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Grantmakers Concerned with
Immigrants and Refugees

GCIR Expands Resources to Grantmakers

Dear Colleagues:

In 2001 GCIR significantly expanded its activities, and we are pleased to share with you the year's highlights.

Immigration and the New Economy site visit series, cosponsored with Neighborhood Funders Group and its Working Group on Labor and Community, brought 50 funders to Las Vegas and 25 funders to Nebraska (Lincoln, Omaha, and Schuyler) to learn about issues for low-wage immigrant workers and efforts to organize this population. The series began with a visit to the Arizona-Mexico border, focusing on human rights and border enforcement issues.

Local funder briefings in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and New York City informed 120 grantmakers on the latest immigration-related issues and the growth of the immigrant population in cities and towns across the U.S.

Strengthening Immigrant Families and American Communities: Crosscutting Approaches brought 150 funders to San Diego to learn about cross-cutting, multi-ethnic, and other promising program, policy, and grantmaking strategies for strengthening immigrant families and building stronger communities in the areas of health care, workforce development, economic opportunity, and civic engagement.

GCIR's *immigration listserv* provided weekly updates to nearly 200 grantmakers, while the monthly *health listserv* offered more than 30 subscribers information on health-related issues for newcomers.

www.gcir.org underwent a complete redesign, adding an interactive map displaying statistics on immigrants and refugees in all 50 states, an expanded bibliography on immigrant- and refugee-related topics, and a policy update page. As a result, traffic to the site has increased more than three fold over the same period a year ago.

None of this would have been possible without our members and funders. Your continued support will help us achieve another outstanding year in 2002.

Already, we have plans for a membership meeting, several funder briefings in new immigration gateway cities across the country, five sessions at the Council on Foundations conference, and continued expansion of content on our website. Two publications, *Newcomers in America* and *Newcomers in the American Workplace*, will be released this summer.

We will also continue to develop our efforts to promote greater understanding of and interest in intergroup relations issues, which have become even more significant in the current political and social climate.

Finally, we will embark on our first strategic-planning effort and invite all of you to share with us your ideas on the future direction of GCIR and what we can do to better inform your grantmaking.

Sincerely,

Taryn Higashi & Craig McGarvey, Co-Chairs

Perspective on Immigration: An Interview with Ruby Takanishi



Ruby Takanishi is President of the Foundation for Child Development and currently serves on the boards of the Council on Foundations and the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation.

What are the primary interests of the Foundation for Child Development?

In the past five years, especially after passage of the 1996 welfare legislation, the Foundation for Child Development (FCD) made a commitment to focus on low-income families, not only those in official poverty. This means our focus is on the bottom third to one half of forgotten families.

In particular, we promote two strategies to support low-income families: increase access to health care, and increase access to quality early education and care programs. These two strategies must work hand-in-hand with poverty-reduction efforts, so that low-income families can achieve a level of decent economic security and assure the healthy development of their children.

To improve low-income families' access to economic opportunities, public policy changes are needed. The infrastructures to help these families do not exist because the policies to support them are not in place. To advance policy change, the Foundation funds research, policy analysis, and advocacy around family economic security issues, such as living wages and family budgets.

Why is the Foundation interested in immigrant and refugee children and families?

The sheer numbers are a driving force. Nationally, one in five children under the age of 18 is a child of an immigrant parent. In many places across the country, immigrants comprise the largest proportion of children and families. For example, one in two California children from birth to five is a child of an immigrant. Immigrant children constitute the nation's human assets, and their prospects cannot be ignored.

In addition, a large proportion of immigrants and refugees are part of the low-wage sector that we and other foundations are concerned about. But immigrant families face additional barriers, such as language and culture, that can limit their economic mobility, opportunity, and security. As a nation, we have a self-interest to assure immigrant families' good health and to invest in the development of their skills to be productive and participating citizens.

What are the realities facing today's working-poor families?

Whether immigrant or native-born, today's working-poor families with young children face enormous challenges.

- One in three cannot afford such basics as food, housing, and health care.
- The amount a family must earn to meet basic needs is much closer to the median family income, which nationally is \$33,511 for a two-parent, two-child family, or roughly twice the federal poverty level of \$17,463.
- Health insurance coverage, not employment status, is now the leading indicator of family hardships.

These findings come from *Hardships in America: The Real Stories of Working Families*, an FCD-funded study released in July 2001 by the Economic Policy Institute.

What key policy issues should funders pay attention to?

The 1996 welfare legislation excluded legal immigrants from many of the support services that help them achieve a decent standard of living for their families. The likely restoration of federal food stamps is a major policy victory. But the restoration of other benefits to immigrant families should be an important part of TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) reauthorization.

In addition to public policies, we also need to have good private policies in place. One example is work-family policies that allow working parents to spend more time with their children and give them the flexibility to accommodate family obligations such as time off to care for a sick child or to attend parent-teacher conferences. Although higher-income families have access to these work-family benefits, low-wage families do not. With funding from FCD, the Ford Foundation, and the Packard Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences has formed a new committee to look at these work and family issues in the low-wage sector to develop research-based policy options.

What are some of the funding opportunities to improve the well being of immigrant children and families?

Funding opportunities in this field abound and can address many issues of interest to a variety of foundations and public funding agencies. As a starting point, funders might consider addressing the following issues:

School readiness. When immigrant children have access to quality preschool and pre-kindergarten programs, they are much more ready for school and have better grasp of English. But the early childhood community and education grantmakers need to pay greater attention to the needs of immigrant children and families and what it takes to help them succeed. Funders in this field can support programs to improve the cultural competence of teachers and early educators through targeted training and education.

Education and workforce development. It is critical to focus on the recruitment and training of early childhood and K-12 teachers who will be equipped to meet the needs of immigrant and refugee children.

Access to health. Ongoing philanthropic support of policy analysis and programs to increase access and culturally responsive services remains crucial.

Stronger safety net. Low-wage sector families, particularly those with undocumented members, are most likely to experience hardship because they face the greatest risk of exploitation and have virtually no social safety net. This population is an important focus for philanthropy, which can respond by supporting efforts to promote living wages and increase supports, such as childcare, for low-wage working families.

Policy analysis, research, and data collection on immigrant children under five. More work is needed to identify these children, understand their needs, and develop the appropriate policy and programmatic response to address them.

Immigrant-specific barriers to service and information. Barriers such as language, culture, and fear of immigration consequences often prevent immigrant families from accessing health, education, training, and other needed services for their children.

Lack of quality, affordable housing. This obstacle affects quality of life and family stability but also the cognitive development and health of young children.

From our perspective, it's not just about poverty reduction or health care or early childhood education—funders and policy-makers have to pay attention to all of the above to truly support low-income immigrant families. Economic security is fundamental, but it alone is not sufficient. Immigrant families—and all low-wage families—need policies that provide access to and assistance with healthcare and good early learning experiences for their young children so that they are not left behind.

I would urge private and public funders, regardless of their field of interest, to evaluate how their funding strategies might address the needs of the growing number of immigrant and refugee children and families in their communities.

A selection of FCD's grants focusing on immigrant children and families can be found at www.gcir.org. To learn more about FCD, visit www.ffcd.org.

Fast Facts on Children in Immigrant Families

Size and Growth

- Nationwide, 1 in 5 children under the age of 18 has an immigrant parent.
- Children of immigrants will constitute half of the growth in school-age children in the next decade.

Mixed-Status Families

- Nearly 1 in 10 of all U.S. families with children and more than 1 in 5 immigrant families are mixed-status families in which one or more parents is a non-citizen and one or more children is a citizen.
- 3 out of 4 children in immigrant families are U.S. citizens.

Poverty

- 39 percent of foreign-born children live in poverty, and nearly 30 percent of all children of immigrants live in poverty,

compared to 16.2 percent of all children nationwide.

- While mixed-status families make up 9 percent of all families with children nationwide, they constitute 14 percent of all such families with incomes under 200 percent of poverty.

Health

- Nearly 1 in 3 immigrant children did not have a doctor visit during the past year, almost twice the proportion of U.S.-born children.
- 43 percent of non-citizen children lack health insurance coverage of any kind—more than triple the rate for native-born children or children of naturalized parents.
- More than 1 in 5 of all uninsured children nationwide live in mixed-status families.

Sources: Children's Defense Fund, State University of New York, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, and Urban Institute. For specific works cited, go to http://www.gcir.org/about_immigration/works_cited.htm.

Immigration Policy 2002: Issues to Watch

In January GCIR cosponsored a funders' briefing in New York City. This article highlights the key policy issues and the funding opportunities that emerged from that briefing. For the full meeting notes, contact Amanda Kellett at 707.824.4364 or amanda@gcir.org.

The current political environment, combined with the economic downturn, has created many new challenges and exacerbated ongoing concerns for immigrants and refugees in the U.S. Due to the altered policy landscape, the immigrants' rights field must now focus its attention on several critical areas.

Immigrants' Civil Rights and Liberties

Revived interest in a national identity card, including efforts to turn the driver's license into a de facto national ID, raises concerns that the required use of such documents will result in discrimination against those perceived to be non-citizens and lead to government infringements on their civil rights and liberties.

Expansive use of detention in response to September 11th resulted in the detention of 1,200 Arab and South Asian men for immigration violations, raising concerns about selective enforcement of immigration laws, access to counsel, and other rights violations.

Profiling based on race, ethnicity, and national origin raises civil rights concerns about the legitimacy of such profiling in a pluralistic society and its efficacy to disrupt or deter terrorists. It also undermines the Muslim and Arab communities' trust in and cooperation with law enforcement.

Increased cooperation between INS and local law enforcement, including a proposal to share INS database of 315,000 immigrants with final orders of deportation, has already led some local police forces to operate as if they were immigration agents, undermining their relationships with immigrant communities and jeopardizing civil rights.

Immigration Detention in the Anti-Terrorism Aftermath

by Christopher Nugent

The plight of immigration detainees and the U.S. immigration detention system came into sharper focus in the wake of the September 11th attacks and the consequent law enforcement dragnet and detention of more than 1,200 non-citizens of predominantly Arab and South Asian background for immigration violations not related to terrorism.

The media reported on immigrants arrested at home in the middle of the night; detainees facing obstacles in accessing counsel; difficult conditions in confinement; and even secret immigration court proceedings closed to the public. Increased media coverage has spurred greater awareness, if not interest, among the public and some members of Congress on this hidden but expanding world of people in immigration detention.

Who Are Immigration Detainees?

Immigration detainees reflect the diversity of immigrant and refugee communities residing in the U.S. Some are refugees fearing persecution or torture in their homelands. Others are long-term residents with deep family and community ties to this country; they would face hardship and exile if removed. Still others are hard-working newcomers seeking the American Dream.

These immigrants are detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for alleged violations of immigration law, e.g., arriving at a border or airport without valid entry documents, overstaying their visas, or committing virtually any criminal offense. Under U.S. immigration law, some



of the detainees could be eligible for release from detention during their hearing process, whereas others are detained until they are either granted relief (i.e., permission to stay in the U.S.) or are deported.

Fastest Growing Incarcerated Population

Immigration detainees now represent the fastest growing segment of the incarcerated population in the U.S. The INS annually detains more than 200,000 immigrants at 400+ facilities across the U.S., the majority of which are private prisons and local and county jails. This figure includes 4,700 children, mostly teenagers but some as young as infants, who are held at over 90 facilities, mainly juvenile jails, across the country. With an annual budget of more than \$1 billion, INS detention has become an enormous profit-making enterprise for the entire private and public incarceration industry.

The 1996 immigration law, which mandates the detention of asylum seekers and other immigrants including those with minor criminal offenses, accounts for this dramatic increase in the detainee population. This trend will continue due to further tightening of immigration laws and increased INS enforcement. According to INS headquarters' estimates, the daily count of detainees is expected to climb from the current 21,000+ people to more than 35,000 in the next few years.

Harsh Realities for Detainees

Detained immigrants can be held for months to years while they pursue their Immigration Court cases. They are subject to proceedings that position the detainee (usually with limited education and English) against a trained INS trial attorney. The stakes are high in these proceedings, either opening the door to freedom and safety in the U.S. or returning the detainees to uncertain fates in their home countries.

Farhana, an asylum seeker who escaped the threat of an "honor killing" in Pakistan, has been detained in a Maryland county jail since her arrival in the U.S. in September 2000.



Juan Belalcazar, a Colombian asylum seeker, had been held for seven months at the time he was photographed in May 2001.

Without the right to government-appointed counsel in immigration proceedings, an estimated 90 percent of immigration detainees, including children, go unrepresented in their cases due to poverty and the lack of available pro bono representation or assistance. Legal representation or assistance makes a critical difference: according to Department of Justice data, immigrants fleeing persecution in their homelands represented by counsel are six times more likely to be granted asylum compared to unrepresented immigrants.

Philanthropy Has Made a Difference

Despite the fragile landscape and increased challenges due to 9/11, philanthropic support has made possible several significant victories during the last two years. These victories include the Department of Justice's creation of Detention Standards to guarantee access to counsel and uniform treatment of detainees systemwide; new federal funding to inform detainees of their rights and remedies in Immigration Court proceedings; new federal funding to create alternatives models to detention; and legal victories resulting in binding precedent against indefinite detention and the mandatory detention of immigrants without the right to a bond hearing.

Such systemic victories take substantial time, perseverance, and discipline. The creation of the Detention Standards, for example, took five years of advocacy and required longer-term philanthropic support.

Future Funding Opportunities

Philanthropy can build on these victories and make a critical difference in alleviating the individual and collective plight of immigration detainees and in creating improvements in policies and practices affecting them through a wide range of grantmaking strategies.

Grantmakers interested in children and youth can support the development of standards for practitioners, for the Immigration Court, and for the INS on the representation, adjudication, and detention of children, respectively; creation of immigration-specific training materials for both practitioners and the children affected; and the development of nascent programs into viable, replicable models providing best practices in working with detained children and pro bono development.

Funders interested in addressing detention issues more broadly can support:

- Direct legal services or pro bono representation for detainees to ensure the protection of their constitutional rights and rights to relief and residence in the U.S. This type of grantmaking can be made for pilot demonstration projects or at the local or national level through regranting programs.
- Mental health, counseling, or reintegration services for detained refugee victims of persecution or trauma, mentally disabled or incompetent detainees, or detainees with substance abuse issues.
- Advocacy on the treatment of all detainees or a particular detainee constituency, such as women, children, gays, and lesbians, working directly with the Department of Justice, the INS, and Immigration Court.
- Impact litigation on salient issues under immigration and constitutional law, such as the right to representation for detained unaccompanied children; the use of video-conferencing technology that threatens the due process of immigration proceedings; and the availability of judicial review over immigration regulations and decisions.
- Grassroots coalition building and community organizing involving former detainees and their allies to posit immigration detention as a civil rights, human rights, and prisoners' rights issue and to build support for this issue among leaders in these related fields.
- Difficult issues like detention require longer-term funding commitments. Such commitments are essential to help catalyze much-needed policy change to ensure due process, access to justice, and fair, humane treatment of detainees. They are critical steps toward reforming, if not ending, immigration detention as we know it.

Christopher Nugent is Director of the American Bar Association Pro Bono Development and Bar Activation Project.

Children in Detention: One Funder's Response

The American Bar Association (ABA) leadership mobilized to address the plight of detained immigrant and refugee children after ABA President Martha Barnett toured a Chicago detention facility in September 2000. Barnett was shocked and moved by the children's situation. As a result, the ABA Immigration Pro Bono Development and Bar Activation Project launched the Detained Immigrant and Refugee Children's Emergency Pro Bono Representation Initiative (Initiative).

Through the Initiative, the ABA has provided ten grants to major detention sites for comprehensive pro bono legal care programs for detained children in Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Texas, New York, and Washington State (programs in the last two states are in development). The ABA committed \$50,000 and requested grantees to secure a one-for-one match to

leverage another \$50,000 from local funders and other sources.

In addition to grantmaking, the ABA has sponsored a national summit for pro bono attorneys and grantees, resulting in the training of more than 115 pro bono attorneys from over 25 states. It also has spoken out frequently on the plight of detained children and advocated for systemic reform in their treatment with the Department of Justice, the INS, and the Immigration Court.

The ABA has partnered with the law firm of Latham & Watkins to develop an award-winning comprehensive pro bono national signature project for the firm to work with and for detained children. Such private firms, which have donated more than \$3.5 million in billable hours representing child clients thus far, present an important leveraging opportunity for foundations.

Regional Program Updates

California

San Francisco-area GCIR members are organizing a half-day funders' briefing on May 22, 2002. The briefing will highlight the considerable number of immigrants and refugees in the Bay Area and their pivotal role in the future vibrancy of this region. It will brief funders on state and national policy issues vital to immigrant families such as health, education, and public benefits and highlight high-impact strategies to address these issues at the policy and community levels. For more information, contact Amanda Kellett at 707.824.4364 or amanda@gcir.org. Details on the meeting will also be available at www.gcir.org.

Illinois

Members of Chicago GCIR, including both private and public funders, spent several months developing the Chicago African Immigrant Initiative, a special project of the Fund for Immigrants and Refugees, to raise awareness of the diverse emerging African

community in Chicago. Intended to stimulate philanthropic support for services and community development by and for African immigrants, the Initiative plans to make one or two grants totaling \$40,000 to nonprofit groups developing community projects to benefit immigrants in multiple African immigrant communities. Woods Fund of Chicago, the Bureau of Refugee and Immigrant Services-Illinois Department of Human Services, and the Fund for Immigrants and Refugees contributed funds to support the Initiative. Invitations to apply for funding were sent in February, and funding decisions will be made by May 1st.

Chicago GCIR members have also been actively involved in planning the five GCIR sessions at the Council on Foundations conference and a local funders' briefing on immigration detention that will focus on detainees' access to legal resources, needed policy change, and advocacy strategies in the post-9/11 era.

See Regional on page 7

Upcoming GCIR Programs

New Immigration Gateways Series

Immigrants and refugees accounted for 40 percent of the total U.S. population growth in the 1990s, and their numbers have grown considerably in non-traditional immigrant-receiving states. To call attention to this dramatic demographic shift, GCIR is cosponsoring a series of briefings in new immigration gateway communities. If you are interested in cosponsoring a briefing in your area, contact Lawrence Benito at 773.324.2273 or lawrence@gcir.org.

The Changing Face of the Northwest

Friday, April 12, 11-noon PST, teleconference

Learn about the dramatic demographic shifts in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska, and discuss their social and economic implications on these new immigrant and refugee gateway communities. Explore what grantmakers can do to meet the diverse needs of newcomers and to help integrate this growing population into their communities. RSVP by April 9th to **206.770.9423** or info@PhilanthropyNW.org. Teleconference dial-in instructions to be provided upon registration.

Immigration in the Heartland

Wednesday, April 24, 10 am to 2 pm, Longaberger Alumni House, Columbus, Ohio

In the 1990s Ohio witnessed a 55 percent increase in its Latino population and a 50 percent increase in its Asian population, in contrast to a total population growth of less than 5 percent. Cosponsored in association with The Columbus Foundation and Ohio Grantmakers Forum, this half-day briefing will discuss these demographic trends and their implications, what grantmakers need to know, and what they can do to meet the diverse needs of newcomers. Go to www.gcir.org for more information; RSVP by April 15th to Dottie Henderson at **614.251.4000** or dhenders@columbusfoundation.org.

Membership Meeting and Program

Sunday, April 28, 2:30-5:00 pm, Joliet Room, Third Floor, Hilton Chicago

Join us for a special screening of *The New Americans*, a multi-part documentary series from the makers of the award-winning *Hoop Dreams*. *The New Americans* captures the complexities of contemporary immigration through an intimate look at the lives of five immigrant families between the years 1998 and 2001.

We will show segments focusing on intergroup relations and integration challenges for immigrants and refugees as they work to establish life in their new homeland. After the screening, we will discuss the issues raised by the film, the burgeoning anti-immigrant activities, the current political and economic climate, and their implications for policies affecting immigrants and refugees.

Participants will have an opportunity to network with colleagues and hear an update on GCIR's current activities, brainstorm program ideas for the upcoming year, and discuss the direction of GCIR's future work. Register on line at www.gcir.org or contact amanda@gcir.org for a registration form.

GCIR Programs at the Council on Foundations Conference

Visit www.gcir.org for details on these programs or contact Lawrence Benito at 773.324.2273.

From Working Poor to Family-Sustaining Jobs

Monday, April 29, 2:00-3:30 pm

This session will focus on effective program and policy approaches—and strategic foundation investments—that help this increasingly important segment of the American workforce build career ladders and climb out of working poverty.

Stronger Than the Sum of Its Parts: Building Diverse Communities

Monday, April 29, 2:00-5:30 pm

This session will take participants on a tour of Albany Park, a vibrant and diverse immigrant community on Chicago's North Side. Participants will meet with community leaders and learn about the challenges of forming and sustaining multi-ethnic collaboratives and examine the implications for grantmaking.

Beyond Black and White: Forging Multi-Ethnic Alliances

Tuesday, April 30, 10:15-11:45 am

This session will focus on three multi-ethnic organizing models, examining their strengths and critiquing their shortcomings. Participants will learn how to evaluate multi-ethnic organizing models to determine their authenticity, ability to reach immigrant communities, and potential for effecting change.

Bridging Cultures in Grantmaking: A Focus on African Immigrant Organizations

Tuesday, April 30, 2:30-4:00 pm

This session will use the experiences of grantmakers in Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul to illuminate strategies for responding to the needs of emerging African organizations from an asset-based approach. It will engage participants in a discussion about cultivating relationships, learning with community, and developing culturally competent grantmaking strategies.

Strengthening Immigrant Families

Wednesday, May 1, 8:30-10:00 am

This session will examine the growing number of immigrant families and highlight the latest research findings on their social, economic, and health status and prospects. It will look at approaches for connecting immigrant families to economic opportunities and integrating them into U.S. society.

Policy 2002 from page 3

Violation of fundamental checks and balances that protect civil liberties has allowed the Justice Department to make unilateral decisions regarding terrorism-related investigation and enforcement and the President to create secret military tribunals in which defendants can be tried and potentially be subject to capital punishment in an entirely closed proceeding.

Impact on Arab Americans and Arab Immigrants

Many Arab Americans and Arab immigrants report shame of their ethnic identity; a climate of fear and intimidation given the augmented use of law enforcement against them in the hunt for terrorists; increased instances of discrimination in the workplace and other segments of society; and consequently, a chilling effect on their political and civic participation.

Impact on Immigrant Families in New York City

The September 11th attacks have had a devastating impact on low-wage immigrant families. Up to 200 undocumented workers were killed in the World Trade Center, and thousands more across the City lost wages and jobs. Immigrants, particularly the undocumented, have had limited access to relief services due to their ineligibility for government safety-net programs, private assistance programs' narrow geographic scope, and confusing and rigorous requirements. Moreover, the City's rebuilding efforts, which focus on workers in the financial-services sector, do not adequately address the job training and placement needs of low-wage immigrants, many of whom have limited English proficiency.

Rebuilding a Pro-Immigrant Policy Agenda

Although policy challenges loom large, public sentiment about the role of immigrants in U.S. society remains relatively positive. Pre-September 11 advances have not been entirely lost, given renewed U.S.-Mexico negotiations on a legalization/guest worker program. The immigrants' rights field is working to remind the general public and policymakers that the vast majority of

immigrants who come here to work, including undocumented immigrants, are hard-working, tax-paying, and law-abiding individuals and that law enforcement efforts should focus on the real threats to homeland security rather than immigrants with minor and dated criminal offenses. Due to ongoing concerns about terrorism, the immigrant rights' field will need to develop an advocacy agenda predicated on national security and gain expertise in a whole host of new issues to provide credible analysis and critiques of proposed policies.

How Funders Can Respond

The briefing generated many ideas on funding opportunities. In the area of immigrants' civil rights and liberties, funders can support legal services to detainees, including 9/11-related detainees, asylum seekers, and immigrants with prior convictions who are facing deportation; policy analysis and advocacy on national identity cards, racial/ethnic profiling, detention, and anti-terrorism legislation; litigation to challenge new policies and practices threatening existing rights; and data collection on immigration enforcement and its impact on immigrants' access to public services and benefits.

To respond to the needs of the Arab-American community, funders can support outreach and education to promote awareness and respect for Arab and Muslim culture. The collection of demographic data on Arab communities would also be useful given the limitations of Census data.

To meet the needs of immigrants in the New York area, funders can support efforts to improve the information flow to immigrant communities about available relief services; initiatives to expand food and shelter programs and include immigrants and low-wage workers in the rebuilding and economic development efforts in New York; and small business loans and grants to affected immigrant entrepreneurs and business owners.

Other strategic funding opportunities include supporting public relations efforts that promote a pro-immigrant agenda; immigrant-targeted voter registration; advocacy for immigrant provisions under the reauthorization of the Welfare Reform Act; and capacity building in the area of communication and advocacy skills for nascent immigrant rights organizations in states with new or emerging immigrant populations.

Regional from page 7

New York

In January GCIR cosponsored *An Update on Immigration Policy 2002: New Challenges and Opportunities* with the Fund for New Citizens at the New York Community Trust and the New York Regional Association of Grantmakers. Hosted and moderated by Taryn Higashi of the Ford Foundation, the briefing drew more than 80 participants, who were treated to a special performance of *Waking the American Dream* by Sarah Jones. The speakers were Lucas Guttentag, American Civil Liberties Union; Margie McHugh, New York Immigration Coalition; Cecilia Munoz, National Council of La Raza; and Helen Samhan, Arab American Institute Foundation. The presentation and discussion highlights from this briefing can be found on page 4.

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GCIR welcomes your comments, suggestions, or ideas for future issues of *New Americans*. Please contact Daranee at **707.824.4375** or **daranee@gcir.org**.

Member News

Patricia Sinay, Associate Vice President of the San Diego Foundation, is one of five Americans selected to be a German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Community Fellow. She will spend three weeks at the Presov Community Foundation to learn about the social, cultural, and economic circumstances affecting the development of community foundations in the Slovak Republic. The fellowship program is sponsored by the King Baudouin Foundation of Belgium and the United States, the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.

Welcome, New Members!

Alliance Health Foundation	Santa Clara County Citizenship & Immigrant Program
Chicago Capacity Building Initiative	Social Compact
Crossroads Fund	Paul and Daisy Soros Foundation
Foundation Consortium	WKBJ Foundation
French American Charitable Trust	

Special Thanks to Our Funders!

Otto Bremer Foundation	Hyams Foundation
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Fannie Mae Foundation	Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation
Ford Foundation	Open Society Institute
Foundation for Child Development	Polk Bros. Foundation
	Rosenberg Foundation

Coming Soon to www.gcir.org

- Data on Canadian immigration and international migration
- Demographic information on immigrants and refugees in major U.S. cities
- Directory of foundations that support programs serving immigrants and refugees
- Updated annotated bibliography

www.gcir.org



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