The purpose of the International Institute of San Francisco is to enable immigrants, refugees, and their families to become effective, responsible participants in community life.
On the Defensive

Stacy Tolchin, President

It was my hope that perhaps this year would be the year we applauded an amnesty for undocumented families in this Annual Report. With the serious talk in Washington of comprehensive immigration reform, it seemed like a possibility that legislation creating a path to citizenship for the hardworking families who are our clients would make solid headway in Congress.

But this year turned out to be much of the same. Once again, in the shadow of the September 11th tragedy, we have had to fight off draconian legislation that would move us backward and even threaten entire closure of our borders. Once again, the legislation that is most successful equates immigration policy with the war against terrorism. Once again, anti-immigrant legislators support and promote the perception that non-citizens seeking a life in this country are the same individuals who seek to use violence and terrorism against us.

I know that not all of us think this way. I know that many of us remember our own family members who fled war, persecution, poverty, disease, and other forms of oppression to come to this country. And I know that we who have the fortune of working with and knowing new arrivals to this country are able to see our own parents andgrand-}

parents in their eyes. We are able to appreciate their hard work for nominal wages at sometimes multiple jobs to support their family both here and in their home country. We are able to empathize with their struggles to learn English, while they work to ensure that their children retain the language and culture of their native country. We don’t see these folks as dangers to national security or as potential terrorists. We see them simply as a part of our country’s foundation and a continuation of our history. We value diversity and we value immigration.

Once again, however, we are on the defensive. The “Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005,” H.R. 4437, referred to as the “Sensenbrenner Bill” passed the House last December and is now before the Senate. Within a few months we will know its fate. This bill makes it a crime to be in the United States without current legal status. Its definition of “alien smuggling” is so broad that it even prohibits providing humanitarian aid or legal advice to undocumented immigrants, something I, as an immigration attorney, cannot begin to contemplate. It attempts to eliminate the right to a hearing before an immigration judge in many instances, and creates grounds of deportation for “association” with gangs. The bill also would allow people to be deported for criminal convictions solely based on the allegations made against them by the police, and not based on them actually being found guilty of the offenses by a judge or jury.

Other proposals are circulating to entirely eliminate access to the federal courts and to place all immigration review in one designated circuit, where the Bush administration would hand pick judges who also equate national security with immigration.

Every year we write that now is the most important time to donate to the International Institute and to take a stand in favor of immigration. And that seems to be true, as every year the situation seems to grow worse. I sincerely hope that our climate will change and that soon we can write once again of the successful legislation that promotes a path toward residency for our clients and their families. I hope that soon we can stop being on the defensive and can look toward a real comprehensive immigration reform that respects the rights of low income workers and which provides a path toward citizenship. But this year is not that year.

We need your help to bring what services we can to our clients and their families. Please support these new arrivals and their children, many of whom are native born U.S. citizens. Please support the legacy of IISF and the legacy of this country in welcoming foreigners and providing them the opportunities they may have never had in their native countries. Please donate to IISF. Together we will stand firm in these difficult times and look forward to a future that once again values immigration and protects the rights of our most vulnerable residents.

Clients in Redwood City fill out their citizenship application forms.
Why We’re Here
Margi Dunlap, Executive Director

This year, when anyone who follows current events knows how difficult things have been for immigrants, our Annual Report will focus in another place. It’s time to get back to why those of us who make up IISF do the work we do. Ultimately we are not about ideology. We are about helping people, honoring our own immigrant roots, and seeking peaceful and fair solutions to the individual and complex problems people confront as they learn to live in this country.

So, this year, we want to tell you why we are here, what our families and our ancestors believed that made it important for us to come to this country, this dream, and this new place.

The International Institute of San Francisco is a partnership of many, all of us believing that we are stronger together than we are apart. And yet we live in a polarized world where clashing ideologies attempt to dictate the choices we make: who should fight and who our enemies might be, who should get taxed, who should be protected or abandoned, who should be deported, and who should be allowed to get an education.

So, here are some stories about why we are here, and why we, as present and future American citizens and voters, believe we belong here. We want you to know what matters to us. We want you to see our faces.

You’ll meet board members, staff members, clients, youth and seniors, who are part of the International Institute’s family of services and programs. Welcome to our 2005 Annual Report!
Remembering Joe

Dorothy B. Farner

In 1900, Jane Barlow gave birth to the first of four children, Joseph Arthur, in Sunderland, England. When Joe finished grammar school, he apprenticed in the Armstrong, Whitsworth, Vickers shipyard. Although his employers praised his work skills, he became obsessed with the thought he must go to America if he were ever to truly succeed.

Joe’s friend, Hugh Oliver, gathered information on emigrating, and arranged for them to sail from Glasgow to New York in 1927 to join Hugh’s friend in Tarentum, Pennsylvania. When Joe traveled with his soccer team to play in Warren, Ohio, he made friends there and decided to stay. He roomed with the Gouldthorpes on Glenwood Avenue, a few houses from Gertrude Puck, and her little girl, Dolly. That’s me.

Joe and Gertrude fell in love, married in 1931, and honeymooned in Sunderland so Gertrude could meet the “the English relatives.” Returning to Ohio, Joe made his career in the furniture department of Sears, Roebuck & Co. The Barlows thereafter made annual trips to England, and Dolly even attended elementary school in Sunderland one year.

Joe’s roots, relatives, and time divided between England and America created a bi-cultural household, and by the time my daughter Jennifer was born no one questioned the customs of afternoon tea (high tea on Sundays), roast beef and Yorkshire pudding dinners, and mashing peas with a knife onto the back of an upside-down fork. More than that, though, it engendered a sense of adventure in members of the family, who now think nothing of traveling halfway around the world to visit friends and do business, and it created an atmosphere of cultural acceptance that might have been absent in a household that didn’t travel across borders. Our family’s experiences are like those of many, many other families weaving the cultural fabric of this nation.

Maria’s Story

Angela Tsang,

According to Maria Tan, a long-time resident of Mendelsohn House, “To be a volunteer is like a treasure for me.” As she spoke, I learned firsthand about her dedication to volunteering and her compassion towards others.

Born in Manila, Philippines, Maria immigrated to the United States in 1972 to be closer to her two daughters, who were both studying at American universities at the time. Currently, Maria is an active resident of the South of Market (SoMa) community. You will find her volunteering at Self-Help for the Elderly by handing out meals, helping out with brown bag distribution at Mendelsohn House, manning the bookstore at St. Mary church in Chinatown, or administering communion on Sundays.

Maria also finds time to write her own poetry.

Maria’s first recollection of volunteering was during the Second World War, when she and her parents cooked food and provided water to families ravaged by warfare. When I asked what motivated her to donate her time to others, she gave me a startled expression. For Maria, helping people is as natural as breathing.

With her strong sense of community, it is not surprising that Maria regularly participates in our intergenerational program activities at Mendelsohn House. When I asked her what she thought of YouthCares, she smiled and replied, “It’s so wonderful. The youth treat us like grandmothers. But I consider them teachers. They make us young.”

Just as Maria has worked hard to develop ties in her community, YouthCares has provided her with a community to belong to at her senior housing site. YouthCares has enabled her to pass on her knowledge and memories to a younger generation while learning from them as well.

Liberty

I am a woman Named Liberty Brave and Strong Rain or Shine I stand watching My brothers and sisters Journeying from Many countries Looking for a better life Following this symbol This torch I hold Renewing The beauty of new life.

—Maria Tan
I was only seven when I came to San Francisco nine years ago, Chinese inside and out. Now when I look in the mirror, I still see a Chinese girl standing tall, yet something feels different. I may look Chinese, yet I feel all American. When I first came to San Francisco, I didn’t know what it was like to start a new life in a whole new world. Everything was different—food, how people dress, act, talk, and think. My culture is so different from the Americans, I thought. Before we came to the U.S. my parents told me to focus on my education and on getting good grades, rather than dating, doing drugs, or going to parties like typical American teens. My first educational experience here was at a transitional school, where they helped immigrant kids learn enough English, then after a year I went to Cesar Chavez Elementary School. When I started to learn English at a real school, things got hard. Most of my classmates in third grade spoke fluent English. I had to work extra hard in order to keep up with the rest of the class. When I was in forth grade, my parents sent me to Chinese school too. So for the past nine years, I’ve had to work hard both in English and Chinese, and attend more school than the kids that were born here. Now I’m a sophomore at Wallenberg High School and I’m glad I came to America.

I am even happier now that I am part of the YouthCares Partners in Learning Program. At Partners, I go to Newcomer High School two days a week and help recent immigrant students with their homework. In this program, the tutors meet every Monday to learn social and leadership skills, and the importance of teamwork. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, my tutor group goes to Newcomer High School. We give the students homework help, and teach them things that they won’t learn in class. I joined YouthCares a few months ago and I love it. In YouthCares, while I learned leadership skills and made new friends, I’ve also learned about myself, who I was, and who I am now. Every time I go to Newcomer High, I see myself, my old self, when I was Chinese inside and out. I see myself when I first set foot in the U.S. and I think about the struggles I went through in the last nine years. I listen when they tell me stories of their home, their cultures. I find out how much less I know now about China, about my culture, my other country. Sure, I speak fluent Chinese, but that doesn’t prove I am Chinese inside and out like I used to be. I learn from them just as I hope they learn from me. Thanks to YouthCares, I realize what I have lost, and what I have gained.

When I first came to America, I was all Chinese; I spoke in only Chinese and wore a knee-length black dress. I had two pigtails tied with big red flowers. But it is not only the way I dressed; it is the way I felt. When I was eight, I was shy, quiet, and obedient to my parents and relatives. I showed respect to everyone around me. I never fought with other kids; I was even nice to those that were mean to me. That was how I was taught in China: If others are cruel to you, you must be strong and keep the anger in, and someday it will become a piece of gold! Chinese people learn to be quiet; they learn to swallow their own tears. That was how I was taught in China: If others are cruel to you, you must be strong and keep the anger in, and someday it will become a piece of gold! Chinese people learn to be quiet; they learn to swallow their own tears. That was how I was nine years ago.

Now I consider myself an American. As an American, I have learned to let others know how I feel. I have also learned to speak up for myself. I have gained a lot from being an American, but in return, I have lost a part of me that is Chinese. I tell my Newcomer students that no matter what happens, they should not forget their culture. We can all be Chinese and American inside and out!
A Strong Community Right Here

Salvador Mejia

I first came to the United States in the 1980s, from El Salvador, where a civil war was raging. My country had 5 million people then, and of the million who fled, 750,000 ended up in the US. We were all afraid for our lives. More than 75,000 people had been killed, and many others were “disappeared.” When I first arrived, I lived near Washington, DC, and worked to help end the U.S.-funded bombings that were decimating rural villages in my country.

Now that the war in El Salvador is over, I focus my energy and skills on helping the Latino immigrant community right here in San Mateo County. I am working with the Community Alliance to Revitalize Our Neighborhood (CARON), a program of the San Mateo County Sheriff’s Department that engages youth and their parents to reduce violence and build safer communities.

By involving parents in their children’s schools, we help to develop stronger families and functioning partnerships between home and school. I work one on one with parents at our local elementary school in a pilot program, where we hope to motivate parent involvement while the children are still very young. We struggle to make sense of many cultural obstacles, clarifying immigrant parents’ expectations regarding the roles of teachers and school administrators.

And I’m proud to participate on the Board of Directors of the International Institute, which has been helping immigrants for almost a century! My aspiration is to create a strong, vibrant, healthy community right here — so that my own two sons, and all the young people, can thrive.

By involving parents in their children’s schools, we help to develop stronger families and functioning partnerships between home and school.

—Salvador Mejia

Helen’s Story

Janice Chen, Selina Leong, Amy Li and Calvin Tran

Hel en Liu comes to our ESL class. She’s a great student, and we love the way she is willing to talk to us so openly about her life.

Helen came to the United States from Hong Kong with her husband, mother-in-law, two sons and her daughter on September 20, 1972.

Like so many new immigrants from China, Helen started working in a clothing factory the day after she came to San Francisco. Her family rented a room on Grant Avenue and the whole family squeezed into the limited space there. Her children wanted to go back to Hong Kong because gang members followed them home from school.

Later, Helen rented an apartment on Union Street and lived there for a year. Next, she moved with her family to Hyde Street. At that time, her husband made 300 dollars a month as a truck driver while Helen made 700 dollars a month working at the clothing factory. Helen picked her children up and delivered them to school. Helen worked everyday and took care of her children after work.

After working for her entire life, Helen has retired. “Now, I am retired,” says Helen, “and I practice tai-chi with my friends for 3 hours everyday.” In addition to spending time with her friends and family, Helen can be found attending YouthCares ESL classes each week in the Richmond District.

Helen likes to bring her family pictures to show the youth, who are her teachers. She says, “I bring my pictures to show my whole life. I love talking to the young girls about my family.” Helen enjoyed learning about YouthCares participants when the teens brought their own family photos to share. She practiced asking questions in English and learned new vocabulary from everyone’s pictures. “In class I learn everything, and I learn very slow. My English is not good, but I speak and people understand.”

Every cloud has a silver lining. Despite the hardship of her earlier life, Helen has been happy as a caring mother who listens patiently to her children’s concerns about school, friends, and peer pressure. All of her children have grown and married and she now has six grandchildren. These days, she lives a happy life with her husband and takes care of her grandchildren everyday.
Leaving Kyrgyzstan

Ildar Hafizov

Only 20 years ago, the Iron Curtain was still in place; the Soviet Union and the US were the worst enemies; and there were no obvious signs of change. But then the Soviet Union collapsed and my native country of Kyrgyzstan became independent. Independence brought exposure to the West and things and opportunities that we could not even dream of.

One of the opportunities was Diversity Visa Lottery, which made 45,000 immigrant visas per year available for citizens of countries without long waiting lists for visas. And I won the lottery in 1999. The decision of whether or not to move to the US didn't come easily to my wife and I. We both had good jobs; we owned our house and a car; and our older son was in a good school. So, moving to the other side of the globe and starting all over again was very questionable, and we chose to take a chance, thinking about our sons and their future.

Our first home in the US was in New York. We arrived there in August and were overwhelmed by its size, number of people, and humidity. The schools, with the bars on the windows, metal detectors, and security officers were shocking to us, definitely not an environment we wanted our kids to grow up in. So, moving to the other side of the globe and starting all over again was very questionable, and we chose to take a chance, thinking about our sons and their future.

Our first home in the US was in New York. We arrived there in August and were overwhelmed by its size, number of people, and humidity. The schools, with the bars on the windows, metal detectors, and security officers were shocking to us, definitely not an environment we wanted our kids to grow up in. So, confused and disappointed, we called our friends in California and they told us that there is a family that would love to host us for a while. We decided to give it one more try and took a train to Los Angeles.

After crossing the country on the train, we arrived in the little town of Paso Robles and met our host family, Al and Stella Dueck and their children were the best of all that happened to us in the United States. They opened their homes and their hearts for us. I remember the first words that they said: “This is our house, but from now on this is your house too.” So now California is our home, my wife and I work, and our sons are good students and good hockey players. And we are very thankful to everyone who made our transition to new country, new language, and new life so much easier.

Don’t Worry, People Will Help!

Angela Tsang and Candy Feng

When I asked Candy Feng, a YouthCares SoMa participant, what advice she would give to newly arrived immigrants, she responded, “Don’t be afraid to learn . . . When you first arrive to a new place, you are scared, you don’t know people, and you don’t know the language. But you don’t have to worry because people will help you.” Applying these words of wisdom to her own life, Candy now uses her multilingual skills in English, Mandarin, and Cantonese to provide companionship and plan activities for immigrant senior citizens in SoMa neighborhood.

Originally from the countryside of China, Candy moved to San Francisco with her father and mother three years ago. Currently, she is in her third year at Mission High School. Initially, Candy felt embarrassed to be an immigrant. With scant knowledge of English, Candy described how something as basic as going to the bathroom presented a huge challenge for her. She remembers, “One time, I went to the bathroom and I didn’t ask for a pass. The security guard asked if I was late and I didn’t know how to tell him that I just wanted to go the bathroom.” When I asked her what helped her to gain confidence about her English skills, she cites the support of her teachers and her best friend, Natalie Wu. Unable to understand anything that the teacher told her on her first day at Mission High School, Candy turned to Natalie, who patiently translated the assignment to her step by step.

At YouthCares, Candy enjoys the opportunity to help out other immigrants. Three afternoons per week, you can find this talkative young woman conversing with immigrant senior citizens about their lives, helping them with arts and crafts activities, or calling out Bingo numbers in three different languages. What is next for Candy? She would like to attend culinary school as a way to pursue her great love of food.
My Grandmother’s Legacy
Wells Whitney

My father’s grandfather came here from Hungary in 1866, when he was nineteen. His family sent him off with a one-way ticket! We suspect he must have been a bit of a rebel, one of thirteen kids, seeking independence and secular identity, battling the obstacles in his path. The family had a proud history in Hungary, with rabbis and doctors and industrialists, including one of the most famous rabbis in Slavic History, Jehude Loew of Prague, who died in 1609.

Vilmos Loew thus arrived in New York City and began the very American act of balancing employment (commercial law) and passion (Magyar Poetry.) Where else was such a balancing act even a possibility? Vilmos, who changed his name to William, became central to Hungarian émigré culture in New York, and two years after his arrival he married another Hungarian immigrant, and they set about raising six children with strong commitment to education and accomplishment. Their oldest child, a daughter, was my grandmother, Rosalie Loew.

It’s Rosalie’s story that has pointed me in the direction of the International Institute. She was an attorney, the first woman to join the New York Bar Association, the first woman judge, and a strong champion of immigrant rights through her work with the Legal Aid Society. She married my grandfather, Travis H. Whitney, and had three sons, one of whom was my father. By the time I was born, my rabbinical Slavic roots had become a part of the American mainstream, but no one in my family forgets our story, how we started here: one young man, with a one-way ticket and a lot of energy and hope.

Program Update
Newcomers Health Program

The Newcomers Health Program, a long-term partnership between the International Institute and the San Francisco Department of Public Health, shares the task of assuring that all newly arriving refugees, secondary migrants, and asylees coming to San Francisco are given a thorough health assessment, with skilled interpretation in their own language. This includes screening for contagious diseases and referrals for ongoing follow-up care for chronic conditions. This service not only helps the newcomers, but also protects the public health of all San Franciscans with its thorough outreach and collaboration activities.

From October of 2004 through September of 2005, the program was notified of 269 refugees, asylees, and secondary migrants resettling in San Francisco. Of these, all but 57 were located and received health assessment services. Through the Tuberculosis Education and Follow-up Project, from July through December, 2005 sixteen newcomers were referred from the Newcomers Health Program to the Tuberculosis Control Program for evaluation and possible treatment related to exposure to tuberculosis.

The Newcomers Program works closely with numerous projects and programs of the Health Department, as well as the Private Industry Council’s Refugee Service Network and fourteen other community based organizations who serve immigrant and refugee populations.
A Tale of Two Marias

Sheryl Bergman

The following article summarizes the story of two San Mateo County Program client families. Names and details have been changed to protect their identities.

Maria Elena Bravo and Maria Rosa Rodriguez are both studying business administration at their local college. Maria Rosa is eagerly developing her resume and preparing to interview at a number of local companies, confident that she will secure an upwardly mobile job when she graduates. Maria Rosa’s family is so excited — because Maria Rosa will be the first in the family to graduate from college.

Maria Elena is the first in her family to graduate from college, too, but her options upon graduating are considerably bleaker. You see, Maria Elena is not legally authorized to work in the United States, and thus has no prospects for securing gainful employment, despite being a stellar student. She came to the United States with her parents and two older brothers when she was one year old. The family came with visas, but overstayed them. When Maria Elena was a one year old baby, she wasn’t capable of deciding to come, and she didn’t choose to overstay her visa. It wasn’t until she was in high school that Maria Elena grasped the reality of her immigration status, and the consequences that it implied. She had not realized that she would be prevented from seeking the same opportunities that her classmates had — even though she grew up in the United States, considered English to be her first language, graduated from high school with honors, and was considered to be a “young civic leader” by her church.

Maria Rosa, on the other hand, was born in the United States. Maria Rosa’s family has a long history of living and working in the Central Valley of California. For generations, the Rodriguez family migrated between their family home in Michoacan to the fertile valley of what, at the time, was northern Mexico, although since 1848 it has been US territory, part of the State of California.

The last time Maria Rosa’s family migrated North, Maria Rosa’s mother was 8 months pregnant. On that journey, as on those that preceded it, the Rodriguez family crossed the border without any documentation. Maria Rosa was not the first family member born in the United States — according to her grandmother, Maria Rosa’s great-grandfather was probably born not far from Maria Rosa’s hometown of Salinas. The difference is that while her great-grandfather was born at home and never obtained a U.S. birth certificate, Maria Rosa was born in a hospital, and was registered at birth as a U.S. Citizen. Had she been born a month earlier, or had her mother migrated to the United States a month later, Maria Rosa would be facing the same dreary prospects that Maria Elena is facing. Luckily for Maria Rosa, as a U.S. Citizen she has many more options open before her. She wonders, though, about the fairness of a system that creates such different realities for young people whose lives are really so similar.
Lisa Block

Virada Chatikul and Jennifer Berger at YouthCares’ Family Night.

Staff and Volunteers

Artemio Aboytes, Volunteer
Fekadu Andeberhan, Volunteer
Gloria Andrade, Volunteer
Maria Andrade, Volunteer
Lidia Alvarez, Volunteer
Charlene Au, Health Worker
Reina Barragan, Volunteer
Maria Barraza-Calderon, San Mateo Administrative Manager
Jennifer Berger, YouthCares Program Director
Sheryl Bergman, San Mateo County Program Director
Lisa Block, Community Organizer
Erica Cabral, Volunteer
Saturnino Castellanos, Volunteer
Scott Chacon, Volunteer
Virada Chatikul, YouthCares Richmond Program Coordinator
Starr Cordell, Volunteer
Elena Dokuchaeva, Volunteer
Tania Dubrovsky, Health Worker
Margi Dunlap, Executive Director
Clarisa Eakin, San Mateo Program Assistant
Carol Fehr, Director of Finance
Anthony Fontes, San Mateo Immigration Caseworker*
Carlota Garcia, Clerk
Ilda Garcia, Volunteer
Ilidar Hafizov, San Francisco Immigration Program Director*
Kristen Hatanaka, Volunteer
Stella Kang, YouthCares Richmond Program Coordinator
Yuliya Kogan, Health Worker
Carly Leung, Assistant Health Educator
Simon Li, Coro Youth Fellow with the YouthCares Program
Fredda Luu, Health Worker
Samira Causevic McCoy, Clinic Site Coordinator
Eric Minikel, YouthCares Partners in Learning Program Coordinator
Anthony Moss, San Mateo ESL/Citizenship Instructor
Rigoberto Paz, Volunteer
Olga Radom, Clinic Assistant Site Coordinator
Jacqueline Raine, San Mateo Immigration Program Coordinator*
Ellen Ritchie, YouthCares Partners in Learning Program Coordinator
Carlos Rodas, San Mateo Clerk
Ella Rozman, ESL/Citizenship teacher
Irina Rudoy, TB Clinic Liaison
Natalia MacWilliam Sandoval, Volunteer
Carolyn Shin, YouthCares SoMa Program Coordinator
Marisa Singer, San Mateo Immigration Caseworker
Sacha Steenhoek, Volunteer
Angela Tsang, YouthCares SoMa Program Coordinator
Irma Zuniga, Volunteer

* Accredited Representative

Financial Status
July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005

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<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,339,927.91</strong></td>
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| Surplus (Deficit)       | (154,652.60)     |
### YouthCares Accomplishments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide homework help, English language and cultural orientation support to newly arrived immigrant teens through our peer-tutoring program at Newcomer High School.</td>
<td>Recruit, hire, and train young people aged 14 – 17 to participate in community service, skills-building and leadership development activities through YouthCares intergenerational and peer-tutoring programs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 189 Adjustments of Status / Removal of Conditional Status</td>
<td>With an average of three applicants for every available position, YouthCares offered this opportunity to 166 youth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 260 Naturalization applications</td>
<td>More than 600 seniors participated in various YouthCares activities in eleven different YouthCares service sites in San Francisco.</td>
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<td>• 166 visa petitions</td>
<td>Once every week, all participants in YouthCares gather for an afternoon of leadership development and work-readiness training. Workshop topics, often initiated by the youth themselves, include professionalism in the workplace, breaking down stereotypes, public speaking and facilitation skills, and effective strategies for tutoring English as a Second Language students.</td>
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<td>• 147 consular processing / packets 3 &amp; 4</td>
<td>Community service remains the goal of all YouthCares activities.</td>
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<td>• 307 affidavits of support</td>
<td>Last year, YouthCares teens in the Fall, Spring, and Summer cycles participated in 223 hours of focused training and development activities.</td>
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<td>• 131 FOIA/FBI requests</td>
<td>Last year, YouthCares workers were able to give back to the community a total of 2,815 hours of service to seniors and to newcomer students.</td>
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<td>• 8 family unity cases</td>
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<td>• 164 Temporary Protective Status renewals</td>
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<td>• 90 replacement/renewal of green card</td>
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<td>• 412 document translations</td>
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<td>• 639 inquiries/letters</td>
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### Immigration and Citizenship Services

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<th>Activities</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
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<td>Provide legal services, including consultations, eligibility assessment and application assistance, for individuals/families seeking to reunite their families, obtain work authorization, or attain U.S. Citizenship.</td>
<td>International Institute’s trained staff led more than 80 workshops and informational presentations last year, with 1,826 people attending.</td>
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<td>Offer informational presentations on issues of immigration and citizenship laws and procedures, immigrant rights and responsibilities, and legislative policy initiatives impacting immigrant communities.</td>
<td>Topics included:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Immigration Laws and Procedures</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Citizenship and Civic Participation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Legislative proposals affecting immigrant communities</td>
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<td>• Voter education</td>
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<td>• Immigration for Service Providers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Community Safety</td>
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<td>International Institute’s trained staff led more than 80 workshops and informational presentations last year, with 1,826 people attending.</td>
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<td>Audiences included low-income families, service providers, immigrant parents, students, educators, immigrant elders, community leaders, and the public at large.</td>
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<td>Provide legal services, including consultations, eligibility assessment and application assistance, for individuals/families seeking to reunite their families, obtain work authorization, or attain U.S. Citizenship.</td>
<td>International Institute’s trained staff led more than 80 workshops and informational presentations last year, with 1,826 people attending.</td>
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<tr>
<td>During the past year, 5,367 people visited our offices in Redwood City and San Francisco seeking assistance. Our BIA Accredited Representatives helped them initiate and complete the following procedures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 189 Adjustments of Status / Removal of Conditional Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 260 Naturalization applications</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 166 visa petitions</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 147 consular processing / packets 3 &amp; 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 307 affidavits of support</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 131 FOIA/FBI requests</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 8 family unity cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 164 Temporary Protective Status renewals</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 90 replacement/renewal of green card</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 412 document translations</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 639 inquiries/letters</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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