

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

REPORT

1990 - 1992

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47 Kearny Street, Suite 804, San Francisco, California 94108

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DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS 1990 - 1992

Phyllis Cook
President, 1991, 1992
Vice President, 1990

Benton W. Dial
(*elected Vice President*, 1993)

Robert E. Friedman
(*elected February* 1992)
(*elected Treasurer*, 1993)

Thelton Henderson
(*elected February* 1992)

Herma Hill Kay

Leslie L. Luttgens
Treasurer, 1991, 1992

Mary S. Metz
Vice President, 1991

Cruz Reynoso
President, 1990
(*resigned February* 1992)

S. Donley Ritchey
Vice President, 1992
Treasurer, 1990
(*elected President*, 1993)

Peter F. Sloss
(*resigned February* 1992)

Norvel Smith

STAFF

Kirke P. Wilson
Executive Director and Secretary

Lisa Arnold
Grants Manager

Lisa Warman
Administrative Assistant

CONTENTS

1	PRESIDENTS' MESSAGE
3	ACTIVITY REVIEW
	GRANTS
7	Changing Population
19	Children and Their Families in Poverty
33	Legalization
37	Philanthropic Process
43	Special Projects
49	OTHER INFORMATION
51	POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
55	TREASURER'S REPORT
	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRESIDENTS' MESSAGE

The continuing question for the directors of Rosenberg Foundation, as it is for the trustees of other grantmaking foundations, is how to make the most effective use of the Foundation's limited resources. How can a small foundation, with relatively modest resources, make a difference? This question becomes increasingly challenging as problems become more complex and demand for services increases. During a period of economic decline, the question is complicated by the conflict between the demand for immediate charitable services and the possibility that longer-term approaches may be more effective in eliminating the underlying causes of social problems.

The directors of Rosenberg Foundation have used several strategies in an effort to increase the effectiveness of the Foundation's programs. The first, following a pattern established by Rosenberg Foundation boards of fifty years ago, is to assemble a board of talented but diverse individuals who are willing to engage complex issues, exchange opinions, and collaborate in the selection of a small number of grants out of a large number of proposals. The second is to create a grantmaking process that emphasizes learning. For Rosenberg Foundation, this learning has occurred in a variety of ways. In some years, the Foundation has taken field trips to visit grantees in other parts of California. In recent years, the board has invited grantees and others to meet with the board to discuss trends and opportunities. Each year, the directors devote one meeting to a review of the Foundation's work, inviting the retired members of the board to join in what is always a spirited and exhilarating discussion.

The continual review enables the Foundation to monitor issues, identify opportunities, and adjust to changing circumstances. During the past three years, this process has enabled the Foundation to sharpen its focus. In the immigration area, the Foundation shifted its emphasis from legalizing the undocumented to assuring that immigrants become a respected and contributing part of the larger society. The Foundation has supported projects to improve conditions for immigrants in the workplace, increase civic participation, and assure the rights of newcomers and their families. The review and learning process also has contributed to the development of the Foundation's program to strengthen the economic well-being of families. In recent years, the Foundation has increased its investment in child support reform and the preservation of affordability in subsidized housing.

As we have in the past, we will continue to consult with others, assess the effectiveness of the work we are doing, and modify our grantmaking to assure that we are having an impact on those issues of poverty and social justice that have been the work of Rosenberg Foundation for fifty-seven years.

The board of directors is a critical element in the continuity and change that characterizes the work of the Foundation. During 1992, two directors who had served the Foundation for many years resigned. Peter Sloss, a director since 1977 and president from 1985 to 1987, led the Foundation during its fiftieth anniversary celebration and through a period in which the Foundation changed its priorities. Cruz Reynoso, a director since 1979 and president from 1989 to 1991, guided the Foundation as it explored grantmaking opportunities related to immigration. We are grateful to each for their leadership and wise counsel and look forward to their continued participation in the work of the Foundation.

Hon. Cruz Reynoso
President
January 1990-February 1991

Phyllis Cook
President
January 1991-February 1993

ACTIVITY REVIEW

In 1985, the directors of Rosenberg Foundation adopted new program priorities replacing policies that had guided the Foundation for many years. The 1985 priorities focused the Foundation's grants on projects developing improved public policy or implementing recent policy related to the Changing Population of California and to the structural causes of poverty in California's families. This new focus on pluralism and poverty has required several years to accomplish and currently accounts for 88 percent of the Foundation's total granting. The Foundation's legalization initiative, which had claimed 26 percent of the budget in 1990, was entirely phased out by the end of 1992.

Distribution of Rosenberg Foundation Grants by Program Category, 1990-92

	1990	1991	1992
Changing Population	37%	37%	37%
Family Poverty	30	49	51
Legalization	26	4	0
Philanthropy	5	5	3
Other	2	5	9
	100%	100%	100%

During the period from 1990 through 1992, the directors of Rosenberg Foundation approved 133 grants, totalling \$5.2 million. The number and size of Rosenberg Foundation grants varied during the 1990-1992 period. While the total funds granted generally increased from \$1.5 million in 1990 to \$2.0 million in 1992, the average grant size increased from \$36,000 to \$41,000.

Rosenberg Foundation Grants 1990-92

	1990	1991	1992
Amount Granted (\$000)	\$ 1,475	\$ 1,762	\$ 1,951
Number of Grants	41	44	48
Average Grant	\$35,975	\$40,047	\$40,638

Nearly 90 percent of the Foundation's 1992 grants were concentrated in the two major program areas: Changing Population and Family Poverty. During 1992, sixteen grants were in the Changing Population category, while eighteen grants were in the Family Poverty category. In addition, four grants, comprising \$150,000, were made for projects in response to the 1992 riot and rebellion in Los Angeles. Of the forty-eight grants awarded in 1992, twenty were for new projects, twenty-two were renewal grants for projects the Foundation had supported in previous years, and six grants were for continuing basic support of organizations in the field of philanthropy. Of the twenty organizations receiving grants for new projects in 1992, eleven never had previously received a grant from Rosenberg Foundation.

During the 1990-92 period, the directors of Rosenberg Foundation also allocated a small part of the annual grants budget to the support of organizations and projects designed to expand and strengthen private philanthropy in the United States. These grants, which accounted for 3 percent of the budget in 1992, are likely to continue at approximately the same level in future years.

1992 Rosenberg Foundation Grants by Program Category

Program	Grants	Amount(000)	%	Average Size
Changing Population	16	\$ 725	37	\$45,300
Family Poverty	18	994	51	55,200
Philanthropy	9	65	3	7,200
Other	5	166	9	33,200
Total	48	\$1950	100%	\$40,600

Within each of the two priority program areas, the directors of Rosenberg Foundation are seeking new projects designed to contribute to the improvement of public social policy related to pluralism and to poverty. Among Changing Population issues, the Foundation is supporting projects addressing issues of civic participation and voting rights, language and cultural rights, immigrants in urban and rural labor markets, and rights of immigrant children. Among Family Poverty issues, the Foundation is supporting projects addressing access to credit, child support reform, housing affordability, and preservation of subsidized housing with expiring use restrictions.

During 1993, Rosenberg Foundation will continue to support projects addressing issues of pluralism and poverty in California. The Foundation will continue to support many of the projects receiving grants in 1992 and will seek new projects that strengthen the effectiveness of the Foundation's current programs, including, particularly, projects addressing child support reform and economic security for children.

Kirke P. Wilson
Executive Director

CHANGING POPULATION

Those activities that promote the full social, economic, and cultural integration of immigrants, as well as minorities, into a pluralistic society. During the period since 1990, the Foundation's grants in the Changing Population category have concentrated on public policy improvement related to farm labor supply, immigrant children in detention, immigrants in the labor market, language rights, and voting rights.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LEGAL CENTER	\$ 73,100 (1990)
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	\$ 75,000 (1991)
Los Angeles, California	\$103,750 (1992)

- Stewart Kwoh, Executive Director
- Kathryn Imahara, Project Director

Language Rights Project. The symbolic importance of language rights is represented, on the one hand, by those who believe that restrictions on the use of languages other than English contribute to public safety, business development, and multicultural understanding, and those who believe, on the other hand, that language restrictions are unnecessary and discriminatory. Begun in 1989, the Language Rights Project has protected foreign language books in a public library and challenged restrictions on languages in commercial signs and workplace settings. In communities where existing or proposed ordinances restrict the use of foreign languages in commercial signs, project staff has negotiated with city officials to assure that language requirements are consistent with court decisions and limited to health and welfare needs of the community. The project has represented, in state and federal court, a Pilipina nurse who was demoted after challenging an order against speaking Tagalog.

During 1991, Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC) developed a clearinghouse of language rights information in collaboration with the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the national Clearinghouse, coordinated by the National Immigration Forum. To increase outreach and education, APALC hired a full-time education coordinator. In 1991 and 1992, APALC, in cooperation with seven other organizations, sponsored a language rights conference, examining issues of language and culture (language preservation, African American English), language and voting rights, and language rights in the workplace. During 1992, APALC emphasized language and public access. APALC assisted local officials and language-minority communities in implementing the language assistance provisions of the 1992 Voting Rights Act.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE FOR RURAL STUDIES	\$ 50,000 (1990)
Davis, California	\$ 50,000 (1991)
	\$ 50,000 (1992)

- Don Villarejo, Executive Director

Immigration Reform and Farm Labor in California. 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. This statutory framework will regulate the agricultural labor supply for several years. The California Institute for Rural Studies (CIRS) has collected and analyzed agricultural labor market reports from federal, state, and private agencies to develop an independent assessment of labor supply and needs, in order to refute or confirm claims of labor shortages. The project monitors labor market conditions to assure that the agricultural provisions of the new immigration law be used to stabilize the agricultural labor market and contribute to improved conditions for farm workers and their families. CIRS convened a strategy meeting on immigration and agricultural labor, attracting researchers, farm worker advocates, and policy makers, to discuss research findings and possible strategies. The resulting "Shattuck Manifesto" contained recommendations for action.

During 1993, CIRS will disseminate its research and an analysis of the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on agricultural production and labor in the United States and Mexico.

CALIFORNIA TOMORROW	\$ 33,646 (1990)
San Francisco, California	

- Laurie Olsen, Project Director

Immigrant Students Project. California Tomorrow was the first organization in the United States to devote sustained attention to the needs of immigrant students in the schools, surveying schools of California to identify program models and leaders in immigrant education. California Tomorrow developed a network of immigrant educators and advocates, maintaining a focus on the needs of immigrant children and classroom teachers. During 1991, California Tomorrow distributed new publications on immigrant education and newcomer programs, and a collection of essays from the Immigrant Students Project.

In January 1991, \$7158 of the grant was cancelled.

**CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**
Los Angeles, California

\$ 5,000 (1990)

■ Peter Schey, Executive Director

Conference on Immigrant and Refugee Children. As turmoil increased in Central America, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) apprehended growing numbers of children attempting to enter the U.S. These "unaccompanied minors" include children travelling alone to join relatives in the U.S. and those who have become separated from their families when entering the country. In 1985, the INS Western Region adopted a policy prohibiting the release of such children, except to parents or legal guardians. Immigrant and refugee rights advocates challenged the INS policy in federal court.

In 1988, a federal district court in Los Angeles ruled that the policy was unconstitutional and ordered the release of children to responsible adults. In 1990, a three-judge panel of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, on a divided vote, overturned the lower court decision. The majority found that the 1985 policy does not violate constitutional rights and that INS may hold children at detention centers or foster homes until claimed by parents or guardians. The Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law, previously known as the National Center for Immigrants' Rights, represented the plaintiffs in the case, *Flores v. Meese*. The Center held a conference with representatives of concerned groups to discuss the impact of the court's decision and plan strategy to protect the rights and well-being of immigrant children held by INS. Rosenberg Foundation's grant was in partial support of the national conference.

Lopez Policy Project

\$ 65,000 (1992)

INS apprehends more than one million persons each year. Most are arrested without warrant near the border and expelled from the U.S. through "voluntary departure," by which they waive their right to a hearing. In 1978, Rose Melchor Lopez was among a group of employees in an El Monte shoe factory raided by INS, and, along with sixty-five others, placed on a bus to Mexico. Lawyers for the immigrants obtained a court order, halting the bus before it entered Mexico. They learned that Lopez and thirty of her co-workers were not deportable. The Center represented Lopez and other immigrants in a class action suit. In 1992, INS agreed to a settlement in *Lopez v. INS*. INS will distribute a new voluntary departure form and a notice informing immigrants of their rights; a list of free legal services will be provided; and INS will suspend questioning for two hours for immigrants wishing to consult legal counsel. The Center will monitor implementation of the settlement and conduct an outreach campaign to educate immigrants about their rights. Through a national network of immigrant and legal service organizations, the Center will sponsor training workshops and distribute multilingual educational materials.

CENTER FOR THIRD WORLD ORGANIZING
Oakland, California

\$ 30,000 (1990)

- Francis Calpotura, Director

People United for a Better Oakland. The Campaign for Accessible Health Care began in 1989 with a health survey in eight languages of more than one thousand low-income families in Oakland. The survey found that nineteen percent of preschool children have not been immunized, twenty-seven percent of families do not have health insurance, and ninety-four percent of residents have not been tested for lead poisoning. The Campaign persuaded local officials to increase immunization and environmental testing for lead contamination and developed a grassroots organizing project, PUEBLO, serving low-income neighborhoods of Oakland.

**COALITION FOR IMMIGRANT
AND REFUGEE RIGHTS AND SERVICES**
San Francisco, California

\$ 55,000 (1991)

- Emily Goldfarb, Executive Director

Immigrant Women: An Education and Policy Initiative. The proportion of women is increasing among immigrants and refugees entering the United States. Despite the increase, the special circumstances and needs of immigrant women have been largely ignored. As in other fields, laws and regulations designed for all immigrants are more effective for men than women. This imbalance is the result of restrictions on immigrants under the Marriage Fraud Act, as well as the economic marginalization of immigrant women.

The Immigrant Women's Initiative of the Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Services and the Family Violence Project of the Trauma Foundation has focused on marriage fraud and abuse, plant closures, and sweatshops. In each area, the project builds coalitions. A national conference on immigrant women brought together immigrant and women's organizations, immigrant service, and advocacy agencies.

FARMWORKER JUSTICE FUND	\$ 50,000 (1990)
Washington, D.C.	\$ 50,000 (1991)
	\$ 50,000 (1992)

■ Michael Hancock, Executive Director

Replenishment Agricultural Workers and Commission on Agricultural Workers Program. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 legalized the existing agricultural labor force, provided for Replenishment Agricultural Workers, streamlined the existing guest-worker program, and established a national Commission on Agricultural Workers. As part of its evaluation of the impact of the new law on labor supply and conditions, the Commission held hearings throughout the United States and sponsored labor market research.

Farmworker Justice Fund (FJF) has reviewed and commented on the work of the Commission, representing farm workers and their advocates, to assure that their experience and interests are embodied in the findings of the Commission. The grower-dominated Commission will submit its final report to Congress in February 1993. The report will conclude that a widespread surplus of agricultural labor exists throughout the United States and that no additional supplemental agricultural labor programs are needed. The report also will conclude that the surplus of agricultural labor has resulted in a decline in real wages and working conditions. While the Commission's work will be over with the submission of the report, Farmworker Justice Fund will continue to advocate for improved conditions and wages in agriculture.

IMMIGRANT LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER	\$ 50,000 (1990)
San Francisco, California	\$ 86,765 (1991)
	\$ 87,565 (1992)

■ Mark Silverman, Staff Attorney

Immigrant Children's Project. Although unification of families remains a cornerstone of U.S. immigration policy, recent immigration law has created some obstacles for immigrant families. Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC) provides training and consultation and develops programs and publications on a variety of issues related to immigration law, with an emphasis on immigrant children and families. ILRC has published a manual on Family Unity and a manual on immigrant children in foster care for county children's welfare workers. ILRC has monitored the Family Unity portion of the Immigration Act of 1990 and continues to provide consultation and training for non-profits servicing immigrants. Through their self-help group processing model, ILRC promotes efficient, large-scale processing of visa applications and maximizes client involvement in the application process. Emphasis will be on disseminating the group processing

model through training workshops in Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, and San Jose.

INSTITUTO LABORAL DE LA RAZA
San Francisco, California

\$ 25,000 (1990)
 \$ 3,750 (1991)

- José Medina, Executive Director

As part of its program, Instituto provides direct assistance to workers claiming unpaid wages or other unfair labor practices. Since the enactment of the 1986 Immigration Law, Instituto has represented workers with problems related to immigration and employment. This includes casual workers, hired on a daily basis, who are unable to collect wages from employers who take advantage of their undocumented status. Rosenberg Foundation's grant was in partial support of a program of legal counseling, education, and advocacy.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF SAN FRANCISCO
San Francisco, California

\$ 10,000 (1992)

- Susan Sutherland, President

In the San Francisco city elections of November 1991, the Registrar of Voters received more than six thousand requests for voter information in Chinese and two thousand requests for information in Spanish. For the June 1992 primary election and the November 1992 general election, League of Women Voters of San Francisco published five thousand copies each of its *Voters Guide* in Chinese and Spanish. These were distributed through libraries and agencies serving Chinese- and Spanish-speaking communities.

MEXICAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND
EDUCATIONAL FUND
Los Angeles, California

\$ 75,000 (1990)
 \$ 75,000 (1992)

- Esteban Lizardo, Project Director
- Antonia Hernandez, President and General Counsel

California Language Rights Program. In response to the growth of the "Official English" movement, the board of directors of Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) has established language rights as one of five program priorities. MALDEF will raise awareness and understanding of language discrimination through a public education program for employers and organizations

serving language minorities, and develop a litigation strategy challenging restrictions on language rights in the workplace. MALDEF will attempt to establish that discrimination based on language is discrimination based on national origin and that restrictions on language violate fundamental rights.

Influence Districts Voting Rights Symposium

\$ 13,000 (1992)

- Denise Hulett, Staff Attorney (San Francisco)

In collaboration with Asian Law Caucus and San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs, MALDEF hosted a symposium to discuss issues, theories, and strategies related to the voting rights of minority residents in "influence districts," electoral districts in which a minority population is not large enough to be a majority, but large enough to influence the outcome of elections.

**MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION, TRAINING
AND ADVOCACY**
San Francisco, California

\$ 50,000 (1991)

\$ 55,000 (1992)

- Peter Roos, Co-Director

Immigrant Educational Rights Advocacy in California. A public-interest law firm, Multicultural Education, Training and Advocacy (META) specializes in protecting and promoting the education rights of language-minority students. Through the Immigrant Educational Rights Advocacy program, META has focused on education policy affecting immigrant students in California, including the admission of immigrant children to public higher education, the treatment of language-minority children in discipline proceedings, and the fair allocation of resources within school districts.

NAACP SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION FUND
Baltimore, Maryland

\$ 40,000 (1991)

- Clifford Collins, Director of Voter Education

Redistricting Project. The 1965 Voting Rights Act and "one-person, one-vote" doctrine prohibit dilution of minority voting strength through "racial gerrymandering." NAACP seeks to maintain current levels of minority representation and to expand the number of electoral districts in which minorities are either a majority or a sufficient minority vote to have influence. NAACP provides technical and litigation assistance to local affiliates and training workshops

to help members understand and develop redistricting strategies. Rosenberg Foundation provided partial support of the first year of the redistricting project in California.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LA RAZA
Washington, D.C.

\$ 25,000 (1991)

- Cecilia Muñoz, Project Director

Immigration Project. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) apprehends and detains alien minors until they can be deported or reunited with relatives in the United States. The conditions of detention include facilities that are inappropriate for young people. INS has acknowledged that its policies regarding detained minors are inadequate but has objected to many proposed reforms, including those ordered by federal courts.

In 1990, National Council of La Raza (NCLR) began to coordinate a Working Group on Minors in Detention, composed of INS officials and representatives of national and community-based organizations. The non-governmental members prepared a set of recommendations regarding standards of detention, improved INS administration, use of child welfare agencies, and prompt release of minors. NCLR has published an assessment of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, *Unfinished Business*, and an analysis of the naturalization process, *Unlocking the Golden Door*.

**NATIONAL IMMIGRATION, REFUGEE,
AND CITIZENSHIP FORUM**
Washington, D.C.

\$ 50,000 (1990)

- Frank Sharry, Executive Director

Civil Rights for America's Newcomers. Two pieces of immigration legislation passed in 1986 and 1990 were compromises, containing conflicting provisions, and offering the potential for unintended consequences. The 1986 law legalized three million immigrants, but resulted in employment discrimination and divided families. The 1990 law expanded legal immigration, strengthened families, and protected some refugees against deportation, but it also restricted legal rights of persons in immigration proceedings. The 1990 law does not modify the employer sanctions provisions of the 1986 law nor mitigate their discriminatory effect.

In 1990, the Forum initiated a national project to protect the rights of immigrants and refugees, and to promote services addressing the needs of the undocumented. The project addresses issues of language discrimination, services to the undocumented, family fairness, and employment discrimination.

Making Pluralism Work

\$ 40,000 (1991)

The Forum furthered its work in language rights and unification of immigrant families while initiating new programs to improve intergroup relations and integration of the undocumented. The language rights program, English Plus Information Clearinghouse (EPIC), brings together organizations concerned with language rights, monitors policy developments, and publishes a bimonthly newsletter reporting language developments at the state and federal level.

**NATIONAL IMMIGRATION LAW CENTER
OF THE LEGAL AID FOUNDATION OF LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles, California**

\$ 40,000 (1992)

- Charles Wheeler, Executive Director

Immigration and Employment Project. A project of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, the National Immigration Law Center, previously the National Center for Immigrants' Rights, is the national backup center providing training and technical support to Legal Service Corporation grantees throughout the United States. The primary obstacles to immigrant employment are the complex and time-consuming INS procedures in issuing work authorization. Through the Immigration and Employment Project, National Immigration Law Center concentrates on improving immigrants' and refugees' access to lawful employment and public benefits by attempting to remove unnecessary restrictions in INS work authorization procedures.

**PROYECTO SAN PABLO
Yuma, Arizona**

\$ 36,500 (1990)

\$ 36,500 (1991)

\$ 36,500 (1992)

- Diane Paulsell, Coordinator
- Marina Arteaga, Coordinator

Esperanza Para Los Niños. As part of its routine border enforcement activity, the Immigration and Naturalization Service apprehends immigrants of all ages, including children unaccompanied by adults. On any given day, INS may detain as many as five hundred minors at various locations throughout the United States. As INS begins deportation proceedings, immigrant children cannot be released on

bond without assurances of safety. While deportation or asylum proceedings are under way, INS places older youth in public institutions for juvenile offenders and in detention facilities operated by private, for-profit companies.

In May 1989, Proyecto San Pablo established Esperanza Para Los Niños as an advocacy and service program to improve the treatment and obtain the release of youth detained by INS in Yuma, Arizona, and El Centro, California. Staff from Esperanza Para Los Niños visits these children regularly and advocates for improved conditions. Esperanza Para Los Niños helps the children locate relatives in the United States or find alternatives to detention, such as foster care. Esperanza is a member of a working group that meets with INS to identify alternatives to detention and improve release procedures.

RADIO BILINGÜE
Fresno, California

\$ 60,000 (1990)
\$ 90,000 (1992)

- Hugo Morales, Executive Director

Noticiero Latino. Radio Bilingüe characterizes itself as "The Voice That Broke the Silence." It was the first Spanish-language community radio station in the San Joaquin Valley when it began broadcasting in 1980, and remains the only producer of a daily Spanish-language news program on public radio in the United States. Rosenberg Foundation has provided support for *Noticiero Latino*, a public affairs program broadcast by Radio Bilingüe on stations in sixteen states and Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO LAWYERS' COMMITTEE
FOR URBAN AFFAIRS
San Francisco, California

\$ 50,000 (1990)
\$ 60,000 (1991)
\$ 15,000 (1992)

- Robert Rubin, Managing Attorney

Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project. Whatever their legal status, immigrants encounter obstacles in obtaining access to employment and public benefits. In some cases, the obstacles are a result of federal law prohibiting the employment of undocumented persons; in other cases, the obstacles are the result of INS practices regarding work authorization. The gathering each morning in San Francisco's Mission District of men seeking work is growing evidence of these obstacles. One hundred to three hundred men, primarily from Mexico and Central America, often undocumented, collect near a paint store, awaiting day labor jobs as painters, gardeners, roofers, or general laborers. Contractors needing helpers drive up, select workers, and drive away with as many workers as they need.

Immigrants who are unauthorized to work in the United States expose themselves to substandard wages and exploitation. They also create a nuisance for nearby residences and businesses, because they have no garbage cans, telephones, toilets, or places to sit. The Immigrant and Refugee Rights Project addresses issues related to labor market participation of recent arrivals and their access to services. Activities include consultation with the City of San Francisco and establishment of an alternative to the existing day labor system. The alternative provides bilingual information and referral services, a skills and job registry, telephones, and toilets for day laborers in San Francisco. The project advocates to assure that refugees seeking political asylum be granted work authorization while their cases are pending. In conjunction with the law firm of Baker & McKenzie, the Lawyers' Committee prepared the *Handbook on Undocumented Workers*, which reviews employment rights for undocumented workers.

**SCHOOL OF EDUCATION,
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
Stanford, California**

\$ 25,000 (1991)

■ Amado Padilla, Director

Center for Immigrant Education. Although limited-English-speaking children are enrolled in at least 684 of the 935 school districts in California, only 17 districts are known to have established special transitional programs for newcomers. The Center for Immigrant Education sponsors research, teacher training, and information dissemination to strengthen the instruction of immigrant children in elementary and secondary schools. The Center promotes the integration of immigrant education with mainstream education policy, research, and discussion.

**SOUTHWEST VOTER REGISTRATION
EDUCATION PROJECT
Montebello, California**

\$ 50,000 (1991)

■ Richard Martinez, Executive Director

Joint 1991-92 Voting Rights Program. The growing Latino population in California is underrepresented among elected officials. To combat this, Southwest Voter Registration Education Project (SVREP), in collaboration with Southwest Voter Research Institute and Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, mobilized Latino communities to participate in the redistricting process conducted by California officials after the 1990 census. SVREP sponsored training workshops for community leaders and provided legal consultation. As a result of redistricting, the number of Latinos elected to the California state legislature and U.S. Congress increased in 1992.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
LA RAZA LAW JOURNAL
Berkeley, California

\$ 4,500 (1992)

■ Irma Rodríguez, Co-Coordinator

Voting Rights and Redistricting Symposium. Because of community access to computers, rapid population growth, redistricting required by the 1990 census, and new requirements of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, minority groups have new opportunities to expand civic participation. *La Raza Law Journal* and La Raza Law Students Association at Boalt Hall School of Law sponsored a two-day symposium in Berkeley on recent voting rights developments. The symposium convened scholars, activists, government officials, and lawyers to discuss implications of the Voting Rights Act for judicial and community college board elections and legislative redistricting. Papers prepared for the symposium will be edited and published in *La Raza Law Journal*.

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 period since 1990, the Foundation's grants in the Family Poverty category have concentrated on public policy improvement related to access to credit, child support reform, deterioration of the labor market, expiring use restrictions in subsidized housing, housing affordability, and welfare reform.

ASIAN IMMIGRANT WOMEN ADVOCATES **Oakland, California**

\$ 30,000 (1992)

- Young Shin, Executive Director

Garment Workers' Justice Campaign. Many Asian women immigrants in the Bay Area are employed in unskilled jobs in garment manufacturing, electronic assembly, and service industries. Much of this employment is low-wage, with substandard conditions and nonexistent benefits. Garment workers often do not receive the pay they have earned, or find they have no way of enforcing their rights or collecting wages owed to them. Asian Immigrant Women Advocates is planning a three-year campaign to increase public awareness and employer responsibility in the garment industry by using the case of the "Lucky Twelve," twelve Chinese garment workers who are owed \$15,000 in back wages from the bankrupt Lucky Sewing Company.

CALIFORNIA COALITION FOR RURAL HOUSING PROJECT **Sacramento, California**

\$ 50,000 (1990)

\$ 85,000 (1991)

- Robert Weiner, Director

California Anti-Displacement Project. Housing is the single largest cash expense for low-income families; sometimes as high as seventy percent of their cash income. Any increase in housing costs can contribute to the displacement and possible homelessness of these families. The Coalition works to expand awareness of housing needs and to preserve subsidized housing with expiring use restrictions that is subject to conversion to market-rate rentals. In 1990, the Coalition published a report on production of low-income housing in 488 communities, prepared an updated inventory of subsidized housing with expiring use restrictions, and helped organize tenants in a Sacramento project that was to become available for conversion. The Coalition continues to maintain its inventory of at-risk housing, collect data on state- and local-financed rental housing, and educate citizens in housing preservation. In 1992, the Coalition initiated an

"adopt-a-building" project to assist tenants in subsidized housing in San Diego and rural Northern California.

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE FOR RURAL STUDIES
Davis, California

\$ 20,000 (1990)

- Eric Fure-Slocum, Project Director

Rural Realignment Project. A group of family farmers, farm worker representatives, agricultural economists, and church representatives developed a discussion paper entitled "New Thinking for California Agriculture," which offers twenty recommendations for reorganization of government policy regarding agriculture and rural development as well as collaboration among farm workers, family farmers, and others concerned about the quality of life in rural California. The group disseminated the paper and initiated local planning processes in rural communities. A goal of the discussion paper and community education process was to build trust among participants and identify common concerns where collaboration can result in concrete improvements.

The "Rural Realignment Project" was started by Family Farm Organizing Resource Center in 1989 and was continued by California Institute for Rural Studies in 1990.

CALIFORNIA REINVESTMENT COMMITTEE
San Francisco, California

\$ 40,000 (1992)

- Alan Fisher, Executive Director

Community Reinvestment Project. Congress enacted the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (CRA), in an effort to increase lending for housing, economic development, and small businesses in low-income and minority neighborhoods. CRA requires lending institutions to define the community they serve and the amount and nature of the services provided, and to take measures to ascertain community needs. In 1984, the California Reinvestment Committee (CRC) began to increase the availability of loans and other banking services to low-income communities in California. Operating as an unstaffed, informal organization for eight years, CRC successfully presented community needs, negotiated commitments, and monitored performance through regular meetings with senior officials of four lending institutions. CRC incorporated in March 1992 and, with full-time staff, monitors current CRA commitments with four banks, while beginning discussions with additional lending institutions.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY	\$ 45,000 (1990)
San Francisco, California	\$ 55,000 (1991)
	\$ 50,000 (1992)

- Edward Stiel, Director
- Rahdi Taylor, Director

Coalition for Low-Income Housing. The federal government has used a variety of mortgage assistance and rental subsidy programs to encourage construction and operation of rental housing for low- and moderate-income families. Subsidized projects must serve low- and moderate-income families for twenty years. When use restrictions expire, developers can refinance properties and convert housing to market rate rentals. In 1990, the Coalition identified over seven thousand units of affordable housing in San Francisco that could be affected by expiration of rent subsidy contracts or prepayment of mortgages over the next ten years. They organized tenant groups at seven apartment complexes in San Francisco and assisted in negotiations with landlords to obtain concessions. They also sponsored activities to increase public awareness of the housing conversion problem.

The Low Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990 provided protection against abrupt prepayment and created incentives for tenant ownership. Because of the responsibilities placed on tenants of subsidized housing, the 1990 law placed new demands on the Coalition to plan strategy for housing preservation. In 1991, the Coalition maintained existing tenant organizations and completed a 150-page Tenants' Rights Manual for residents in HUD-subsidized housing. In 1992, the Coalition developed additional tenant groups in complexes that are eligible for conversion in the next few years.

CENTER FOR COMMUNITY ADVOCACY	\$ 55,000 (1991)
Salinas, California	\$ 69,000 (1992)

- Vanessa Vallarta, Executive Director

Farm Worker Housing. In Monterey County, seasonal housing built for single men during the Bracero period has been converted into substandard family housing that is occupied year-round by migrant workers. Meanwhile, growers are advised to close or sell labor camps to reduce liability and opportunities for union organizing. In August 1991, county officials found more than one hundred farm workers from Oaxaca living in the hills and canyons near Prunedale in caves and other improvised shelters. The Center for Community Advocacy (CCA), formed in 1988 by staff of the Salinas office of California Rural Legal Assistance, organizes, educates, and assists tenants' committees in surveying and identifying code violations and needed repairs and in negotiating with landlords and property owners for housing improvements. Where feasible, CCA assists with purchase or

conversion of camps to cooperative ownership. In 1992, CCA published *Spreading the Seeds*, which reviewed farmworker housing programs in seven counties in California.

CENTER FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE
Washington, D.C.

\$ 64,000 (1990)
\$ 75,000 (1991)
\$ 65,000 (1992)

- Allen Fishbein, Director
- Gilda Haas, Coordinator

California Community Reinvestment Program. To provide access to credit for low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, Congress enacted the Community Reinvestment Act in 1977. The law was designed to prevent "red-lining," by requiring banks to disclose the extent of their community lending activities. In an effort to expand participation in the Act by community-based organizations in California, the Center for Community Change provided training and technical assistance to Communities for Accountable Reinvestment (CAR), a coalition of housing and community development organizations in the Los Angeles area, which challenged two Los Angeles banks. The Center worked to develop similar coalitions in the San Francisco Bay Area and San Diego, while monitoring community lending practices by California banks. During 1993, Center staff will help document credit needs and define loan programs that banks could develop to assist small businesses in San Diego.

CENTER FOR THIRD WORLD ORGANIZING
Oakland, California

\$ 40,000 (1992)

- Francis Calpotura, Co-Director

Bay Area Tenant Education Project. In the eight Bay Area counties outside San Francisco, fifty-eight housing projects, with more than seven thousand affordable rental units, are at risk of conversion to market rate rentals during 1993. Tenants in these projects will receive notice if owners intend to sell the projects or to accept incentives, including rent increases, to continue operating the housing with use restrictions. The Center for Third World Organizing (CTWO), in cooperation with Bay Area legal service and housing advocates, will organize tenants and provide information about protecting housing affordability. Once organized, the tenant association can explore alternatives, including a tenant or non-profit buyout of the project, to preserve affordability.

CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES
Washington, D.C.

\$ 52,940 (1991)

■ Robert Greenstein, Executive Director

Public Policies for the Poor in California. Poverty rates are greater in California (13.9 percent) than the national average (13.5 percent), and the needs of the poor are increasing while public resources are shrinking. In 1992, California resolved a \$15 billion budget problem through increased taxes and decreased services, including a 4.4 percent cut in welfare payments. Established in 1981, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities monitors budgets, reports, and legislative proposals to increase awareness of the impact on low-income households of government policies and programs.

Using the most recent federal data on housing in metropolitan areas, the Center prepared a national report on forty-four cities, including five in California (Los Angeles, Orange County, San Bernardino-Riverside, San Diego, and San Jose). The report can be used by local planners and advocates for low-income housing. The Center prepared a new report on telephone expenses and food stamp budget procedures, attempting to persuade California to adopt more generous standards and increase food stamp payments. The Center examined other approaches, using the tax system, to assist low-income families with the high cost of shelter. In each of these research projects, the Center worked with advocacy groups in California to assure wide publicity of reports.

CHILD CARE LAW CENTER
San Francisco, California

\$ 65,513 (1991)

\$ 60,000 (1992)

■ Carol Stevenson, Acting Executive Director

Transitional Child Care Project. As part of the Family Support Act of 1988, Congress established child care benefits for families moving from welfare to employment. The Transitional Child Care (TCC) program helps pay for licensed child care for the first year of work after the family leaves welfare. Effective in California in 1990, the program has been administered by local welfare departments, but participation has been low. In 1991, the Child Care Law Center formed an advisory group of welfare administrators, child care advocates, and legal service lawyers to monitor implementation of the TCC program in California and suggest strategies to broaden participation. They concluded that the TCC program needs administrative direction by the state, reorganization and increased resources at the local government level, and improved notification to eligible families. Through the Transitional Child Care Project, the Child Care Law Center encourages expanded participation in the TCC program, providing consultation to

program administrators and child care providers. If necessary, the Center will consider litigation to ensure fulfillment of federal regulations. The Center will also seek state and federal hearings to assess and encourage program implementation. During the second year of the project, the Child Care Law Center focused on intensive technical assistance in six California counties. The six counties were diverse in nature but all were interested in increased participation in TCC.

CHILDREN NOW
Oakland, California

\$ 55,000 (1990)
\$ 75,000 (1991)
\$ 75,000 (1992)

- James Steyer, President
- Wendy Lazarus, Vice President, Policy

Child Support Project. In 1990, the number of children on welfare in California increased to 1.23 million, while the percentage of fathers paying child support declined to thirty-nine percent. (The national average is fifty-two percent.) To reduce child poverty, Children Now advocates more effective collection of child support payments, strengthened work initiatives and tax credits, and reduced reliance on welfare as the primary income maintenance program for poor children. Children Now's white paper, "For the Sake of the Children," recommended ten measures to reform the child support system in California. These recommendations include improvements in paternity establishment and increases in the amount of support awarded, as well as specific improvements in state administration, support enforcement, and data collection. The recommendations received broad publicity in newspapers, television, and radio and contributed to changes in California law.

DOWNTOWN SAN FRANCISCO COMMUNITY
HOUSING CORPORATION
San Francisco, California

\$ 50,000 (1991)
\$ 25,000 (1992)

- Hali Thorpe, Executive Director

Receivership Program. Some potentially affordable housing in downtown San Francisco is unavailable because it does not meet minimum standards of health and safety. In 1989, San Francisco adopted a Code Enforcement Receivership program, through which the city attorney's office can petition the court to appoint a receiver, authorized to take control of substandard buildings, arrange improvements, and manage the building for low-income tenants. Renovation and management may be done by for- and non-profit organizations. Downtown San Francisco Community Housing Corporation (Downtown Housing) was formed in 1991 to act as a sponsor for the receivership program in San Francisco.

Downtown Housing has identified several properties in San Francisco for which the receivership program may be appropriate, but no receivership has been approved to date. Downtown Housing explored other projects where it could use its management skills to improve and preserve the quality and affordability of existing low-income housing in San Francisco. Downtown Housing is considering the purchase of an 18-unit apartment building in Hayes Valley and is exploring the purchase of a bankrupt 213-unit building, as well as four buildings with expiring use restrictions and 582 units of senior citizen housing.

ECONOMIC POLICY INSTITUTE
Washington, D.C.

\$ 25,000 (1991)

- Eileen Appelbaum, Associate Director of Research

New Policies for the Contingent Workforce. Contingent work takes many forms: part-time, permanent part-time, temporary full-time, and independent contracting. The trend toward contingent arrangements includes workers' desire for flexibility and employers' desire to "externalize" the labor force, so that it can expand or contract with business conditions. Contingent workers often work at minimum or low wage and are not eligible for health insurance, pensions, job security, or opportunities for advancement. The pool of contingency workers contains a disproportionately large number of African Americans, women, and younger workers. Economic Policy Institute's project culminated in a conference addressing issues of contingent employment and the 1992 publication, *New Policies for the Part-Time and Contingent Workforce*.

FAMILY FARM ORGANIZING RESOURCE CENTER
Berkeley, California

\$ 14,000 (1990)

- Eric Fure-Slocum, Project Director

Rural Realignment Project. A group of family farmers, farm worker representatives, agricultural economists, and church representatives developed a discussion paper entitled "New Thinking for California Agriculture," which offered twenty recommendations for reorganization of government policy regarding agriculture and rural development as well as collaboration among farm workers, family farmers, and others concerned about the quality of life in rural California. The group disseminated the paper and initiated local planning processes in rural communities. A goal was to build trust among participants and identify common concerns where collaboration can result in concrete improvements.

The "Rural Realignment Project" became affiliated with the California Institute for Rural Studies (CIRS) in the Fall of 1990. Rosenberg Foundation subsequently

made a supplemental grant of \$20,000 to CIRS for continued support of the project and cancelled \$7000 of the 1990 grant to Family Farm Organizing Resource Center.

HARRIETT BUHAI CENTER FOR FAMILY LAW
Los Angeles, California

\$ 65,000 (1992)

- Betty Nordwind, Executive Director

Child Support Project. Custodial parents, most of them women, claim that "deadbeat dads" fail to pay court-awarded child support. Noncustodial parents claim that new award guidelines are too stringent. In 1989, the Harriet Buhai Center and other organizations prepared a report, "Government's Failure to Provide," assessing child support performance of the Los Angeles County District Attorney. The report found that the child support system in Los Angeles was behind the average of the other fifty-seven California counties in every measure of performance. Six measures were recommended to improve accountability. In March 1992, a follow-up report found that the Los Angeles system continued to lag behind the statewide average in every measure of performance. The Center then embarked on a project to educate lawyers, judges, advocates for women and children, and the general public on statewide child support guidelines adopted in 1992. It assessed existing child support data collection systems and award-determining software, and recommended improvements. The Center continues to monitor the Los Angeles County and state child support administrations to determine whether state administration of child support should be reorganized.

INCOME RIGHTS PROJECT
San Francisco, California

\$ 40,000 (1990)

\$ 40,000 (1991)

- Sandy Weiner, Co-Director
- Andrea Shorter, Acting Executive Director

Income Advocacy, Organizing, and Outreach Project. Income Rights Project trains welfare recipients to act as peer advocates to assist approximately 250 families each month in understanding public benefits and to represent families in hearings where denials or discontinuance of assistance are being appealed. The Project also trains advocates to assist families threatened with eviction from public housing and helped a group of welfare recipients form an organization to advocate for improvement in welfare services. As a result of Project activities, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors increased its monitoring of the welfare reform program in San Francisco, and the Department of Social Services began to modify a fraud prevention program that had resulted in intimidation and invasion of

privacy of welfare recipients. Throughout 1990, the Project continued its peer advocacy programs while expanding its education, organizing, and outreach activities.

The 4.4 percent reduction in AFDC benefits that became effective in September 1991 made it increasingly difficult for low-income families to pay San Francisco rents and avoid homelessness. Throughout 1991-92, Income Rights Project worked with welfare rights groups in California to form a statewide coalition and to publicize the consequences of the AFDC cuts for families.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF ALAMEDA COUNTY	\$ 40,000 (1991)
<i>Oakland, California</i>	\$ 40,000 (1992)

■ Michael Rawson, Project Director

Housing Element Enforcement Project. In 1980, California enacted legislation requiring each city and county to include in its general plan an assessment of the adequacy of existing housing supplies and a projection of housing needs. A 1989 amendment (SB 1582) amplified the housing element to require plans to make up shortages of affordable housing through construction, rehabilitation, or conservation. As part of the Housing Element Project, the Legal Aid Society of Alameda County (LAS) has assisted legal service agencies throughout California to review the adequacy of proposed housing elements and has assisted advocacy groups to challenge inadequate plans. LAS has litigated in cities in which the housing element is unresponsive to the needs of low-income families.

LEGAL SERVICES OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	\$ 70,000 (1992)
<i>Sacramento, California</i>	

■ Leora Gershenzon, Project Director

Child Support Project. A Children Now report on California's child support system found that "California's child support system affects more children than any state program except the public schools." Yet California ranks forty-seventh among the states in performance of its child support system and forty-ninth in its average support order. In 1992, Legal Services of Northern California (LSNC) began a Child Support Project to serve eighteen northern California counties. LSNC trains and consults with legal service staff, monitors the performance of the child support system in eighteen counties, and provides assistance to policy makers regarding proposed child support reform.

LOS ANGELES CENTER FOR ECONOMIC SURVIVAL	\$ 40,000 (1990)
<i>Los Angeles, California</i>	\$ 50,000 (1991)
	\$ 70,000 (1992)

- Larry Gross, Executive Director

Affordable Housing Preservation Project. Nearly thirty-nine thousand units of housing in Los Angeles County with federal mortgage and rent subsidies are eligible for termination by the year 2008. The Los Angeles Center for Economic Survival (LACES) has organized new tenant unions in more than thirty buildings and formed a countywide alliance of tenant groups from subsidized housing projects. These groups have successfully negotiated improvements in existing housing while mobilizing interest among elected officials regarding the housing preservation issue.

A 1990 housing law requires new strategies to preserve affordability. The law extends the moratorium on mortgage prepayment, provides resources and opportunities for tenant buyouts, and provides relocation assistance for tenants who are displaced. It also shifts decision making from the property owner to government, where decisions will be made about fair rates of investment return and locally prevailing rents. LACES continues to organize tenants in federally subsidized housing in Los Angeles. LACES will help tenant groups assess the impact of the law on specific buildings and develop strategies to resist rent increases, discourage prepayment, obtain relocation benefits and replacement housing, and explore tenant and non-profit ownership.

NATIONAL HOUSING LAW PROJECT	\$ 75,000 (1992)
<i>Berkeley, California</i>	

- James Grow, Project Director

Residents' Assistance Project. Federal housing subsidies are now expiring, and some developers are considering prepayment of subsidized mortgages in order to increase rents to market levels. The Low Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990 established incentives to prevent prepayment of subsidized mortgages and extend low-income use restrictions. Whether current owners accept additional incentives to remain in the program, sell to priority buyers, or prepay the mortgage, tenants have a right to participate and influence decisions during the planning process. National Housing Law Project (NHLP) prepares training materials, sponsors training workshops, and offers technical assistance for tenants of subsidized housing and their organizations in order to help them participate in the housing preservation process.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAW CENTER	\$ 40,000 (1991)
Washington, D.C.	\$ 40,000 (1992)

■ Nancy Duff Campbell, Co-Director

Project on Child Care Tax Policies. The National Women's Law Center (NWLC) played an important role in securing tax provisions that assist low-income parents as part of the 1990 Federal Budget Reconciliation Act. Through the Child Care Tax Credits Outreach Campaign, NWLC disseminates information to low-income families, child care workers, and the child care coalition to maximize awareness of the increase in benefits among those eligible.

NWLC will complete a thorough analysis of the Act to assess its impact, strengths, and weaknesses. As the IRS and the Department of the Treasury develop new forms and regulations, NWLC will ensure that changes are implemented in a timely manner, consistent with congressional intent. During 1992-93, the Campaign will host a national training workshop in Washington, D.C. and workshops at the national and regional conferences of child care associations. NWLC will test the use of a toll-free number to assist and inform individual parents.

NEW WAYS TO WORK	\$ 50,000 (1990)
San Francisco, California	\$ 40,000 (1991)
	\$ 40,000 (1992)

■ Barney Olmsted
Suzanne Smith, Co-Directors

Equiflex Project. Among strategies employers are using to control labor costs and increase competitiveness is more reliance on part-time and temporary workers, leased employees, at-home workers, and independent contractors; also called "contingent" workers. New Ways to Work examined the contingent employment issue and developed a program, called Equiflex, to improve conditions for these workers. It promotes flexibility in employment through job-sharing and job redesign. It identifies obstacles to increased equity and flexibility and works to increase awareness of potential abuses of contingent employment. New Ways to Work works with employers and representatives of employees to research and develop policies and increase public awareness of contingent work force issues. The booklet, *Flexibility*, summarizes flexible scheduling and staffing options for the workplace.

RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE CORPORATION	\$ 70,000 (1991)
Sacramento, California	\$ 85,000 (1992)

■ William Haack, Director of Housing

San Diego Farm Worker Housing. In the northern part of San Diego County, close to recreational and residential areas for wealthy, suburban families, farm workers live in primitive conditions, some without running water or electricity, on or near the fields where they work. In 1991, Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC), along with other private and public agencies in San Diego County, sponsored a conference on the farm worker and day labor housing crisis. RCAC has provided technical assistance to two housing development organizations developing farm worker housing in North County.

SAN FRANCISCO LAWYERS' COMMITTEE FOR	\$ 50,000 (1990)
URBAN AFFAIRS	\$ 50,000 (1991)
San Francisco, California	\$ 40,000 (1992)

■ Michael Harris, Staff Attorney

Bayview Legal Advocacy Project. In the southeast corner of San Francisco, Bayview District and Hunters Point are the largest predominantly African American neighborhoods in the city. Bayview has the highest proportion of owner-occupied housing of any San Francisco neighborhood but is facing dramatic changes. Availability of affordable housing is attracting moderate-income families to the area, and a large residential and commercial development north of the neighborhood could create more than 20,000 jobs and 11,000 units of new housing. Residents and business owners of Bayview want to maintain a stable neighborhood while taking advantage of economic and social development of the neighborhood. San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs has assisted in forming a housing development corporation and helped Bayview residents participate in the revision of the general plan for the neighborhood. The Committee also has assisted Bayview and other organizations in negotiations with developers, who have agreed to establish a \$10 million economic development fund to assist women and minorities in qualifying for construction contracts, business opportunities, and employment in the proposed new development.

SAN FRANCISCO ORGANIZING PROJECT
San Francisco, California

\$ 20,000 (1990)

- Don Stahlhut, Director

San Francisco Jobs Coalition. San Francisco Organizing Project is a citywide coalition established in 1982, comprising ten churches and eleven trade union locals. The Project has participated in nearly sixty successful campaigns to protect and improve conditions for low-income residents of San Francisco. The Jobs Coalition uses grassroots community organizing and coalition-building to protect the quality of existing jobs and create employment opportunities for low-income residents of San Francisco. The Coalition sponsors citywide and neighborhood projects to enforce hiring requirements in downtown development, 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.

WOMEN'S LEGAL DEFENSE FUND
Washington, D.C.

\$ 45,000 (1992)

- Diane Dodson, Project Director

Child Support Reform Project. Concerned that failure of the child support system was contributing to poverty of millions of women and children, Women's Legal Defense Fund (WLDF) initiated a child support reform project in the early 1980s. With other national organizations, WLDF formed a child support task force that contributed to federal policy, including the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984 and the Family Support Act of 1988. WLDF has assisted California policy makers and advocacy groups in implementing new guidelines to increase child support awards and the proportion of low-income, single parents obtaining support. WLDF will publish and distribute a "Report Card," comparing state child support awards, as well as a report on barriers to child support for poor families.

LEGALIZATION

Rosenberg Foundation began supporting projects addressing immigration policy issues in 1980. The enactment of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 provided that immigrants who had lived in the United States continuously since 1982 or who had a minimum of ninety days qualifying employment in agriculture could apply for temporary residence status during a limited application period in 1987-89. The Foundation initiated a program in November 1986 to ensure that the largest number of eligible immigrants would qualify for legalization in California. The program 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 also included grants to assist current Rosenberg Foundation grantees to expand or redirect programs, as well as grants to many organizations throughout California that never had previously received Rosenberg Foundation support. After the end of the legalization application period in 1989, Foundation grants provided support to 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.

Support for Legalization projects was primarily concluded during the 1990 grant period.

CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION AND RESETTLEMENT \$ 24,448 (1990)
OFFICE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF THE
DIOCESE OF SANTA ROSA
Santa Rosa, California

■ Herb Castillo, Director, Immigration and Resettlement Office

IRCA Legalization Appeals. Catholic Charities is the only non-profit organization providing legalization counseling in the six counties of northwest California. Rosenberg grants have provided partial project support since 1987 when the legalization filing period of the 1986 Immigration law began. During 1989, with the close of the application period, Catholic Charities has assisted 259 immigrants with complex cases, including 27 filings pursuant to litigation, 24 appeals and waivers, 22 petitions to reopen cases, 172 applications under the Family Fairness Program (a 1990 provision that allows for legalization consideration for children and spouses of those newly legalized under the 1986 law), and 57 other responses to INS requests for additional information and documentation.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA LEGAL SERVICES
Fresno, California

\$ 40,000 (1990)

- Joe Romero, Executive Director

Legalization Program. Serving four counties in the Central San Joaquin Valley, Central California Legal Services is the only publicly supported legal service agency in the San Joaquin Valley providing representation for immigrants. Last year, the agency filed approximately 280 appeals and 200 petitions for waivers on behalf of immigrants seeking to qualify under the legalization provisions of the 1986 Immigration law, as well as 98 applications under the Family Fairness Program. The agency also participated in a class action lawsuit with several other organizations challenging INS procedures in the Special Agricultural Worker Program and sponsored training workshops and a public information program on immigration issues.

In August 1992, \$10,000 of the grant was cancelled.

**COMMUNITY ACTION BOARD OF
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY**
Aptos, California

\$ 15,000 (1990)

- Jane Aiko Yokoyama, Director of Immigration Services

Santa Cruz County Immigration Project. During 1989, the Santa Cruz County Immigration Project provided legal assistance and counseling to more than eighteen hundred local residents seeking to qualify under the legalization provisions of the 1986 immigration law. The project offered assistance to immigrants who needed to provide additional documentation, as well as those immigrants who required waivers and appeals to qualify for legalization. During 1990, the project continued to provide legal assistance and counseling on appeals and waivers as well as applications under the Family Fairness Program.

**LABOR IMMIGRANT ASSISTANCE PROJECT OF
THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY FEDERATION OF LABOR
AFL-CIO**
Los Angeles, California

\$ 50,000 (1990)

- Miguel Caballero, Legal Director

Special Appeals and Waivers Project. A project of the Los Angeles Federation of Labor, Labor Immigrant Assistance Project includes adult education as well as

immigration services. Previous Rosenberg Foundation grants have supported legalization services in 1988 and the first year of the Special Appeals and Waivers Project in 1989. The project sponsors a vigorous outreach and community education program with community presentations, seminars, press conferences, and radio appearances. It also provides direct assistance to immigrants with complex cases, immigrants who require waivers because of testing HIV-positive, or immigrants who have criminal records and other legalization-related matters. The project also has "adopted" three Los Angeles street corners, where it provides advice and assistance to immigrant workers seeking day labor jobs.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY \$ 42,253 (1990)
San Jose, California

- Antonio Estremera, Managing Attorney

Legalization Amnesty Litigation Project. During 1990, the Legal Aid Society of Santa Clara County assisted a large number of immigrants needing assistance with complex cases and appeals of denied legalization applications. The Legalization Amnesty Litigation Project filed 153 appeals of denied legalization applications, 71 petitions, and 7 applications for waivers of excludability, while also representing immigrants in 54 administrative hearings and 45 deportation hearings at the Executive Office of Immigration Review.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION LAW CENTER \$ 53,333 (1990)
OF THE LEGAL AID FOUNDATION OF LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles, California

- Charles Wheeler, Directing Attorney

Immigration Support. A project of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, the National Immigration Law Center, previously the National Center for Immigrants' Rights, is the national backup center providing training and technical support to Legal Service Corporation grantees throughout the United States. Although federal law severely restricts the types of services Legal Service Corporation grantees can provide undocumented persons, many Legal Service agencies encounter immigration-related issues. The National Immigration Law Center provides specialized technical assistance, advice, and training on immigration and aliens' rights. During 1989-90, the Center conducted training workshops for community agencies in California, published eighteen issues of a newsletter on legalization issues, prepared articles for national publication on immigration issues, and participated as co-counsel in several lawsuits challenging INS policies and procedures.

PUBLIC COUNSEL
Los Angeles, California

\$ 30,000 (1990)

- Susan Alva, Directing Attorney, Legalization Appeals

Legalization Appeals Project. Public Counsel operates a *pro bono* program recruiting and training volunteer lawyers who provide advice and counseling to immigrants seeking assistance with complex legalization cases, denials, and possible terminations. They also provide individual consultation and assistance regarding legalization issues to organizations and attorneys serving immigrants. In addition, Public Counsel provides training and technical assistance to other organizations, coordinates a brief bank, sponsors training workshops, and provides liaison services between non-profit organizations and the Regional Processing Facility operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

VOLUNTEER LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM OF THE
SAN FRANCISCO BAR ASSOCIATION
San Francisco, California

\$ 75,000 (1990)

\$ 70,000 (1991)

- Tanya Neiman, Program Director

Pro Bono Legalization Project. The Volunteer Legal Services Program of the San Francisco Bar Association has recruited and trained 449 volunteer attorneys and others and, in 1989, provided assistance to 1,100 clients with a variety of immigration-related problems, including 200 complex cases resulting from court orders, 41 cases requiring waivers for HIV-positive tests, and 176 cases requiring appeals of various types. During 1990, the project continued to recruit, train, and supervise volunteer attorneys to provide assistance and, where necessary, representation for immigrants seeking to qualify for temporary resident status under the 1986 Immigration law.

PHILANTHROPIC PROCESS

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

COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS
Washington, D.C.

\$ 3,000 (1990)
\$ 3,000 (1991)
\$ 3,000 (1992)

- James Joseph, President

The Council on Foundations is a national membership organization of nearly twelve hundred private foundations, community foundations, corporate-giving programs and other private grantmakers. The goals of the Council are to promote responsible and effective grantmaking and maintain a supportive environment for the growth of private philanthropy. The Council serves its members through an annual conference, professional development workshops, publication of *Foundation News* and a biweekly *Newsletter*, technical assistance on legal and program issues, and research into practices in philanthropy. Rosenberg Foundation has been a member of the Council on Foundations since 1962.

GRANTMAKERS FOR CHILDREN, YOUTH AND
FAMILIES OF THE COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS
Washington, D.C.

\$ 1,000 (1990)
\$ 1,000 (1991)
\$ 1,000 (1992)

- Mary Leonard, Staff Associate

Grantmakers for Children, Youth and Families (formerly Grantmakers for Children and Youth) was formed in 1985 by staff and trustees from foundations and corporations interested in programs for young people. Now serving approximately 250 funders, Grantmakers for Children, Youth and Families encourages and expands support among private grantmakers for programs benefiting young persons. The organization sponsors an annual meeting each fall and a meeting in conjunction with the annual conference of the Council on Foundations each spring. Rosenberg Foundation has supported Grantmakers for Children, Youth and Families since 1986.

THE FOUNDATION CENTER
New York, New York

\$ 42,000 (1990)
 (3 years)

(\$ 28,500 National; \$ 13,500 Bay Area)

- Sara Engelhardt, President
- Roberta Steiner, Director, San Francisco Library

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* as well as several other directories of foundations and corporations, nearly seventy indexes of foundation grants, and a variety of scholarly, management, and other books on philanthropy. The Center also operates foundation reference libraries in four cities and, through cooperative arrangements, has placed Foundation Center reference materials in 176 affiliated libraries throughout the United States. Rosenberg Foundation has supported the national program of The Foundation Center with annual grants since 1972 and The Foundation Center Library in San Francisco, since it was established in 1977.

HISPANICS IN PHILANTHROPY
San Francisco, California

\$ 10,000 (1991)
 (2 years)

- Diana Campoamor, President

Hispanic trustees and staff from foundation and corporate-giving programs formed Hispanics in Philanthropy in 1981 to increase participation of Hispanics as foundation trustees and staff and to develop awareness among grantmakers of the needs of the Hispanic community. Rosenberg Foundation has supported Hispanics in Philanthropy since 1986.

INDEPENDENT SECTOR
Washington, D.C.

\$ 1,700 (1990)
 \$ 1,700 (1991)
 \$ 1,900 (1992)

- Brian O'Connell, President

Independent Sector is a convener 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. Members include over 650 national voluntary organizations, and foundations and corporations with national or nationally significant programs. Independent Sector sponsors public information programs, research, a government relations program, and a program to promote effective management in the non-profit sector. Rosenberg Foundation has been a member since 1980.

The National Fund for Public Policy Research

\$ 15,000 (1990)

The fund is used to support scholarly research regarding public policy issues and proposals with potential consequences for charitable giving or the health and operations of non-profits.

*Building for Greater Achievement and
Achievements Worth Building For*

\$ 10,000 (1992)

Independent Sector is developing the internal capacity of the organization and strengthening programs in government relations, giving and volunteering, and leadership and management. From 1991-93, Independent Sector plans to shift away from direct research to the coordination and dissemination of research by other organizations.

MANAGEMENT CENTER
San Francisco, California

\$ 10,000 (1992)

■ Bob Orser, Executive Director

Management Information and Consulting Hotline. Unless they are part of a national organization or receive technical assistance from a government funding source, non-profit organizations in non-metropolitan areas have limited access to management assistance. In 1992, the Management Center began providing telephone assistance to non-profit agencies in outlying areas of Northern California that are encountering problems related to board development, personnel change, or financial management. The toll-free line operates seven hours a day, five days a week, with a Management Center staff consultant available to answer questions and provide advice.

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
RESPONSIVE PHILANTHROPY**
Washington, D.C.\$ 7,500 (1990)
(3 years)

■ Robert Bothwell, Executive Director

Established in 1975 to present the perspective of change-oriented organizations and non-traditional grant-seekers to the Commission on Private Philanthropy and Public Needs, the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy (NCRP) is a coalition of social justice, environmental, and community-based organizations. Throughout its history, NCRP has concentrated on increasing the accountability of foundations and on broadened participation in workplace fund-raising. NCRP has established itself as a major advocate for philanthropic reform in the United States.

NCRP has continued its program to expand access to workplace giving and has continued research to improve institutional philanthropy. After twelve years of effort, NCRP and other organizations appear to have succeeded in opening the Combined Federal Campaign to non-traditional charities and advocacy organizations. NCRP is continuing to provide assistance to fifty-one alternative funds formed by social action, women's, and environmental groups as well as Black United Funds throughout the United States. NCRP also has distributed reports on the performance of community foundations and corporate philanthropy. Rosenberg Foundation has supported NCRP intermittently since 1977.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA GRANTMAKERS

San Francisco, California

\$ 1,600 (1990)

\$ 1,650 (1991)

\$ 2,400 (1992)

■ Caroline Tower, President

Northern California Grantmakers (NCG) is a membership organization of 101 foundations, corporate-giving programs, and other private grantmaking organizations in the San Francisco Bay Area and Northern California. NCG is a regional association of grantmakers as well as a mechanism through which groups of grantmakers sponsor and administer seven collaborative public service grant and loan programs. NCG publishes the *Guide to California Foundations* and administers special grant and loan programs providing emergency funds to human service agencies, loans and grants to arts agencies, grants to summer youth projects, and other projects addressing issues of homelessness, AIDS, and emergency family needs. Rosenberg Foundation has been a contributing member of NCG since 1973.

Emergency Fund Committee

\$ 50,000 (1991)

\$ 20,000 (1992)

The Emergency Fund was established in 1973 in cooperation with United Way to assist child care agencies in the Bay Area threatened with loss of government funds. In July 1991, Rosenberg Foundation approved a loan (refundable grant) of \$50,000 to help the Emergency Fund Committee (EFC) meet the needs of non-profits experiencing emergencies as a result of the delay in the approval of the state budget. EFC was able to respond to loan requests without use of the loan, which was therefore cancelled. However, administrative expenses and loan losses have reduced funds available for loans and grants, and in 1992, Rosenberg Foundation assisted in replenishing the loan pool in order to meet new demands for loans.

\$ 2,000 (1992)

(3 years)

- (3 years)

- Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy (WAF) was formed in 1977 by women who were foundation trustees and staff. WAF sponsors an annual meeting for grantmakers concerned about women's issues, regional meetings, and professional development workshops. WAF publishes information about funding trends for women and girls. Rosenberg Foundation has provided annual support to WAF since 1975.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

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

During the 1990-92 period, the Special Projects, among others, have included four grants for projects in response to the 1990-91 freeze in the San Joaquin Valley and four grants for projects in response to the 1992 riot and rebellion in Los Angeles.

**ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LEGAL CENTER
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles, California**

\$ 55,000 (1992)

- Stewart Kwoh, Executive Director

Emergency Legal Services Project. During the Los Angeles riot of 1992, many Asian businesses were looted and burned. Aside from legal and financial complications, the businesses face cultural opposition. Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC) has the language capability, access to volunteer lawyers, and confidence of the Asian community to assist business owners. Through the Emergency Legal Services Project, APALC has added a staff person fluent in Korean to their *pro bono* legal services program, to ensure that owners have advice as they attempt to reestablish their businesses.

**CALIFORNIA RURAL LEGAL
ASSISTANCE FOUNDATION
San Francisco, California**

\$ 10,000 (1991)

- Marion Standish, Executive Director

Emergency Freeze Relief. A devastating freeze in December 1990 destroyed the citrus crop in Fresno, Kern, and Tulare counties, resulting in the immediate unemployment of fifteen to twenty thousand workers in the San Joaquin Valley who depend on the citrus industry for employment. In April 1991, the federal government declared a disaster. Eligibility requirements for Federal Emergency Management Assistance (FEMA) were difficult, if not impossible, for many workers to negotiate. With the help of the California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA) Foundation, those affected by the freeze received counseling and emergency assistance. Through CRLA Foundation's advocacy, unemployment insurance benefits were extended and FEMA eligibility was expanded.

COMMONWEAL
Bolinas, California

\$ 30,000 (1990)
(2 years)

- Michael Lerner, President
- Jane Dustan, Project Director

Orville Brim, the retired president of the Russell Sage Foundation and the Foundation for Child Development, has observed, "Foundations lack natural enemies in our societies . . . there is a virtual absence of a body of criticism. . . ." Perhaps because there is so little critical assessment, there is also little or no literature on the craft of private grantmaking. There is an extensive and sometimes self-serving literature on the history of foundations, and there are useful books on foundation investments, management, trusteeship, and career patterns, but there is virtually no literature on grantmaking.

According to data collected by the Foundation Center, a substantial increase has occurred during the past few years in grants for programs benefiting children and youth. Some of this increase is the result of expanded children's granting among existing foundations, as well as the establishment of several new foundations with an emphasis on children and youth. Commonweal will undertake a two-year investigation of effectiveness in philanthropic grants benefiting children, youth, and families, including the identification of effective programs and the stimulation of discussion among grantmakers.

CONCERNED CITIZENS OF
SOUTH CENTRAL LOS ANGELES
COALITION OF NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPERS
Los Angeles, California

\$ 50,000 (1992)

- Juanita Tate, Executive Director, Concerned Citizens
- Gladys Lewis, Executive Director, Coalition of Neighborhood Developers

Coalition of Neighborhood Developers. The Coalition of Neighborhood Developers (CND) has twenty-four member organizations (housing, economic development, and social service organizations) representing African American, Asian, Central American, and Mexican American communities in Los Angeles; and fourteen affiliate organizations. CND acts as a liaison between grassroots groups and public and private agencies making decisions for neighborhoods. CND staff assists coalition members in making their views known and in developing common policies on issues of concern.

**ETHIOPIAN COMMUNITY CENTER
OUTREACH SERVICES
Los Angeles, California**

\$ 20,000 (1992)

- Saba Haile Maskel, Executive Director

Emergency Services Project. Ethiopian Community Center Outreach Services (ECCOS) is a self-help organization in Los Angeles serving immigrants and refugees from Africa. ECCOS provides food, clothing, and housing vouchers; and information and referral in Amharic and Tigrinya languages. ECCOS is developing a coalition with organizations representing Somali and Sudanese communities. The ECCOS offices were destroyed in the 1992 riot, but ECCOS continued to provide emergency services from temporary locations until a new office could be established.

**FRIENDS OF THE FREEDOM PUBLIC LIBRARY
Freedom, California**

\$ 16,000 (1992)

- Florence Wyckoff, President

Library Relocation. Freedom is a farm worker community on the edge of Watsonville in Santa Cruz County. When Proposition 13 eliminated the budget for the library branch in Freedom, the library relocated to a storage room in the elementary school, where it was, for the most part, inaccessible. Through Friends of the Freedom Public Library, Freedom Library was relocated. The school district provided a used portable classroom and land, and the library system provided books, shelves, and staff. Community volunteers contributed labor and materials to relocate the building, landscape the site, and prepare the library for community use.

**NEIGHBOR TO NEIGHBOR EDUCATION FUND
San Francisco, California**

\$ 4,000 (1990)

- Fred Ross, Jr., Executive Director

Fred Ross, Sr. began his career as a community organizer managing a government migrant labor camp during the Depression. After World War II, he was a field representative for the American Council on Race Relations, organizing civic unity councils in Southern California. In 1947, Saul Alinsky and the Industrial Areas Foundation hired Ross to establish a community organization among Mexican Americans in East Los Angeles. Ross established the Community Service Organization (CSO) in East Los Angeles and, with the assistance of Cesar Chavez

whom he had recruited and trained, Ross established thirty CSO chapters in the cities and towns of California. When Chavez left the Community Service Organization to devote full-time to farm worker organizing, Ross continued as an advisor to Chavez and as an organizing trainer for the union and other community organizations until his retirement in 1981. Throughout his career, Fred Ross has been writing about organizing but, apart from his pamphlet, "Sal Si Puedes," published thirty years ago, he has been too busy to prepare his writing for publication. At the urging of his students and admirers, Ross has collected sixty-six instructive sayings that Neighbor to Neighbor Education Fund published and distributed as *Axioms for Organizers*. These pithy sayings are intended for use in training community organizers or reminding working organizations of some of the principles of their work.

PUBLIC COUNSEL
Los Angeles, California

\$ 25,000 (1992)

- Cynthia Robbins, Project Director

Urban Recovery Project. Within days of the riot in Los Angeles, Public Counsel opened a new office to provide legal assistance to victims and recruited several hundred volunteer lawyers. Public Counsel presented legal clinics and consultation on insurance issues for small business and property owners and offered similar clinics regarding bankruptcy, federal emergency assistance (FEMA), small business loans, immigration law, probate, and public benefits.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION
San Francisco, California

\$ 12,255 (1991)

- Cecille Caterson, Project Coordinator

Emergency Freeze Relief. The December 1990 freeze in the Southern San Joaquin Valley had a severe impact on the economy of those areas dependent upon citrus crops. Representatives of private agencies in Tulare County met to prepare an emergency relief plan. The Freeze Relief Committee estimated that \$1 million would be needed during the first six weeks after the initial disaster. A network of offices was established in the freeze relief area to raise money and provide aid. Rosenberg Foundation provided staff assistance to the Committee in its efforts to develop a plan and raise funds from foundations and corporations.

UNITED WAY OF FRESNO COUNTY
Fresno, California

\$ 15,000 (1991)

- Betti Sands, President

Emergency Freeze Relief. The freeze in December 1990, which destroyed the citrus crop in Fresno, Kern, and Tulare counties, resulted in the immediate unemployment of fifteen to twenty thousand workers in the San Joaquin Valley citrus industry. While some qualified for unemployment insurance, undocumented workers were ineligible. Approximately twenty percent of the unemployed lived in Fresno County, and the need for food was overwhelming. In Orange Cove, two thousand families lined up at the Community Center when commodities were to be distributed. The New United Way of Fresno County assessed the needs of local agencies and reallocated funds to programs in Orange Cove and Sanger, helping to provide food, shelter, and utility assistance to those unemployed by the freeze.

UNITED WAY OF TULARE COUNTY
Tulare, California

\$ 50,000 (1991)

- Ernie Hernandez, Executive Director

Emergency Freeze Relief. In Tulare County, ten to fifteen thousand people were unemployed by the citrus freeze of 1990. Working through United Way of Tulare County, the Freeze Relief Committee of private agencies, civic leaders, and others prepared an emergency relief plan to assist the unemployed. They developed distribution systems in response to critical needs (food, shelter, and utilities), and allocated resources among agencies. With local officials, the Committee sought assistance from government sources and embarked on a campaign to raise money within the county and from institutions outside Tulare County.

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	Mary S. Metz Alameda, CA
Benton W. Dial Lafayette, CA	S. Donley Ritchey Danville, CA
Robert E. Friedman San Francisco, CA	Norvel Smith Oakland, CA
Thelton Henderson San Francisco, CA	Kirke P. Wilson Secretary & Executive Director 47 Kearny Street San Francisco, CA 94108-5507
Herma Hill Kay San Francisco, CA	
Leslie L. Luttgens San Francisco, 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, San Francisco, California 94108-5507.

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** M^cCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen, San Francisco, CA

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Rosenberg Foundation is a philanthropic organization, established in 1935. It was created by the terms of the will of Max L. Rosenberg, a native Californian and businessman. 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 has offices in San Francisco.

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 usually are 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 commitment to the well-being of children and their families in California, 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. 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.
2. 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.

Even within these two categories, the directors must act selectively. Grants are made for 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 the 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 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 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 grantmaking 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 generally will arrange a visit to the project site to interview representatives of the applicant organization. Because of limited resources and the large number of requests, the Foundation can 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 required to provide the Foundation with final narrative reports and 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, San Francisco, California 94108.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The following 1992 financial statements of the Foundation have not yet been audited. As part of the Foundation's Form 990-PF, the audited financial statements for 1991 are available for public inspection at the libraries and affiliated collections of the Foundation Center in San Francisco and other cities. This Treasurer's Report summarizes, in narrative form, the financial activities of the Foundation for 1992.

At the end of 1992, the total market value of the Foundation's investments (including cash) was \$38.2 million. This is an increase of \$390,000 (1 percent) over the market value at the end of 1991. During 1992, Rosenberg Foundation received investment income of \$1.6 million, a decrease of \$20,000 from 1991 and \$280,000 less than the \$1.9 million income received during 1990, when interest rates were higher than current levels. The 1990 income was the highest in the 57-year history of the Foundation.

Rosenberg Foundation assets are invested in a diversified portfolio of stocks and bonds managed by the Foundation's investment counsel, Wentworth, Hauser & Violich. New investment policies were adopted in 1983, when the Foundation increased the proportion of assets in equity investments and allocated a small part of the endowment to venture capital investments. The 1983 investment policies were amended in 1989 following an evaluation of portfolio performance and asset allocation by DeMarche Associates, Kansas City, Missouri. Investment performance and policies are monitored on a continuing basis by the Finance Committee of the Foundation board.

Since 1983, the proportion of the Foundation's assets allocated to equity investments (including venture capital) has ranged from a high of 67 percent in 1986 to a low of 43 percent in 1989. During 1992, the equity proportion of the Foundation's endowment was reduced slightly from 56 percent to 52 percent, while the fixed-income portion was increased from 37 percent to 39 percent, and the cash and equivalents was increased from 4 percent to 6 percent. Of the total portfolio, venture capital partnerships continue to comprise approximately 3 percent.

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 will be protected from abrupt shifts in Foundation income or changes in the market value of investments, the Foundation adopted an expenditure policy in 1986, which was amended in 1989. The 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 established policies regarding the social consequences of its investments. The Foundation reviews all proxy statements and refers proxies which raise significant issues of social responsibility to the Finance 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 1993, the directors of the Foundation have authorized a grants budget of \$2.0 million. This amount is equal to the grants budget for 1992, when actual grants in the amount of \$1.95 million were authorized.

Leslie L. Luttgens
Treasurer

CONTENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1992 AND 1991 AND FOR THE YEARS THEN ENDED:

Balance Sheets

Statements of Changes in Fund Balance

Statements of Cash Flows

Notes to Financial Statements

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1992 AND FOR THE YEAR THEN ENDED:

Grants

Investments

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

BALANCE SHEETS, (UNAUDITED) DECEMBER 31, 1992 AND 1991

	1992	1991
ASSETS		
CASH	<u>\$ 2,441,798</u>	<u>\$ 1,631,888</u>
INVESTMENTS (Note 2):		
Common stocks	19,940,720	21,234,652
Bonds and notes	14,996,620	14,088,750
Partnerships and trust	<u>1,160,311</u>	<u>1,051,171</u>
Total	<u>36,097,651</u>	<u>36,374,573</u>
RECEIVABLES AND OTHER	<u>288,160</u>	<u>285,290</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$38,827,609</u>	<u>\$38,291,751</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
LIABILITIES:		
Grants payable	\$ 1,460,500	\$ 1,228,453
Federal excise tax and other (Note 6)	<u>25,116</u>	<u>31,071</u>
Total	<u>1,485,616</u>	<u>1,259,524</u>
FUND BALANCE:		
Principal Fund	34,763,641	34,984,875
Reserve Fund (Note 5)	2,265,900	1,734,900
Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund	<u>312,452</u>	<u>312,452</u>
Total	<u>37,341,993</u>	<u>37,032,227</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$38,827,609</u>	<u>\$38,291,751</u>

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992 AND 1991

	1992	1991
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS:		
Dividends	\$ 452,805	\$ 451,191
Interest	1,246,037	1,297,278
Partnerships and trust	(63,753)	(93,657)
Total	<u>1,635,089</u>	<u>1,654,812</u>
OTHER ADDITIONS:		
Grants canceled	10,000	57,158
Donations	40	5,000
Refunds of prior years' grants	11	9
Total	<u>10,051</u>	<u>62,167</u>
EXPENSES:		
Administrative:		
Salaries	(154,647)	(151,422)
Investment counsel and custodian fees	(162,490)	(141,463)
Employee retirement payments (Note 3)	(59,246)	(55,364)
Beneficial payments (Note 4)	(25,294)	(28,065)
Other	(79,640)	(84,911)
Total administrative	(481,317)	(461,225)
Federal excise tax (Note 6)	(14,331)	(27,465)
Total	<u>(495,648)</u>	<u>(488,690)</u>
INCREASE IN FUND BALANCE BEFORE GRANTS AUTHORIZED AND CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENTS	<u>1,149,492</u>	<u>1,228,289</u>
GRANTS AUTHORIZED	<u>(1,950,615)</u>	<u>(1,762,073)</u>
CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENTS:		
Realized	155,236	1,262,021
Unrealized	955,653	4,312,865
Total	<u>1,110,889</u>	<u>5,574,886</u>
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	309,766	5,041,102
FUND BALANCE:		
Beginning of year	<u>37,032,227</u>	<u>31,991,125</u>
End of year	<u>\$37,341,993</u>	<u>\$37,032,227</u>

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992 AND 1991

	1992	1991
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENTS:		
Dividends, interest and partnership distribution	\$1,679,541	\$ 1,837,351
Proceeds from sales of investments	3,285,078	10,496,807
Purchases of investments	<u>(1,964,642)</u>	<u>(10,754,413)</u>
Total	<u>2,999,977</u>	<u>1,579,745</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS:		
Grants paid	(1,708,568)	(1,452,462)
Expenses paid	(495,479)	(463,866)
Other	<u>13,980</u>	<u>9,675</u>
Total	<u>(2,190,067)</u>	<u>(1,906,653)</u>
CHANGE IN CASH	809,910	(326,908)
CASH:		
Beginning of year	<u>1,631,888</u>	<u>1,958,796</u>
End of year	<u><u>\$2,441,798</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,631,888</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Rosenberg Foundation (the "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. The aggregate cost of investments was \$25,572,034 at December 31, 1992 and \$26,804,609 at December 31, 1991.

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 to former beneficiaries of the Adolph Rosenberg Trust Fund.

5. RESERVE FUND

The Reserve Fund represents that portion of the fund balance designated by the Foundation's Board of Directors 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 of 1% on investment income and capital gains, reduced by expenses relating to the production of investment income.

7. COMMITMENTS

The Foundation has committed to invest an additional \$150,000 through 1993 in Asset Management Associates 1989, a venture capital partnership. Future minimum rental payments for the Foundation's office are \$26,000 (1993), \$28,000 (1994), and \$28,000 annually thereafter with Consumer Price Index adjustments through 2000.

* * * * *

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

Grant	Purpose	Grants Payable 12/31/91	Grants Authorized	1992 Grants Canceled	Grant Payments	Grants Payable 12/31/92
Asian Immigrant Women Advocates 310 Eighth Street, #301 Oakland, California 94607	Garment Workers Justice Campaign	\$ 37,500	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000
Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California 1010 South Flower Street, #302 Los Angeles, California 90014	Language Rights Project Emergency Legal Services	\$ 37,500	103,750 55,000		\$ 78,250 25,000	63,000 30,000
California Coalition for Rural Housing Project 926 J Street, #422 Sacramento, California 95814	California Anti-Displacement Project	42,000			42,000	
California Institute for Rural Studies, Inc. P.O. Box 2143 Davis, California 95617	Rural Realignment Project Immigration Reform and Farm Labor in California	20,000 25,000	50,000		10,000 12,500	10,000 62,500
California Reinvestment Committee 1535 Mission Street San Francisco, California 94103	Community Reinvestment Project		40,000		20,000	20,000
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation 2111 Mission Street, #401 San Francisco, California 94110	Replenishment Agricultural Worker Project	12,500			12,500	
Catholic Charities of San Francisco County 1095 Market Street, #305 San Francisco, California 94103	Coalition for Low Income Housing		50,000		25,000	25,000
Subtotal		\$ 137,000	\$ 328,750		\$ 225,250	\$ 240,500

(Continued)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

Grant	Purpose	Grants Payable 12/31/91	Grants Authorized	1992 Grants Canceled	Grant		Grants Payable 12/31/92
					Payments		
Subtotal		\$ 137,000	\$ 328,750		\$ 225,250		\$ 240,500
Center for Community Advocacy 9 West Gabilan Street, Suite 12 Salinas, California 93901	Farm Worker Housing Project	41,250	69,000		41,250		69,000
Center for Community Change 1000 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20007	Community Reinvestment in California	65,000	65,000		100,000		30,000
Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law 256 South Occidental Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90057	Lopez Policy Project		65,000				65,000
Center for Third World Organizing 1218 East 21st Street Oakland, California 94606	Bay Area Tenant Education Project		40,000				40,000
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities 777 Capitol Street, N.E. #705 Washington, D.C. 20002	Public Policies for the Poor in California	52,940			27,940		25,000
Central California Legal Services, Inc. 2014 Tulare, Suite 600 Fresno, California 93721	Legalization and Other Immi- gration Services	10,000		\$10,000			
Children Now 1212 Broadway Oakland, California 94612	Child Support Project	75,000	75,000		75,000		75,000
Childcare Law Center 22 Second Street, Fifth Floor San Francisco, California 94105	Transitional Child Care Project	65,513	60,000		65,513		60,000
Subtotal		\$ 446,703	\$ 702,750	\$10,000	\$ 534,953		\$ 604,500

(Continued)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

Grant	Purpose	Grants Payable 12/31/91	1992		Grants Payable 12/31/92
			Grants Authorized	Grants Canceled	
Subtotal		\$ 446,703	\$ 702,750	\$ 10,000	\$ 604,500
Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and Services 995 Market Street, #1108 San Francisco, California 94103	Immigrant Women: An Education and Policy Initiative	27,500		27,500	
Commonweal P.O. Box 316 Bolinas, California 94924	Children and Philanthropy	15,000		15,000	
Community Action Board of Santa Cruz County, Inc. 323 Spreckels Drive, #B Aptos, California 95003	Santa Cruz County Immigration Project	15,000		15,000	
Concerned Citizens of South Central Los Angeles P. O. Box 11337 Los Angeles, California 90011	Coalition of Neighborhood Developers		50,000		37,500
Council on Foundations 1828 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	National Program Grantmakers for Children and Youth		3,000 1,000		3,000 1,000
Downtown San Francisco Community Housing Corporation 375 Union Street San Francisco, California 94133	Receivership Program	50,000	25,000	50,000	25,000
Economic Policy Institute 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	New Policies for the Contingent Workforce	25,000		25,000	
Subtotal		\$ 579,203	\$ 781,750	\$ 10,000	\$ 667,000

(Continued)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

Grant	Purpose	Grants Payable 12/31/91	Grants Authorized	1992 Grants Canceled	Grant Payments	Grants Payable 12/31/92
Subtotal		\$ 579,203	\$ 781,750	\$10,000	\$ 683,953	\$ 667,000
Ethiopian Community Center Outreach Services 3840 South Crenshaw Boulevard, #205 Los Angeles, California 90008	Emergency Services		20,000		10,000	10,000
Farmworker Justice Fund, Inc. 2001 S Street, N.W., #210 Washington, D.C. 20009	Replenishment Agricultural Worker and Commission on Agricultural Workers Programs	50,000	50,000		50,000	50,000
The Foundation Center 79 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10003	National and Bay Area Programs	14,000			14,000	
Friends of the Freedom Public Library P.O. Box 4 Freedom, California 95019	Library Relocation		16,000		16,000	
Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law 4315-4317 Leimert Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90008	Child Support Project		65,000		17,000	48,000
Hispanics in Philanthropy 2606 Dwight Way Berkeley, California 94704	National Program	5,000			5,000	
Subtotal		\$ 648,203	\$ 932,750	\$10,000	\$ 795,953	\$ 775,000

(Continued)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

Grant	Purpose	Grants Payable 12/31/91	Grants Authorized	1992 Grants Canceled	Grant		Grants Payable 12/31/92
					Payments	Payments	
Subtotal		\$ 648,203	\$ 932,750	\$10,000	\$ 795,953	\$ 775,000	
Immigrant Legal Resource Center 1663 Mission Street, #602 San Francisco, California 94103	Immigrant Children's Project	60,000	87,565		81,565	66,000	
Income Rights Project 225 Valencia Street San Francisco, California 94103	Income Advocacy Organizing and Outreach Project	30,000			30,000		
Independent Sector 1828 L Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	National Program Public Policy Research Fund Building for Greater Achievements	7,500	1,900		1,900		
League of Women Voters of San Francisco 114 Sansome Street, Suite 513 San Francisco, California 94104	Multilingual Election Information		10,000		10,000		
Legal Aid Society of Alameda County 1440 Broadway, #402 Oakland, California 94612	Housing Element Enforcement Project		40,000		30,000	10,000	
Legal Services of Northern California 515 12th Street Sacramento, California 95814	Child Support Project		70,000		12,500	57,500	
Los Angeles Center for Economic Survival 1296 North Fairfax West Hollywood, California 90046	Affordable Housing Preservation Project	50,000	70,000		50,000	70,000	
The Management Center 944 Market Street, #700 San Francisco, California 94102	Management Information and Consulting Hotline		10,000			10,000	
Subtotal		\$ 795,703	\$1,232,215	\$10,000	\$1,029,418	\$ 988,500	

(Continued)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

Grant	Purpose	Grants Payable 12/31/91	1992		Grants Payable 12/31/92
			Grants Authorized	Grants Canceled	
Subtotal		\$ 795,703	\$1,232,215	\$10,000	\$ 988,500
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF) 634 South Spring Street Los Angeles, California 90014	California Language Rights Program Influence District Voting Rights Symposium	18,750	75,000 13,000		75,000
Multicultural Education Training and Advocacy, Inc. 524 Union Street San Francisco, California 94133	Immigrant Educational Rights Advocacy in California	25,000	55,000	50,000	30,000
NAACP Special Contribution Fund 4805 Mount Hope Drive Baltimore, Maryland 21215	Redistricting Project	20,000		10,000	10,000
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., #300 Washington, D.C. 20002	Immigration Policy Analysis	25,000		10,000	15,000
National Housing Law Project 2201 Broadway, Suite 815 Oakland, California 94612	Residents' Assistance Project		75,000		50,000
National Immigration Law Center of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles 1636 West Eighth Street, #205 Los Angeles, California 90017	Immigration and Employment Project		40,000		20,000
Subtotal		\$ 886,953	\$1,490,215	\$10,000	\$1,188,500

(Continued)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

Grant	Purpose	Grants Payable 12/31/91	Grants Authorized	1992 Grants Canceled	1992		Grants Payable 12/31/92
					Grant Payments	Payments	
Subtotal		\$ 886,953	\$1,490,215	\$10,000	\$1,178,668		\$1,188,500
National Immigration, Refugee & Citizenship Forum 220 I Street, N.E., #220 Washington, D.C. 20002	Making Pluralism Work	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	40,000		40,000		20,000
New Ways to Work 149 Ninth Street San Francisco, California 94103	The Equiflex Project	20,000	40,000		60,000		
Northern California Grantmakers 116 New Montgomery Street, #742 San Francisco, California 94105	Regional Program Summer Youth Project Emergency Fund Committee		2,400 2,000 20,000		2,400 2,000 20,000		
Proyecto San Pablo 2215 South Eighth Avenue Yuma, Arizona 85344-4596	Esperanza Para los Ninos	45,500	36,500		45,500		36,500
Public Counsel 3535 West Sixth Street, #100 Los Angeles, California 90020	Urban Recovery Project		25,000		25,000		
Radio Bilingue 1111 Fulton Mall, #700 Fresno, California 93721	Noticiero Latino Project	15,000	90,000		40,000		65,000
Subtotal		\$1,027,453	\$1,746,115	\$10,000	\$1,453,568		\$1,310,000

(Continued)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

Grant	Purpose	Grants Payable 12/31/91	1992		Grants Payable 12/31/92
			Grants Authorized	Grants Canceled	
Subtotal		\$1,027,453	\$1,746,115	\$10,000	\$1,310,000
Rural Community Assistance Corporation 2125 19th Street, #203 Sacramento, California 95818	San Diego Farmworker Housing Project	52,500	85,000	74,500	63,000
San Francisco Bar Association Volunteer Legal Services Program 685 Market Street, #700 San Francisco, California 94105	Pro Bono Legalization Project	40,000		40,000	
San Francisco Lawyers' Committee for Urban Affairs 301 Mission Street, #400 San Francisco, California 94105	Bayview Legal Advocacy Project Asian and Latino Community Empowerment	30,000 36,000	40,000 15,000	50,000 51,000	20,000
Stanford University, School of Education Stanford University Stanford, California 94305-3096	Center for Immigrant Education	12,500			12,500
United Way of the Bay Area 50 California Street, #200 San Francisco, California 94111	Community Initiative on Multiculturalism		15,000		10,000
University of California, Berkeley La Raza Law Journal School of Law, Room 37 Berkeley, California 94720	Voting Rights and Redistricting Symposium		4,500		
Subtotal		\$1,198,453	\$1,905,615	\$10,000	\$1,415,500

(Continued)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GRANTS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

Grant	Purpose	Grants Payable 12/31/91	Grants Authorized	1992 Grants Canceled	Grant Payments	Grants Payable 12/31/92
Subtotal		\$1,198,453	\$1,905,615	\$10,000	\$1,678,568	\$1,415,500
University of California Department of Agricultural Economics Davis, California 95616	Farm Labor Database Project	20,000			10,000	10,000
Women and Foundations/Corporate Philanthropy 322 Eighth Avenue New York, New York 10001	National Program	10,000			5,000	5,000
Women's Legal Defense Fund 1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 710 Washington, D.C. 20009	Child Support Reform Project		45,000		15,000	30,000
TOTAL		<u>\$1,228,453</u>	<u>\$1,950,615</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$1,708,568</u>	<u>\$1,460,500</u>

(Concluded)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS, (UNAUDITED) DECEMBER 31, 1992

Shares	Description	Market Value	Cost
Common Stocks			
10,000	American Home Products Corp.	\$ 675,000	\$ 141,310
917	Aspect Telecommunications Corporation	13,411	3,668
5,000	Atlantic Richfield Company	573,750	252,092
16,000	Automatic Data Processing, Inc.	850,000	433,680
10,940	BankAmerica Corporation	508,710	183,034
28,000	Block (H. & R.), Inc.	1,113,000	364,686
783	Cadence Design Systems	16,737	4,706
8000	Chevron Corporation	556,000	349,716
4,404	Cirrus Logic, Inc.	154,140	11,616
20,600	Coca-Cola Company	862,625	229,189
41,234	Dallas Semiconductor Corporation	551,505	306,811
15,000	Deluxe Corporation	701,250	667,372
20,000	Disney (Walt) Company, The	860,000	432,869
12,000	Du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co., Inc.	565,500	322,100
7,000	General Electric Company	598,500	183,901
14,000	GTE Corporation	484,750	461,734
11,000	Intel Corporation	957,000	286,500
18,000	Johnson & Johnson	909,000	180,160
371	The Learning Company	6,956	746
12,000	Liz Claiborne, Inc.	499,500	513,096
7,000	Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	639,625	398,090
19,500	NBD Bancorp, Inc.	638,625	533,780
13,000	Nike Inc. Class B	1,079,000	573,920
9000	Philip Morris Companies, Inc.	694,125	219,083
16,000	Proctor & Gamble Company	858,000	209,629
985	Progress Software Corporation	56,761	985
7,000	Royal Dutch Petroleum NY Reg. Gldr.	567,000	397,680
20,000	Syntex Corporation	460,000	371,331
11,000	Temple Inland, Inc.	566,500	450,428
32,000	Time Warner Inc.	936,000	702,492
22,000	Toys R Us, Inc.	882,750	531,862
10,000	Union Pacific Corporation	585,000	411,870
13,000	Waste Management, Inc.	520,000	478,462
	Total common stocks	\$19,940,720	\$10,608,598

(Continued)

ROSENBERG FOUNDATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS, (UNAUDITED) DECEMBER 31, 1992

Par Value	Description	Market Value	Cost
Bonds and Notes			
1,000,000	Federal National Mortgage Assn. 7.9%, due 8/12/96	\$ 1,069,060	\$ 1,000,000
1,000,000	Federal Home Loan Mortgage 8.45%, due 8/15/96	1,026,250	999,484
1,000,000	International Bank - Reconstruction & Development 8.64%, due 3/17/95	1,076,900	1,005,538
1,000,000	Tennessee Valley Authority 8.25%, due 10/1/94	1,059,680	998,845
1,000,000	Private Export Funding Corp. 9.3%, due 6/1/95	1,095,400	1,008,091
100,000	Power Spectra, Inc. conv. deb. 9%, due 9/30/93	100,000	100,000
2,000,000	Citi Credit Card Trust 8.25%, due 11/15/93	2,005,000	1,998,782
1,000,000	GMAC 8.7%, due 3/25/96	1,049,600	1,000,000
1,500,000	Safeco Credit 8.73%, due 4/30/96	1,631,700	1,500,000
1,000,000	Ford Motor Credit Corp. 8%, due 4/1/97	1,051,000	1,000,000
2,000,000	Tribune Company 9.25%, due 12/1/97	2,209,720	2,000,000
1,500,000	Temple Inland 8.875%, due 2/19/98	1,622,310	1,500,000
	Total bonds and notes	<u>\$14,996,620</u>	<u>\$14,110,740</u>
Partnerships and Trust			
	Asset Management Associates 1984	\$ 421,607	\$ 304,903
	Asset Management Associates 1989	358,744	258,020
	New Enterprise Associates III	379,640	289,579
	Twentieth Century Investors, Inc. Gifttrust, due 1/30/2138	320	194
	Total partnerships and trust	<u>\$ 1,160,311</u>	<u>\$ 852,696</u>

(Concluded)

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Judith Brown

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