

# IMMIGRANTS BEWARE!

KNOW BEFORE YOU PLEAD!

MINOR **CRIMINAL** OFFENSES CAN HAVE  
MAJOR CONSEQUENCES FOR YOUR  
**IMMIGRATION** STATUS.

**GUILTY PLEAS** THAT RESULT IN PROBATION OR  
A FINE FOR CITIZENS CAN LEAD TO **DETENTION**  
**AND DEPORTATION** FOR THE REST OF US.

EVEN IF YOU'RE HERE LEGALLY,  
A MINOR **CRIMINAL** OFFENSE CAN GET YOU  
**DEPORTED**. IF YOU'RE UNDOCUMENTED,  
ANY CONTACT WITH THE **CRIMINAL** JUSTICE  
SYSTEM CAN LEAD TO **DEPORTATION**.

THIS PUBLICATION IS NOT LEGAL ADVICE,  
BUT IT CAN HELP YOU UNDERSTAND  
THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
**THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**  
AND **THE IMMIGRATION SYSTEM**.

Padilla v. Kentucky,  
a 2010 Supreme Court  
case, says your lawyer  
must tell you about the  
immigration consequences  
of any guilty plea!

**SACHEZ AVANT  
DE PLAIDER!  
MÊME UN DÉLIT  
MINEUR PEUT AVOIR  
DES CONSÉQUENCES  
MAJEURES SUR VOTRE  
STATUT D'IMMIGRÉ.**

**¡INTERESE BIEN  
ANTES DE DECLARARSE  
CULPABLE!  
INCLUSO UN DELITO  
MENOR PUEDE TENER  
GRAVES CONSECUENCIAS  
PARA SU SITUACIÓN COMO  
INMIGRANTE.**

আস্বপক্ষ সমর্থন করার  
পূর্বে ভালভাবে আইনকানুন  
সমর্পকে জানুন।

এমনকি ছোটখাটো অপরাধও  
আপনার ইমিগ্রেশন স্ট্যাটাসের  
ওপর বিরাট প্রতিক্রিয়া ও  
সমস্যা সৃষ্টি করতে পারে।

先了解後申辯!  
即使輕微的刑事  
犯罪均可以影響  
你的移民身份。

**MAKING  
POLICY  
PUBLIC**



# HERE ARE THE BASICS!

## What is my immigration status?

### CITIZENS:



**Sarah**  
Sarah was born in the United States.

### NON-CITIZENS:



**Lana**  
Lana was born in Croatia and is here on a business visa.

- 1) People born in the United States
- 2) Some people born abroad to a citizen parent
- 3) People who have been naturalized
- 4) Some children with green cards whose parents become citizens (ask an expert to see if this applies in your case)

Citizens can't be deported!

- 1) People with green cards, i.e., legal permanent residents
- 2) People who have been granted refugee status or asylum by the US government
- 3) Visitors on a valid visa e.g., vacationers, students, workers, etc.

Documented residents can be deported in certain circumstances.

But there's also:

- 4) Undocumented residents, like people with expired visas, people with false papers, people who entered the country without inspection by immigration officials, or people who have an order of deportation against them.

Undocumented residents are always at risk of deportation!

## What system am I in?

### Criminal Justice System:

> If you have been arrested and charged with a crime, you are in the criminal justice system. The system has three main parts: the police, the courts, and jail/prison. It works the same for citizens and non-citizens, but for non-citizens it can lead to the immigration system!



State and local police often tip off ICE agents if they encounter immigrants who might be deportable. Watch out for ICE raids and random searches in immigrant neighborhoods and within 100 miles of the US border!



In criminal court, you're innocent until proven guilty and have the rights to an attorney and trial by jury. That's not true in immigration court!



If you get taken to jail or sent to prison, you'll probably stay in your hometown or home state. If you enter immigration detention, you can end up anywhere in the country. Many detainees from New York end up in Texas!

### Immigration System:

> If you have been detained and deportation proceedings have been initiated against you, you are in the immigration system. The system has four main parts: Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents, immigration court, detention, and deportation. The immigration system deals only with non-citizens.

# HERE ARE THE BASICS!

## How will my charge affect my immigration status?

### FIND OUT IF YOUR CHARGES FALL IN ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES ON THIS PAGE BEFORE PLEADING GUILTY TO ANYTHING!

#### Deportable Offenses

Some criminal offenses can get you deported, even if you are here legally, even if you have lived here a long time, even if the offense happened a long time ago. If you plead guilty to a deportable offense, immigration officials can take you to immigration court to permanently send you back to your country of origin.

What crimes are deportable? Some examples include:

- 1) Aggravated Felonies \*
- 2) Crimes Involving Moral Turpitude (CIMT) \*\*
- 3) Domestic Violence Offenses
- 4) Firearm Offenses
- 5) Drug Offenses

If you are undocumented, any contact with the criminal justice system can get you deported, even if you committed no crime.

#### \* What's an Aggravated Felony?

This category of offenses is subject to debate. It covers serious felonies like murder and drug trafficking, and other offenses like theft, forgery, and tax evasion. Since aggravated felonies are deportable offenses, immigration officials will probably claim your offense is an aggravated felony if they want to deport you. In many cases, your lawyer can (and should!) challenge this.

#### Inadmissible Offenses

Some criminal offenses can get you barred from reentering the country when you leave and try to come back. If you plead guilty to an inadmissible offense, immigration officials will stop you at the border when you try to return to the United States from abroad and then try to deport you.

What crimes are inadmissible? Some examples include:

- 1) Drug Offenses
- 2) Crimes Involving Moral Turpitude (CIMT) \*\*
- 3) Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
- 4) Two or more offenses that led to a sentence of five or more years

#### \*\* What's a Crime Involving Moral Turpitude (CIMT)?

This category includes crimes with intent to steal or defraud, crimes in which bodily harm is caused or threatened, and most sex offenses, as well as other crimes. Ask your lawyer.

#### Other Offenses

Some criminal offenses are not deportable or inadmissible. If you plead guilty to these offenses, you will face criminal consequences but it will probably not affect your immigration status (if you have status).

Be careful! Multiple convictions for even minor offenses like turnstile jumping can make you deportable or inadmissible.

These categories are not precisely defined. Immigration officials will often argue that your offense is deportable or inadmissible even if it has not been treated that way in the past.

**For more information:** The Immigrant Defense Project has a reference guide on the consequences of particular criminal offenses in New York State. It is available online at: [www.immigrantdefenseproject.org](http://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org)

Make sure your lawyer knows about it!

> If you are in the criminal justice system, ask your lawyer if you can get your charge reduced to an offense that is not deportable or inadmissible.

> If you are in the immigration system, ask your lawyer if you can argue that your offense is not deportable or inadmissible.

> Get a lawyer who knows immigration law and refer him or her to the [Immigrant Defense Project](#) for resources and information.

告訴你的律師與 Immigrant Defense Project 聯絡, 以了解你的抗辯如何影響你的移民身份。

আপনার আইনজীবীকে (উকিলকে) বলুন ইমিগ্রেন্ট ডিফেন্স প্রজেক্ট-এর কাছে খোঁজ নিতে কেমনভাবে আপনার আত্মপক্ষ সমর্থন, আপনার ইমিগ্রেশন স্ট্যাটাসের সমস্যা সৃষ্টি করতে পারে।

DEMANDEZ À VOTRE AVOCAT DE FAIRE APPEL AU SERVICE DE DÉFENSE DES IMMIGRÉS POUR ÊTRE AU FAIT DE L'INCIDENCE QUE PEUT AVOIR VOTRE SITUATION SUR VOTRE STATUT D'IMMIGRÉ.

DÍGALE A SU ABOGADO QUE LLAME AL PROYECTO DE DEFENSA DEL INMIGRANTE PARA QUE LE EXPLIQUEN BIEN QUÉ PASA CON SU SITUACIÓN COMO INMIGRANTE SEGÚN DE QUÉ SE DECLARE CULPABLE.



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Okay, now we know the basics!

HERE ARE SOME REAL STORIES:



**Yvette**  
In 2005 my husband had an altercation with somebody on his job. The next day he went to work, with his coffee in hand, and a cop approached him and said, 'Are you Arnaldo?'

They took him down to the station. He didn't post bail and next thing he was at Rikers. The guy decided he wasn't even going to press charges, so the case was dismissed and I thought he was going to come out in the next hour or so. When I went up there to Rikers they said he was moved to Bergen County. I found out he was moved because of ICE. They put a hold on him and took him right from Rikers to immigration detention.

2

The charges against John are dismissed. George and Paul go to court for their

ARRAIGNMENTS.

George and Paul can't afford a lawyer, so the court appoints lawyers for them. At the arraignment, a judge tells George and Paul the charges against them.

Pay attention! Ask questions!

> If you're a non-citizen, similar charges can have very different consequences on your immigration status.

> Ask your lawyer about the possible immigration consequences of your charge. If your lawyer doesn't know, he or she has to find out. According to Padilla v. Kentucky, a 2010 Supreme Court case, your lawyer has to tell you about the immigration consequences of your charge before you decide what to do.

> Tell your attorney to call the Immigrant Defense Project at 212 725 6422 if he or she is uncertain of the immigration consequences of your charges.

Don't lie, but don't talk about your immigration status!

> If you get taken into custody, ask to speak to a lawyer. Remain silent until you have one!

BE YOUR OWN BEST ADVOCATE!

HERE ARE SOME TIPS ON HOW TO FIGHT BACK:

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



**Victor**  
I was asked to take a plea by my public defender. He said, 'Oh, this is nothing, this is just marijuana, you know, this is fine.' Well, ICE decided to use another minor charge from years before and try to make it a deportable offense.

3

George and Paul have BAIL HEARINGS.

This is part of arraignment. To set bail, the judge considers the seriousness of the charges, the danger George and Paul present to the community, and the risk that George and Paul won't show up for their court date. The judge sets bail at \$1,000. George and Paul can't pay it.

Try to post bail so you can get out of custody before ICE finds you!

> ICE agents target people held at Rikers and other Department of Corrections (DOC) facilities to find out their immigration status, the charges against them, and whether or not they're deportable.

> Don't talk about your immigration status with anyone except your lawyer! If the judge doesn't think you're a danger to the community or a flight risk, he or she might set a low bail or even let you out for free.

> Talk about your ties to family, church, and community to prove you won't skip out on your court date. If the judge sets bail, try to pay it!

4

George and Paul PLEAD GUILTY.

George's and Paul's lawyers tell them to plead guilty instead of waiting in jail for a trial.

In New York City, a large majority of people charged with a crime just plead guilty. Usually a prosecutor agrees to a lesser charge or lesser sentence if a defendant pleads guilty instead of going to trial.

The lawyers tell George and Paul that they will only get probation. George and Paul just want this to be over with, so they say okay. A few days later, the judge sentences George and Paul to a year of probation. They get to go home now, right?

KNOW BEFORE YOU PLEAD!

> Don't plead to anything until you know if it will lead to deportation proceedings. (Under Padilla v. Kentucky, your lawyer has to tell you!) You and your lawyer might be able to bargain for a charge that will help protect your immigration status.

> If you face deportation and the criminal case against you is weak, you may want to consider going to trial. Talk to your lawyer about this. A trial will take longer and you don't know how it will end, but it might be worth it if it's the only way to avoid deportation. Plus, you can appeal a guilty verdict. If you plead guilty, it's much harder to appeal.

LOOK OUT!

¡¡¡CUIDADO!!!

বিপদ সম্পর্কে সাবধান থাকুন।

PRENEZ GARDE!

小心!

¡¡¡CUIDADO!!!

PRENEZ GARDE!

小心!

¡¡¡CUIDADO!!!

PRENEZ GARDE!

小心!

¡¡¡CUIDADO!!!

PRENEZ GARDE!

小心!

## IMMIGRATION SYSTEM



**Joe**  
You can't automatically be deported. You have to go through the immigration system. You can also fight any decision brought against you and try to get it overturned. There's no automatic deportation. You can't be deported right away if you do something or if you commit a crime. You can fight to overturn the decision made against you.

5

Paul, the citizen, gets to go home. Bye, Paul! George, the LPR, gets DETAINED BY ICE.

ICE found out about George, a legal permanent resident, when he was in Rikers, and they put a hold, or immigration detainer, on him. Even if the criminal system is done with a case, ICE can ask DOC to hold individuals for up to 48 extra hours to give agents a chance to transfer them to immigration detention.

George pleaded guilty to what ICE claims is a deportable offense, and they're going to take him to immigration court to try to deport him! Immigration court looks like criminal court, but there are fewer protections than in a criminal court. ICE takes him to a detention facility that's just like jail. He asks for a lawyer, but the government doesn't have to appoint one in the immigration system. He can't really afford a private lawyer. He's on his own!

Get help!

> If you can, get a lawyer who has experience in crime-related deportation! But be careful – desperate immigrants are often the targets of shady or even fake lawyers. Ask Families for Freedom for a referral or advice.

> Don't sign anything you don't understand, don't say anything to people you don't know, and don't tell any lies! Make copies of the documents you get from the court and send them to a safe place.

> Depending on your country of origin and whether or not you are applying for asylum, you might want to contact your consulate. They might be able to help.

6

George runs into John in IMMIGRATION DETENTION.

Remember John? ICE found out that he was undocumented after he got arrested. Even though he didn't do anything and his charges were dismissed, ICE is taking him to immigration court to try to deport him. The criminal justice system can lead to the immigration system even for people who didn't commit a crime! Undocumented people are especially vulnerable.

Ask for a bond hearing as soon as you can!

> A bond hearing in immigration court is similar to a bail hearing in criminal court. If they let you post a bond, you can go free while you wait for your court date. You may not get a bond hearing unless you ask.

> At a bond hearing, you should submit evidence of your ties to the community, like job, church, family, friends, or other people who depend on you. Do this by asking people close to you – family, employers, religious leaders, friends – to write letters of support or to testify at the hearing. You can also submit evidence of any medical issues that you or people you take care of have.

> If the judge sets bond but you don't have enough money, contact Families for Freedom at 646 290 5551 for guidance in accessing funds.

7

George and John go to a MASTER CALENDAR HEARING.

The master calendar hearing is a quick and informal hearing in a room full of immigrants in a similar situation. It reminds George of his arraignment in criminal court. George and John hear the charges against them and can agree to the charges or not.

Be careful what you agree to in the master calendar hearing!

> If you agree to all charges in the master calendar hearing, you'll get deported.

> If you don't have a lawyer, ask the immigration judge for more time to find one.

> Even if you can't afford a lawyer, reach out to groups like Families for Freedom and the Immigrant Defense Project for advice on what to do!

8

George and John go to their separate INDIVIDUAL HEARINGS.

George and John didn't agree to the charges, so they go to the immigration system's version of trials – individual hearings.

George submits many letters: One from his sick mother stating that George is her only caregiver; one from his boss stating what an essential employee George is; one from his minister stating that George singlehandedly manages the church's meals-on-wheels program; and one from his doctor outlining George's rare and dangerous medical condition and the cutting-edge treatment it requires. George also argues that his crime shouldn't be a deportable offense – he was only smoking marijuana, not selling it, and he has no prior convictions. John, on the other hand, doesn't submit evidence or call witnesses. He's not making a case!

Try to get as much evidence as you can into the record during your hearing!

> Call all relevant witnesses and submit any evidence that you think will be helpful to you. In particular, submit letters of support from family, employers, religious leaders, and friends. This can demonstrate your strong ties to the community and show your 'good moral character.'

> Introduce evidence of any extreme hardship that you or your family would face if you were deported. If you are the sole caregiver for a dying relative, or if you receive lifesaving medical treatment not available in your country of origin, prove this to the judge.

9

John loses his case. GEORGE WINS!

John didn't call witnesses or present evidence. There was nothing the judge could do for him. He has 30 days to appeal to the Bureau of Immigration Appeals (BIA). If he loses there, he has 30 days to appeal to the federal courts. Changes to immigration law in 1996 restricted the discretion of immigration judges, and many immigrants are now subject to mandatory detention and mandatory deportation.

George, on the other hand, gets to go home. His offense was minor. His family depends on him. He has strong ties to the community. He has a medical reason to stay. Most importantly, he demonstrated all of this to the judge. He gave the judge as many reasons as possible to let him stay, and the judge did.

It's not hopeless!

> Immigration court is an uphill battle. Educate yourself about how the process works. Get the support of your family and community. Reach out to groups like Families for Freedom and the Immigrant Defense Project for help. If you do, there can be hope for a happy ending.



**Angela**  
My brother is a US Army veteran with post-traumatic stress disorder. He originally got two years probation on the criminal charge, but ICE is classifying him as an 'aggravated felon' to try to get mandatory detention and mandatory deportation. He has been detained for almost two years.



**Barbara**  
They got my husband at home and he was held in New York, went to New Jersey, and then Alabama. While he was there, my attorney applied to the BIA to have the order removed, and it was, surprisingly enough. Which is a rarity, but it was. It was a lot of work. It took a lot of time and a lot of effort and research, but we did it.



# IMMIGRANTS BEWARE!

MANDATORY DETENTION AND DEPORTATION TEAR APART FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES.



**Flor**  
I want my family to be together again. I'm volunteering with Families for Freedom and the Northern Manhattan Coalition for Immigrant Rights because I've seen the injustice that the immigration system puts on our families. Please, I want them to bring back my daughter-in-law. Deportation destroyed my family. Stop deportation and stop separating our families!



**Manisha**  
End mandatory detention and deportation. In 1996, the immigration system changed. It used to be a system where every immigrant who faced detention and deportation had a hearing with a judge who had the discretion to make decisions based on individual circumstances. Now, many immigrants get automatically detained and deported. Many don't even get hearings. Others go to 'hearings' where judges have no discretion. These people will get deported no matter what their situation is.



**Victor**  
I'm a legal permanent resident who has lived here for almost twenty years. ICE is trying to deport me for marijuana violations. That's not even a misdemeanor. Less than thirty grams. I was detained for almost two years total in seven or eight different places - New York, Pennsylvania, Texas. I don't have any family in Texas. They're all in New York.



**Shamala and Sarah**  
I have such a privilege being a US citizen, but I definitely identify with being an immigrant. I'm from an immigrant family. My mom's an immigrant. To see what's happened to our community, to the Muslims of this country, brought me to Families for Freedom. There's prejudice against Muslim communities in the immigration system and I want to work on issues revolving around that.



**Yvette**  
This is why I'm still with Families for Freedom, because I know that people here were willing to help me, and it was for a good cause. I took a six-month internship where I learned to do family intakes when people come in on Thursdays and we talk to them about the situation that their loved one is facing and try to give them direction to who they can contact. It couldn't have helped Arnaldo. He's back in his Haiti now two years. He's trying to adjust to life. It's very hard for him, starting over and everything. I still keep in touch with him. I try to give him some kind of support. And I'm hoping that even though he wasn't helped, other people can be helped if they have a situation like his.



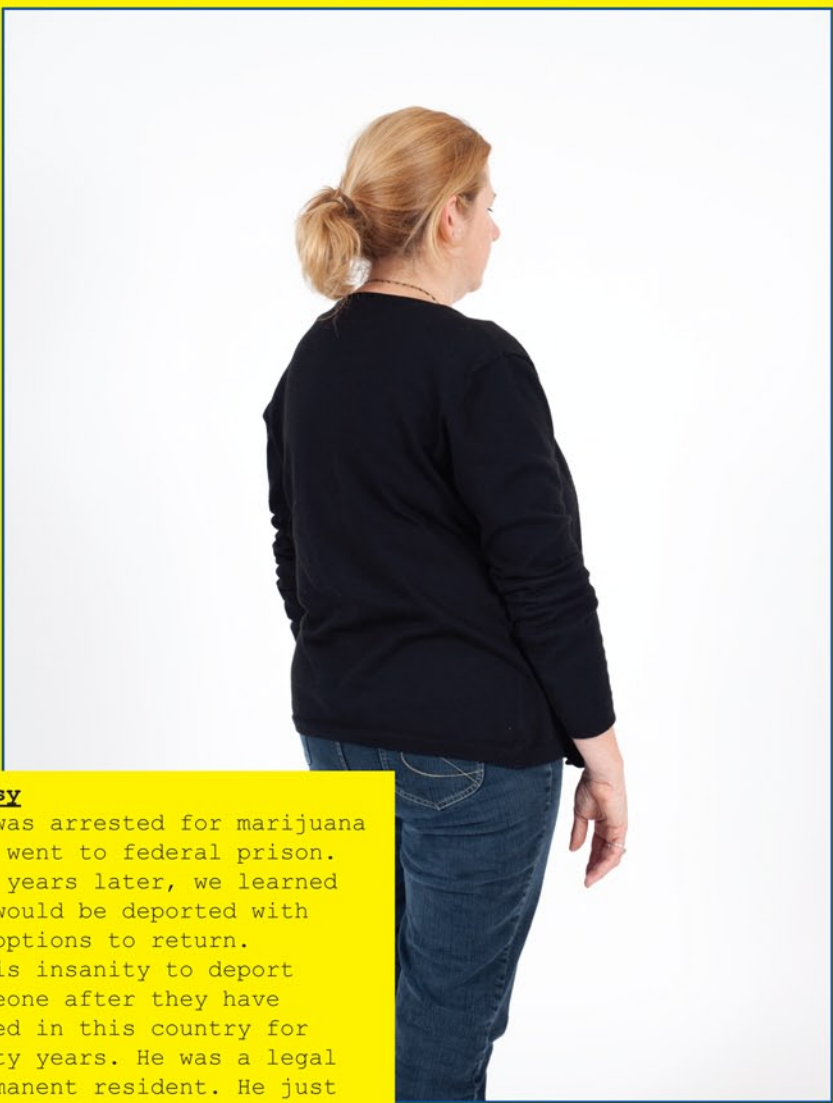
**Barbara**  
I came to Families for Freedom because a family member was detained for a final order of deportation. ICE came to our home. The handcuffs, the guns... I don't like what this did to me. You know, I'm trying to go back to what I was, but this had an effect that - it'll never change. This made me very angry, very frightened. I never realized how scared I could be over any one thing.



**Jane**  
When I filed for a green card application, ICE came to my place and asked for my passport. Later they said, 'Come in and we'll talk about your green card.' I asked a lawyer, 'Why is it that they took my passport?' He said, 'Be careful, they'll take you into custody and deport you and you don't even get a chance to pick up your stuff. They're just using that as bait to get you to come to their office.' I hired a lawyer to go with me. Oh, the ICE floor is like a prison. Federal Plaza is big, but the 10th floor is different. It's like a prison. Everywhere it's locked. I was very close to being deported.



**Janis**  
Stop expanding the list of deportable offenses. Under the law, immigrants are deportable if they plead guilty to an 'aggravated felony.' Sounds nasty, right? Well, it's a vague category that's been expanded a number of times over the years to include a bunch of nonviolent offenses that aren't even felonies. To deport more and more people, ICE will try to argue that almost anything is an 'aggravated felony.'



**Betsy**  
He was arrested for marijuana and went to federal prison. Two years later, we learned he would be deported with no options to return. It is insanity to deport someone after they have lived in this country for forty years. He was a legal permanent resident. He just never bothered to get his citizenship because his parents never got theirs, and no one ever impressed upon him the necessity to do so.



**Hae Young**  
As an immigrant, it's risky to travel outside the country unless you have a letter of agreement proving that you can travel and that you'll come back to this workplace in the next thirty days. Unless you have that, they can just pull you out and deny you entering the country.



**Lana**  
End retroactivity. When the list of deportable offenses expands, ICE will try to apply them retroactively. Let's say an immigrant committed a minor offense decades ago and that offense became deportable last year. ICE will go after that person now and try to deport them even if they've been perfect Americans since a marijuana conviction in 1985.



**Michael**  
I came to the USA with a visitor's visa to see my fiancée. At the airport I was questioned and accused of coming to the USA for marriage and I needed a fiancée visa. I only wanted to visit. I was put in chains and sent to a detention center. I was deported for 5 years. You can come here with a valid visa and they can still charge you with something. It was very unfair and unjust.



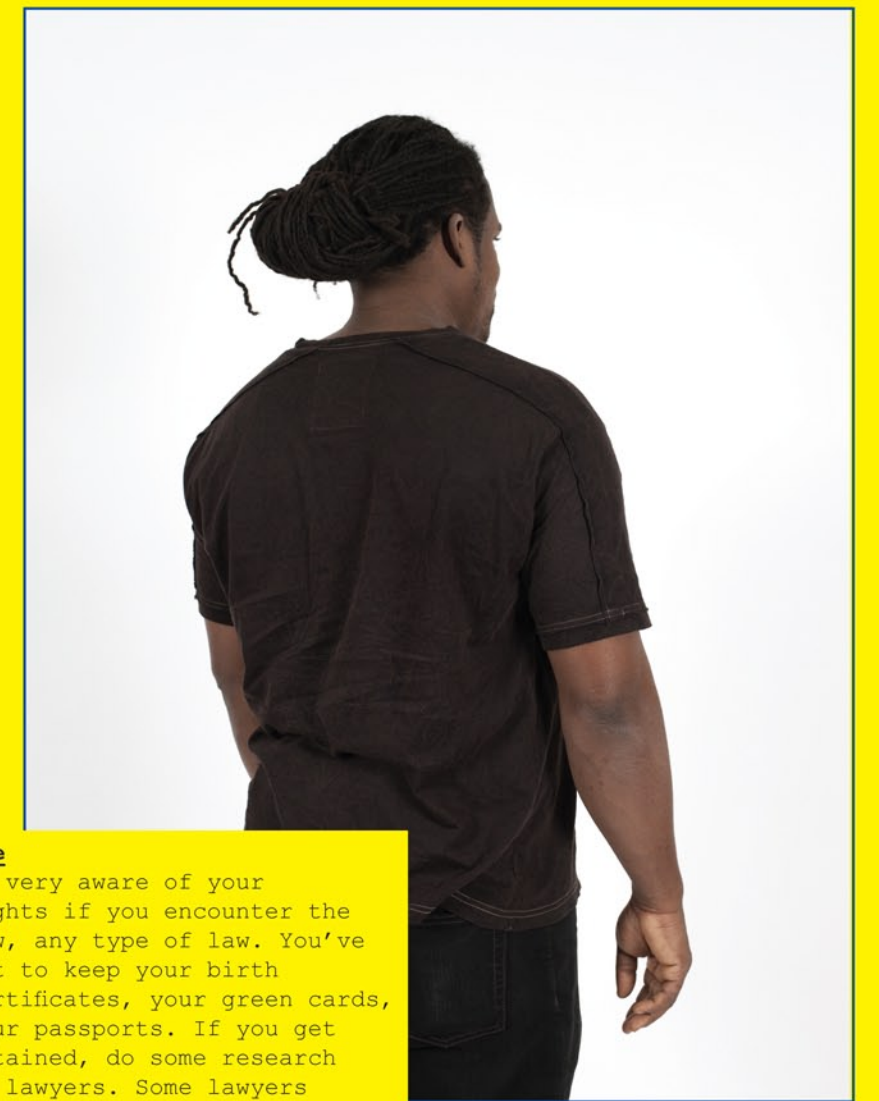
**Tamara**  
End lifetime bars. Deportation tears families apart. A parent with children who are US citizens can get deported and then permanently barred from returning to the United States. There are tens of thousands of children like this, whose mothers and fathers can never visit them in the US.



**Ann**  
I came to Families for Freedom because of a family member who had a problem with immigration. Actually he's since been deported. It was my son. The judge said to him, 'I'd like to help you, but I can't help - I have no discretion.' Now our family is all torn apart. His wife and children are left here. And that is why I am here. I couldn't help my son but there are other families out there who need my help. And I want to be part of their organization to help those who can't help themselves. To be the voice for the voiceless.



**Angela**  
Warren enlisted in the US Armed Forces. He wanted to escape the drugs and crime. He served for eight years. He even went to the First Gulf War. During his military service, he applied to become a naturalized citizen twice. He paid the fees and was interviewed by the INS, yet never received any adjudication. Now the same country that he served was trying to deport him. If deported, my brother would be separated from our mother, his only sister, and four daughters, all United States citizens. I wonder: How can the US toss this man away? Do they expect Trinidad to take care of Warren, when his wounds came from his service to this country?



**Joe**  
Be very aware of your rights if you encounter the law, any type of law. You've got to keep your birth certificates, your green cards, your passports. If you get detained, do some research on lawyers. Some lawyers are really conniving and they try to take your money knowing that they can't win the case. Be aware of what's going on out there.



# END MANDATORY DETENTION AND DEPORTATION!

Until 1996, every immigrant facing detention and deportation had the basic right to be heard in court. Immigration judges could base decisions on factors like length of residence, family and community ties, and work history.

Today, many immigrants face mandatory detention and deportation. No judge can save them, no matter their circumstances. Many are detained and deported with no hearings at all.

**TOGETHER** we can change these policies that tear our families apart. Join the movement for humane and just reforms of these policies.

Stop adding to the list of deportable offenses.

**Changes to the law vastly expanded the grounds for deportation to include even minor offenses!**

End retroactivity.

**These minor offenses can be grounds for deportation even if immigrants committed them decades before the law was changed!**

End lifetime bars.

**Once deported, many immigrants are never allowed back in the country, even if their entire family is here!**

FFF & IDP



Mandatory detention and deportation tear apart families and communities. To join the campaign by and for immigrants facing deportation, contact:

**Families for Freedom**  
646 290 5551

[www.familiesforfreedom.org](http://www.familiesforfreedom.org)

If you need legal support for deportation issues, contact:

**The Immigrant Defense Project**  
212 725 6422

[www.immigrantdefenseproject.org](http://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org)

## About this project

Making Policy Public is a program of the Center for Urban Pedagogy (CUP) that pairs policy advocates with graphic designers to produce foldout posters like this one. CUP chooses participants through a juried process and facilitates their collaboration.

[www.makingpolicypublic.net](http://www.makingpolicypublic.net)

## Collaborators

CUP: Christine Gaspar, John Mangin, Rosten Woo; Families for Freedom: Maria Muentes, Janis Rosheuvel, and Manisha Vaze; Designers: Lana Cavar and Tamara Maletić (Linked by Air); Photographs: Corine Vermeulen

## The Center for Urban

### Pedagogy (CUP)

CUP uses art, design, and visual culture to create projects that improve the quality of public participation in urban planning and community design.

[www.anothercupdevelopment.org](http://www.anothercupdevelopment.org)

## Families for Freedom (FFF)

FFF is a New York-based multi-ethnic defense network by and for immigrants facing deportation. It is a source of education and action for directly affected families, and an organizing support center for directly affected communities. FFF works for change through community mobilization, legal advocacy, media work, and congressional outreach.

[www.familiesforfreedom.org](http://www.familiesforfreedom.org)

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Lana is a freelance graphic designer and art director based in New York City and Zagreb, Croatia. Tamara is a graphic designer based in New York City and is the cofounder, with Dan Michaelson, of the design studio Linked by Air. Both Lana and Tamara have MFAs in graphic design from the Yale School of Art.

[www.internationaltypographicalunion.org](http://www.internationaltypographicalunion.org)  
[www.linkedbyair.net](http://www.linkedbyair.net)

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