

ROSENBERG
FOUNDATION

REPORT 1984-1989

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ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
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DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS 1989

Lewis H. Butler
(resigned September 1984)

Mary S. Metz
(elected February 1985)

Phyllis Cook
Vice President

Cruz Reynoso
President

Benton W. Dial
(elected May 1986)

S. Donley Ritchey
Treasurer

James C. Gaither
(resigned November 1984)

Richard M. Rosenberg
(elected September 1984
resigned December 1985)

Herma Hill Kay

Peter F. Sloss

William R. Kimball
(resigned February 1985)

Norvel Smith

Leslie L. Luttgens

STAFF

Kirke P. Wilson
Executive Director & Secretary

Betty L. Bettell
Administrative Assistant
(retired May 1990)

Lisa Arnold
Administrative Assistant

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CHITS, FORTY BUCKETS AT 35¢ EACH
Homestead, Florida, 1982

P R E S I D E N T ' S M E S S A G E

In 1984, as the Rosenberg Foundation began to plan for its 50th Anniversary, the directors of the Foundation agreed to undertake a comprehensive review of the Foundation's work. During this year-long review, the Foundation suspended all consideration of new grant requests and extended all existing grants to the end of the review period. Background papers prepared by Foundation staff were discussed including a history of Rosenberg Foundation, a history of the development of the Foundation's policies, an assessment of the Foundation's institutional constraints, traditions and values as well as summary reports on poverty in California, changes in federal policy and, budgets for children and families and trends in children's services.

Since its beginnings in 1935, Rosenberg Foundation has looked closely at problems that concern the welfare of children and their families, rural labor issues, and poverty. How, in the mid-1980's, were we as a foundation to best use our resources in addressing these problems? Decreased federal spending in the social service area throughout the decade continued to be of concern to us, but it was the growing complexity of these problems that seemed to demand our most careful scrutiny and consideration.

In the fall of 1984, the board of trustees travelled to the United States-Mexico border where we met with scholars, immigration officials and grantees of the Foundation. We observed activity along the border at night, visited immigration facilities and met with agencies serving immigrants as well as persons who had recently come to the United States. Those of us who made the journey to the border were reminded again of the fragile human element that surrounds every aspect of the immigration cycle and of the urgent need for an immigration policy that is sensitive to the needs of current residents and, restores dignity and ensures fair treatment to those who come seeking "a better life" for themselves and their families.

The board's visit to the Mexican border also reminded us that fifty years ago Rosenberg Foundation had been among the first foundations to provide funds for programs that served migrant workers in the San Joaquin Valley. Efforts to ensure a more equitable immigration policy seemed no less germane five decades later.

In September 1985, after eighteen months of background review and discussion, the directors of the Foundation adopted new program priorities replacing ones which the Foundation had followed for many years. Our interest in the underlying causes of poverty in families remained unchanged. But the emerging demographic research that revealed California's shifting population patterns drew our attention to the desirability of revising our program priorities to respond to the need of widespread immigration reform. By narrowing our focus from four areas to two, the changing population of California and, children and their families in poverty in rural and urban areas of the state, we could also more readily address the complexity that surrounds problems in these areas.

A foundation is the sum of the wisdom and foresight of the individuals that have served it. During the period of this report, several directors have resigned from the Rosenberg Foundation board. We thank Lewis Butler (1967-1969, 1972-1984), James Gaither (1980-1984), William Kimball (1977-1985) and Richard Rosenberg (1984-1985) for their service as directors and continue to rely on them for advice and guidance in our work. During the same period, Mary Metz, Don Ritchey, and Benton Dial joined the Rosenberg Foundation board.

We lament the loss of three remarkable Californians who provided leadership for Rosenberg Foundation and for a large number of charitable and philanthropic organizations while serving their state and nation over long and productive careers. Richard E. Guggenhime served as director from 1950 to 1969 and as President from 1954 to 1958. The Hon. Ben C. Duniway served as director from 1960 to 1975

and as President from 1964 to 1965 and 1968 to 1971. Frank H. Sloss served as director from 1963 to 1977 and President from 1974 to 1977.

Betty Bettell, Administrative Assistant, retired in May 1990 after twenty-three years of service. During her tenure, the needs of the board and grantees alike were promptly and efficiently met. We express our appreciation here.

Lastly, the photographs which appear throughout the text are the work of social documentary photographer Ken Light. Deliberate and compelling, they examine the lives of farm workers and recent Mexican immigrants to the United States. Publication of Light's *With These Hands*, (Pilgrim Press, 1986) and *To The Promised Land*, (Aperture Foundation in association with the California Historical Society, 1988) was supported with Rosenberg Foundation grants.

To these individuals that the camera has remembered with compassion, we dedicate this report.

Hon. Cruz Reynoso
President, 1989

Herma Hill Kay
President, 1987-1989

Peter F. Sloss
President, 1985-1987

Norvel Smith
President, 1984



CHILD OF MIGRANT PEAR PICKERS
Lake County, California. 1979

ACTIVITY REVIEW

The 1984–1989 period was one of dramatic change for Rosenberg Foundation. The Foundation began the period with four program priorities which had guided the Foundation's grantmaking since the 1970's. In 1985, the four program priorities were reviewed and replaced with two new priorities. In 1986, with the enactment of the new immigration law, the Foundation allocated a large part of its grantmaking to projects strengthening the legalization provisions of the new law in California. By 1989, as activity in the legalization program declined, the two program priorities identified in 1985 began to dominate the Foundation's grantmaking and define the pattern of grants for the 1990's.

Established in 1935, Rosenberg Foundation began with a broad program addressing the health, welfare and education needs of California. At the end of World War II, the directors of the Foundation chose to focus on the needs of children and youth in California. In 1973, after a major program evaluation, the directors of the Foundation selected program priorities in Early Childhood Development and Adolescent and Older Youth. In 1976, the directors added a Rural Development priority, and in 1979, a fourth priority entitled Immigration Policy. These four priorities informed the Foundation's grantmaking until 1985, when the directors completed an eighteen month evaluation and selected two new program priorities.

During the period 1984–1989, the directors of Rosenberg Foundation approved 306 grants totalling \$6.6 million. During 1984 and 1985, 90% or more of the grants were allocated to four priority fields. The distribution of grants among fields shifted in 1986, when transition and phase-out grants in the four fields accounted for less than 25% of the total granted. In 1987 and 1988, during the peak of the legalization program, 70% or more of the Foundation's granting was devoted to the implementation of the new immigration law in California.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT FUNDS BY PROGRAM 1984–1989

PROGRAM	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Early Childhood	37%	40%	14%	—	—	—
Older Youth	13	21	2	—	—	—
Rural Development	16	19	2	—	—	—
Immigration	25	10	5	—	—	—
Legalization	—	—	42	70	76	42
Changing Population	—	—	19	14	10	20
Family Poverty	—	—	14	11	10	32
Philanthropy	6	8	2	3	3	2
Other	3	2	—	2	1	4
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In addition to the changing distribution of grant funds among program categories, the number and size of Rosenberg Foundation grants varied during the 1984–1989 period. While the total funds granted generally increased from \$1.1 million in 1984 to \$1.4 million in 1988 and 1989, the average grant size declined. This was largely the result of the legalization initiative in 1987 and 1988 when the Foundation awarded an unusually large number of relatively small grants. The small number and amount of grants in 1985 was due to the program review and the decision of the directors to suspend consideration of new grant requests until the review was completed.

GRANT ACTIVITY 1984–1989

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number of Grants	38	22	42	67	85	52
Total Granted	\$1,107,677	\$401,762	\$965,903	\$1,334,642	\$1,432,438	\$1,391,599
Average Grant	29,149	18,261	22,997	19,920	16,852	26,761
Median Grant	26,250	10,000	10,000	20,000	15,000	27,500
Largest Grant	65,000	96,250	100,000	80,000	57,375	63,360

Although Legalization continued as the largest single program category in 1989, the Changing Population and Family Poverty categories adopted in 1985 accounted for more than half of the 1989 grant funds. The number of grants declined in 1989 and the size of the average grant increased. The 1989 grants also include four grants totalling \$75,982 to assist non-profit organizations suffering damage in the October 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. Three of these grants were to assist current Rosenberg Foundation grantees to relocate from offices which were destroyed or unsafe after the earthquake.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1989 GRANTS BY PROGRAM

PROGRAM	NUMBER	AMOUNT	PERCENT
Legalization	19	\$ 592,039	42%
Changing Population	12	281,550	20%
Family Poverty	15	442,060	32%
Philanthropy	5	25,950	2%
Other	1	50,000	4%
TOTAL	52	\$1,391,599	100%

The legalization program initiated by Rosenberg Foundation in late 1986 is winding down. With the end of the legalization application period in 1988, the Foundation's grants shifted from an emphasis on direct counseling and assistance of legalization applications to an emphasis on appeals, waivers and litigation challenging restrictive practices and policies. The Foundation's legalization program will continue to phase down in 1990 as the Immigration and Naturalization Service completes its processing of more than three million legalization applications filed in 1987 and 1988. Of the applications, more than half were filed by immigrants living in California.

The Rosenberg Foundation grants in the Changing Population and Family Poverty categories are testing new ideas and designed to contribute to the improvement of public social policy related to pluralism and the structural causes of poverty. In the Changing Population category, the grants address issues related to the language and cultural rights of immigrants, the education of immigrants, and immigrants in the labor market. In the Family Poverty category, the grants address issues of affordable housing, access to credit, the adequacy of public benefits and the relationship of poverty and the labor market. Rosenberg Foundation grants in the Changing Population and Family Poverty categories are likely to continue to increase over the next several years as the allocation to the legalization program declines.

During the 1984–1989 period, the directors of Rosenberg Foundation also allocated a small part of the annual grant budget to the support of organizations and projects designed to expand and strengthen private philanthropy in the United States. These grants, which accounted for 2% of the budget in 1989, are likely to continue at approximately the same level in future years.

Kirke P. Wilson
Executive Director



SETTING ASPARAGUS, SHERMAN ISLAND
Sacramento Delta, California, 1982

GRANTS

CHANGING POPULATION

Those activities that promote the full social, economic and cultural integration of immigrants as well as minorities into a pluralistic society.

APERTURE FOUNDATION

New York, NY

1989 \$ 8,000

In 1988, Aperture Foundation, in association with California Historical Society, published *To the Promised Land*. This 90-page, hard-cover book included 78 black and white photographs by Ken Light of immigrants in Mexico, at the border and in the United States. The photographs were organized as an exhibition by Aperture and were shown at the San Jose Museum of Art and later, in 1989 and throughout 1990, in Los Angeles, Sacramento, Fresno, Riverside and Lodi.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LEGAL CENTER OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, CA

1989 \$61,000

In 1986, the voters of California adopted a constitutional amendment declaring English the official state language. Since that time, much of the recent activity related to language issues in California has been at the level of local government or individual employers. In many cases, the targets of the recent activity have been speakers of Asian languages. Five Southern California cities have adopted commercial ordinances requiring varying minimum amounts of English on signs and two cities have specified the use of the Roman alphabet and Arabic numerals on commercial signs. One city, where 52% of the residents are Asian and 30% are Latino, has attempted to reduce the number of foreign-language publications in the city library as well as increase restrictions on the use of foreign languages on commercial signs. In addition to local ordinances restricting languages, several employers have attempted to prohibit the use of languages other-than-English in the workplace. An insurance company has threatened termination of employees who communicate with each other in other languages and a community hospital is fining nurses each time they are found communicating with each other in Tagalog.

Asian Pacific American Legal Center was established in 1983 to provide multi-lingual legal services and other support to the rapidly growing Asian communities of Southern California. The 1989 Rosenberg Foundation grant enabled the Legal Center to establish a new "Language Rights Project" using a combination of community education, conciliation and litigation to eliminate local ordinance and workplace policies restricting the use of languages other-than-English.

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

San Francisco, CA

1987 \$22,287

1989 5,000

Since he completed a book of farmworker photographs, *With These Hands*, Ken Light has been documenting the lives of immigrants. He has travelled to the homes and work places of immigrants in California and to the villages in rural Mexico where their families live. He has travelled along the United States-Mexico border with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and across the border with the immigrants and the "coyotes." His photographs powerfully convey the complexity and human dimension of immigration. Like the poetry left by the undocumented worker who suffocated in a Texas box car, the

photographs replace the imagery of the tide of immigration with images of individuals and families. California Historical Society, in association with Aperture Foundation produced and distributed *To The Promised Land*, a book of photographs of immigrants taken by Ken Light in Mexico, the United States and along the border. Rosenberg Foundation provided partial support for the project. The Foundation's 1989 grant originally intended California Historical Society to sponsor a touring exhibition of the Light photographs but was cancelled when Aperture Foundation, the book's co-publisher, decided to sponsor the tour.

California's school-age population is rapidly changing, in large part owing to the youth and numbers of recent immigrants. Minority students accounted for 41% of California schoolchildren in 1980 and are estimated to reach 55% by the year 2000 and 67% by 2030. The educational achievement and emotional well-being of immigrant and minority students continues to be a source of concern. "The Immigrant Youth in Schools Project," initiated by California Tomorrow in 1986 and partially supported by the Walter F. Johnson Foundation, documented the experiences and needs of immigrant students in California schools. Over an eighteen month period, through interviews with students, teachers and parents, field research in 29 California school districts and public hearings, Project staff collected the information which was published in early 1988 in *Crossing the School House Border*. The report found that more than 600,000 children in California schools are foreign born immigrants and that they are encountering a common set of problems in the United States including prejudice, hostility, social isolation and sometimes violence as well as inappropriate school placement and inadequate instruction and counseling. Now in its fourth printing, the report has been distributed broadly to educators and concerned community organizations. The Project also identified model education programs for immigrant students and prepared a compendium of these programs in *BRIDGES - Promising Programs for the Education of Immigrant Children*. Throughout 1990, the Project will continue its research, advocacy, training, consultation and clearing-house functions while developing a plan for the establishment of a Center on Immigrant Education in an institution of higher education in California.

During 1989, low-income and immigrant residents of Oakland, with assistance from Center for Third World Organizing, formed an organizing committee composed of representatives from Cambodian, Central American, Chinese, Ethiopian/Eritrean, Filipino, Mexican, Tongan and Vietnamese communities. With the leadership of this organizing committee, CTWO staff collected data about the health status of children in Oakland and began organizing the Campaign for Accessible Health Care. The Campaign sponsored a survey, conducted

CALIFORNIA TOMORROW	
San Francisco, CA	
1986	\$56,524
1987	59,536
1988	57,375
1989	73,300

CENTER FOR THIRD WORLD ORGANIZING	
Oakland, CA	
1989	\$30,000

in eight languages, of 1,000 households in low-income areas of Oakland and found that 19% of pre-school children are not immunized, 27% of the families have no health insurance, and 94% have not been tested for lead poisoning. Using data from the household survey, the Campaign organized community meetings to discuss health care issues and a community accountability session, conducted in four languages, with county officials. At that meeting, residents testified about the inadequacy of health care services and county officials agreed to support a lead screening program, expand immunization and improvements in the Child Health and Disability Program. Plans for 1990 include a continuation of its grassroots organizing using house meetings and neighborhood forums to expand participation in the Campaign and to increase understanding of the issues. Additionally, the Campaign will examine other issues identified in the 1990 household survey and will follow up on the interests of its multi-cultural, multi-lingual membership.

INTERNATIONAL
SOCIAL SERVICE
New York, New York
1986 \$44,877

Persistent turmoil in Central America and economic austerity in Mexico have helped to shape the shifting patterns of migration to the United States, which currently includes increasing numbers of children entering without their parents. Unaccompanied minors may be attempting to join parents already in the U.S., or they may have become separated from parents while entering the country. Increasing numbers of these children began to be apprehended and detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Although all 50 states recognize the special needs of children and provide statutory protection for children, the INS in the past has failed to act in the best interest of these children, hampered by its own existing responsibilities and insufficient resources. Children in federal detention have not been assured of the protections guaranteed children under state jurisdiction where there are minimum standards for youth service agencies and established child protective and welfare systems. Although INS policy prohibits the detention of children under the age of 15 and specifies that minors be placed in local juvenile facilities, the INS has coerced children into voluntary departure, used children to lure undocumented parents into custody, and placed children in detention with hardened juvenile offenders.

International Social Service, in cooperation with the Refugee Policy Group, began a project in 1986 investigating the treatment of minors apprehended, detained and released by the INS. Legal action by concerned community organizations temporarily halted much of the unnecessary detention of children by INS. However, since the passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, INS attention has re-focused on the specific status of undocumented adults and a comprehensive federal policy for undocumented minors, that ameliorates existing problems, has yet to be enacted. International Social Service and the Refugee Policy Group hope to continue their work in developing policy recommendations to assure the well being of minors in immigration proceedings.

The major Bay area newspapers and broadcast media have largely ignored immigrant communities, aside from coverage of sensational crimes, INS raids, and lottery winners. When reporters do attempt to write about recent developments, the pressure of deadlines combined with their unfamiliarity with the nuances of immigrant issues and lack of adequate contact sources from within the immigrant community, frequently result in articles that are superficial or inaccurate. Two monthly San Francisco-based newspapers, *The Tenderloin Times* and *El Tecolote* are attempting to remedy this problem. *El Tecolote*, with articles in both Spanish and English, reaches 15,000 readers in the Bay area with investigative reports, community news, and a section for youth. *The Tenderloin Times* has articles written in English, Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao. Media Alliance, in collaboration with these two newspapers, sponsored a public forum in February 1987, to examine the relationship between the immigrant communities and the media. "Covering the Immigrant Experience" convened representatives of major Bay area newspapers along with radio and television stations to discuss coverage of immigrant communities and strategies for improvement. A report on the forum was later featured in special issues of *El Tecolote* and *Mediafile*.

MEDIA ALLIANCE
San Francisco, CA
1986 \$6,710

Since the early 1980's, Latin America and immigration issues have attracted increasing media attention and have become a larger part of Pacific News Service's coverage. Rosenberg grants in 1980, 1981 and 1983 enabled them to produce feature articles on children of Hispanic immigrants in the U.S., report on conditions in Latin America and their consequences for U.S. immigration and, Mexican immigration and its impact on the U.S. During the last six years, PNN has improved the efficiency of its distribution, maintained a subscriber list that includes many of the leading newspapers in the United States and has developed additional products and services to reach new audiences including, particularly, network television. Through the "Anglo-Hispanic Interface" project, which Rosenberg supported with its 1987 grant and again in 1989, PNN reported on the relationship of new immigrants and members of native-born Hispanic communities, Hispanic political activism, the challenge for public education in meeting the needs of Hispanic children, Hispanic employment choices and opportunities, and changes in the Catholic church.

PACIFIC NEWS
SERVICE OF THE BAY
AREA INSTITUTE
San Francisco, CA
1987 \$55,000
1989 10,000

In the past, public education has assumed the primary responsibility for assimilating newcomers into American society. Despite their large numbers of students and limited resources, schools have provided an effective vehicle for the economic advancement of many immigrants and their children and have offered a common experience that promotes the shared values of the nation and diminishes immigrants' cultural and linguistic isolation. In the next half century, the

POPULATION
REFERENCE BUREAU
Washington, D.C.
1986 \$49,800
1987 4,140

socializing role of public education will be critically challenged by California's changing population. By the year 2000, 55% of the state's school-age population will be comprised of minorities. This changing population will require adjustments in the schools including changes in staffing and curriculum in order to reduce the drop-out rates of minority students and prepare them for the job market. *Population Change and California's Education System*, a comprehensive, demographic analysis of California's past, present, and future population as it relates to future educational needs, the labor market and the economy was prepared by the Population Reference Bureau in 1987 and distributed to policy-makers throughout the state.

CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES IN POVERTY

Those activities that reduce dependency; promote self-help; create access to the economic mainstream; or address the causes of poverty among children and families.

During the last 30 years, the federal government has provided mortgage assistance (low-interest loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies) and rent assistance to encourage private builders to construct affordable rental housing for low and moderate-income families. Farmers Home Administration has assisted for-profit and non-profit developers to build 15,000 units of low-income, rental housing in California and the Department of Housing and Development has assisted in the construction of an additional 117,000 rental units including 48,000 units of housing for the elderly. Over the next 20 years, the requirements that these 132,000 units of low-income rental housing continue to serve low-income families will expire and developers will be able to prepay their subsidized loans, refinance the housing and rent or sell the units at current market rates. This will result in higher rents, displacement of low-income families and conversion of affordable housing to middle-income housing.

During 1987 and 1988, CCRHP was successful in collecting information about the conversion issue and raising awareness among concerned and influential public officials and private groups. They published an *Inventory of Housing at Risk*. Throughout 1989, the Project continued its research and documentation work by expanding the *Inventory* to include housing built under Farmers Home Administration rental programs and, distributed information on the impact of housing conversion on families displaced when use restriction expired in subsidized housing projects. CCRHP also continued to monitor the development and implementation of federal regulations to mitigate displacement and provided technical assistance to tenant and non-profit organizations attempting to preserve housing affordability.

California has a vigorous group of scholars concerned about agricultural economics and a vigorous group of community activists organizing and advocating to improve conditions for farm workers and rural residents. In past years, part of the scholarly research, including particularly research by Paul Taylor and Ernesto Galarza, was useful to the activist community. In recent years, the interests of the scholarly community and the activist community have drifted apart. At the same time that the scholarly and activist interests have diverged, the problems facing agriculture in rural California are becoming increasingly complex. California agriculture is losing its competitive advantage as agricultural production is increasingly moving to less-developed countries. The competitive pressures on California agriculture are forcing changes in the price paid for labor and the ways in which the labor supply is organized. The new

CALIFORNIA
COALITION FOR
RURAL HOUSING
PROJECT

Sacramento, CA

1987	\$30,000
1988	30,000
1989	40,000

CALIFORNIA
INSTITUTE FOR RURAL
STUDIES

Davis, CA

1987	\$ 5,000
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immigration law and changing federal water policy may contribute to the pressures on California agriculture and the communities that are dependent on agriculture production. "The Working Group on Farm Labor and Rural Poverty," organized by the California Institute for Rural Studies, includes both scholars and community activists and first began meeting in 1987 to discuss collaboration. The Rosenberg Foundation grant, along with a large grant from Ford Foundation, supported the start-up expenses of the collaboration including the preparation of working papers and a conference of scholars and activists.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES
OF SAN FRANCISCO—
COALITION FOR LOW-
INCOME HOUSING

San Francisco, CA

1989 \$30,000

Using statewide data collected by the California Coalition for Rural Housing Project, the Coalition for Low Income Housing has identified 8,000 units of low-income rental housing that are at risk of conversion in San Francisco over the next few years. These include 5,600 units with expiring rent subsidies as well as 1,200 units with subsidized mortgages that can be refinanced and 1,200 units with subsidized mortgages that will not require continued low-income tenancy when current rent subsidies expire. The problem in San Francisco is particularly severe because high property values and high rents increase the incentive for conversion of housing to market-rate rents and increase the cost of buyouts. The Coalition has been meeting with low-income tenants who are at risk of losing affordable rents and has been assisting them to organize and consider various alternatives that may be appropriate to their buildings. The Coalition is not committed to any particular solution but continues to seek assistance from city and federal officials to protect the affordability of the endangered low-rent housing.

CENTER FOR
COMMUNITY
ADVOCACY

Salinas, CA

1989 \$45,000

While public policy in Monterey County is strongly supportive of affordable housing, housing conditions for migrant and seasonal farm workers are deteriorating. Growers, who once provided housing for their workers, are increasingly advised to close or sell labor camps in order to reduce liability exposure and to reduce opportunities for union organizing. As growers have increasingly relied on farm labor contractors, housing has been arranged and sometimes provided by the contractors. With the assistance of public interest lawyers and community organizers, farm workers in Monterey County have sued growers, labor contractors and landlords. In one case, where workers were living in holes in the ground, the courts awarded a \$200,000 settlement. In another case, an undocumented 14 year-old boy from Oaxaca received a settlement after being paid nine cents an hour plus room and board to pick vegetables. The Center for Community Advocacy has planned a two-part strategy to improve farm labor housing in Monterey County. The Center will form committees at the camp level to identify improvements and to negotiate with landlords. At the same time, they will use legal strategies to protect tenants against eviction or employment related retaliation and assist workers to withhold rents and advocate for improvements.

Community development organizations and financial institutions are both operating in rapidly changing environments. Community development organizations, particularly those building low-income housing, have been forced to shift to private lenders as government programs have been cut. At the same time, bank deregulation has resulted in increased competition among banks, cost-cutting, and neglect of community lending. The Community Reinvestment Act specifies the responsibility of federally-insured financial institutions to help meet credit needs of local communities and provides a framework for community lending. The Center for Community Change has sponsored a Neighborhood Revitalization Project since 1976 to provide technical assistance to community groups seeking credit. The Center is seeking to increase the effectiveness of the Community Reinvestment Act in California by expanding grassroots reinvestment and community lending.

CENTER FOR
COMMUNITY CHANGE
Washington, D.C.
1989 \$45,000

Teenagers, whether or not they are parents, are rarely economically self-sufficient. At age 19, half are still in school. By age 20, many have entered the labor market, but even when working are unable to support families. Of those teenagers working full time in the mid-1980s, 65% were earning less than the amount required to support a one-income family at the poverty level.

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE
FUND
Washington, D.C.
1986 \$16,753

Public benefits are central to the economic security and well-being of adolescents and adolescent parents. However, despite the growing national concern about adolescent pregnancy over the last several years, public benefits for adolescents have been curtailed. In some cases, such as welfare and Medicaid, eligibility requirements have been changed to exclude older adolescents. In 1986, as part of its national adolescent pregnancy program, Children's Defense Fund convened public benefits specialists, including public interest lawyers, scholars and representatives of advocacy agencies, for a two-day conference to discuss public benefits and adolescents. CDF staff and other experts also prepared background papers exploring public benefits problems, including access to health care, welfare eligibility, foster care and child support. Summary papers resulting from the conference were later distributed broadly to state and federal policy-makers.

The cost of shelter is becoming an increasing burden for low-income families throughout the United States. In California, because of the inflation in rents and the cost of home ownership, this burden is becoming increasingly severe. With support from Rosenberg Foundation, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities undertook three research projects addressing various aspects of housing affordability in California. Using new data collected by the Bureau of Census and the Department of Housing & Urban Development, the Center prepared and disseminated a report on low-income housing conditions in the San Francisco Bay Area, *A Place to Call Home, The*

CENTER ON BUDGET
AND POLICY
PRIORITIES
Washington, D.C.
1989 \$45,000

Crisis in Housing for the Poor. They also prepared a policy analysis exploring the possibility of extending certain tax relief to low-income households in California neither elderly nor disabled and, examined the shelter cost component of household budgets in California to determine whether they adequately reflect high shelter costs for the calculation of food stamp benefits.

CHILDREN NOW

Oakland, CA

1988 \$40,000

1989 40,000

Children Now was formed in 1988 to strengthen the effectiveness of existing programs for children in California by increasing public understanding of their needs and the benefits of investment in young children. During its first year, Children Now prepared briefing materials, organized press conferences, and, as part of a campaign to publicize the release of the scholarly report *Conditions of Children in California*, produced a short, high-quality video press release. Children Now sponsored a public opinion poll of attitudes towards investments in children that found a consistently high level of concern about the conditions of California's children and a broad willingness to increase public investment in them. Children Now also released a media-wide "report card" assessing the performance of the state in providing services to children. During 1989, Children Now continued in its advocacy role by providing information to parents to enable them to understand the types of services available for young children and initiated new programs to mobilize business leaders in the community.

FAMILY FARM ORGANIZING RESOURCE CENTER

St. Paul, MN

1989 \$ 7,500

The Family Farm Organizing Resource Center was established in Minnesota in 1983 in response to the farm crisis. The Center has assisted family farm organizations to preserve and rebuild rural communities in 16 states. In the Spring of 1988, the Center established a Working Group of family farmers, farm worker representatives, agricultural economists and representatives of church organizations to explore shared values about the quality of life in rural California and to identify issues where interests of these groups converged as well as issues where there were divergent interests. The Working Group developed a discussion paper that articulates a vision of a "safe, sustainable, and economically-sound system of agricultural production" with decentralized control over agricultural resources and equitable relationships between farmers and workers. The paper reviews trends in agriculture and rural California including consolidation and concentration of land ownership, deterioration of the agricultural labor market, urbanization, increased rural poverty, increasing competitive pressures from agriculture in other countries and increased reliance on pesticides and technology. The 1989 Rosenberg Foundation grant assisted the Working Group to complete the preparation of the discussion paper "New Thinking for Agriculture" and to organize a dissemination program including meetings in rural California and a public information program using the print and broadcast media.

Enacted in 1985, Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) was a bi-partisan effort at major welfare reform in California. The program was designed to reduce welfare dependency and cost to the taxpayers by encouraging welfare recipients to obtain training and employment. In San Francisco, like other urban counties in California, the GAIN program required extensive planning and has become operational on a limited basis. Beginning in 1986, Income Rights Project actively participated in planning the GAIN program in San Francisco emphasizing strong program services and participants' rights. At the same time, Income Rights Project has expanded its advocacy services, assisting 150 to 200 individuals each month to appeal denials, reductions and discontinuances of public benefits. Using community organizing techniques, Income Rights Project assisted tenants in a welfare hotel to protest substandard conditions. As a result of the protest, City officials terminated contracts for the hotel and assisted 40 families and 114 children to locate permanent housing. Throughout 1989, IRP continued to expand its individual advocacy, organizing and community activities and trained additional peer counselors to increase the number of individual clients served.

INCOME RIGHTS PROJECT

San Francisco, CA

1987	\$32,933
1988	9,980
1989	45,000

Today, a majority of all adult women in the United States are in the labor force and 60% of all women with children under the age of 18 are employed outside the home. The increasing proportion of mothers of infants and young children who are working outside the home creates many new issues and needs for families in which both parents are employed and for single-parent families. Some of the new issues and needs of children have been addressed through expanded childcare and the dependent care tax deduction but there has been little progress in assisting the working parent who chooses to remain at home during his or her child's infancy. In 1987, the Legal Aid Society of San Francisco, in cooperation with California Women Lawyers, prepared and distributed educational materials about unpaid leave for parenting. This parenting leave would provide time off from employment at the birth or adoption of a child, without pay, but with the guaranteed right of employees to return to the same or an equivalent job. Background information about the importance of parent-child interaction in infancy, practices in other countries, and drafts of personnel policies that might be adopted voluntarily by employers was among the materials published and distributed by LASSF.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, CA

1987	\$10,000
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A committee appointed by the Mayor of Los Angeles has found that the gap between the supply of housing and the demand for housing is growing greater each year. The problem is most severe for low-income renters. Average rents increased 110% in Los Angeles between 1980 and 1988 to a level that is equal to 70% of the income for the minimum wage worker. Of 4,000 housing units demolished each year in Los Angeles, nearly half are low-income rentals. According to the Mayor's Committee, there are 150,000 households in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES CENTER FOR ECONOMIC SURVIVAL

Los Angeles, CA

1989	\$25,000
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paying rent that exceeds 50% of their income, 40,000 families living in garages and 35,000 homeless. Using data collected by the California Coalition for Rural Housing Project, the State published a report indicating that there are 38,941 units of subsidized housing in Los Angeles County with use restrictions subject to termination by the year 2008. Los Angeles Center for Economic Survival, as part of its “Affordable Housing Preservation Project,” has begun to assist tenants in subsidized housing in Los Angeles to organize, participate in policy discussions, and consider alternatives to increased rents and displacement. Using existing research, the Project has also begun to identify at-risk buildings and organize tenants so that they become aware of the problem and develop leadership to prevent evictions while considering alternative solutions. While working with other agencies which offer technical assistance, the Project will continue to explore a variety of alternatives including tenant buy-outs, non-profit purchase or tenant-landlord agreements.

NATIONAL WOMEN’S
LAW CENTER
Washington, D.C.
1989 \$20,000

Since the 1988 presidential election, there has been bi-partisan support for federal action to assist parents with child care. Despite broad agreement about the need for child care, there has been fierce disagreement about the size of the program and the most effective method of assisting parents. In addition to differences about the cost of the program and the extent to which religious child care will be supported, there have also been differences about the extent to which the tax system should be used to assist parents or whether approaches emphasizing grants to the states are likely to be more effective. Along with the possibility of a new child health tax credit, child care proposals include various modifications in the earned income tax credit, the dependent care tax credit and the federal restrictions on discrimination in fringe benefits. During the tax reform deliberations in 1986, National Women’s Law Center reviewed proposals and provided information to a national coalition of women’s groups about the implications for women and their families of various proposed changes in tax policy. The Center has participated in similar coalitions with respect to child care, and as part of its project on child care tax policies which was supported, in part, by the 1989 Rosenberg grant, analyzed federal child care proposals and assessed their impact on the availability of quality child care and on the economic well-being of low-income women.

NEW WAYS TO WORK
San Francisco, CA
1988 \$25,000
1989 25,000

In recent years, employers have used a variety of strategies to control labor costs and increase their capacity to adjust quickly to changing circumstances. These strategies have included part-time, temporary and leased employees as well as workers at home and self-employed contractors. Called “contingent” workers, these employment arrangements increase the efficient use of labor but may have adverse consequences for the economic well-being and security of employees. Government surveys suggest that the number of

contingent workers is increasing and that these workers are less likely to have health insurance, pensions, vacations and other employee benefits including competitive wages. New Ways to Work has pioneered work-time innovations to promote flexibility for employees. They are concerned that the widespread use of “part-time” workers is resulting in a two-tier labor market where one set of workers has job security, training, decent wages and good fringe benefits and another set of “contingent” workers has little security, little training, low wages and few fringe benefits. In 1988, NWW initiated its “Equiflex Project” and undertook national and state campaigns to promote awareness of contingent employment arrangements and to develop support among private sector employers for employment practices which balance flexibility and equity.

Isolated in the Southeastern corner of San Francisco, the Bayview District is one of the last predominantly black neighborhoods in San Francisco. The District has the largest proportion of owner-occupied housing of any San Francisco neighborhood. In spite of this stability, the neighborhood is changing. The availability of affordable housing is attracting middle-income families to the area and Asian businesses are locating in the neighborhood. The gentrification of the neighborhood and the increase of non-resident business activities is resulting in racial tensions and the potential for conflict. With grants from Rosenberg Foundation and San Francisco Foundation, the “Bayview Legal Advocacy Project” of the San Francisco Lawyers’ Committee for Urban Affairs began to work with residents and others in the Bayview District to address issues related to housing, economic development and land-use planning as well as issues of inter-racial tension. It also worked with local residents and businesses on the revision of the Bayview Area Plan and the preservation of affordable housing, including the 1300 units of subsidized housing in the District that are at risk of conversion to market rate.

SAN FRANCISCO
LAWYERS’ COMMITTEE
FOR URBAN AFFAIRS
San Francisco, CA
1989 \$30,000

Downtown development in San Francisco has created employment in the construction industry and has created approximately 2,000 new jobs each year during a period in which unemployment rates among minority and immigrant residents of San Francisco remain unacceptably high. The San Francisco Organizing Project has formed the San Francisco Jobs Coalition, bringing together churches, unions and community groups to increase employment opportunity and improve job security for low-income workers in San Francisco. The Coalition sponsors city-wide and neighborhood projects to enforce hiring requirements in downtown developments, expand access to training programs and entry-level jobs for the unemployed, and promote mutual support among unions and community groups on job-related issues.

SAN FRANCISCO
ORGANIZING PROJECT
San Francisco, CA
1986 \$35,000
1987 37,000
1989 44,560

SAN FRANCISCO
RENAISSANCE
San Francisco, CA

1986	\$52,744
1988	40,000

The employment and training programs of the past 25 years have been characterized by deep frustration. They have been both costly and ineffective in reducing the rates of unemployment among minority youth. There has been confusion about program purposes and program strategies. With the growing interest in welfare reform, particularly Workfare programs like GAIN (Greater Avenues for Independence) in California, it is essential that training agencies identify program approaches that are appropriate for women on welfare. In 1986, San Francisco Renaissance proposed a program that would serve a population not necessarily required to participate in the California GAIN program, because it had children under the age of five, but which was at risk of permanent dependency if it had additional children and continued to remain outside the labor market. As part of its "Parents of Success Project," San Francisco Renaissance provided basic literacy instruction and work experience to 60 young welfare mothers, and, to increase the likelihood of successful training and employment, a two-year follow-up program of counseling and support.

WOMEN’S ECONOMIC
AGENDA PROJECT
Oakland, CA

1986	\$25,000
1987	35,000

In 1983, women who had participated in California legislative hearings on the "feminization" of poverty began to draft a *Women’s Economic Agenda*. The *Agenda*, published in 1984 by Advocates for Women, was circulated among women’s groups and other organizations, reviewed at regional meetings in ten cities, and adopted at a two-day convention attended by women throughout California. The 52-page *Agenda* recommends 145 specific measures to improve the lives of women and families in the home, the workplace and the wider society.

An advocacy organization named for the publication, WEAP, was formed in 1984 to promote the measures outlined in the *Agenda*. Rosenberg Foundation’s 1986 grant offered partial support to WEAP to develop an outreach and education program including regional coalition building, development of speakers and leadership, and an expanded media program, as well as providing ongoing clearinghouse services for journalists, researchers, policy-makers and organizations.

With the Foundation’s second grant in 1987, WEAP undertook a two-year project to monitor the development of GAIN, a California welfare reform program to assist and encourage able-bodied adults who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) to find work or participate in training. WEAP collected information from participants and others in four California counties, sponsored workshops on women’s economic justice issues and monitored the effectiveness of the employment and child care aspects of the GAIN program.

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. (In 1985, following the evaluation of program priorities, this program was discontinued.)

Since the summer of 1982, when it nearly defaulted on its foreign debt, Mexico has carried out an austerity program which has resulted in economic stress on low-income populations and increased the pressures on Mexicans to seek employment in the United States. At the same time, increased border enforcement by the United States has resulted in growing tensions along the border and, in some cases, violence. In December 1986, the Mexico-U.S. Border Program of American Friends Service Committee held a conference at the University of California, San Diego, focusing on the critical issues surrounding border enforcement. "The Impact of Immigration Reform on Border Communities," was attended by scholars, community-based organizations, trade unions, and public officials from the United States and Mexico.

AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE

Philadelphia, PA

1986 \$ 5,000

The American Friends Service Committee Farm Labor Project has sponsored community development programs in Tulare County continuously since 1955. Rosenberg Foundation grants have supported projects developed by AFSC including self-help housing, the SCICON (Tulare County Science and Conservation School) outdoor education program, the farm labor cooperative and the housing program in El Porvenir. Since the enactment of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act, the AFSC Farm Labor Project has sponsored an education and outreach program including community workshops and public meetings, distribution of printed materials and weekly radio broadcasts to reach 22,000 low-income, rural immigrants in the four counties of the Southern San Joaquin Valley. In addition to providing information about the new immigration law, the outreach program has provided direct legalization assistance to approximately 360 undocumented individuals and their families.

AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE

San Francisco, CA

1987 \$22,045

1988 15,000

Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California has been providing education, counseling and representation services in the Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Filipino communities of Los Angeles since 1982. The Center sponsors immigration and citizenship programs along with undertaking a variety of activities related to the language rights, political participation and media representation of Asians as well as activities related to violence directed at Asians. Following the passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, the Center expanded its immigration services by adding an

ASIAN PACIFIC
AMERICAN LEGAL
CENTER OF
SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, CA

1987 \$25,000

1988 40,000

education program including public service announcements and a telephone hotline as well as providing assistance and counseling for Asian immigrants who qualified for legalization and, advocacy of appeals for those who may have been excluded because of problems with proof, legal status or discrimination.

CALIFORNIA RURAL
LEGAL ASSISTANCE
FOUNDATION

Sacramento, CA

1986	\$ 5,000
1987	50,000
1988	60,000
1989	50,000

In 1986, California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation conducted a survey of rural communities in California to assess their capacity to respond to the legalization program. The survey identified populations and areas that were likely to be severely underserved and concluded that many of the agencies that planned to provide legalization services in rural California shared problems of isolation, inadequate resources and system imbalance. In response to the needs identified in the survey, in 1987, CRLAF began a program of technical assistance and training to strengthen the delivery of legalization services in rural areas of California. In addition, they worked with local agencies to identify complex cases and provide legal representation where necessary.

Because a large part of the seasonal agricultural labor force was assumed to be composed of undocumented workers, the Immigration Reform & Control Act of 1986 included three programs to assure that immigration reform would not jeopardize the adequacy of the agricultural labor supply. The 1986 law legalized the existing agricultural labor force through the Special Agricultural Worker (SAW) program, through which 1.3 million workers applied for legalization. Because of the possibility that immigrants qualifying for SAW status might leave agricultural employment for better-paying or year-round jobs, the law also included a Replenishment Agricultural Worker (RAW) program legalizing additional workers when the Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Agriculture, using a complex formula set out in the Statute, determine an agricultural labor shortage exists. The immigration law also modified the existing H-2 guest-worker program to make it more useful for employers when there is a shortage of agricultural workers. In 1989, CRLAF initiated a program to monitor the RAW Program of the immigration law, including documenting the adequacy of the existing agricultural supply, labor supply issues and advocating for fairness and accuracy in the determination of labor shortages.

Centro de Asuntos (CAM) was established in 1978 by a group of San Diego church leaders concerned about the growing needs of immigrants along the border. In 1982, CAM opened an office in Imperial County to serve refugees including those being held at the Immigration & Naturalization Service Detention Center in El Centro. In 1988, CAM opened an office in Escondido to serve immigrants in the rural North County area of San Diego. After considering the consequences of the 1986 immigration law, the CAM board of directors decided to maintain the existing program providing representation and counseling for immigrants and refugees and to add a new program providing legalization assistance in San Diego and Imperial Counties. During 1987 and 1988, the two CAM offices assisted 727 immigrants in San Diego and Imperial Counties to apply for legalization. In addition, CAM staff filed 45 asylum petitions, 14 suspension of deportation petitions and represented 486 immigrants and refugees in INS proceedings. Rosenberg Foundation has provided partial operating support to CAM since 1980 and in 1990 will conclude its support for the basic and legalization program.

In anticipation of and following the passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, Rosenberg Foundation proposed a series of activities, including research efforts and sponsorship of a planning project, to determine what needs and resources existed among community agencies in California with respect to the mass legalization of undocumented persons and what role the Foundation might play to increase the effectiveness of the legalization process throughout the state.

Existing publications and published reports ultimately precluded these activities and the three grants were subsequently cancelled.

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 included three programs to assure that immigration reform would not jeopardize the adequacy of the agricultural labor supply. The new law legalized the existing agricultural labor force through the Special Agricultural Worker (SAW) program and, provided for a Replenishment Agricultural Worker (RAW) program to replace SAWs who chose to leave the farm labor market. The new law also streamlined the existing H2-A guest worker program to make it more useful to employers when there is a shortage of agricultural workers. The RAW program requires that the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Agriculture, using a complex formula set out in the Statute, determine annually whether an agricultural labor shortage exists. Once the shortage is determined, the INS will issue temporary resident alien cards to Replenishment Agricultural Workers. The RAW program also has emergency provisions which can be used to admit additional workers when there is an unanticipated labor shortage in agriculture. In 1987, with partial

CENTRO DE ASUNTOS MIGRATORIOS

Chula Vista, CA

1984	\$55,000
1986	65,000
1987	80,000
1988	45,000
1989	50,000

DIRECT CHARITABLE ACTIVITY OF THE FOUNDATION

1984	\$25,000
1985	10,000
1986	50,000

FARMWORKER JUSTICE FUND, INC.

Washington, D.C.

1987	\$25,000
1988	20,000
1989	50,000

support from Rosenberg Foundation, Farmworker Justice Fund began working with federal agencies in the development of regulations for the farm worker provisions of the 1986 immigration law. The Fund prepared a legislative history, reviewed draft regulations and distributed materials for use by migrant legal service programs as well as agencies involved in providing legalization services to farm workers.

The 1989 grant enabled FJF to monitor the implementation of the Replenishment Agricultural Worker program to assure compliance with the law and policy including the drafting of regulations, the calculation of the actual labor supply and the use of the emergency provisions as well as the use of the H2-A guest worker program. The Fund began efforts to develop and publicize independent data on agricultural labor supply and to mobilize farm worker and other organizations to protect their interests in the program and to assure that the RAW program is used to stabilize the agricultural labor market and contribute to improved conditions for farm workers and their families.

IMMIGRANT LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER

East Palo Alto, CA

1986	\$78,000
1987	9,849
1988	40,000
1989	30,000

Immigrant Legal Resource Center provides consultation, seminars and staff training, publications and other support services to assist community agencies, legal service programs and others to strengthen and expand services to immigrants and refugees. The 1987 Rosenberg grant enabled Immigrant Legal Resource Center to assist in the formation of the "Coalition for Immigrant Rights & Services," a Bay area forum organized to coordinate outreach services among agencies serving immigrants following passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. Also, in 1987 and 1988, the Center published a legalization manual, sponsored training workshops throughout California and provided telephone consultation to agencies serving immigrants. Throughout 1989, the Center continued its consultation and technical assistance to community agencies and legal services programs in California regarding legalization appeals and is undertaking a new program to increase understanding of the inadequacy of the current "Family Fairness" policy regarding the status of non-qualifying spouses and children of immigrants who have been legalized.

INSTITUTO LABORAL DE LA RAZA

San Francisco, CA

1984	\$50,000
1985	40,000
1986	10,000
1987	25,000
1988	6,250

For many immigrants, employment is the first introduction to the United States and the primary, if not sole, relationship outside the immigrant community. Employment is essential to immigrants for economic survival and as a means of becoming integrated into the larger society. Immigrants' desperation to find and retain jobs, coupled with their frequent ignorance about their rights as employees, their fear of asserting those rights and their difficulties in communication, leave them vulnerable to unfair and abusive treatment by employers. Using employer sanctions as a primary instrument of immigration law enforcement, the new immigration law assures that the work site will be one of the places where the

consequences of the new immigration law will be worked out and the first place where the economic impact of the law is felt. Instituto Laboral, a community-based agency concentrating on employment issues encountered by immigrants in urban areas will continue its program of counseling, education and advocacy related to the employment rights of immigrants and the rights of all workers under the new immigration law.

In the immigration policy debate, access to services is a critical issue because of the consequences for the well-being of immigrants, as well as the financial consequences for state and local government. *La Raza Law Journal*, a student-edited publication at Boalt Hall School of Law of the University of California, published a series of articles on legal issues related to the education of children of undocumented aliens and access to health care services for undocumented persons. The Journal reviewed the Supreme Court decision in the *Plyler v. Doe* case regarding the right to free public education for children whose parents are undocumented persons and explored the potential which the case offers for other rights of immigrant children. The *Journal* also included an article reviewing the obstacles to health care that undocumented persons encounter and the adequacy of existing federal statutes to ensure that undocumented persons receive health care in institutions supported with federal funds.

This grant was subsequently cancelled in 1987.

In the climate of immigration reform in the early 1980's, a high level of interest in legalization was generated among undocumented persons, but their unfamiliarity with the legislative process led to their confusion, anxiety, and exploitation by individuals claiming to be able to "arrange" legalization. The Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), began sponsoring an Immigration Community Education Program in 1982 with Rosenberg Foundation grants, and up to and following the passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, monitored the development of immigration policy with particular emphasis on legalization as it pertained to undocumented persons. MALDEF also implemented an ongoing public information campaign relevant to these issues including, in January 1987, the toll-free California Immigration Hotline serving the Hispanic community.

LA RAZA LAW
STUDENTS
ASSOCIATION
University of California,
Berkeley

Berkeley, CA

1984 \$ 5,500

MEXICAN AMERICAN
LEGAL DEFENSE AND
EDUCATIONAL FUND

Los Angeles, CA

1984 \$ 30,000
1986 100,000
1988 10,000

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

1984 \$36,000

In 1984, there were 310,000 Hispanics living in the four southern counties of the San Joaquin Valley, where they accounted for 27% of the population. At the time, although there was no reliable data about the number of undocumented persons in the area, it was believed to be high because of the large number of undocumented persons working in agriculture. The undocumented persons were at constant risk of exploitation by employers, as well as others who offered exaggerated and expensive immigration assistance. OLA-Raza, which had previously sponsored a two-year Education Rights Project with grants from the Foundation, proposed to establish a community legal education project concentrating on immigration law and immigrant's rights. The project would use community seminars, the mass media, a telephone hotline and individual counseling to provide immigration assistance and information to farm workers and their families in four San Joaquin Valley counties.

This grant was subsequently cancelled in 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
Department of
Agricultural Economics

Davis, CA

1984 \$50,000
1986 14,840
1989 30,000

Rosenberg Foundation has supported a continuing research project at the University of California, Davis since 1982 examining the agricultural labor market in California and assessing the impact of the 1986 immigration law. This research project has included the only statewide survey of agricultural labor in California during the 1980's as well as an examination of the dynamics of the agricultural labor market, including the role of farm labor contractors and the effect of employer sanctions. The three-year grant approved in 1989 is enabling U.C. Davis to maintain and make available to researchers a database of earnings from farm and non-farm occupation employees reported to have worked in California agriculture since 1984. The database will enable researchers to examine trends, wage patterns and comparisons of the impact of the new immigration law on wages and employment in California agriculture.

UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA,
SAN DIEGO
Center for U.S. -
Mexican Studies

La Jolla, CA

1984 \$10,000

In 1984, the Center for U.S. - Mexican Studies at UCSD undertook a research project which assessed the status of undocumented workers in non-agricultural industries and governmental effectiveness in regulating their participation in the labor market. Project staff interviewed employers in the Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco areas from 177 companies with a high proportion of Mexican immigrant employees. The staff also interviewed union representatives and more than 800 immigrant employees. The study concluded that the macroeconomic, demographic and technological changes that had contributed to the expansion of immigrants in the California labor market would not be significantly changed by the employer sanctions provisions of the 1986 immigration law.

LEGALIZATION

As part of a comprehensive effort to control illegal immigration in the United States, the 1986 immigration law provided an opportunity for certain undocumented immigrants to adjust their status. Immigrants who had lived continuously in the United States since 1982 or who had a minimum of ninety days qualifying employment in agriculture could apply for temporary resident status during a limited period in 1987–1989. The application process required documentation, often difficult for immigrants who have lived furtive and marginal lives in the United States, as well as an interview, medical examination and filing fee. Because of the complexity of the legalization requirements and the reluctance of many immigrants to present themselves to the Immigration Service, community-based agencies throughout the United States provided information, counseling and other assistance to immigrants seeking legalization.

The legalization program was both an opportunity and a challenge. It offered several million undocumented immigrants an opportunity to obtain temporary resident status and work authorization while beginning the process that could eventually lead to citizenship. Because of the complexity of regulations, brief eligibility period and fragmentation of the immigrant community, the program was a challenge to the resourcefulness and stamina of community groups, churches, unions and others seeking to assist immigrants to qualify for legalization. It was particularly a challenge in California where approximately half the undocumented persons lived.

Rosenberg Foundation had been supporting projects addressing immigration policy issues since 1980. With the enactment of the new immigration law in November 1986, the Foundation initiated a program to assure that the largest number of eligible immigrants would qualify for legalization in California. The program, which began in November 1986, included grants to community-based organizations for planning and for direct counseling and assistance to immigrants as well as grants for training, consultation, policy monitoring, litigation and advocacy. The initiative included grants to assist current Rosenberg Foundation grantees to expand or redirect programs as well as grants to many organizations throughout California that had never previously received Rosenberg Foundation support. After the end of the legalization application period, Rosenberg Foundation grants assisted those legalization agencies assisting immigrants with complex cases and appeals of denied applications as well as those agencies challenging restrictive policies and procedures of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

ASIAN LAW CAUCUS

Oakland, CA

1987 \$25,000

1988 15,000

CALIFORNIA CATHOLIC

CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS

Sacramento, CA

1987 \$17,700

CALIFORNIA HUMAN

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Santa Rosa, CA

1987 \$25,000

1988 20,000

CATHOLIC CHARITIES

OF THE DIOCESE OF FRESNO

Fresno, CA

1987 \$20,000

CATHOLIC CHARITIES

OF LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, CA

1988 \$30,000

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF

THE DIOCESE OF OAKLAND

Oakland, CA

1987 \$25,000

1988 20,026

CATHOLIC CHARITIES

OF ORANGE COUNTY

Santa Ana, CA

1988 \$15,000

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE

ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, CA

1988 \$20,000

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Santa Clara, CA

1988 \$15,000

1989 15,000

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF

SANTA ROSA IMMIGRATION AND

RESETTLEMENT OFFICE

Santa Rosa, Ca

1987 \$19,558

1988 20,000

1989 21,387

CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICES

DIOCESE OF SACRAMENTO

Sacramento, CA

1987 \$25,000

1988 15,000

CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

SERVICES DIOCESE OF SAN DIEGO

San Diego, CA

1987 \$25,000

1988 25,000

CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICES

DIOCESE OF MONTEREY

Salinas, CA

1987 \$21,400

1988 20,000

CENTER FOR EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

San Jose, CA

1988 \$20,000

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

LEGAL SERVICES, INC.

Fresno, CA

1987 \$25,000

1988 20,000

1989 20,000

CENTRAL VALLEY

OPPORTUNITY CENTER

Merced, CA

1987 \$20,000

1988 25,000

COASTSIDE OPPORTUNITY CENTER

Half Moon Bay, CA

1987 \$10,000

1988 15,000

COMMUNITY ACTION BOARD
OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Aptos, CA
1987 \$25,000
1988 20,000
1989 11,162

COMMUNITY LAW CENTER
Santa Ana, CA
1988 \$15,000

COUNCIL FOR THE SPANISH SPEAKING
Stockton, CA
1987 \$25,000
1988 10,000

EL CONCILIO DEL CONDADO DE
VENTURA
Oxnard, CA
1987 \$10,000
1988 10,000

EL RESCATE
Southern California Ecumenical Council
Los Angeles, CA
1986 \$ 5,000

EPISCOPAL SERVICE ALLIANCE
Mission Viejo, CA
1988 \$15,000

FATHER MORIARTY CENTRAL
AMERICAN REFUGEE PROJECT OF
CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF
ARCHDIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO
San Francisco, CA
1987 \$10,000
1988 5,000

FILIPINO IMMIGRANT SERVICES OF
FILIPINOS FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION,
INC.
Oakland, CA
1987 \$15,000
1988 4,700

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF THE EAST BAY
Oakland, CA
1986 \$ 5,000
1987 25,000
1988 15,000

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles, CA
1986 \$ 5,000
1987 15,000
1988 35,000

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE
OF SAN FRANCISCO
San Francisco, CA
1986 \$ 4,900
1987 25,000
1988 15,000

JEWISH FAMILY & CHILDREN'S
SERVICES
San Francisco, CA
1987 \$ 5,000

LA COOPERATIVA CAMPESINA
OF CALIFORNIA
Sacramento, CA
1987 \$25,000
1988 20,000

LA RAZA CENTRO LEGAL
San Francisco, CA
1987 \$10,000
1988 5,000

LATINO COMMUNITY ORGANIZING &
IMMIGRANT DEFENSE CENTER
Los Angeles, CA
1988 \$15,000

LEGAL AID SOCIETY
OF SAN MATEO COUNTY
Redwood City, CA
1987 \$20,000
1988 25,000
1989 25,700

LEGAL AID SOCIETY
OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY
San Jose, CA
1987 \$20,000
1988 15,000
1989 39,190

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
BAR ASSOCIATION
Los Angeles, CA
1988 \$10,000

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
BAR ASSOCIATION PROJECTS
Los Angeles, CA
1988 \$10,000

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
FEDERATION OF LABOR, AFL-CIO
Los Angeles, CA
1988 \$15,000
1989 30,000

LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES
OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
San Francisco, CA
1987 \$25,000

LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles, CA
1987 \$25,000

MIGRANT FARMWORKER RIGHTS
PROJECT
Sacramento, CA
1987 \$18,500
1988 15,000

NATIONAL CENTER FOR IMMIGRANTS
RIGHTS, INC.
Los Angeles, CA
1987 \$15,000
1988 22,904

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA
Washington, D.C.
1987 \$20,000
1989 25,000

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION LAW
CENTER OF THE LEGAL AID
FOUNDATION OF LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles, CA
1987 \$50,000
1988 30,000
1989 40,000

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION,
REFUGEE AND CITIZENSHIP FORUM
Washington, D.C.
1984 \$25,000
1986 60,000
1987 5,000
1988 40,000
1989 40,000

ORGANIZATION FOR THE LEGAL
ADVANCEMENT OF RAZA (OLA-RAZA)
Porterville, CA
1986 \$5,000
1987 10,000
1988 25,000
1989 24,600

PUBLIC COUNSEL
Los Angeles, CA
1988 \$20,000
1989 30,000

PROTEUS TRAINING AND
EMPLOYMENT
Visalia, CA
1986 \$5,000
1987 10,000
1988 20,000

ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF
STOCKTON
Stockton, CA
1988 \$15,000

SANDIGAN CALIFORNIA, INC.
Sacramento, CA
1988 \$10,000

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY
NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL SERVICES
Pacoima, CA
1988 \$15,000

SAN FRANCISCO BAR ASSOCIATION
VOLUNTEER LEGAL SERVICES
PROGRAM
San Francisco, CA
1988 \$30,000
1989 40,000

SAN FRANCISCO LAWYERS'
COMMITTEE FOR URBAN AFFAIRS
San Francisco, CA
1987 \$25,000
1988 20,000
1989 20,000

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC
CONFERENCE
Washington, D.C.
1988 \$20,000

WORLD RELIEF
Garden Grove, CA
1988 \$15,000

YOUR AG EMPLOYER CARES-ALFA
Santa Ana, CA
1988 \$15,000

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Programs to enhance the quality of life for children and their families in rural areas of California. (In 1985, following the evaluation of program priorities, this program was discontinued.)

CABRILLO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Saticoy, CA

1984 \$30,000

1985 30,000

Cabrillo Economic Development Corporation was formed in 1976 when a group of farmworker families joined together to rebuild a substandard labor camp in which they lived. A Rosenberg Foundation grant in 1977 assisted the residents of Cabrillo to demonstrate the feasibility of rehabilitating their housing. By 1986, 65 of the 80 substandard houses in the original Cabrillo Village had been completely rehabilitated with rehabilitation on the final 15 underway. In addition, Cabrillo constructed 74 new units of cooperative and rental housing in the Village. With the success of Cabrillo Village, Cabrillo Economic Development Corporation began to provide technical assistance to low-income and farm worker organizations seeking to build affordable housing in other parts of Ventura County, such as the 250 families of the Villa Campesina organization in the Moorpark area. During the first two years of Rosenberg support, 1983 and 1984, Cabrillo helped the Villa Campesina group to obtain an option on a ten-acre parcel of undeveloped land, to undertake the process of obtaining land use approval, and to obtain the financing to purchase the land and construct 50 units of self-help housing. The Foundation's 1985 grant enabled Cabrillo to continue ongoing, low-income, housing-development technical assistance to farm worker families in Ventura County.

CALIFORNIA COALITION FOR RURAL HOUSING PROJECT

Sacramento, CA

1984 \$34,500

1985 5,000

In buying and renting homes, low-income families in rural areas of California rely heavily on loans and grants from the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) and various forms of state subsidy. Throughout the decade, the FmHA programs have been threatened at federal budget time, but have managed to be saved each year by rural advocates in the Congress. At the state level, three revolving funds for rural housing have been extended, and two new statewide rural grant programs have been established. Together, these state programs, including particularly the Farmworker Grant Program and the Rural Rental Assistance Program, have enabled non-profit housing developers to make federal housing programs affordable in California. The Coalition for Rural Housing Project has continued its efforts to create awareness of housing needs and resources in rural California by sponsoring conferences, publishing a bimonthly rural housing newsletter and monitoring state administration of the Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program in California. The monitoring determines the extent to which community development funds, previously available for rural housing but now used for rural economic development, result in benefits for rural communities and their low-income residents.

In 1983, the Department of Labor adopted a new formula for allocating funds among the states for the training of migrant and seasonal farm workers. The new formula was based on the assumption that there had been a dramatic decline in the number of low-income farm workers in the United States between 1977 and 1983 and that there had been significant redistribution of these workers within the United States. With an earlier Rosenberg Foundation grant, California Human Development Corporation (CHDC) engaged agricultural and demographic consultants who compared the census data used by the Department of Labor with data from other sources. They concluded that the census data were misleading, because they included a large number of self-employed farmers who were not eligible for the Farm Worker Training Programs. The inclusion of these ineligible farmers distorted the allocations formula. In response to protests from farm worker training agencies, the Department of Labor formed an inter-agency task force to review the data and recommend a more appropriate formula. CHDC presented its preliminary findings to the Task Force in 1984 and, while following with a second-part study of the farm labor census data, continued its advocacy for equitable distribution of farm worker training funds.

CALIFORNIA HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION

Santa Rosa, CA

1984	\$35,000
1985	10,000

Public concern about the working and living conditions of farm workers has declined during the last decade since the end of the national boycott of table grapes and lettuce organized by the United Farm Workers Union of Cesar Chavez. Agricultural wages and working conditions improved in the late 1960's after the end of the Bracero Program and during the period of expanding unionization. In California, the wage increases were combined with collective bargaining and occupational safety laws that offered the potential for continued improvement in working conditions. In recent years, however, the number of California farm workers covered by collective bargaining contracts has declined, and although there are pockets of well-paid farm workers, wages and working conditions appear to have deteriorated, and the farm labor contractor system has re-emerged. In 1986, the National Farmworker Ministry published and distributed the book *With These Hands*, which was intended to increase public awareness of farm labor conditions and stimulate public support for farm labor organizing. With photographs by social documentary photographer Ken Light and an essay on farm labor conditions by writer Paula DiPerna, the book was distributed to farm labor organizations, supporters of farm labor organizing and opinion leaders. The Foundation's grants supported part of the cost of publishing and distributing the book in order to assure that it would be accessible to the intended audience and effective in developing public awareness about living and working conditions in agriculture.

NATIONAL
FARMWORKER
MINISTRY

Oakland, CA

1985 \$10,000
1986 6,575

NATURAL RESOURCES
DEFENSE COUNCIL

San Francisco, CA

1984 \$23,500

California law mandates the most stringent regulation of pesticides in the United States. The state's rules governing the re-entry into treated areas by workers exceed those of the Environmental Protection Agency or any other state, and growers and other pesticide users are required to file reports indicating the quantity and location of pesticide applications. Despite these regulations, the State Water Resources Control Board has discovered 50 different pesticides in the groundwater of 23 California counties and has identified unsafe levels of DBCP, a soil fumigant banned from use beginning in 1978, in over 2,000 drinking wells in the Central Valley. The "California Pesticide Project" of the Natural Resources Defense Council monitored the pesticide regulatory program administered by the state, analyzed proposed changes and the effectiveness of existing regulations. It also assessed the adequacy of the scientific data upon which California's pesticide registration is based and reviewed recent research on various chemicals in a variety of soils. During the Foundation's two-year support, begun in 1983, the Project sought improved protection of farm workers from pesticide exposure by monitoring proposed regulatory changes regarding re-entry intervals and working with other organizations throughout the state to assure their occupational safety and health.

RADIO BILINGUE

Fresno, CA

1984 \$50,000
1986 60,000
1987 55,000
1988 55,000
1989 94,250

Despite the large number of Spanish-speaking people in California, there were, until recently, relatively few Spanish-language publications, radio stations or television stations directed at this audience. The proliferation of FM radio receivers in the last decade has helped radio to emerge as an economical and popular medium for communication among minority populations. In rural areas where Spanish-language newspapers and television are either nonexistent or limited in information, Spanish-language radio can be a major source of information and community-building among recent immigrants, isolated farm workers and rural residents. Radio Bilingue is a community radio station that has been broadcasting to farm workers and other Spanish-speaking residents of the San Joaquin Valley since 1980. In March, 1985, Radio Bilingue began producing "Noticiero Latino," the only Spanish-language news and information program available on public radio. Produced in Fresno and distributed to approximately 60 stations in California and other western states, the program is usually about seven minutes long and includes several news stories and features which are otherwise neglected by English-language media and commercial Spanish-language media. Grants from Rosenberg Foundation have provided partial support for the production of "Noticiero Latino" since 1984. During 1988 and 1989, Radio Bilingue established new stations in Bakersfield and El Centro and has developed a program exchange with *Radio Educacion* in Mexico.

Rural California Housing Corporation (RCHC) has been a successful producer of low-income rural housing using Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) grants for technical assistance and supervision and FmHA loans to individual families for construction and permanent financing. Between 1980 and 1986, RCHC built approximately 100 houses a year using the self-help approach and FmHA financing. Threatened with the possible elimination of FmHA programs by the federal government in the mid-eighties, RCHC sought ways to reduce its dependence on one- source rural housing funding and, ways to reach low-income populations for which self-help housing was unavailable or inappropriate. With partial support from Rosenberg Foundation in 1984 and 1985, RCHC employed additional staff to research and seek out alternative funding sources for low-income rural housing, including programs for housing rehabilitation, multi- family housing and cooperative housing. They were able to successfully reorganize as an agency to be able to sponsor both new housing construction and housing rehabilitation. A third, and final grant from Rosenberg in 1986, enabled them to complete more innovative resource development planning and integrate it into the core RCHC program.

RURAL CALIFORNIA
HOUSING
CORPORATION
Sacramento, CA

1985	\$20,000
1986	10,000

Many development efforts in rural California, particularly those aimed at benefiting low-income people, were initiated in the mid-1960's by private agencies supported by federal grants. Rather than directly funding local governments, the federal government tended to strengthen community-based organizations and regional agencies that provided training and technical assistance to rural agencies. Such a system successfully constructed low- income housing, improved water and sewage services, and otherwise contributed to the economic development of rural areas. This delivery system, itself an example of the new federalism of the 1960's and 1970's, appeared to be in jeopardy as the federal government reduced budgets and transferred some program authority to state governments. Rural Community Assistance Corporation, a regional training and technical assistance agency, anticipated changes in the systems that deliver housing, water and sewage projects to rural areas. Some of the changes were likely to be disruptive of established patterns and relationships, while others appeared to offer opportunities for new systems and continued efforts to improve living conditions in rural areas. A \$40,000 grant from Rosenberg, begun in 1982 and augmented in 1984, enabled RCAC to sponsor a program of analysis and discussion to increase understanding of the existing system and recent trends in rural development, as well as identify those adjustments needed to benefit from changes in the new federal rural policies.

RURAL COMMUNITY
ASSISTANCE
CORPORATION
Sacramento, CA

1984	\$1,000
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EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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. (In 1985, following the evaluation of program priorities, this program was discontinued.)

BANANAS

Oakland, CA

1984 \$45,000

1985 96,250 (2 yrs.)

Several years ago, charges of physical and sexual abuse of children in day care centers in New York and California resulted in widespread media attention and increasing parent anxiety about the well-being of their children amongst care-givers. Parental distrust led, in turn, to anxiety among child-care workers and made it increasingly difficult to provide quality care for young children. In 1983, Bananas initiated the "Pandora Project" which began as a liaison program between parents, the agency, and child care providers investigating child abuse complaints from parents. What began as an exploration of parent complaints in child care, led into complex issues of confidentiality, liability, communication among agencies, child abuse reporting, child care licensing, staff training and the responsibilities of an information and referral agency. With the two-year Rosenberg Foundation grant which followed in 1985, Bananas continued research and advocacy related to emerging and current issues in child care policy including the handling of parent complaints, the possible over-supply of some types of care in some areas, the continuing shortage of subsidized care for low- and moderate- income families, and the implementation of the child care provisions of Workfare in California.

THE BLACK TASK FORCE

Department of
Psychiatry
San Francisco General
Hospital

San Francisco, CA

1984 \$11,705

The resurgence of interest in the Black family among many national Black organizations has a counterpart in the mental health field, where Black scholars have become increasingly concerned about the persistence of false stereotypes about the Black family and the need for improved understanding as a basis for diagnosis and treatment. Much of the recent research stresses the neglected strengths of Black families and the misleading aspects of the earlier studies, which emphasized those aspects of the Black family that appear to be pathological. In 1984, the Black Task Force in the Department of Psychiatry at San Francisco General Hospital sponsored a conference entitled "The Black Family: Mental Health Perspectives." The Foundation's grant assured the participation of leading Black scholars and mental health clinicians in the conference as well as the preparation and distribution of a videotape and monograph of the conference proceedings.

When it was established in 1979 by the San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs, the Child Care Law Project was the first agency in the United States to specialize in legal issues related to child care. In 1986, the Project became the independent Child Care Law Center, Inc., but continued the program of legal consultation, analysis, and advocacy for child care agencies and organizations, with emphasis on the development and implementation of statewide regulation of child care in California. Throughout its history, the Project has attempted to improve the quality and availability of care by assisting new providers, strengthening existing providers and improving the regulatory environment in which child care operates. It provides direct assistance, prepares and distributes informational materials, and, when necessary, has represented individual clients in administrative proceedings in court. With the 1986 and 1987 Rosenberg Foundation grants, the Child Care Law Center continued to work on statewide regulatory issues, including the development of inter-agency coordination regarding complaints of abuse in licensed child care and the development of regulations for school-age child care, infant care and care of mildly-sick children. The Center also continued its statewide work related to zoning, insurance, licensing and contracting, while monitoring legislative and administrative proposals related to child care. An augmentation grant and loan in 1987 assisted the Center to publish the *Child Care Center Legal Handbook*. The loan was repaid out of proceeds from the sale of the *Handbook*.

CHILD CARE LAW
CENTER OF THE SAN
FRANCISCO LAWYERS'
COMMITTEE FOR
URBAN AFFAIRS

San Francisco, CA

1984	\$27,500
1986	55,000 (2 yrs)
1987	9,446

Begun in 1977 as a volunteer activity of child care workers concerned about wages and working conditions in the child care field, the Child Care Staff Education Project has sponsored surveys showing that child care employees are underpaid and overworked and that the often substandard conditions in the field reduce the quality of care available to children. A Rosenberg Foundation grant in 1981 enabled the Project to hire a staff and expand its advocacy on behalf of child care employees through consultation and workshops for child care audiences, a newsletter, a series of publications, and annual surveys of wages and working conditions. In 1982, the Project promoted specific no-cost or low-cost improvements in working conditions, such as the adoption of grievance procedures and the establishment of policies regarding breaks and substitutes, while developing a constituency of people concerned about child care employment issues. Since 1983, the Project has continued to create awareness of employment issues through ongoing research, publications, and presentations to child care leadership organizations. The 1986 Rosenberg grant specifically enabled CCSEP to continue its efforts to raise awareness among state and national policy-makers of the role which employee issues play in the child care field and, particularly, the relationship of employee standards to the teacher shortage, the liability insurance crisis, and the growing concern about child abuse.

CHILD CARE STAFF
EDUCATION PROJECT

Berkeley, CA

1984	\$65,000 (2 yrs)
1986	35,000 (2 yrs)

CHILD DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

Sacramento, CA

1984 \$16,500

Recent research supports the concept of early education for disadvantaged children and the value of bilingual education promoting cognitive development among very young children. With partial support from Rosenberg Foundation, the Child Development Programs Advisory Committee of the State of California convened a conference of scholars and child care practitioners, in April 1985, to review research in early language acquisition and assess its implications for policy and practice in child care programs serving infants from limited English- speaking families. The conference particularly explored the implications of the research for the qualifications and training of staff and for the design and content of programs. The research findings and policy recommendations discussed at the conference were published in *Second Language Learning by Young Children*, October 1985, and was distributed to policy-makers, researchers and child care practitioners.

CHILDREN'S RESEARCH
INSTITUTE OF
CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, CA

1984 \$50,000

1986 50,000 (2 yrs)

The foster care of children in California is administratively, conceptually and financially complex. Foster care is a state system partially supported and regulated by the federal government but administered by four different local government agencies in each of the 58 California counties. Because the system is fragmented and complicated, the 30,000 California children who are in foster care are at risk of being neglected and forgotten by the agencies which placed them. The California Foster Care Network was established by the Children's Research Institute of California in 1981 to monitor the operations of the foster care system at the local level, and to recommend changes in the foster care practices and policies in order to assure that the system meets the needs of children, maximizes family reunification and remains accountable. Operating through ten regional networks and a statewide network, the Foster Care Network has identified critical issues, convened conferences, and issued reports on mentally ill children, the use of volunteers and shelter care. The study of shelter care found that this key entry point in the foster care system fails to function effectively in returning children to families, assessing the needs of children and assuring appropriate placement. The study also found that there are no uniform policies regarding the services available in shelter care in California, that services provided are not necessarily based on the needs of the child, and that children are remaining longer in temporary shelter because placements are not available. In 1986 and 1987, CRIC focused on reforming the emergency shelter care system in California by reducing unnecessary referrals, shortening the length of stay, improving the nurturing quality of the shelter, and increasing treatment and assessment services so that children will receive timely care and appropriate placement.

To assure that farm worker parents will be willing to leave their children in child care programs, many child care centers have employed women who are themselves farm workers or recent immigrants. Sharing similarities with the parents, these women can communicate effectively with them and provide culturally-comfortable experiences for the child. The same cultural characteristics, however, are an obstacle to the training of these child care workers because of their limited knowledge of English and inexperience in learning through the conventional means of printed matter and lecture. Rosenberg Foundation support in 1984 allowed Center for Phenomenological Research, which administers child care centers and family day care home networks for farm worker and other low-income children in five California counties, to develop and test culturally-appropriate training materials for day care workers who are recent immigrants to the United States from Mexico. The materials employed the “novela” approach, using stories and pictures to dramatize common problems, explore feelings and convey values which are important to the operation of quality child care programs in the United States.

FOUNDATION CENTER
FOR
PHENOMENOLOGICAL
RESEARCH
Sacramento, CA
1984 \$15,000

Legal Services for Prisoners with Children Program was established in 1978 and became part of the Legal Aid Society of San Francisco in 1980. With a 1983 Rosenberg Foundation grant, Legal Services for Prisoners with Children augmented its existing program of legal services for prison inmates with a new policy development component monitoring the implementation of programs for inmate parents. Legal Services for Prisoners with Children has helped the State of California to expand participation, reduce operational obstacles and strengthen support services in the Mother-Infant Care Program, which assigns inmate mothers to community-based halfway houses where they are reunited with their children. With the 1984 Foundation grant, the Program continued to work on the expansion and improvement of the Mother-Infant Care Program while also addressing issues related to the termination of parental rights of inmates and the medical care of pregnant inmates. The Program also explored the development of a special program for teenage mothers in the California Youth Authority and the re-establishment of a prison nursery program for prison inmates with infants.

LEGAL SERVICES FOR
PRISONERS WITH
CHILDREN PROGRAM
OF THE LEGAL AID
SOCIETY OF SAN
FRANCISCO
1984 \$63,000 (2 yrs)
1986 1,815

Activities initiated under the 1984 grant to Legal Aid Society of San Francisco were continued the same year under a grant to the Youth Law Center. A small augmentation grant in 1986 to Legal Aid Society of San Francisco paid unanticipated expenses incurred while it was administering the Legal Services for Prisoners with Children Program.

LEGAL SERVICES FOR
PRISONERS WITH
CHILDREN PROGRAM
OF THE YOUTH LAW
CENTER

San Francisco, CA

1984 \$51,250

In June 1984, the balance remaining of the 1984 grant to the Legal Aid Society of San Francisco for the Legal Services for Prisoners with Children Program was cancelled. A new grant of \$51,250 was authorized for the Youth Law Center to continue the program.

PROGRAM ON NON-
PROFIT

ORGANIZATIONS

Yale University

New Haven, CT

1984 \$ 9,662

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, however, 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 an absence of 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 and stimulate scholarly attention regarding the voluntary 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. With a Rosenberg Foundation grant in 1983 and a subsequent augmentation grant in 1984, the Program on Non-Profit Organizations initiated a 15-month study of the child care industry to determine whether there is a relationship between the quality of child care and the organizational form through which it is delivered. The study was intended to contribute to the wider question of the appropriate division of labor among the government, business and non-profit sectors, as well as providing information on the specific advantages and disadvantages of different organizational forms in child care. Results of the study were disseminated in a paper presented at the annual conventions of the American Psychological Association and the National Association for the Education of Young Children in 1987 and in an article in the November 1989 issue of *Young Children*.

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. (In 1985, following the evaluation of program priorities, this program was discontinued.)

In 1984, Citizen's Policy Center established the Students for Quality Teaching Project in eight California secondary schools to train participating youth in research methods and issues of teacher quality. The students developed survey questionnaires and interviewed 1,800 students and 255 teachers at seven schools. The survey found that students believe that teachers' knowledge of subject matter is the single most important element of quality. Teacher accessibility and willingness to provide extra help also were rated very highly. The survey also found that students believe teaching is difficult, poorly paid and inadequately respected. The majority of students believe that teachers do not like their jobs, and very few students believe that teachers like their students. In general, the students and teachers interviewed rated the quality of teaching at their schools as "good" or "pretty good." Rosenberg Foundation grants in 1984 and 1985 assisted Citizens Policy Center to disseminate the model of "Student Involvement in Quality Teaching" through the publication and distribution of a booklet, the production of a videotape, and presentations at meetings of educators and educational groups.

CITIZEN'S POLICY CENTER	
Oakland, CA	
1984	\$56,140
1985	10,000

With a series of Rosenberg Foundation grants, Commonweal has reviewed environmental conditions in California Youth Authority institutions and recommended a series of specific and practical improvements to reduce crowding, noise and violence in living units and to improve nutritional practices. These recommendations were included in the *CYA Report*, published in 1982, and *Bodily Harm*, published in 1986. Since the publication of the reports, Commonweal has worked with the administration of the Youth Authority to implement many of the recommendations involving nutrition and several other recommendations regarding personalizing living space, reducing density and establishing innovative work programs. Commonweal formed a statewide Citizens Committee to monitor the implementation of the reports and to improve the conditions under which serious juvenile offenders are incarcerated in California.

COMMONWEAL	
Bolinas, CA	
1984	\$40,000 (2 yrs)
1986	8,900

EL CENTRO DE
ACCION SOCIAL

Pasadena, CA
1985 \$15,000

Like all adolescents, immigrant Hispanic teenagers are involved in several simultaneous transitions. In addition to the basic transitions of adolescence, these immigrant youth also are 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 Chicano. El Centro de Accion Social sponsors education and advocacy programs for children and youth in the Hispanic community of Pasadena. Low-income Hispanic youth are involved in planning and operating a series of weekly *penas* combining arts, cultural, educational and social activities for young people and their families. The "Pena Program" enables El Centro to involve immigrant youth and their families in an exploration of the young people's futures and the ways in which their families and cultural heritage can be a source of strength in their acculturation. Events sponsored have included performances of traditional and contemporary dance, music, poetry and theatre by artists from Latin America and the United States, as well as lectures, exhibits and workshops on a wide variety of artistic and cultural topics. These activities planned by a group of youth are designed to use the common bonds of a shared culture to create communication and understanding within immigrant families, where the children's experience is profoundly different from that of the parents.

INSTITUTE FOR
ADVANCED STUDY OF
BLACK FAMILY LIFE
AND CULTURE

Oakland, CA
1984 \$51,170
1985 60,000

Increasingly, Black leaders and organizations agree that unwanted pregnancy is a severe threat to the well-being of the Black community and that there is a need for a broad effort by families, churches, fraternal organizations and social service agencies to address the problem. There is widespread awareness of the consequences of unwanted pregnancy for the teenage mother, whose education and career opportunities are severely restricted, and for the infant, who is likely to be raised in poverty. The Institute for Advanced Study of Black Family Life conducted a four-year study in the early 1980s of the dynamics of teenage pregnancy in Black families. The study found that some teenage mothers are able to function reasonably well and combine motherhood with employment, education, and healthy social and family relationships. As part of a plan to develop a curriculum to reduce the isolation of teenage mothers and strengthen their parenting skills, the Institute identified a group of teen mothers and involved them in designing materials and methods that teenage parents can use to teach parenting and self-reliance skills to pregnant teens and young mothers in their homes. Rosenberg Foundation provided support for the initial start-up costs for this project, including the design of the curriculum and field testing, in its 1984 grant to the Institute. The 1985 grant allowed the Institute to train an additional group of teen parents to work with other young parents in their homes.

Teenage employment has frustrated policy-makers for the past 25 years despite a variety of costly programs designed to create access to jobs, work experience and work skills. The problem first came to public attention during the 1960's as the baby boom generation expanded and the number of teenagers seeking work increased, but the problem has persisted despite a decline in the number and proportion of teenagers. Teenage unemployment remains at a high level for all youth but is especially high among minority youth. The major consequence of this unemployment is that a large number of young people have no access to the labor market and never get the "first job" and the experience of working which would enable them to develop the skills and confidence to move on to other jobs. For these young people, the inaccessibility of entry level jobs may prevent them from ever entering the labor force. New Ways to Work has successfully tested and promoted a variety of work-time options, including voluntary reduced work time, work-sharing, sabbaticals and leaves, compressed work week, flex time, and permanent part-time employment in a variety of settings in government and industry. With partial support from Rosenberg Foundation in 1984, and an augmentation grant in 1986, New Ways to Work tested the use of part-time work, which has been successful as a transition for older workers beginning phased retirement, as a method to create opportunities for young people to make the transition into the labor market. Part-time jobs would allow teenagers to continue in school, participate in training, and accommodate other interests and responsibilities, as well as offering scheduling flexibility for the employer who may need the equivalent of a full-time employee. The job sharing strategy is intended to make new and better jobs available to teenagers and to create an opportunity for young people to make a transition into the labor force. New Ways to Work provided consultation to agencies operating youth employment and training projects and produced materials for use by such agencies and young people seeking part-time jobs.

NEW WAYS TO WORK

San Francisco, CA

1984 \$30,000

1986 10,000

Although teenagers may be the only age group in our society that listens to the radio more than it watches television, virtually all programming for youth is intended as entertainment and considers its audience as consumers. Young people rarely appear on radio or television public affairs programs, and youth issues receive little coverage. Since its inception in 1980, Youth News has recruited and trained more than 200 Bay Area high school students, 70% of them women and 67% from minority groups, in investigative reporting and radio broadcasting.

Youth News produces a weekly 15-minute program of features and reports, "Youth on the Air," which is broadcast on six radio stations in the San Francisco Bay Area. Youth News also has sponsored in-depth investigations of several youth issues, including toxics in playgrounds, racial isolation in the schools, illiteracy, working conditions in fast-

YOUTH NEWS

Oakland, CA

1984 \$20,000

1985 60,000 (3 yrs)

1988 10,000

food restaurants, youth incarceration, immigration and teen relationships. These investigations have been reported in a series of radio broadcasts and newspaper articles. Youth News has received eight national awards for its radio programs. Other productions include 90-second news programs and features directed to national audiences of younger children and adult audiences. Rosenberg Foundation supported the youth involvement and training activities of Youth News with annual grants for nearly a decade. The 1988 grant was intended to enable Youth News to continue through the end of the year while planning for the long-term financial stability of the organization.

PHILANTHROPIC PROCESS

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

Established in 1979, the Bay Area Black United Fund (BABUF), is one of a national network of federated fund-raising organizations contributing to the financial and organizational support of service agencies in Black communities. Using proceeds from the Annual Martin Luther King, Jr. Dinner and payroll deduction campaigns operated at Bay Area work sites, BABUF has provided financial support to more than 100 agencies operating arts, education, health and other programs in Black communities in the greater Bay area.

BAY AREA BLACK UNITED FUND

1985 \$10,000

Oakland, CA

The Council on Foundations is a membership organization of nearly 1,200 private foundations, community foundations, corporate-giving programs and other organizations engaged in private grantmaking. The Council promotes responsible and effective grantmaking through a series of information and technical assistance services for members, professional development workshops for staff and trustees, research, and publication. The Council also promotes improved practices in the field and cooperation among grantmakers. Rosenberg Foundation has been a member of the Council on Foundations since 1962.

COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS

Washington, D.C.

1985 \$1,800

1986 2,100

1987 2,500

1988 2,500

1989 2,600

1984 \$10,000 (2 yrs)

As a major national organization composed of foundations, the Council on Foundations monitors legislative and regulatory developments and seeks to reduce the obstacles to the growth and effectiveness of private philanthropy in the United States. The Program Fund was established by the Council to sustain recently-established programs and services to members during a period of challenge and opportunity in private philanthropy.

A Council on Foundation survey in 1985 concluded that there is a wide range of policies and practices among private grantmakers related to the payment of indirect costs. Some grantmakers have refused to pay any indirect costs; others pay indirect costs at certain fixed levels. Still other grantmakers accept indirect costs rates established by the government or by the grantee. The Indirect Costs Research Project, working in cooperation with the Rand Corporation, studied indirect costs accounting practices among private grantmakers in an effort to increase understanding of indirect cost accounting and of the consequences for grantee organizations of grantmaker practices. As a result of the Council on Foundation's research project, the Council published a booklet for foundations, *Indirect Costs* and Rand Corporation published *Indirect Costs: A Guide for Foundations and Non-Profit Organizations*.

1985 \$1,000

1984 \$250
1985 250

The Precollegiate Education Group is an informal association of more than 150 foundations concerned about strengthening elementary and secondary education in the United States. The Group shares information among grantmakers, publishes a bimonthly newsletter to inform foundations about new developments in education research, and sponsors meetings of grantmakers in the Spring and Fall each year.

GRANTMAKERS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Washington, D.C.

1986 \$500
1987 500
1988 1,000

A group of foundation and corporate staff formed Grantmakers for Children and Youth in 1985 to encourage and expand support among private grantmakers for programs benefiting children and youth. Grantmakers for Children and Youth sponsors an annual meeting each Fall and a meeting in conjunction with the Annual Conference of the Council on Foundations each Spring.

THE FOUNDATION CENTER

New York, N.Y.

1984 \$30,000 (3 yrs)
1987 33,000 (3 yrs)

The Foundation Center was established in 1956 to collect factual information about foundations and foundation grants and to make information available to the public, government and the foundation field through publications and libraries. The Center publishes *The Foundation Directory* and five other directories about foundations, as well as information about foundation grants in a monthly magazine, an annual book and annual listings of grants in over 80 fields. The Center operates foundation reference libraries in Cleveland, New York, San Francisco and Washington, D.C., and has placed Foundation Center reference materials in 130 affiliated libraries in all 50 states and three foreign countries. The Rosenberg Foundation grants are in partial support of the national program of the Foundation Center, which Rosenberg Foundation has supported since 1972, and the Foundation Center in San Francisco which the Foundation has supported annually since it was established in 1977.

HISPANICS IN PHILANTHROPY

San Francisco, CA

1986 \$ 5,000 (2 yrs)
1989 10,000 (2 yrs)

Hispanic trustees and staff from foundation and corporate-giving programs formed Hispanics in Philanthropy in 1981 to increase the participation of Hispanics as foundation trustees and staff, to increase awareness among grantmakers of the needs of the Hispanic community, and to assist agencies in the Hispanic community to use philanthropy more effectively. In addition to building and nurturing a network among Hispanic grantmakers, Hispanics in Philanthropy has expanded the attention devoted to Hispanic issues at the Annual Conference of the Council on Foundations and has sponsored meetings to inform grantmakers about Hispanic concerns.

Independent Sector is a membership organization composed of national voluntary organizations, as well as foundations and corporations with national or nationally-significant programs. Formed in 1980 by John Gardner and others, Independent Sector is a convenor and meeting ground within the non-profit sector, as well as an advocate for increased public understanding and support for volunteering, giving and not-for-profit initiative. Independent Sector sponsors public information programs, a program of research, a government relations program and a program to promote effective management in the non-profit sector. Rosenberg Foundation has been a member of Independent Sector since 1980.

As Waldemar A. Neilson pointed out in his book *The Endangered Sector*, private philanthropy in the United States is facing grave challenges to its independence and financial health that will require increased understanding within the sector and improved awareness among policy-makers and the general public. The challenges often take the form of inadvertent threats, such as the simplification of income tax, which has resulted in a decline in the proportion of tax payers who itemize deductions and thus, receive an incentive for charitable giving. Other challenges, such as the changes in federal regulations regarding lobbying or participation in the Combined Federal Campaign, are direct attacks on the independence and diversity of the sector. Independent Sector is the only organization which considers these issues from a sector-wide perspective and which is able to begin the long-term education process necessary to improve understanding within the sector and among policy-makers. The Foundation's 1984 grant provided partial support of a two-year project to improve public understanding of private philanthropy through the preparation of a book on foundation and corporate grantmaking, a book on board membership in voluntary organizations, and a series of articles on pluralism and other topics. The articles were designed to improve public understanding of the extent and importance of private philanthropy in American life and to analyze critical issues, including the relationship between government and the private sector, as well as the importance of independence, pluralism, the role of religion and the potential conflict between for-profit and not-for-profit activity.

Independent Sector sponsors a Staff Intern Program offering opportunities for college-age students working as part of the Independent Sector staff. In 1988, the Foundation approved and subsequently cancelled a grant for the Staff Intern Program.

INDEPENDENT SECTOR

Washington, D.C.

1985	\$1,300
1986	865
1987	786
1988	1,300
1989	1,700

1984 \$10,000 (2 yrs)

1988 \$10,000

NATIONAL
COMMITTEE FOR
RESPONSIVE
PHILANTHROPY

Washington, D.C.

1986 \$5,000 (2 yrs)
1988 5,000 (2 yrs)

The National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy began as an *ad hoc* "Donee Group" formed in 1975 to present the perspectives of change-oriented organizations and non-traditional grantseekers to the Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs. In 1976, the Committee was reorganized as a national coalition of social justice, environmental and community-based organizations to advocate for increased philanthropic giving to those organizations and causes neglected by traditional philanthropy. Throughout its history, the Committee has concentrated on increasing the accountability of foundations and on broadening participation in workplace fund-raising. The National Committee has encouraged and assisted regional groups to undertake studies of local granting patterns, sponsor research, and convene regional and national meetings, and it has advocated for philanthropic reform in the media, the courts and the Congress. Rosenberg Foundation has supported NCRP intermittently since 1977.

NORTHERN
CALIFORNIA
GRANTMAKERS

San Francisco, CA

1985 \$1,162
1987 950
1988 1,503
1989 1,650

Northern California Grantmakers (NCG) is a membership organization of approximately 90 foundations, corporate-giving programs and other private grantmaking organizations in the San Francisco Bay Area and surrounding counties. NCG is a regional association of grantmakers, as well as a mechanism through which groups of grantmakers sponsor and administer collaborative public service programs. NCG publishes the *Guide to California Foundations* and sponsors a continuing series of education, training and public information programs. Rosenberg Foundation has been a participating member of the organization since the late 1960's and a contributing member since 1973.

1984 \$10,000 (2 yrs)
1986 10,000 (2 yrs)

Since 1973, a group of foundations and corporations in the San Francisco Bay Area has operated an emergency loan and grant program to assist Bay Area non-profit agencies whose services are in jeopardy as a result of delays in payment on government contracts, problems resulting from abrupt changes in government policy, unanticipated reductions or terminations of grants, and other similar circumstances beyond their control. The Emergency Fund is currently supported by 25 foundations, corporations and federated funds and works in cooperation with a low-interest revolving loan fund at Wells Fargo Bank.

1984 \$10,000

In 1983, when the problems of homelessness and the "new poor" became particularly acute, Bay Area foundations and corporations formed the Foundations-Corporations Emergency Family Needs/Housing Assistance Fund to provide grants to families in need. The Fund is operated through public social service departments and private agencies in six Bay Area counties. The fund provides

emergency housing grants, including payment of rent to prevent eviction or to acquire shelter, and other emergency grants to pay utility bills, purchase necessary furniture and appliances, pay for transportation, and meet other emergency needs. Since the end of a pilot period, the activities of the Emergency Family Needs/Housing Assistance Fund have been supported by the individuals and institutions of the Bay Area that contribute to the annual Season of Sharing campaign sponsored by the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

In 1987, Independent Sector adopted a national initiative entitled "Daring Goals for a Caring Society" to promote increased charitable giving and volunteering. More than 25 states and cities have initiated local programs to increase giving and volunteering. In the San Francisco Bay Area, foundations, corporations and civic leaders are collaborating in the Bay Area "Strive for Five" Program to assess the current level of giving and volunteering and to use a variety of strategies to promote five hours a week of volunteer service and giving at the level of 5% of personal income.

SAN FRANCISCO
FOUNDATION
San Francisco, CA
1989 \$10,000

Policy-making in the children's and family field has been scattered among federal and state agencies since World War II. In the most common recent pattern, the federal government provides the financial support and regulation of needs-based programs, as well as administering national research and data collection. State and local governments have administered traditional "local" services, such as public education, child welfare, juvenile justice, child care and preventive health, with varying levels of federal subsidy and regulation. The decentralization of policy-making from the federal government, although it may result in increased local tax burden, also may result in new opportunities for collaboration between policy-makers and others concerned about children and families. Non-profit agencies delivering family services, universities training staff for such agencies and the business community all may be able to play a more active role in policy-making related to children and families as policy authority is decentralized to the local level. United Way of the Bay Area and the School of Social Work at the University of California, Berkeley, have been exploring ways to strengthen their programs through increased collaboration. As part of this effort, in May 1985, the two institutions jointly sponsored the "California Family Policy Conference." The conference was a first phase of a continuing collaborative program sponsoring education, research, policy analysis and advocacy in the family policy field.

UNITED WAY OF THE
BAY AREA
San Francisco, CA
1985 \$ 5,000

WOMEN AND
FOUNDATIONS/
CORPORATE
PHILANTHROPY

New York, N.Y.

1985 \$15,000 (3 yrs)

1988 15,000 (3 yrs)

Studies have repeatedly documented the small amount of foundation grants directed to programs for women and girls and the limited participation of women as foundation trustees and officers. Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy was formed in 1977 by women who are foundation trustees and staff. Women and Foundations has become the largest individual membership organization in the foundation field and has played an active role as an advocate for women's issues within the foundation field and as a source of information for grantmakers, grantseekers and individual women. Women and Foundations supports research studies, convenes meetings and professional development workshops, assists networks of women, and distributes reports and studies intended to increase granting to women and girls and increase leadership opportunities for women in the field of philanthropy. Rosenberg Foundation has supported Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy since 1975.

O T H E R

From time to time, the Directors of the Foundation select projects that fall outside the current priorities of the Foundation but that offer unusual opportunities to continue earlier work of the Foundation, to explore new fields or to respond to changing circumstances.

Because women remain the primary care-givers in the society, they have the additional economic and emotional burden of children and, increasingly, of elderly parents. At the same time, their lower earning power limits their potential to support themselves, much less their families. The observation has been made that divorce results in a man who is single and a woman who is a single parent. The economic consequences of the increased family responsibilities and the limited labor market for women suggest that the poverty of women is not the same as the poverty of men, and that the “male model” of proposing full employment is not effective in addressing the economic situation of women. In 1984, a coalition of women’s groups and individual women from throughout California developed the *Women’s Economic Agenda: A Call for Action By and For California’s Women*. The *Agenda* stressed the economic situation of women but showed the relationship of economics to women’s other roles as child-rearer and care-giver. The *Agenda* recommended a variety of measures to modify tax policy, enforce existing employment laws, collect child support, increase child care and other support services, and acknowledge the contribution of women in family law and pension law. The Foundation’s 1984 grant provided partial support for the costs of publishing, distributing and promoting the *Agenda*.

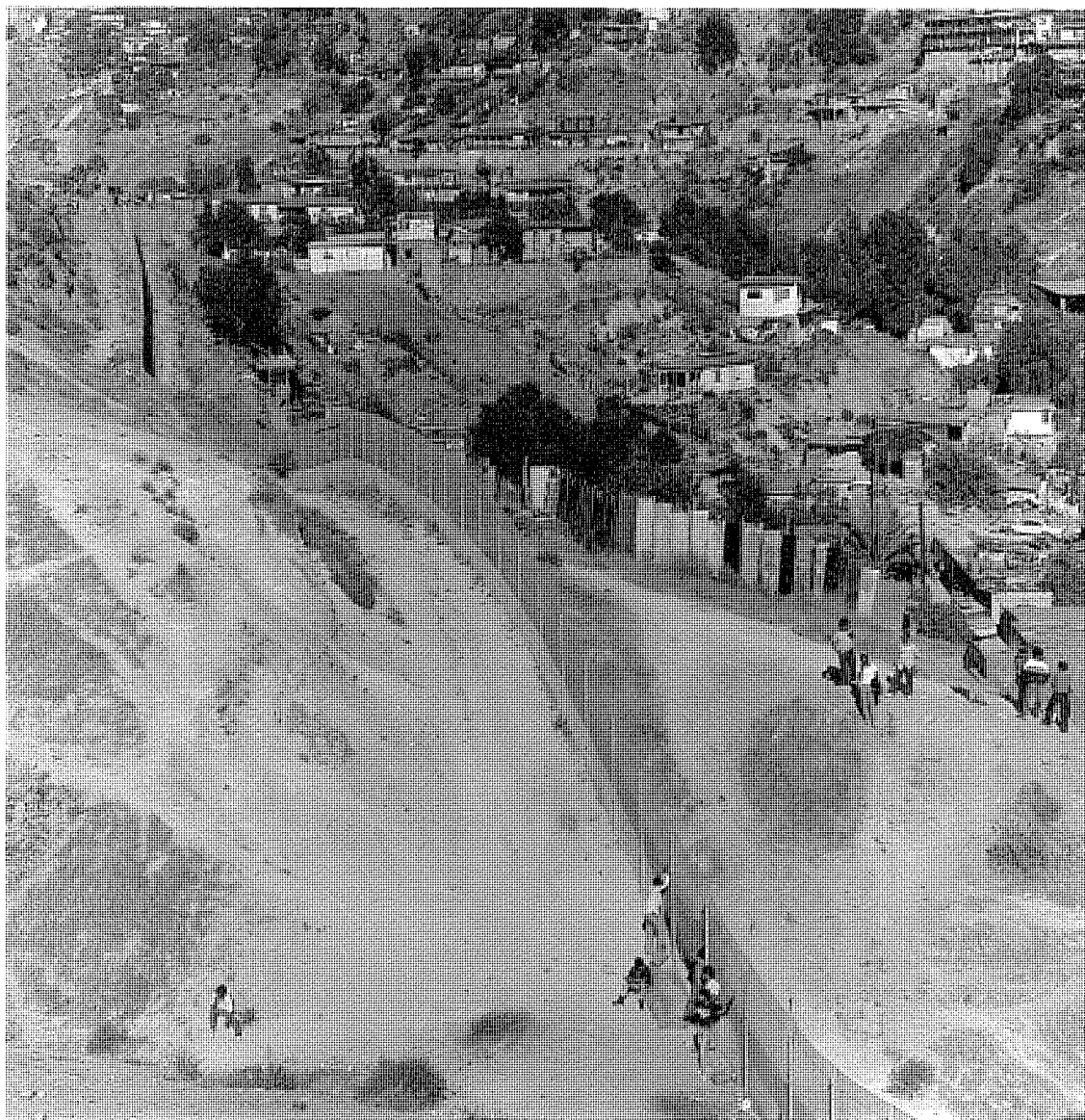
ADVOCATES FOR
WOMEN
San Francisco, CA
1984 \$25,000

The late Ernesto Galarza was an inspiration to young people for more than fifty years. He was born in Mexico and raised in a farm worker family in the United States. He earned degrees at Occidental College, Stanford University and Columbia University before becoming an international educator, a farm labor union leader and the author of books on Latin America and farm labor issues in the United States. As a young man, Dr. Galarza recognized the need for educational materials in Spanish that were consistent with the idiom and culture of the children of Mexican heritage living in the United States. He planned a series of over 20 books for children of which eleven were published in Spanish-language or bi-lingual versions. A 1970 grant from Rosenberg Foundation helped Dr. Galarza to publish and distribute four of the “Mini-Libros” series. When he died in 1984, unsold copies of seven of the “Mini-Libros” were placed in storage. National Council of La Raza, with support from the Foundation, purchased the remaining copies of the *Coleccion Mini- Libros* and distributed the books to early childhood development programs serving Spanish-speaking children.

NATIONAL COUNCIL
OF LA RAZA
Washington, D.C.
1987 \$12,512

NORTHERN
CALIFORNIA
GRANTMAKERS
San Francisco, CA
1989 \$50,000

The Loma Prieta earthquake of October 1989 destroyed property and increased demands on non-profit organizations in Alameda, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Francisco Counties. The Earthquake Recovery Fund, organized by Northern California Grantmakers, raised funds from foundations, corporations and government agencies to assist non-profit agencies suffering earthquake damage and to assist agencies to respond to the needs for shelter and social services resulting from the earthquake. The Fund distributed grants through the existing Arts Loan Fund, the Foundations-Corporations Emergency Fund and the Task Force on Homelessness of Northern California Grantmakers.



LA LINEA (THE LINE)
U.S. Mexican border, 1988

TREASURER'S REPORT

The 1988 and 1989 financial statements of the Foundation have been audited by Deloitte & Touche and appear on the following pages. This Treasurer's Report summarizes, in narrative form, the financial activities of the Foundation for the years 1984 through 1989 as well as the Foundation's plans for 1990.

At the end of 1989, the total market value of the Foundation's investments was \$32.5 million. This compares to a year-end value of \$28.8 million in 1988. Between 1984 and 1989, the total market value of the Foundation's investments increased by 36% or, \$11.7 million. Investment income has risen since 1984, except for a slight decrease following the stock market decline of October 1987. Income was \$1.9 million in 1989 and is expected to reach \$2 million in 1990. Since 1984, Foundation investment income has increased nearly 100%. Because of inflation, the real increase in buying power is somewhat less.

Rosenberg Foundation assets are invested in a diversified portfolio of stocks and bonds managed by the Foundation's investment counsel, Wentworth, Hauser & Violic. In 1983, the directors conducted a thorough review of the Foundation's investment policies and adopted revised policies which were intended to protect the Foundation's assets from inflation and to enable the Foundation to continue its program at current levels. As a result of the 1983 policies, the Foundation increased the proportion of assets in equity investments and allocated a small part of the endowment to venture capital investments.

In 1989, the directors of the Foundation engaged consultants to evaluate the 1983 policies as well as the management and performance of the Foundation's investments. As a result of the 1989 evaluation, the Foundation has reallocated assets from equity to fixed-income securities and has explored investments in new asset categories in an effort to increase diversification and reduce risk.

The goal of the Foundation's investment policies is to maximize the resources available to support charitable activities. To assure that the level of grants would be protected from abrupt shifts in Foundation income or changes in the market value of investments, the Foundation adopted a new expenditure policy. The new policy allows the Foundation to allocate part of unrealized investment gains to current grants and part to a reserve for use in future years.

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 1990, the directors of the Foundation have authorized a grants budget of \$1.6 million for 1990. This is the largest allocation of grant monies made available in the Foundation's fifty-five year history.

S. Donley Ritchey
Treasurer

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Rosenberg Foundation:

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheets of Rosenberg Foundation (the Foundation) as of December 31, 1989 and 1988 and the related Statements of Changes in Fund Balance and of Cash Flows for the years then ended. These financial statements and the supplemental schedules discussed below are the responsibility of the Foundation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Foundation at December 31, 1989 and 1988 and the changes in its fund balance and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audits were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The 1989 supplemental schedules of grants and of investments 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 our audits 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 & Touche
San Francisco, California

March 26, 1990

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Balance Sheets, December 31, 1989 and 1988

	NOTES	1989	1988
ASSETS			
Cash		<u>\$1,362,899</u>	<u>\$938,479</u>
Investments	2		
Common stocks		12,906,113	17,473,974
Bonds and notes		17,247,130	9,544,764
Preferred stock		30,000	30,000
Partnerships and trust		<u>1,017,074</u>	<u>918,511</u>
Total		<u>31,200,317</u>	<u>27,967,249</u>
Receivables and Other		<u>367,505</u>	<u>230,255</u>
TOTAL		\$32,930,721	\$29,135,983
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE			
Liabilities			
Grants payable		\$769,865	\$451,213
Federal excise tax and other	6	<u>29,607</u>	<u>(1,573)</u>
Total		<u>799,472</u>	<u>449,640</u>
Fund Balance			
Principal Fund		30,779,897	27,605,991
Reserve Fund	5	1,038,900	767,900
Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund		<u>312,452</u>	<u>312,452</u>
Total		<u>32,131,249</u>	<u>28,686,343</u>
TOTAL		\$32,930,721	\$29,135,983

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Statements of Changes in Fund Balance for the years ended December 31, 1989 and 1988

	NOTES	1989	1988
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS			
Dividends		\$516,659	\$525,286
Interest		1,230,677	796,205
Partnerships and trust		(49,712)	(31,600)
Total		<u>1,697,624</u>	<u>1,289,891</u>
OTHER ADDITIONS			
Grants canceled		77,969	20,000
Refunds of prior years' grants		19	6,396
Donations		<u>25</u>	<u>100</u>
Total		<u>78,013</u>	<u>26,496</u>
EXPENSES:			
Administrative:			
Salaries		(134,958)	(123,114)
Investment counsel and custodian fees		(151,742)	(126,531)
Employee retirement payments	3	(52,665)	(49,643)
Beneficial payments	4	(22,125)	(24,110)
Other		<u>(70,106)</u>	<u>(87,791)</u>
Total administrative		(431,596)	(411,189)
Federal excise tax	6	<u>(84,345)</u>	<u>(31,709)</u>
Total		<u>(515,941)</u>	<u>(442,898)</u>
Increase in Fund Balance before grants authorized and before change in market value of investments		1,259,696	873,489
GRANTS AUTHORIZED		(1,391,599)	(1,432,438)
CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENTS			
Realized		2,752,118	2,053,508
Unrealized		<u>824,691</u>	<u>(729,970)</u>
Increase in Fund Balance		3,444,906	764,589
FUND BALANCE:			
Beginning of year		<u>28,686,343</u>	<u>27,921,754</u>
END OF YEAR		\$32,131,249	\$28,686,343

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 1989 and 1988

	1989	1988
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENTS		
Dividends, interest and distribution	\$1,619,426	\$ 1,307,249
Proceeds from sales of investments	12,895,014	9,984,916
Purchases of investments	<u>(12,611,091)</u>	<u>(11,205,691)</u>
Total	<u>1,903,349</u>	<u>86,474</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS		
Grants paid	(994,978)	(1,523,970)
Expenses paid	(483,405)	(468,060)
Other	<u>(546)</u>	<u>10,495</u>
Total	<u>(1,478,929)</u>	<u>(1,981,535)</u>
Change in Cash	424,420	(1,895,061)
CASH		
Beginning of year	<u>938,479</u>	<u>2,833,540</u>
END OF YEAR	\$ 1,362,899	\$ 938,479

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Notes to Financial Statements

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 relating to children and families in poverty and to the changing population of California. 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. Investments in stocks, bonds and notes are recorded on the settlement date and are stated at quoted market value; investments in limited partnerships are stated at the fair value as determined by the general partner. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized on the straight-line basis over the life of the bonds. Aggregate cost of investments was \$25,606,055 at December 31, 1989 and \$23,197,678 at December 31, 1988.

3. 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.

4. BENEFICIAL PAYMENTS

Beneficial payments are made under the terms of the will of Charlotte S. Mack, who bequeathed approximately \$2,250,000 to the Foundation. Beneficial payments are also made to former beneficiaries of the Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund.

5. RESERVE FUND

The Foundation's Board of Directors designates a portion of the Principal Fund to be used for future grants. The amount designated is determined by a formula based on the percentage increase in the market value of total assets over the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index.

6. FEDERAL EXCISE TAX

The Foundation is subject to excise tax on investment income and capital gains, reduced by expenses relating to the production of investment income. The excise tax rate was 2% in 1989 and 1% in 1988.

7. COMMITMENT

The Foundation has committed to invest an additional \$400,000 through 1993 in Asset Management Associates 1989, a venture capital partnership.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Supplemental Schedule of Grants for the year ended December 31, 1989

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/88	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	1989 GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/89
American Friends Service Committee 2160 Lake Street San Francisco, California 94121	Farm Labor Immigration Project	\$10,000			\$10,000	
Aperture Foundation 20 East 23rd Street New York, New York 10010	Exhibit of Photographs, "To The Promised Land"		\$ 8,000		4,000	\$ 4,000
Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California 1010 South Flower Street, #302 Los Angeles, California 90015	Language Rights Project		61,000		46,000	15,000
California Coalition for Rural Housing Project 2000 O Street, #230 Sacramento, California 95814	California Anti-Displacement Project	15,000	40,000		34,000	21,000
California Historical Society 2090 Jackson Street San Francisco, California 94109	"To The Promised Land"		5,000	\$ 5,000		
California Human Development Corporation 2642 Mendocino Avenue Santa Rosa, California 95401	Legalization Services	5,000			5,000	
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation 1900 K Street, #200 Sacramento, California 95814	Rural California Legalization Training and Technical Assistance Replenishment Agricultural Worker Project	10,000			10,000	
			50,000		12,500	37,500
Forward		\$ 40,000	\$ 164,000	\$ 5,000	\$121,500	\$ 77,500

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Supplemental Schedule of Grants for the year ended December 31, 1989

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/88	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	1989 GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/89
Forward		\$ 40,000	\$ 164,000	\$ 5,000	\$121,500	\$ 77,500
California Tomorrow 315 West Ninth Street, #1105 Los Angeles, California 90015	Immigrant Students and the Schools	15,000	75,300		40,300	45,000
Catholic Charities of Los Angeles 1400 West Ninth Street Los Angeles, California 90015	Legalization Services Program Waiver Training and Pro Bono Attorney Program	10,000 10,000			10,000 10,000	
Catholic Charities Diocese of San Francisco 2280 Palou Avenue San Francisco, California 94124	Legalization Project	10,000			10,000	
Catholic Charities of San Francisco County 1049 Market Street, #200 San Francisco, California 94103	Coalition for Low Income Housing		30,000		30,000	
Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County Diocese of San Jose 100 N. Winchester Boulevard, #252 Santa Clara, California 95050	Immigration Counseling Center		15,000		7,500	7,500
Catholic Charities Diocese of Santa Rosa Catholic Immigration and Resettlement Office P.O. Box 4900 Santa Rosa, California 95402	Legalization Waivers and Appeals Legalization Services Program	5,000	21,387		11,387 5,000	10,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities 236 Massachusetts Avenue N.E., #305 Washington, D.C. 20002	California Housing Affordability Project		45,000		25,000	20,000
Forward		\$ 90,000	\$ 348,687	\$ 5,000	\$270,687	\$163,000

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Supplemental Schedule of Grants for the year ended December 31, 1989

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/88	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	1989 GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/89
Forward		\$ 90,000	\$ 348,687	\$ 5,000	\$270,687	\$163,000
Center for Community Advocacy 514 Capitol Street Salinas, California 93901	Farm Worker Housing Project		45,000			45,000
Center for Community Change 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007	Community Reinvestment in California		45,000		23,000	22,000
Center for Third World Organizing 3861 Martin Luther King, Jr. Way Oakland, California 94609	Campaign for Accessible Health Care		30,000			30,000
Central California Legal Services, Inc. 2014 Tulare, Suite 600 Fresno, California 93721	Legalization and Other Immigration Services		20,000		10,000	10,000
Centro de Asuntos Migratorios 815 Third Avenue, #219 Chula Vista, California 92010	Immigration and Legalization Services		50,000		12,500	37,500
Children Now 660 13th Street, #300 Oakland, California 94612	Investing in California's Future	20,000	40,000		30,000	30,000
Coalition for Economic Survival of the Los Angeles Center for Economic Survival 12906 North Fairfax West Hollywood, California 90046	Affordable Housing Preservation Projects		25,000		6,250	18,750
Community Action Board of Santa Cruz County, Inc. 323 Speckles Drive, #B Aptos, California 95003	Santa Cruz County Immigration Project Earthquake Relocation and Recovery	5,000	5,180		10,180	
Forward		\$115,000	\$ 614,849	\$ 5,000	\$368,599	\$356,250

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Supplemental Schedule of Grants for the year ended December 31, 1989

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/88	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	1989 GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/89
Forward		\$115,000	\$ 614,849	\$ 5,000	\$368,599	\$356,250
Council on Foundations 1828 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	Pre-Collegiate Education Program National Program	250	2,600		2,600	250
Direct Charitable Activity of the Foundation	Commission Papers for Internal Review Legalization Planning Project Legalization Implementation Project	10,000 17,429 45,540		10,000 17,429 45,540		
Family Farm Organizing Resource Center 2995 University Avenue St. Paul, Minnesota 55114	California Rural Realignment Project		7,500		7,500	
Farmworker Justice Fund, Inc. 2001 S Street, N.W., #210 Washington, D.C. 20009	Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program	15,000	50,000		27,500	37,500
The Foundation Center 79 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10003	National and Bay Area Programs	11,000			11,000	
Grantmakers for Children & Youth c/o Council on Foundations 1828 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	National Program	500				500
Hispanics in Philanthropy 116 New Montgomery Street, Suite 742 San Francisco, California 94105	National Program		10,000		5,000	5,000
Immigrant Legal Resource Center 1395 Bay Road East Palo Alto, California 94303	Legalization Aftermath Project		30,000		15,000	15,000
Forward		\$214,719	\$ 714,949	\$77,969	\$437,199	\$414,500

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Supplemental Schedule of Grants for the year ended December 31, 1989

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/88	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	1989 GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/89
Forward		\$214,719	\$ 714,949	\$77,969	\$437,199	\$414,500
Income Rights Project 355 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, California 94102	GAIN/APDC Advocacy Program Earthquake Relocation and Recovery	10,000	35,000 10,000		18,000 10,000	27,000
Independent Sector 1828 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	National Program		1,700		1,700	
Instituto Laboral de la Raza 2947 15th Street San Francisco, California 94103	Latino Labor Immigration Project	18,750			18,750	
International Institute of Los Angeles 435 South Boyle Avenue Los Angeles, California 90033	Legalization Project Expanded Legal Staff Project	5,000 5,000			5,000 5,000	
International Social Service 95 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10016	Minors in Immigration Proceedings Project	10,000			10,000	
La Cooperativa Campesina de California, a Project of California Human Development Corporation 1301 H Street Sacramento, California 95814	Research and Advocacy Program	5,000			5,000	
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles 1636 West Eighth Street, #215 Los Angeles, California 90017	National Immigration Law Center		40,000		30,000	10,000
Legal Aid Society of San Mateo County 298 Fuller Street Redwood City, California 94063	Immigration Rights Program	10,000	25,700		29,275	6,425
Forward		\$278,469	\$ 827,349	\$77,969	\$569,924	\$457,925

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Supplemental Schedule of Grants for the year ended December 31, 1989

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/88	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	1989 GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/89
Forward		\$278,469	\$ 827,349	\$77,969	\$569,924	\$457,925
Legal Aid Society of Santa Clara County 480 North First Street San Jose, California 95112	Legalization and Amnesty Litigation Program		39,190		20,000	19,190
Los Angeles County Bar Association Projects, Inc. 617 South Olive Street, 2nd Floor Los Angeles, California 90014	Immigration Legal Assistance Project	5,000			5,000	
Los Angeles County Federation of Labor AFL-CIO 515 South Shatto Place Los Angeles, California 90020	Special Appeals and Waivers Project		30,000		10,000	20,000
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) 634 South Spring Street Los Angeles, California 90014	California Immigration Program	5,000			5,000	
National Center for Immigrants' Rights, Inc. 256 South Occidental Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90057	California Legalization Support and Technical Assistance and Advocacy Program Appeals Project	7,500			7,500	
National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy 2001 S Street, N.W., Suite 620 Washington, D.C. 20009	National Program	2,500			2,500	
National Council of La Raza 810 First Street, N.E., #900 Washington, D.C. 20002	Immigration Policy Analysis		25,000		6,250	18,750
Forward		\$316,373	\$ 921,539	\$77,969	\$629,078	\$530,865

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Supplemental Schedule of Grants for the year ended December 31, 1989

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/88	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	1989 GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/89
Forward		\$816,373	\$ 921,539	\$77,969	\$629,078	\$530,865
National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum 220 I Street, N.E., #220 Washington, D.C. 20002	Immigration Reform and Control Act Implementation		40,000		40,000	
National Women's Law Center 1616 P Street, N.W., #100 Washington, D.C. 20036	Project on Child Care Tax Policies		20,000		10,000	10,000
New Ways to Work 149 Ninth Street San Francisco, California 94103	The Equiflex Project	18,750	25,000		25,000	18,750
Northern California Grantmakers 116 New Montgomery Street, Suite 742 San Francisco, California 94105	Foundations-Corporations Emergency Fund Bay Area and Northern California Program Earthquake Recovery Fund	5,000	1,650 50,000		5,000 1,650	50,000
Organization for the Legal Advancement of Raza, Inc. (OLAR Raza) 132 East Mill Porterville, California 95257	San Joaquin Valley Immigration Project Replenishment Agricultural Worker Advocacy Project	15,000	24,600		15,000 24,600	
Pacific News Service of the Bay Area Institute 450 Mission Street, #506 San Francisco, California 94105	Earthquake Relocation and Recovery		10,000		10,000	
Public Counsel 3525 West Sixth Street, #100 Los Angeles, California 90020	Legalization Appeals Project	5,000	30,000		27,500	7,500
Radio Bilingue 1111 Fulton Mall, #700 Fresno, California 94721	Noticiero Latino Project Fund-Raising Enhancement	41,250	60,000 34,250		42,500 10,250	58,750 24,000
Forward		\$401,373	\$1,217,039	\$77,969	\$840,578	\$699,865

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Supplemental Schedule of Grants for the year ended December 31, 1989

GRANT	PURPOSE	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/88	GRANTS AUTHORIZED	1989 GRANTS CANCELED	GRANT PAYMENTS	GRANTS PAYABLE 12/31/89
Forward		\$401,373	\$1,217,039	\$77,969	\$840,578	\$699,865
San Francisco Bar Association Volunteer Legal Services Program 685 Market Street, #700 San Francisco, California 94105	Pro Bono Legalization Project	10,000	40,000		35,000	15,000
San Francisco Foundation 685 Market Street, 9th Floor San Francisco, California 94105	"Strive For Five" Program		10,000		5,000	5,000
San Francisco Lawyers' Committee 301 Mission Street, #400 San Francisco, California 94105	Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project Bayview Legal Advocacy Project	5,000	20,000 30,000		15,000 15,000	10,000 15,000
San Francisco Organizing Project 240 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, California 94102	San Francisco Jobs Coalition		44,560		44,560	
United States Catholic Conference 1912 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005	Northwest Regional Legalization Project	10,000			10,000	
University of California Department of Agricultural Economics Davis, California 95616	Immigration and the Farm Labor Market Farm Labor Database Project	14,840	30,000		14,840 10,000	20,000
Women & Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy 141 Fifth Avenue, Fl 7-S New York, New York 10010	National Program	10,000			5,000	5,000
TOTAL		\$451,213	\$1,391,599	\$77,969	\$994,978	\$769,865

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Supplemental Schedule of Investments, December 31, 1989

SHARES	DESCRIPTION COMMON STOCKS	MARKET VALUE	COST
6,000	American Home Products Corp.	\$ 645,000	\$ 170,304
6,000	Atlantic Richfield Company	668,250	308,156
15,000	Block (H. & R.), Inc.	540,000	390,735
8,000	Chevron Corporation	542,000	349,716
15,000	Citicorp	433,125	305,829
6,400	Coca-Cola Company	494,400	284,818
37,011	Dallas Semiconductor Corporation	235,945	296,406
2,000	Disney (Walt) Company, The	224,000	127,226
5,000	Du Pont (E.I.) de Nemours & Co., Inc.	622,500	402,625
19,000	Federal-Mogul Corporation	399,000	498,676
5,000	General Electric Company	322,500	78,281
8,000	Grainger (W.W.) Inc.	516,000	510,560
20,000	Intel Corporation	690,000	525,000
3,808	International Business Machines Corp.	358,428	251,238
10,000	Johnson & Johnson	593,750	200,178
7,000	Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	546,000	398,090
7,000	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.	557,375	344,653
4,000	Philip Morris Companies	666,000	389,480
10,000	Proctor & Gamble Company	702,500	262,037
5,000	Royal Dutch Petroleum NY Reg. Gldr.	775,000	568,115
10,160	Security Pacific Corporation	412,750	89,652
13,000	Snap-On Tools Corporation	422,500	132,922
11,000	Syntex Corporation	550,000	388,069
5,889	Tenneco, Inc.	366,590	112,220
20,000	Wallace Computer Services, Inc.	622,500	53,694
Total common stocks		\$12,906,113	\$7,438,680

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

Supplemental Schedule of Investments, December 31, 1989

PAR VALUE OR SHARES	DESCRIPTION	MARKET VALUE	COST
Bonds and Notes			
2,000,000	U.S. Treasury Notes 9.75%, due 3/31/91	\$ 2,040,000	\$2,003,900
2,000,000	U.S. Treasury Notes 9.25%, due 4/30/91	2,029,380	1,998,336
500,000	Federal Farm Credit Bank 8.15%, due 7/20/94	494,280	496,810
1,000,000	Federal National Mortgage Assn. 7.9%, due 8/12/96	974,690	1,000,000
1,000,000	Federal Home Loan Mortgage 8.45%, due 8/15/96	982,500	999,052
	International Bank - Reconstruction & Development:		
1,000,000	8.64%, due 3/17/95	1,006,870	1,013,062
1,000,000	8.2%, due 12/15/95	985,000	998,014
1,000,000	Tennessee Valley Authority 8.25%, due 10/1/94	994,690	996,865
150,000	Bell Atlantic Sys. 8.25%, due 3/15/90	149,895	150,000
1,000,000	McDonnell Douglas 7.05%, due 3/28/90	996,520	1,000,000
1,500,000	U.S. West Financial Services 8.95%, due 10/15/90	1,504,845	1,500,000
2,000,000	Mobil Corporation 8.75%, due 11/1/90	2,003,560	2,005,900
1,000,000	Smithkline Beckman 7.9%, due 2/15/91	994,900	998,544
2,000,000	Citi Credit Card Trust 8.25%, due 11/15/93	1,990,000	1,994,606
100,000	Power Spectra, Inc. conv. deb. 9%, due 9/30/93	100,000	100,000
Total bonds and notes		\$17,247,130	\$17,255,089
PREFERRED STOCK			
2,500	SJW Corp 4.75% cum pfd ser A	\$ 30,000	\$61,875
PARTNERSHIPS AND TRUSTS			
	Asset Management Associates 1984	\$ 516,496	\$400,703
	Asset Management Associates 1989	90,533	90,533
	New Enterprise Associates III	409,893	359,063
	Twentieth Century Investors, Inc.		
	Gift trust, due 1/30/2138	152	112
Total partnerships and trusts		\$ 1,017,074	\$850,411



APPREHENDED FATHER AND SON IN THE
BACK OF AN INS TRUCK
San Ysidro, California, 1988

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 of the Foundation Managers:

Phyllis Cook San Francisco, CA	S. Donley Ritchey Danville, CA
Benton W. Dial Lafayette, CA	Peter F. Sloss San Francisco, CA
Herma Hill Kay San Francisco, CA	Norvel Smith Oakland, CA
Leslie L. Luttgens San Francisco, CA	Kirke P. Wilson Secretary & Executive Director 47 Kearny Street, Suite 804 San Francisco, CA 94108-5528
Mary S. Metz Stinson Beach, CA	
Cruz Reynoso Herald, CA	

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, 47 Kearny Street, Suite 804, San Francisco, California 94108-5528.

Accountant Charles E. Fuller CPA, San Francisco, CA

Auditor Deloitte & Touche, San Francisco, CA

Bank Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, 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



APARTMENTS, 6TH STREET
Los Angeles, 1988

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 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 regularly during the year to review the Foundation's performance and to act upon applications for grants. The Foundation's staff, consisting of an executive director and an administrative assistant, has offices in San Francisco.



MAX L. ROSENBERG

OPERATIONS AND PURPOSE

The Foundation does not itself operate programs, but makes grants to private, non-profit organizations and public agencies to carry out projects that will benefit California. Grants are usually for one year and, in many cases, may be renewed for additional years if the project is making satisfactory progress.

PROGRAM PRIORITIES

During 1985, the directors of the Foundation reviewed the changing needs and circumstances of children and families in California and the implications for the Foundation of the changing role of government. The directors also assessed the Foundation's institutional constraints, traditions, and values with attention to how the Foundation's limited resources might be used most effectively. As a result of this review, the directors reaffirmed the Foundation's continuing commitment to the well-being of children and their families in California and particularly those children who are minority, low-income, and immigrant. The directors established two priority categories in which the Foundation will accept grant requests:

1. Children and their families in poverty in rural and urban areas of California: those activities that reduce dependency; promote self-help; create access to the economic mainstream; or address the causes of poverty among children and families.
2. The changing population of California: Those activities that promote the full social, economic, and cultural integration of immigrants as well as minorities into a pluralistic society.

Even within these two categories, the directors must act selectively. Grants are made for those new and innovative projects that 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. In each of the two priority categories, Rosenberg Foundation will pay particular attention to projects sponsored by groups they are designed to serve.

Except for certain grants in the field of philanthropy, Rosenberg Foundation generally 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. Rosenberg Foundation does not make grants to individuals, for scholarship or endowment purposes, for construction or acquisition of property, or for the operating expenses of ongoing programs. The Foundation makes grants to purchase equipment, produce films, or publish materials only when such grants are a necessary part of a larger project supported by the Foundation.

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS

Rosenberg Foundation does not use application forms but prefers letters of inquiry that 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 to be addressed, as viewed by the applicant.
- the plan or design for the program, including activities to be carried out and objectives to be achieved.
- the names and qualifications of principal project staff.
- the significance of the project beyond its local need.
- the anticipated project outcomes and how they will be evaluated.
- the plan for continuing the project after the termination of Foundation support.
- the plan 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 grant-making agencies to which the application for support has been made.

3. Materials describing the applicant organization, including:
- background, previous experience, and sources of support.
 - a copy of the ruling granting federal tax exemption under 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and of the applicant's status as either a public charity or a private 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 very large number of requests, the Foundation can make grants to only a very small percentage of the organizations requesting assistance.

Grants are approved at regular meetings of the Foundation board of directors. 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 required to provide the Foundation with final narrative reports and itemized statements of expenditures. All unexpended funds must be returned to the Foundation staff.

All written communications to the Foundation should be addressed to the Executive Director, Rosenberg Foundation, 47 Kearny Street, Suite 804, San Francisco, California 94108-5528.

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Cecille Caterson

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Robin Weiss Graphic Design

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