 255,724		\$ 298,204	\$164,500
Children's Hospital at Stanford 520 Willow Road Palo Alto, California 94304	Test effectiveness of peer counseling on increasing contraceptive compliance among teenagers	836				836
Children's Research Institute of California P.O. Box 462 Sacramento, California 95802	Public Expenditures for Children Project	10,000			10,000	
Citizens Policy Center 1515 Webster, #401 Oakland, California 94612	California Foster Care Network Students for Quality Teachers Program		45,000		34,000	11,000
Commonweal P.O. Box 316 Bollinas, California 94924	Implementation of the CYA Report		60,125		30,125	30,000
Community Birth Center Association, Inc. 1608 East Olive Avenue Fresno, California 93728	Birthing Center of Fresno	18,000			18,000	
Direct Charitable Activity of the Foundation	Initial Planning of the Foundation's 50th Anniversary		5,000		1,616	3,384
El Centro de Accion Social 37 E. Del Mar Boulevard Pasadena, California 91105	Programa Pena Juvenile		25,740		9,870	15,870
Farmworker Justice Fund, Inc. 806 - 15th Street, N.W., #600 Washington, D.C. 20005	Temporary Foreign Labor Project	35,000			10,000	25,000
Golden Gate University Immigration Law Clinic 536 Mission Street San Francisco, California 94105	Visa Backlogs and Suspension of Deportation Requirements for Mexican Families		40,200		30,200	10,000
FORWARD		\$270,816	\$ 446,314		\$ 446,540	\$270,590



ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1983

<u>GRANT</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/82</u>	<u>GRANT AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>GRANT CANCELED</u>	<u>GRANT PAYMENTS</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/83</u>
FORWARD		\$270,816	\$ 446,314		\$ 446,540	\$270,590
Legal Aid Society of San Francisco 693 Mission Street San Francisco, California 94105	Legal Services for Prisoners with Children		31,400		15,700	15,700
Legal Services for Children 149 Ninth Street San Francisco, California 94103	Survival Grant		25,000		25,000	
Media Alliance Building D Fort Mason San Francisco, California 94123	Bay Area High School First Amendment Project		15,532		10,532	5,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) 28 Geary Street San Francisco, California 94108	Immigration Community Education Program	12,500	56,000		54,500	14,000
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund 10 Columbus Circle New York, New York 10019 and 1515 Webster Street, Suite 516 Oakland, California 94612	Oakland Education and Career Development Project	15,000			15,000	
National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum 533 8th Street SE Washington, D.C. 20003	Legalization Policy and Implementation Planning Project		20,000		20,000	
Native American Rights Fund 1506 Broadway Boulder, Colorado 80302	Mission Indian Water Resources Project	9,500	51,210		21,710	39,000
Natural Resources Defense Council 25 Kearny Street San Francisco, California 94108	California Pesticide Project		23,502		5,502	18,000
FORWARD		\$307,816	\$ 668,958		\$ 614,484	\$362,290

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1983

<u>GRANT</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/82</u>	<u>GRANT AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>GRANT CANCELED</u>	<u>GRANT PAYMENTS</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/83</u>
FORWARD		\$307,816	\$ 668,958	\$2,000	\$ 614,484	\$362,290
Northern California Grantmakers 334 Kearny Street San Francisco, California 94108	Committee on Government Funding	2,000				
	Foundations-Corporations Emergency Family Needs/Housing Assistance Fund		20,000		20,000	
	Foundations-Corporations Emergency Fund	5,000			5,000	
Organization for the Legal Advancement of Raza, Inc. (OLA - Raza) 121 West Main, #A Visalia, California 93291	Educational Rights Program	10,000			10,000	
	Immigration Rights Project		45,000		34,000	11,000
Pacific News Service of the Bay Area Institute 604 Mission Street, Room 1001 San Francisco, California 94105	How Mexican Immigration Is Changing the United States		40,000		31,000	9,000
Planned Parenthood Alameda/San Francisco 1660 Bush Street San Francisco, California 94109	Teen Health Workers Training Project	8,000	39,284		27,284	20,000
Radio Bilingue P.O. Box 12682 Fresno, California 93778	News, Public Affairs, and Radio Skills Training Program	24,000			24,000	
Rural California Housing Corporation 2007 "O" Street, Suite 2-C Sacramento, California 95814	Comprehensive Housing Service Program	20,000	26,850		15,000	31,850
Rural Community Assistance Corp. 1900 "K" Street, #202 Sacramento, California 95814	A New Foundation Farworker Housing Development Project	40,000			40,000	
FORWARD		\$416,816	\$ 888,092	\$2,000	\$ 832,768	\$470,140

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1983

<u>GRANT</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/82</u>	<u>GRANT AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>GRANT CANCELED</u>	<u>GRANT PAYMENTS</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/83</u>
FORWARD		\$416,816	\$ 888,092	\$2,000	\$ 832,768	\$470,140
San Diego State University Foundation San Diego, California 92182	Publish, promote and distribute training manual for parents of young children	6,000			6,000	
Self-Help Enterprises 220 S. Bridge Street Visalia, California 93277	Community Development Program	75,000			60,000	15,000
South Bay Free Clinic 1807 Manhattan Beach Boulevard Manhattan Beach, California 90266	Tulare New Housing Project (Loan)	6,000	100,000		6,000	100,000
Tribal Sovereignty Program of The Youth Project P.O. Box 10 Forestville, California 95436	Teen Advocate Program	18,000			18,000	
University of California, Berkeley La Raza Law Students Assoc. Berkeley, California 94720	Tule Indian Wilderness School	10	4,200	10	4,200	
University of California, Davis Dept. of Agricultural Economics Davis, California 95616	Immigration Symposium and Publication	27,000			35,865	40,000
University of California, Los Angeles and Los Angeles, California 90024	Immigration and the Farm Labor Market	30,000	1,470		27,660	3,810
San Ysidro School District San Ysidro, California 92073	Circle of Care Project	30,000				
University of California, San Diego Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies La Jolla, California 92093	Government Attempts to Regulate the Use of Mexican Labor in the California Economy	30,000	43,900		53,900	20,000
University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana Inst. of Comm. Research 222 B Armory Bldg. 505 E. Armory Street Champaign, Illinois 61820	Survey of Undocumented Women Immigrants	13,713			13,713	
FORWARD		\$622,539	\$1,086,527	\$2,010	\$1,058,106	\$648,950

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF GRANTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1983

<u>GRANT</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/82</u>	<u>GRANT AUTHORIZED</u>	<u>GRANT CANCELED</u>	<u>GRANT PAYMENTS</u>	<u>GRANT PAYABLE 12/31/83</u>
FORWARD						
Women & Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy 70 W. 40th Street New York, New York 10018	National Program	\$622,539	\$1,086,527	\$2,010	\$1,058,106	\$648,950
		10,000			5,000	5,000
Yale University Program on Non-Profit Organizations P.O. Box 154 Yale Station New Haven Connecticut 06520	Survey on Profit and Quality in Child Care		46,331		26,331	20,000
Youth News Inc. 419 Broadway, #433 Oakland, California 94612	Train high school students as radio news reporters	27,500			27,500	
TOTAL		<u>\$660,039</u>	<u>\$1,132,858</u>	<u>\$2,010</u>	<u>\$1,116,937</u>	<u>\$673,950</u>

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1983

<u>PAR VALUE OR SHARES</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MARKET VALUE</u>	<u>AMORTIZED COST</u>
	<u>BONDS AND NOTES</u>		
	<u>Government</u>		
150,000	International Bank Reconstruction & Development, 7-3/4%, 8/1/87	\$ 133,125	\$ 150,000
300,000	European Investment Bank notes, 8.875%, 10/1/86	282,000	296,285
500,000	Federal Farm Credit Banks, 10.75%, 10/20/86	495,310	466,826
500,000	Federal Home Loan Banks, 12.8%, 7/25/85	513,750	480,388
450,000	Federal Home Loan Banks, 13.85%, 1/27/86	472,217	432,664
200,000	Federal Home Loan Banks, 10.8%, 3/25/85	<u>200,624</u>	<u>193,008</u>
	Total Government bonds and notes	<u>2,097,026</u>	<u>2,019,171</u>
	<u>Corporate</u>		
150,000	AMAX Inc. note, 8.5%, 1/15/84	149,438	150,000
100,000	American Telephone and Telegraph debentures, 4-3/8%, 4/1/85	93,500	100,067
200,000	Associates Corporation, 8.2%, 2/1/87	181,000	200,973
400,000	Boise Cascade notes, 9.9%, 10/1/86	380,000	363,685
100,000	Caterpillar Tractor Company, 5.5%, 6/30/00	100,500	114,678
300,000	Commercial Credit notes, 10.125%, 12/1/84	300,000	300,000
300,000	Consumers Power Company, 12.1%, 1/15/87/85	289,875	300,000
450,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, 10%, 7/15/85	443,250	450,000
100,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, 8.125%, 4/15/86	93,625	99,914
100,000	K MART Corporation, 6%, 7/15/99	100,000	103,235
150,000	Montgomery Ward, 9.375%, 5/15/84	148,313	149,922
150,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, 4.875%, 9/1/87	119,813	151,032
100,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 4.5%, 12/1/86	<u>82,750</u>	<u>100,137</u>
	FORWARD	\$2,482,064	\$2,583,643

ROSENBERG FOUNDATIONSCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1983

<u>PAR VALUE OR SHARES</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MARKET VALUE</u>	<u>AMORTIZED COST</u>
	FORWARD	\$2,482,064	\$2,583,643
300,000	Sperry Corporation notes, 10.5%, 6/15/87	289,500	268,000
100,000	Virginia Electric & Power Company, 4.5%, 12/1/87	<u>77,375</u>	<u>100,077</u>
	Total corporate bonds and notes	<u>2,848,939</u>	<u>2,951,720</u>
	Total bonds and notes	<u>4,945,965</u>	<u>4,970,891</u>
	<u>PREFERRED STOCKS</u>		
2,500	San Jose Water Works, 4.75%, cumulative	<u>18,750</u>	<u>61,875</u>
	<u>COMMON STOCKS</u>		
	<u>Automotive</u>		
6,000	General Motors Corporation	446,250	369,570
	<u>Building</u>		
18,000	Skyline Corporation	319,500	237,150
	<u>Business Machines and Supplies</u>		
7,875	Harris Corporation	315,984	279,011
12,000	Informatics General, Inc.	240,000	320,685
3,800	International Business Machines Corporation	463,600	250,155
4,000	Litton Industries	282,500	266,959
20,000	Wallace Computer Services	597,500	107,381
5,000	Xerox Corporation	247,500	291,455
	<u>Chemicals, Drugs, and Health Care</u>		
7,000	Air Products and Chemicals Company	312,375	295,057
10,000	American Home Products Corporation	496,250	282,621
10,800	The Dow Chemical Company	360,450	263,781
4,000	Monsanto Company	421,000	360,275
4,700	Smithkline Beckman Corporation	265,500	322,459
	FORWARD	\$4,768,409	\$3,646,559

ROSENBERG FOUNDATIONSCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1983

<u>SHARES</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MARKET VALUE</u>	<u>COST</u>
	FORWARD	\$4,768,409	\$3,646,559
	<u>Consumer Products and Merchandising</u>		
6,500	Federated Department Stores, Inc.	348,563	299,650
10,000	K MART Corporation	332,500	196,750
5,400	Dart & Kraft, Inc.	359,775	232,187
	<u>Finance and Insurance</u>		
6,600	General Reinsurance Corporation	452,100	182,886
20,000	Golden West Financial Corporation	442,500	220,192
8,000	H & R Block, Inc.	388,000	320,880
10,080	Security Pacific Corporation	514,080	113,014
12,824	Wells Fargo & Company	508,151	80,849
	<u>Food Products and Restaurants</u>		
12,000	H. J. Heinz Company	456,000	303,780
6,000	McDonald's Corporation	423,000	360,179
	<u>Forest Products and Containers</u>		
10,000	Great Northern Nekoosa	403,333	351,100
14,000	Owens-Illinois, Inc.	523,250	362,199
30,000	Pacific Lumber Company	765,000	24,200
	<u>Machinery and Electrical</u>		
20,000	Cross and Trecker Corporation	577,500	475,612
10,000	E. G. and G. Inc.	325,000	344,165
6,000	General Electric Company	351,750	187,875
9,000	Raytheon Company	388,125	397,485
10,000	Snap-On Tools Corporation	307,500	199,279
	<u>Metals and Mining</u>		
15,000	Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation	<u>296,250</u>	<u>303,169</u>
	FORWARD	\$12,930,786	\$ 8,602,010

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1983

<u>SHARES</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>MARKET VALUE</u>	<u>COST</u>
	FORWARD	\$12,930,786	\$ 8,602,010
	<u>Petroleum and Related Services</u>		
7,400	Atlantic Richfield Company	320,050	205,986
11,600	Exxon Corporation	433,550	172,748
20,000	Petrolane, Inc.	290,000	276,514
5,000	Schlumberger, Ltd.	250,000	242,029
13,732	Standard Oil Company - California	475,471	198,448
6,000	Standard Oil Company - Indiana	304,500	150,820
4,400	Standard Oil Company - Ohio	196,900	77,573
6,000	Mapco, Inc.	146,250	203,351
	<u>Transportation</u>		
7,500	Southwest Airlines	255,000	140,255
	<u>Unclassified</u>		
5,889	Tenneco, Inc.	241,449	112,220
	<u>Public Utility</u>		
6,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Company	<u>369,000</u>	<u>198,332</u>
	Total common stocks	<u>16,212,956</u>	<u>10,580,286</u>
	TOTAL - All investments	<u>\$21,177,671</u>	<u>\$15,613,052</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

Phyllis Cook  
121 Steuart Street  
San Francisco, Ca. 94105

James C. Gaither  
One Maritime Plaza  
San Francisco, Ca. 94111

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

William R. Kimball  
408 Jackson Street  
San Francisco, Ca. 94111

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

Cruz Reynoso  
Supreme Court of California  
350 McAllister Street  
San Francisco, Ca. 94102

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

Norvel L. Smith  
7006 Colton Boulevard  
Oakland, Ca. 94611

Kirke P. Wilson  
Secretary and Executive Director  
210 Post Street  
San Francisco, Ca. 94108

3. None of the directors of Rosenberg Foundation is a substantial contributor to the Foundation nor the owner of as much as ten percent of the outstanding stock of any corporation in which the Foundation has a ten percent or greater interest.
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 the Rosenberg Foundation 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.

\* \* \* \* \*

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.

## **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 1930s 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 reviewed 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.