

## **Stuck in detention: For immigrants without lawyers, justice is hard to find**

Wisconsin Watch

May 19, 2019 Sunday 7:06 AM EST

Copyright 2019 Newstex LLC All Rights Reserved

**Length:** 4204 words

**Byline:** Natalie Yahr

### **Body**

---

May 19, 2019( Wisconsin Watch: <http://wisconsinwatch.org> Delivered by Newstex) More on this topicDane County is home to pilot program that provides **lawyers for immigrants**[1]It was nearly three hours before sunrise on a frigid October morning when immigration attorney Aissa Olivarez climbed into her Honda CR-V and left her Madison apartment. She drove an hour and 40 minutes to Elgin, Illinois, and got on the commuter train, arriving before 9 a.m. at the Chicago Immigration Court — the designated court for the roughly 300 people held in immigration detention in Wisconsin. Olivarez travels to the Chicago court as often as a couple of times a week. She is one of just two immigration attorneys in Dane County who represent detained clients for free, part of a national pilot program that aims to provide free **lawyers** to **immigrants**. This client, a Latin American who has been in the United States for 18 years and whose children are all U.S. citizens, had five drunken-driving arrests on his record. She knew that did not bode well for his chances of being released on bond. Olivarez told the client's family to prepare for the worst.

<https://1pezpc3bqj-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Aissa-Olivarez-1.jpg> Natalie Yahr / Wisconsin Center for Investigative JournalismImmigration attorney Aissa Olivarez makes the return journey to Madison, Wis., on Oct. 24, 2018, after spending the morning at Chicago Immigration Court, the designated court for the roughly 300 people held in immigration detention in Wisconsin. Olivarez works for the Community Immigration Law Center, a partially taxpayer-funded program based in Madison that provides free legal services to some of Wisconsin's detained **immigrants**. Olivarez is just one of two immigration attorneys in Dane County who represent clients for free. In a way, though, Olivarez's client had an advantage. In 2018, about two-thirds of **immigrants** who were held in detention ahead of their deportation hearings did not have **lawyers**, making them more likely to remain in detention and, ultimately, be removed from the United States, according to a Wisconsin Watch analysis. Analyzing data compiled by Syracuse University's Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC), Wisconsin Watch found that of Wisconsin residents whose cases began between 2010 and 2015, those who had **lawyers** were more than six times as likely to be allowed to stay in the country as those without. Nearly 55% of those with **lawyers** were allowed to stay compared to 9% of **immigrants** without **lawyers**. Nationally, the picture is similar: **Immigrants** without **lawyers** had an average success rate of less than 8%. Cases that began since 2015 were omitted from the analysis because so many of them have not yet been decided. Olivarez works for the Community Immigration Law Center, a partially taxpayer-funded program based in Madison that provides free and low-cost legal services to some of Wisconsin's detained **immigrants**. These are people who cook at restaurants, take care of dairy cows, clean office buildings[2], landscape yards and put shingles on roofs, among many other jobs. They may have committed a crime — ranging from heinous to minor — or no crime besides entering the United States illegally, an offense that can bring a small fine or up to six months in jail.[3] Dane County is one of 13 jurisdictions around the country chosen for a new program that aims to give detained **immigrants** access to an attorney. Individuals facing deportation have a right to legal representation — but only if they can afford it. On average, about half of **immigrants** nationwide do not have **lawyers**. In Wisconsin, the figure is 42%. At the hearing, Olivarez's client appeared by video from jail on a large screen in the courtroom as the immigration judge decided whether to release him on bond. He was ordered to be detained until his deportation hearing in January. At that hearing, his application for relief based on the likelihood of facing danger in his home country was denied.

Stuck in detention: For immigrants without lawyers, justice is hard to find

Olivarez is appealing that decision.

<http://wisconsinwatch.us4.list-manage.com/subscribe?u=91b0dfab9d494b66c92b76777...d7ab6931a6> More than 1 million **immigrants** and asylum seekers[4] are facing deportation nationwide, including 3,700 people from Wisconsin. Since President Donald Trump took office, the immigration court's 'active backlog' has grown by nearly 50%, reaching a record high of 869,013 as of March, according to TRAC data.[5] The backlog was fueled by the decision by then-U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions to move 330,211 cases previously closed by judges back to the immigration courts' roll of pending cases. **Lawyers** increase odds of staying Immigration and Customs Enforcement detains **immigrants** at two Wisconsin facilities housed within the Dodge County Detention Facility in Juneau and Kenosha County Detention Center in Kenosha. ICE also is looking to add another facility within 100 miles of its field office in Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Olivarez said the majority of the **immigrants** detained at Dodge, the facility she typically serves, are undocumented people who were not apprehended by Border Patrol. Others overstayed visas or had green cards allowing them to live and work in the United States but were convicted of crimes that could make them deportable.

[https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman\\_gamboa\\_family\\_01.jpg](https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman_gamboa_family_01.jpg) Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsin Center for Investigative Journalism Marigeli Roman sits with her husband Erick Gamboa in their living room. The couple lives in Milwaukee with their three sons, Gerald, 10, Sebastian, 6, and Adriel, 2. The boys are U.S. citizens, and Marigeli is protected by the program for 'dreamers,' but Gamboa was born in Mexico and is undocumented. He was recently detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement and spent about six months in the Kenosha County Detention Center, but a judge ruled he can stay in the United States. In December, Olivarez estimated that about one-third of the detainees at Dodge entered the country legally as asylum seekers, but their claims had not yet been decided. The flow of asylum seekers to Dodge has since slowed, as a recently enacted policy now requires most asylum seekers from south of the border to remain in Mexico while they complete the process. In some cases, ICE picks up **immigrants** from local jails after they have been arrested on criminal charges. Others with prior immigration or criminal records are arrested in the 'community'[6] — meaning their homes, at workplaces or even courthouses[7]. Olivarez said the Trump administration has changed its enforcement priorities to include undocumented **immigrants** who have been charged but not yet convicted of a crime[8]. 'We do see people who are being removed from this country before they have the chance to respond to a pending criminal case,' Olivarez said. In response, Milwaukee County Sheriff Earnell Lucas has announced that he will no longer alert federal officials[9] of the immigration status of people in the county jail, stating that 'it's the right thing to do.' The Daily Beast reported[10] in March that the number of **immigrants** in federal detention had ballooned to an all-time high of 50,049. In some cases, that detention can last for years[11]. A study in 2018[12] found 58% of detainees had no criminal convictions. The rest of the million or so people awaiting immigration proceedings who are arrested and then released can live legally and also work — legally or otherwise — for years. 'People think that there's legals and illegals, and if you're illegal, they've got your name on some list, and when they come for you, you're getting deported, and that's it,' said Grant Sovern, the president of the board of the Community Immigration Law Center (CILC) where Olivarez works. Sovern said it is not that simple; **immigrants** have the right to challenge deportation in court. Data show that one factor can make the biggest difference: getting a **lawyer**. He said his program uses 'the laws that Congress passed that give **immigrants** the opportunity to defend themselves against deportation that they would have no idea about if they didn't have a **lawyer**.' Detention 'life-changing' Getting released back into the community reunites the family and allows breadwinners to continue working. It also makes it easier to get a **lawyer**, increasing a person's chances of getting to stay in the country. But for **immigrants** in detention, finding and paying for a **lawyer** is not easy. This is one of the many ways that detention puts **immigrants** at a disadvantage.

[https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman\\_gamboa\\_family\\_13.jpg](https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman_gamboa_family_13.jpg) Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsin Center for Investigative Journalism The Gamboa family has a snack after school in their Milwaukee home on Feb. 8. From left are Sebastian, 6, Erick Gamboa, Adriel, 2, Marigeli Roman and Gerald, 10. Gamboa, an undocumented **immigrant** from Mexico, had recently been released from the Kenosha County Detention Center in Kenosha, Wis., after being detained for six months for illegally crossing the border in 2010. Marigeli Roman's husband, Erick Gamboa, was arrested in a September 2018 immigration enforcement surge[13] in which 83 people, most of them from Mexico, were arrested in 14 Wisconsin counties. About two years earlier, Gamboa had been arrested — he had driven his boss' car for work and did not know that its license plates were suspended. He was fingerprinted, making it easier for ICE to locate and arrest him again later. **Lawyers** told Roman that because her husband had been stopped at the U.S.-Mexico border years before, he was subject to an 'expedited removal' and not eligible for a bond hearing. For the first two weeks, Gamboa was held at the pretrial detention facility in downtown Kenosha.

## Stuck in detention: For immigrants without lawyers, justice is hard to find

During that time, he nearly gave up. 'It was a difficult time,' Gamboa said. 'The fastest thing would have been to sign the deportation (paper), because it was going to be a long process. It seemed easier to get deported and try again.' Even after Gamboa's wife found a lawyer, he initially was not sure the odds were worth sitting in jail for weeks or months more. 'The lawyer said that I had a chance — 99 percent chance — I would lose. So I said, 'That 1 percent is enough for me to fight,' ' Gamboa said. Gamboa ultimately won his case and was granted 'withholding of removal' in December due to death threats he had received from his own father in Mexico, but he remained in jail throughout the court process. He was released in February after spending six months in detention.

[https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman\\_gamboa\\_family\\_14.jpg](https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman_gamboa_family_14.jpg) Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsin Center for Investigative Journalism  
Marigeli Roman talks to her son, Gerald, 10, in the family's home in Milwaukee. The family was traumatized earlier this year when father and husband Erick Gamboa was held in detention for six months for allegedly entering the United States illegally. A judge has ruled he can remain in the country. Roman, who lives in Milwaukee, said her husband's detention was 'life-changing' for her and their children. The first month was especially hard. 'I didn't want to get up, I didn't want to eat, I didn't want to care for my kids I will tell you, the first month — you look at food and you're like, 'I don't want to eat, because he's not eating what I'm eating. He's eating terrible food,' ' Roman said. Roman also faced the practical challenges of life as a single parent. Before her husband's detention, she had been a stay-at-home mom to their three children. In her husband's absence, she had to find a job and arrange for someone to help take the kids to school. Her mom took care of her 2-year-old. 'It moves your world in so many ways, like emotionally, mentally, physically, financially,' said Roman, who is currently protected from deportation under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)[14] policy, which grants some rights to eligible immigrants who came to the United States as children. Children 'traumatized' when parents taken Olivarez said clients and their families often 'deteriorate' when they are in detention. She recalled one man whose family developed medical problems during his months-long detention. His release changed everything. 'They just looked like a completely different family. They looked happy. They looked healthy,' she said.

[https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman\\_gamboa\\_family\\_09.jpg](https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman_gamboa_family_09.jpg) Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsin Center for Investigative Journalism  
Erick Gamboa picks up his son Gerald Hernandez, 10, from St. Anthony School in Milwaukee on Feb. 8. Gamboa's six months in immigration detention was a hardship on his family of five. Fabiola Hamdan has seen the impact too. She works as the immigration affairs specialist for Dane County, a position created [15]after Trump was elected. Hamdan said the psychological effects of detention can be severe. The sudden detention and then absence of a parent can 'traumatize' children, she said. When Gamboa was detained, his family made the 40-mile trip from Milwaukee to the Kenosha County Detention Center

<https://www.ice.gov/detention-facility/kenosha-county-detention-centerfor> 30-minute weekly visits, where they talked on the phone with Gamboa on the other side of a plexiglass window. Roman said she saw a change in her children, all U.S. citizens, during those months. He was the one who did homework with them and took them to soccer practice. 'It made them not want to continue playing They didn't want to continue life. My oldest one — he had suicidal thoughts.' That child is 10 years old. Release helps keep family bond Recently, Hamdan worked with a mother of four whose husband, a green card holder, was detained for five months following a criminal conviction that the government argued made him deportable. During his detention, Hamdan said, the woman gave birth but had to continue working to pay the bills. 'It's very heartbreaking,' Hamdan said. 'Instead of enjoying the baby, right now she's really trying to put food on the table, get some donations from churches or different places to assist their needs.'

[https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman\\_gamboa\\_family\\_11.jpg](https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman_gamboa_family_11.jpg) Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsin Center for Investigative Journalism  
Erick Gamboa is seen with his son Adriel, 2, in their Milwaukee home, on Feb. 8. Gamboa, who is undocumented, was detained in the Kenosha County Detention Center for six months. A judge allowed him to stay in the country after Gamboa argued he faced death threats in Mexico. Hamdan helped the family using a county fund for rent, utilities, diapers and food. She also connected them with Olivarez, who eventually won the case by successfully arguing that the type of crime — which Olivarez declined to reveal — did not make him deportable. The government is appealing that ruling, but the husband has been released. Without that help, Hamdan said, the family would likely have lost its home. 'It's like a snowball,' Hamdan said, explaining that eviction can lead to homelessness, job loss and sometimes unsafe conditions for children. 'We would be talking about a very different outcome.' Those who are granted bond face a second challenge — paying for it. Immigration bonds must be paid in full, in cash. Nationally, the median immigration bond in 2018 was \$7,500, yet, according to TRAC, can exceed \$25,000.

[https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman\\_gamboa\\_family\\_19.jpg](https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman_gamboa_family_19.jpg) Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsin Center for Investigative

## Stuck in detention: For immigrants without lawyers, justice is hard to find

JournalismMarigeli Roman lies down with her son Adriel, 2, and husband, Erick Gamboa, while watching a movie in their Milwaukee home. Gamboa's six months in immigration detention was a hardship on the family. Says Roman: 'It moves your world in so many ways: emotionally, mentally, physically, financially.' At the Chicago Immigration Court, the median bond in 2018 was \$5,000. Erin Barbato, the director of the [Immigrant](#) Justice Clinic at the University of Wisconsin Law School, said much higher bonds are not uncommon. 'When you get a bond that is \$20,000 for a family whose breadwinner is in detention, how are you going to pay that?' Barbato said. 'A normal family, regardless of how much money — you don't have an extra \$20,000 sitting around.' Some [immigrants](#) raise money online[16] or turn to immigration bond companies, often paying hundreds of dollars each month[17] to the companies for GPS monitoring to secure the bond. Dane County's [Immigrant](#) Assistance Fund[18] is among several around the country that help [immigrants](#) pay their bonds. Pretrial release improves chance to stayOnce detainees are released, their cases transfer to a 'released court' closest to their home — and those dockets are packed with a million-plus backlog of cases. Being allowed to remain free awaiting immigration proceedings also increases the chances of avoiding deportation, the analysis showed. Critics argue [immigrants](#) who are released while their cases are pending will fail to return for their court hearings.

[https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman\\_gamboa\\_family\\_16.jpg](https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman_gamboa_family_16.jpg) Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsin Center for Investigative JournalismThe Gamboa family watches the movie 'Hotel Transylvania 3: Summer Vacation' in their Milwaukee home before going out for an evening of watching Sebastian, 6, and Gerald, 10, play indoor soccer on Feb. 8. 'The fact is that when these people are turned loose, they are given court dates and a lot of them never show up. They just completely disappear into our society,' said Dave Gorak, executive director of the Midwest Coalition to Reduce Immigration[19], citing an analysis by the Center for Immigration Studies[20], which favors low immigration. 'Why should anybody report to an immigration judge when they know that the odds of them being tracked down are slim to none?' Gorak asked. Those data show that between 1996 and 2015, about 37% of released [immigrants](#) did not show up. That means most [immigrants](#) actually did return to court. In 2017, the most recent year for which the data are available[21], the no-show rate was 41%, meaning 59% of [immigrants](#) did return to court.

[https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman\\_gamboa\\_family\\_39.jpg](https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman_gamboa_family_39.jpg) Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsin Center for Investigative JournalismErick Gamboa watches his son Gerald, 10, play an indoor soccer match at St. Anthony High School in Milwaukee on Feb. 8, 2019. According to Marigeli Roman, the detention of his father was the hardest on Gerald. His mother, Marigeli Roman, said Gerald grew despondent, wanted to quit soccer and even had suicidal thoughts. Court attendance rates were significantly higher for [immigrants](#) who were enrolled in a supervision program, which consisted of GPS monitoring and regular in-person or telephone check-ins with a government contractor. Ninety-five percent of [immigrants](#) enrolled in ICE's Alternatives to Detention program showed up to their final immigration hearings, according to an analysis by the Government Accountability Office[22] of data from fiscal year 2011 to 2013. The GAO estimates the cost of such supervision to be around \$21 per participant per day — less than one-seventh of the estimated \$158 daily cost of detaining an [immigrant](#). Going it alone rarely works

<https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Aissa-Olivarez3.jpg> Natalie Yahr / Wisconsin Center for Investigative JournalismAttorney Aissa Olivarez travels from Madison, Wis., to the Chicago Immigration Court for detained [immigrants](#) at least a couple of times each month. Here she is seen working on a commuter train on Oct. 24, 2018. On the commuter train back from her Chicago hearing, Olivarez's phone rings. A familiar robotic voice says she has a call from an inmate at Dodge County Jail. It is the girlfriend of one of her clients. Olivarez, whose caseload was already full, was not able to represent the woman. She called to say she had just taken the gamble of representing herself at her bond hearing. But the odds are not good for those who go it alone in the courtroom. '(You're) up against the Department of Homeland Security, who has this big file of things that they're ready to throw at you, and you have no idea what's going on,' Olivarez said. The woman who called Olivarez had the same judge and the same 'facts' as her boyfriend did — but he was released on bond, and she was not. The difference, Olivarez said, is that he had a [lawyer](#). [Immigrants](#) 'begging' for lawyersIn Dane County, there are not enough immigration [lawyers](#) willing to take on detained clients to represent everyone, said Sovern, whose program is funded by private fundraising and a grant from the Vera Institute of Justice. Dane County and the city of Madison also fund the program through the Madison Community Foundation's [Immigrant](#) Assistance Fund[23].

[https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman\\_gamboa\\_family\\_28.jpg](https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman_gamboa_family_28.jpg) Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsin Center for Investigative JournalismErick Gamboa talks to a friend while his son Adriel, 2, plays with some netting during a youth indoor soccer match at St. Anthony High School in Milwaukee on Feb. 8. Olivarez and Barbato are the only two local



## Stuck in detention: For immigrants without lawyers, justice is hard to find

attorneys who routinely represent detained **immigrants** at no cost to the client. 'There's a small handful of people who do (immigration law) for money, and there are two people who do it for no money,' he said, adding, 'You know what our biggest expense is? Sending Aissa to Chicago, sometimes two or three times a week.' Finding a **lawyer** from behind bars is especially difficult. Roman's husband found a **lawyer** with help from **immigrant** advocacy group Voces de la Frontera[24]. The first three **lawyers** told her that she would be wasting her money by fighting the case. The fourth **lawyer** — Ben Crouse, who won the case — charged \$3,500. Money they had been saving to buy a house instead went to his legal defense, she said.

[https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman\\_gamboa\\_family\\_43.jpg](https://1pezpc3bql-flywheel.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/roman_gamboa_family_43.jpg) Coburn Dukehart / Wisconsin Center for Investigative Journalism  
Marigeli Roman sits with her sons, Gerald, 10, and Adriel, 2, during an indoor soccer match at St. Anthony High School. The children's father, Erick Gamboa, had been released from detention just a week prior and the family was still adjusting to having him home. Sovern said the system is not designed to accommodate a large number of represented defendants, and detained **immigrants** are not read the Miranda warning — which advises they can remain silent and have the right to an attorney. **Immigrants** also are urged to sign a document[25] consenting to their deportation. 'The whole system is set up so people don't have **lawyers**,' Sovern said. 'The first thing they do is try and get you to sign away your rights.' The post Stuck in detention: For **immigrants** without **lawyers**, justice is hard to find[26] appeared first on WisconsinWatch.org[27]. [ 1]: <https://wp.me/p7SEfu-32s>

[ 2]: <https://www.pewhispanic.org/2015/03/26/chapter-1-occupations-of-unauthorized-immigrant-workers/> [ 3]: <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/8/1325> [ 4]: <https://trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/536/> [ 5]: [https://trac.syr.edu/phptools/immigration/court\\_backlog/](https://trac.syr.edu/phptools/immigration/court_backlog/) [ 6]: <https://trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/529/> [ 7]: <https://www.brennancenter.org/blog/former-judges-denounce-immigration-arrests-courthouses> [ 8]: [https://www.jhnewsandguide.com/news/cops\\_courts/article\\_6efd3ac0-e6ff-53bd-92d8-de3bf152fa71.html](https://www.jhnewsandguide.com/news/cops_courts/article_6efd3ac0-e6ff-53bd-92d8-de3bf152fa71.html) [ 9]: <https://www.wpr.org/milwaukee-county-sheriffs-office-no-longer-working-ice> [ 10]: <https://www.thedailybeast.com/ice-is-detaining-50000-people-a-new-all-time-high> [ 11]: <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/27/us/politics/no-bail-hearings-for-detained-immigrants-justices-rule.html> [ 12]: <https://trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/530/> [ 13]: <https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/ice-arrests-83-criminal-aliens-and-immigration-violators-4-day-wisconsin-enforcement> [ 14]: <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca> [ 15]: [https://madison.com/ws/news/local/govt-and-politics/county-to-establish-fund-new-post-to-aid-in-citizenship/article\\_13bbd676-9226-5c46-8f49-17b15aad03cd.html](https://madison.com/ws/news/local/govt-and-politics/county-to-establish-fund-new-post-to-aid-in-citizenship/article_13bbd676-9226-5c46-8f49-17b15aad03cd.html) [ 16]: <https://www.gofundme.com/f/reunite-the-alvarez-family> [ 17]: [https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/this-company-is-making-millions-from-americas-broken-immigration-system/2017/03/08/43abce9e-f881-11e6-be05-1a3817ac21a5\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/this-company-is-making-millions-from-americas-broken-immigration-system/2017/03/08/43abce9e-f881-11e6-be05-1a3817ac21a5_story.html) [ 18]: <https://www.madisongives.org/immigrantassistance> [ 19]: <https://www.midwestcoalitiontoreduceimmigration.org> [ 20]: <https://cis.org/Report/Courting-Disaster> [ 21]: <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1107056/download> [ 22]: <https://www.gao.gov/assets/670/666911.pdf> [ 23]: <https://www.madisongives.org/immigrantassistance> [ 24]: <https://vdlf.org/> [ 25]: <https://www.nilc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Deportation-Without-Due-Process-2011-09.pdf> [ 26]: <https://www.wisconsinwatch.org/2019/05/stuck-in-detention-for-immigrants-without-lawyers-justice-is-hard-to-find/> [ 27]: <https://www.wisconsinwatch.org>

## Classification

Language: English

Publication-Type: Web Blog

Journal Code: IVNN-127904

Subject: IMMIGRATION (92%); IMMIGRATION LAW (90%); **LAWYERS** (90%); POLITICAL DETAINEES (89%);

Stuck in detention: For immigrants without lawyers, justice is hard to find

DEPORTATION (74%); NEGATIVE PERSONAL NEWS (74%); COMMUTING (68%); DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED (68%); BAIL (67%)

**Industry:** LAWYERS (90%); TRAINS (68%)

**Geographic:** CHICAGO, IL, USA (90%); MADISON, WI, USA (79%); WISCONSIN, USA (98%); ILLINOIS, USA (79%); UNITED STATES (93%)

**Load-Date:** May 19, 2019

---

End of Document