

Annual Report 2007

40th Anniversary



Our Mission

The Center for Constitutional Rights is dedicated to advancing and protecting the rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Founded in 1966 by attorneys who represented civil rights movements in the South, CCR is a non-profit legal and educational organization committed to the creative use of law as a positive force for social change.

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Letter from the President

“These are the times that try men’s [and women’s] souls.” Our democracy is in peril. Rights that we thought were fundamental, the prohibition on torture, disappearances and indefinite detention are considered dispensable. We are living in a plutocracy and under a government engaged in permanent war. There is no clear way ahead and certainly no assurance that a more just society is within reach or will be achieved.

At times like this we must go back to our history and get strength from the struggles won and the words of one of our founders, Ben Smith. When the Vietnam War was raging, destroying countless lives and its ending appeared unachievable, he admonished us:

“Do not despair! Revitalizing the Fourteenth Amendment looked as distant in 1959 and 1960 as do the problems of the Vietnam peace movement today.... We shall prevail.”



Yes, we shall prevail, and change is emerging, although more slowly than we desire. Almost six years after the first incarcerations at Guantánamo, we are again in front of the Supreme Court, and will hopefully restore the right of *habeas corpus* to the detainees and to all of us. Torture by our government continues, but the military, although not the CIA, has renounced its use. The unconscionable and illegal war in Iraq is our decade’s albatross; we will not be rid of it easily. The majority of the American people understand its horror; but they need to enter actively into ending it. So, we are not without hope because we understand that there is struggle.

Recently, someone who obviously did not understand the Center, snidely remarked to me that we “lucked” into representing the Guantánamo detainees. Yes, I thought to myself, we lucked into those cases the same way we lucked into working early on in the Southern civil rights struggles, or the Chicago 8 case, or the Supreme Court challenge to denial of Medicaid for abortions, or in establishing that foreign torturers could be sued in the United States, or in closing down the Haitian HIV camp at Guantánamo, or in holding unconstitutional warrantless wiretapping in the 70’s or in challenging almost every war this country has engaged in.

Of course, luck or accident had absolutely nothing to do with CCR engaging in the struggles, political issues and passions of its times. We have since our founding some 40 years ago demonstrated an unswerving commitment to progressive social change and the protections of fundamental rights that protect the dignity of every person. We have a vision of what this country and world should be; we are uncompromising and immovable in struggling for that vision. We understand the need to take political, legal and personal risks in our work— we did so when we represented Guantánamo detainees shortly after 9/11. We did so in challenging the onerous prison telephone system and winning that struggle this year. We did do in representing Maher Arar who had been rendered to Syria for torture. And we will do so again and again.

We understand that a better society is not and cannot be won only in the courts, particularly in the courts that have been foisted on this country over the last twenty-five years. Social movements and struggles in the streets are necessary to create a just society. The Center was born out of the belief that we could be partners with movements for social change. We still adhere to that belief.

We thank all of you who recognize the important role CCR has played over the last 40 years and will continue to play in the many struggles ahead.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael Ratner". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Michael Ratner

Letter from the Executive Director

“We must hear the voices and have the dreams of those who came before us, and we must keep them with us in a very real sense. This will keep us centered. This will help us to maintain our understanding of the job we must do.” – Sonia Sanchez

The job we must do is clear one. The varied paths we will take to do that job are less so. History has repeatedly taught us that the hard-won victories of yesterday can never be taken for granted because the American memory is woefully short and right-wing ideology is durable. Moreover, as our society and administrations change, new threats to our rights arise, even as we defeat the old ones. Thus our “job” – CCR’s mission to advance and defend our constitutional and human rights – is unending.



As we move into the future together, we must first start from where we are. We live in a United States that once condemned torture, military disappearances, indefinite detention, and military trials. Now, the United States vigorously fights us in the courts – and the courts of public opinion – to justify its use of those and many other illegal practices. We live in a United States where the government: has consolidated unprecedented power in the offices of the president and attorney general; refuses to protect its most vulnerable citizens from natural disasters and man-made ones created by its own agents; outsources its human rights violations to corporations, religious groups, paramilitary groups and even other countries; and continues to equate political activism and dissent with terrorism. This is not the United States that we will tolerate. Our history and our future demand more from us.

True to our history and hearing the voices of those who have fought many of these same battles before us, CCR and our brave allies will continue to fight in the courts, the streets and wherever and however the battle needs to be waged until we can all say that our fundamental constitutional and human rights are being respected and afforded. And we will continue that fight without fear, for as Bayard Rustin once said, “to be afraid is to behave as if the truth were not true.”

CCR will continue working with and defending progressive movements for social change. We will continue our long history of devising innovative strategies to undo the erosions of basic liberties and hold those who commit abuses accountable for their actions. Whatever the political landscape may be in the near future, we have decades of work ahead of us repairing the harm done to our people, our fundamental democratic systems, and our reputation as a nation which strives to respect human rights and the Rule of Law.

We will continue to count on you to work with us as we move forward with our work and tackle the upcoming challenges. Please take an opportunity to check out our re-vamped website to stay updated on the progress of our cases and to become more involved in our important education and outreach initiatives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "V. Warren". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "V" and a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Vincent Warren

40 Years on the Frontlines for Social Justice

Since 1966 the Center for Constitutional Rights has used the law to defend and advance the rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Our work began on behalf of civil rights activists, and over the last four decades CCR has lent its expertise and support to virtually every popular movement for social justice.

At the bottom of this page begins a timeline describing some of the major cases that CCR has worked on over our 40-year history. As you look through the decades, you will see an unwavering commitment to progressive principles, people's movements and human rights. In many of these cases, CCR worked tenaciously for decades before success was achieved.

Founded out of the Southern civil rights struggle, CCR was formed in order to practice law while working hand in

hand with social justice movements. The Center's first major case, *Dombrowski v. Pfister* (1965) successfully sued the Chair of the Louisiana Un-American Activities Committee, Representative Pfister, to invalidate the state anti-subversion laws that were being used in an attempt to intimidate civil rights organizer Jim Dombrowski, CCR founder Ben Smith and his law partner Bruce Waltzer.

The Supreme Court victory in that case created an important new legal tool: the use of federal courts to invalidate unconstitutional state acts. CCR founders Arthur Kinoy, Ben Smith, Bill Kunstler and Morton Stavis developed pioneering legal strategies and used them to help strengthen the work of the civil rights movement.

Racial Justice

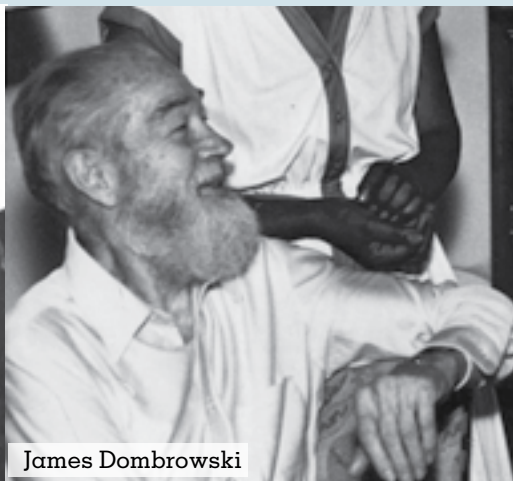
One important early struggle was the challenge to the seats of five Mississippi Congressmen by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). (*Mississippi*

Challenge, 1965) At the request of MFDP, CCR founders initiated federal litigation challenging Mississippi's discriminatory voter registration practices, resulting in the Court of Appeals setting the election aside and scheduling a new one. (*Hamer v. Campbell*, 1966) The victory in this case helped convince Congress to pass the Voting Rights Act.

CCR continued its deep commitment to addressing the legacy of slavery in the United States. In the late 1970's, when the Ku Klux Klan began to rise up again, CCR worked with activists around the country and organized a national Anti-Klan Network. Our 1982 victory in *Crumsey v. Justice Knights of the Ku Klux Klan* was the first time that the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871 was utilized to obtain damages for Klan victims. The case won over \$500,000 in damages and secured a sweeping injunction against the KKK and associated individuals, prohibiting their campaign of assault, intimidation and harassment.



CCR founder Morton Stavis at a Freedom Democratic Party Meeting in Alabama, 1966



James Dombrowski



CCR founder Ben Smith

CCR Case timeline listed by decision date

1965

Mississippi Challenge

Challenged the seating of members of Congress who had won in racially discriminatory elections. Helped convince Congress to pass the Voting Rights Act.

1965

Dombrowski v. Pfister

Won Supreme Court decision recognizing federal jurisdiction to stop states from using criminal law to intimidate civil rights workers. Established that such intimidation had a "chilling effect" on First Amendment rights and was unconstitutional.

1967

Dombrowski v. Eastland

Held members of Congress and their counsel responsible for violations of civil rights.

Continuing in its tradition of Southern civil rights work, CCR opened an office in Greenville, Mississippi in 1984. CCR South worked closely with activists to fight school segregation, workplace discrimination and a racist criminal justice system through litigation, education and organizing work.

Women's Rights

CCR filed its first major women's rights case in 1969, when women's rights litigation was still largely uncharted territory. That case, *Abramowicz v. Lefkowitz* (1972), was the first challenge to New York's criminal abortion law that focused on women's rights as opposed to doctors' rights. It became the model for similar cases that invalidated abortion laws in other states, several of which were cited in *Roe v. Wade* when the Court decided that laws restricting the right to abortion are unconstitutional. These ground-breaking feminist theories were also cited in CCR's *amicus* brief in *Roe v. Wade*. In 1988 our victory in *NOW v. Terry* created a precedent for establishing buffer zones around abortion clinics to protect women seeking medical services from being harassed by members of "Operation Rescue."

In 1975 CCR won the first ever appeal of a murder conviction based on what is now called "women's self-defense law". *State of Washington v. Wanrow* (1977) recognized the degree to which criminal law was shaped by male experience, ruling that the jury should consider the defendant's personal experience, including a history of sex discrimination and abuse.

CCR's challenge to the constitutionality of New York City's forced maternity leave policies for teachers, which effectively penalized women for bearing children, resulted in the landmark 1978 Supreme Court decision in *Monell v. Department of Social Services*, which created the right to sue municipalities for damages in civil rights cases.

International Law & Accountability

CCR has several major victories that have defined the scope of international law across the world. *Filártiga v. Peña Irala* (1980) was the breakthrough that led to the development of "universal jurisdiction": the idea that some acts are so heinous that they travel with you anywhere in the world. CCR has extended this concept to create liability for human rights violations committed by corporations or other non-government entities, no matter where the violations occur. (See page 17 for a description of our Alien Tort Statute cases).

The Center has also integrated its commitment to advancing women's rights to international law, working vigilantly for over a decade towards the establishment of women's rights as human rights, and specifically to highlight rape and other forms of sexual violence as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. The Center's case *Doe v. Karadzic* (2000), in addition to establishing in a U.S. court that non-state actors can be liable for human rights violations and war crimes, also was the first time a U.S. court defined rape as a form of torture.



Fannie Lou Hamer

Doe v. Unocal (2004) was the first time a multinational corporation was charged with complicity in rape as torture.

Attacks on Immigrants

To fight discrimination against political refugees and to support the Sanctuary movement of the 1980's, *ABC v. Thornberg* (1991) challenged the denial of asylum applications despite evidence of government sponsored persecutions and human rights violations, where the denials were based on U.S. support for the repressive regimes of the immigrants' home countries.

In 1987 CCR defended two activists who were in deportation proceedings for exercising their First Amendment rights by organizing on behalf of a Palestinian group. After over twenty years of work, deportation proceedings were finally ended this year. (See page 23) This case is only one example of CCR's long-term commitment to these issues and to our clients.

1966

Hamer v. Campbell

Represented Fannie Lou Hamer in a lawsuit to overturn elections based on discriminatory voter registration practices.

1968

Hobson v. Hansen

Led one of the first challenges to de facto school segregation. Resulted in a landmark decision holding the State responsible for affirmative duty to take corrective action ensuring equality in schools.

1969

DuVernay v. United States

Challenged discrimination in the racial composition of draft boards.

40 Years on the Frontlines for Social Justice (continued)

Attacks on Dissent

Beginning with the historic 1965 march from Selma to Montgomery (*Wright v. Montgomery*, 1975), CCR attorneys have worked tirelessly to defend activists and organize legal support for political movements. Over the years, CCR has represented anti-war protestors (*National Student Association v. Hershey*, 1969; *Soglin v. Kaufman*, 1969; *Jeanette Rankin Brigade v. Capitol Police*, 1972), members of the Chicago 8 (*U.S. v. Dellinger*, 1972) and members of the American Indian Movement after a stand-off with the FBI at Wounded Knee (*U.S. v. Banks and Means*, 1974). In these cases and others, CCR employed innovative legal tactics that have served as the foundation for defense strategies in subsequent prosecutions of activists and protestors.

From its beginning, CCR has also been involved in challenges to the targeting of political activists. In 1969, we obtained a ruling allowing a witness subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) to challenge the constitutionality of the subpoena (*Stamler v. Willis*, 1970). Later, our grand jury cases defended against the use of the grand jury process to persecute those speaking out against government policies and protected the confidentiality of attorney-client conversations. (*In re: Kinoy* and *In re: Rodberg*, 1971) CCR's innovative work in this area developed techniques that are still used to combat grand jury abuse.

Illegal Government Surveillance

CCR has a long history of fighting illegal domestic surveillance of unpopular groups. In *U.S. v. U.S. District Court* the

government wanted to bypass the courts to wiretap domestic activists in the name of national security. In 1972 CCR won this unanimous Supreme Court decision invalidating such wiretapping and declaring that domestic electronic surveillance without a warrant is unconstitutional. This decision rejected the government's attempt to legitimize its use of the power of the executive branch to invade people's privacy and monitor their political activity.

Again in 1979, CCR successfully sued the FBI for illegal surveillance and break-ins. (*Clavir v. U.S.*) Building directly upon the work of our Movement Support Network campaigns and Freedom of Information Act requests, *CISPES v. FBI* (1985) exposed massive spying on activists in the El Salvador solidarity movement. In 1986, *Kinoy v. Mitchell* uncovered over 400 volumes of more than 200 instances of wiretapping, many involving Arthur Kinoy's and CCR's representation of "controversial" causes.



Three of the clients in *Crumsey* on the day they filed their lawsuit



CCR founder Bill Kunstler (right) with his client, Judge Bruce Wright

1969

National Student Association v. Hershey
Protected First Amendment rights of anti-war protestors and successfully challenged, in the D.C. Circuit Court, the punitive induction of anti-war students into the armed services.

1969

Powell v. McCormack
Fought in the Supreme Court to preserve voters' choice of Adam Clayton Powell Jr. as their representative in Congress. Prevented Speaker of the House McCormack from unseating Rep. Powell.

1969

Soglin v. Kaufman
Protected university students from expulsion for their lawful participation in anti-war activities.

The Center is again fighting this type of over-reaching by the executive branch with our case: *CCR v. Bush*. See page 24 for a description of this case and our ongoing work to end warrantless surveillance and the targeting of organizations based on political affiliation.

Executive Detentions

In November 2001, President Bush issued “Military Order Number One” claiming that he could capture, arrest or kidnap and then hold forever, without trial and without the right to challenge their detention in court, any non-citizen that he declared was a “terrorist.” CCR immediately understood the threat to our democracy that such claims of unfettered executive power represent. We understood in part because of our long history of taking on these issues and sticking with the cases and our clients, even when doing so is unpopular.

The *habeas* petition that led to CCR’s 2004 Supreme Court decision in *Rasul v.*

Bush was filed within weeks of the first detainees arriving at Guantánamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. This important precedent, that opened the door to U.S. courts for the detainees, was possible because CCR was able to recognize the Bush administration’s actions for what they were, and was unafraid to step up to the challenge in defense of the fundamental principle of fairness and against secrecy.

Looking Forward—Repairing the Damage

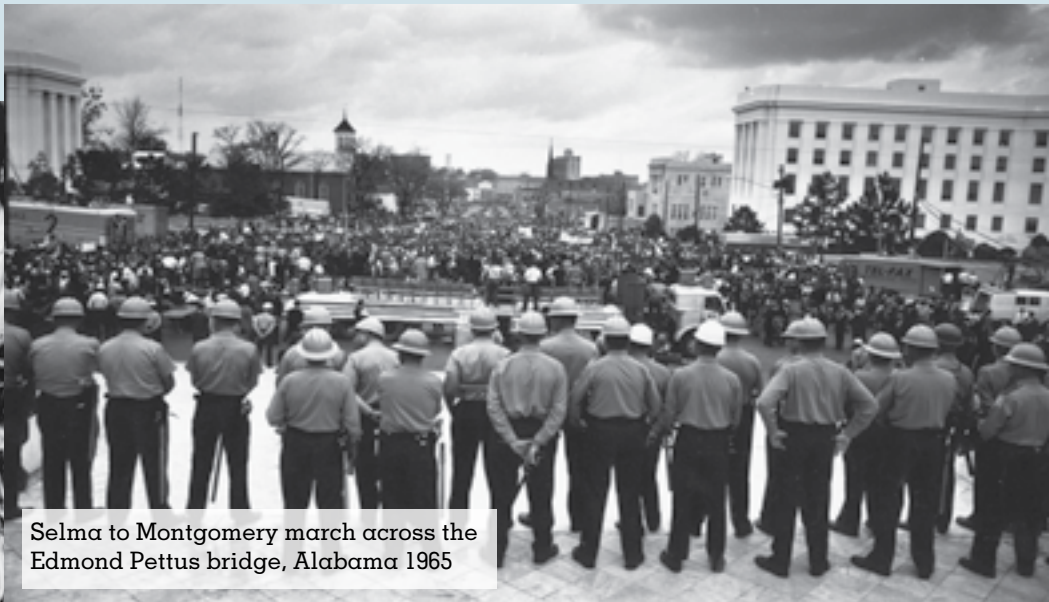
Since our founding, we have provided legal skills in a unique and effective manner and always with a progressive perspective. CCR is often “ahead of the curve” both in identifying problems and in suggesting novel or radical legal responses. We use daring and innovative legal strategies which have produced many important precedents that have become an estab-

lished part of our law and legal culture, and we broaden the impact of our litigation through creative and effective education and advocacy work. Our stunning victories in many of these cases demonstrate the true value of the Center.

The descriptions of our work over the past year that are contained in this report demonstrate the tremendous impact of combining the unique political perspective and historical understanding of the Center, with the courage and tenacity to take up the most difficult challenges and to keep up the struggle over the long haul. That is exactly the formula we will need in order to face the challenges ahead and begin the work of repairing the damage done to our legal system over the past ten years. ■



CCR founder Arthur Kinoy being removed from a HUAC hearing by federal marshalls, 1966



Selma to Montgomery march across the Edmond Pettus bridge, Alabama 1965

1970

Stamler v. Willis

Challenged the constitutionality of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Obtained a ruling in federal court that allowed those served with subpoenas from HUAC to challenge them on constitutional grounds.

1971

Grand Jury Cases

Defended the rights of witnesses against grand jury abuse; protected the confidentiality of attorney-client conversations (In re: Kinoy) and defended congressional aide from being jailed for contempt in the “Pentagon Papers Grand Jury” case (In re: Rodberg).

1971

Wright v. Montgomery

CCR attorneys defended numerous participants and organized legal support for marchers who were arrested and harassed in connection with the historic Selma-to-Montgomery March in 1965.

**1971**

Palmer v. Thompson

Fought racial segregation in public swimming pools. Argued that the State should act affirmatively to end racial discrimination; lost in the Supreme Court. Public swimming pools were allowed to close rather than integrate.

1972

Jeanette Rankin Brigade v. Capitol Police

Protected anti-war demonstrators' right to demonstrate on Capitol Hill and struck down a statute that prohibited demonstrating, walking, or standing in groups on Capitol grounds.

Guantánamo Global Justice Initiative

Over five years ago, on January 11, 2002, the first prisoners were brought from Afghanistan to Guantánamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba. They were quickly labeled as terrorists and the “worst of the worst,” with no access to the courts to determine their legal rights. One month after these first twenty men arrived, the Center for Constitutional Rights filed the first case on behalf of detainees at Guantánamo, seeking a *habeas corpus* hearing in which the legitimacy of their detention would be reviewed by an impartial federal judge.

Since that time, we have learned that the vast majority of these men are innocent of any crimes against the United States and have been brutally tortured and abused, both physically and psychologically. We have seen Guantánamo become an international symbol of lawlessness and U.S. arrogance abroad, condemned by international human rights organizations, the United Nations and leaders of countries including Germany and England. And yet Guantánamo is still open and housing, at last count, approximately 340 detainees.

CCR continues to train and coordinate the efforts of over 500 pro bono attorneys who represent Guantánamo detainees. We are deeply committed to ensuring that the detainees are either charged and given fair trials or released; that safe countries are found for those slated for release to countries where they are likely to face torture and continued detention; and that the prison camp be shut down.

In the Courts

Three years after our historic Supreme Court victory in *Rasul v. Bush* and just months after *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*, each of which affirmed the detainees’ right of access to the federal courts, President Bush signed into law the *Military Commissions Act of 2006* (MCA). The MCA, among other provisions, attempts to strip detainees of their right to *habeas corpus*; drastically broadens the definition of “enemy combatant”; and allows the use of evidence obtained under torture and coercion in some instances. The Act has had the effect of stalling all pending detainee *habeas* cases,

with judges ruling that until the question of how the MCA applies is addressed, these cases cannot move forward.

Two cases became the first to challenge the constitutionality of the MCA. *Al Odah v. United States*, filed jointly by CCR and co-counsel law firms, consists of eleven *habeas* petitions including many of the first ones filed after the Supreme Court’s *Rasul* decision. *Boumediene v. Bush* was filed on behalf of six Bosnian-Algerian humanitarian workers seized by the U.S. military in Sarajevo and transferred to Guantánamo.

In April, the Supreme Court declined to review these cases. However, in a highly unusual move, the Court reversed itself and announced in June that it would in fact hear them in the coming court term. CCR will be before the Supreme Court for the second time on behalf of the detainees.

In Congress

CCR was engaged in extensive legislative efforts to prevent the MCA’s passage and is currently working to repeal the worst aspects of it, and to reinstate *habeas corpus* for the detainees. Aided by growing disenchantment with the Administration, members of Congress on both sides of the aisle introduced several pieces of legislation this year that would have given detainees meaningful access to the courts. CCR worked with other organizations to push for the passage of the *Habeas Corpus Restoration Act* and the more comprehensive *Restoring the Constitution Act*. We continue our legislative advocacy and are hopeful that, coupled with our legal work, we will bring about the twin goals of safely closing Guantánamo and ensuring that everyone detained there has their day in court.

Detainee Transfers

In October 2006, we filed a *habeas* petition on behalf of Majid Khan, one of the “ghost detainees” held in secret CIA detention, who President Bush had transferred to Guantánamo in September 2006. Majid is a U.S. resident who was granted asylum here and attended high school in Baltimore, Maryland. He was kidnapped along with his brother, his brother’s wife and their infant child,

1972

Abramowicz v. Lefkowitz

Challenged New York State law that restricted abortion; served as a model for lawsuits throughout the country challenging restrictive abortion laws. Ultimately, New York’s law was changed through legislation while statutes in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and other states were directly struck down through litigation.

1972

U.S. v. U.S. District Court

Won a unanimous U.S. Supreme Court decision invalidating warrantless “national security” wiretapping against domestic activists.

1972

United States v. Dellinger

Defended charges against the “Chicago 8” and won reversal of the conviction on appeal.



Demonstration outside the Supreme Court on January 11, 2007 marking the fifth anniversary of the arrival of the first detainees at Guantánamo Bay

1972

U.S. ex rel. Goodman v. Kehl
Protected WBAI against a subpoena for tapes based on reporter's privilege and due process.

1973

In re: WBAI v. FM
Defended WBAI against grand jury subpoena for a note received from the Weather Underground.

1973

Hess v. Schlesinger
Defended women's autonomy within marriage. Struck down a Marine Corps rule which in effect treated women merely as extensions of their husbands.

1974

Aikens v. Abel
Represented steelworkers against their union leadership and management when an "Experimental Negotiating Agreement" was signed, that prohibited the rank-and-file from striking.

Guantánamo Global Justice Initiative

from their residence during a visit to Pakistan in March 2003. His relatives were eventually released, but Majid was not heard from again for more than three years until a news reporter knocked on his family's door in Baltimore and told them President Bush had announced in a nationally-televised speech that Majid was one of 14 "high-value" detainees who had been transferred to Guantánamo.

The government claims that the secret detention program and the "enhanced interrogation techniques" used on Majid are top secret and are using this as the basis to deny CCR attorneys access to him. As CCR attorneys fought with the government to gain access to Majid, his interrogations continued. In May 2007, the U.S. government released his Combatant Status Review Tribunal (CSRT) transcript. The transcript was a revelation – it showed that no reliable evidence was presented against him during his CSRT hearing and that government-produced witnesses refuted all the claims that Majid had links to terrorism. All of Majid's statements describing his torture while held in CIA secret prisons and at Guantánamo were completely redacted. We continue to press the U.S. government to give us access to Majid.

CCR also fought the government's attempts to send our client Abdul Ra'ouf al Qassim to Libya, where he feared facing torture. Every court up to and including the Supreme Court denied our attempts to block the transfer, but the ensuing publicity convinced the government to remove him from the list of detainees scheduled for transfer, and CCR is working through a variety of channels to have him sent to a safe third country where his wife and child live.

On the Base

Conditions at Guantánamo have evolved from medieval-style brutality to subtle but more insidious forms of psychological torment. While the previous years have been marked by shocking stories of brutal torture – severe beatings, sexual humiliation, and short-shackling – the abuse is now directed at the mind rather than the body. A large number of detainees are now held in Camps 5 and 6, two maximum-security solitary confinement prisons

explicitly modeled after domestic Supermax prisons of the sort CCR challenged in *Wilkinson v. Austin* (2004). Detainees first began to be moved to Camp 6 in December 2006; shortly afterwards, CCR attorneys who visited Guantánamo began reporting rapid physical and psychological deterioration of our clients due to their protracted isolation from human contact.

Prolonged solitary confinement is an extreme form of abuse that has been condemned by many international bodies. Detainees in Camps 5 and 6 are alone in their cells for at least 22 hours of each day, have no social contact with other inmates and little communication with the outside world or even with prison staff. The psychological torture of isolation, while less likely to scandalize the public than Abu Ghraib-style physical and sexual abuse, leaves longer-lasting scars and is harder to cure, and bringing it to the attention of the public and the courts is a major goal for the coming months.

Fifth Anniversary

January 11, 2007 was the fifth anniversary of Guantánamo's use as an off-shore prison. CCR marked this sad date by coordinating, along with numerous other organizations, an international day of protests that called for the safe closure of the prison camp and access to courts for the detainees. Throughout the year, we planned events, provided speakers, traveled to Cuba with activist groups such as Code Pink, sent out numerous action alerts and organized "Restore *Habeas Corpus* Day," with the goal of increasing public pressure on the U.S. government to finally close Guantánamo and end this administration's extrajudicial detention program. Our anniversary report, *Justice Delayed is Justice Denied: Guantánamo Bay Five Years Later*, is available on our website.

CCR continues to be at the forefront of the battle for justice for Guantánamo detainees. With the support of our allies and donors, we will continue to work on many fronts until we achieve our goals of ensuring that detainees have their day in court, that those who are released are repatriated safely, and ultimately closing Guantánamo Bay and ending the use of off-shore prisons outside of the reach of the law. ■

1974

Kentucky Bar Association v. Taylor; Taylor v. Hayes

Protected the independence of the Bar. Defended Louisville attorney Dan Taylor, who was held in contempt during a criminal trial, denied a lawyer and a hearing, not told the charges against him and thrown in jail without bail.

1974

U.S. v. Banks and Means

Defended American Indian sovereignty at Wounded Knee; represented leaders in the American Indian Movement charged with conspiracy and assault in a standoff with the FBI. All charges were dropped against defendants while the trial revealed massive illegal spying by the government, suppression of evidence and illegal use of material supplied by the Pentagon.



CCR client Maher Arar and
his wife Monia Mazigh

1975

Douglas v. Holloman

Banned forced sterilization and drafted guidelines to ensure that women had adequate and full information, in comprehensible language, about the effects of sterilization.

1975

Drinan v. Ford

Attempted to halt U.S. attacks on Cambodia through a challenge to presidential assertion of unilateral right to expand the war in Southeast Asia without congressional authorization.

1975

*In re: Union Nacional de
Trabajadores*

Defended UNT's right to a legally constituted trial by jury.

Rendition & Ghost Detentions

Extraordinary Rendition

CCR was the first organization to challenge an “extraordinary rendition,” in which terror suspects are secretly transferred from U.S. custody to the custody of notorious human rights-abusing regimes in order to have those countries do what the law forbids – torture the suspects to extract information. In 2004, we filed a case on behalf of Canadian citizen Maher Arar against then-Attorney General John Ashcroft and other U.S. officials. Mr. Arar was detained at John F. Kennedy Airport in September 2002 and falsely labeled a member of al Qaeda. After nearly two weeks of intensive interrogation, he was sent to Syria where he was kept underground in a dark 3 x 6 x 7 foot cell for over ten months and beaten with electric cables. He was released and returned to Canada a year later.

This past year has seen an incredible wave of public sentiment in Mr. Arar’s favor. In September 2006, the Canadian Commission of Inquiry, established by the Canadian government to investigate what happened to Mr. Arar, released a report that exonerated him and showed that the information Canada passed to the U.S. before he was detained was inaccurate and inflammatory. In January 2007, Canada formally apologized for its role in Mr. Arar’s treatment and awarded him a settlement of approximately \$10 million. In May 2007, *Time Magazine* recognized Maher Arar as one of its Time 100, a “list of 100 men and women whose power, talent, or moral example is transforming our world.”

In December 2006, CCR appealed the dismissal of our case, *Arar v. Ashcroft*, which was dismissed on national security and foreign policy grounds. Briefing in the Second Circuit was completed in April 2007, and Mr. Arar awaits his case being heard.

CIA Ghost Detentions

As more details come to light about the CIA secret prisons and black sites that were, and likely continue to be, used to house prisoners in the so-called “war on terror,” CCR continues to

vigorously challenge those unlawful detentions and press the government for full disclosure.

In June 2007, CCR and five other leading human rights organizations released a report that published the names and details of 39 people who are believed to have been held in secret U.S. custody and whose current whereabouts remain unknown. The report, *Off the Record: U.S. Responsibility for Enforced Disappearance in the “War on Terror,”* includes people from African, Middle Eastern, and European countries and highlights aspects of the CIA detention program that the U.S. government has actively tried to conceal, such as the locations of secret prisons, the mistreatment detainees endured, and the countries to which they may have been transferred. It constitutes the most comprehensive list of people who may still be detained in U.S. secret prisons.

At the same time, CCR, along with Amnesty International and the International Human Rights Clinic of NYU Law School, filed a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit seeking information about “disappeared” detainees, including ghost detainees and unregistered prisoners. Our 2004 lawsuit, *ACLU, CCR, et al. v. DOD et al.*, seeks records concerning the abuse of detainees in American detention centers and charges the Department of Defense and other agencies with illegally withholding records.

Some of our clients currently detained at Guantánamo were victims of ghost detention and rendition prior to arriving at the base. A recent Executive Order was established as authorization for the program to continue after what was described as a temporary hiatus in response to the Supreme Court’s decision in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*, which held in part that detainees held in U.S. custody anywhere in the world could not be subjected to cruel and inhumane treatment.

There is no way to know how widespread these practices currently are, but CCR is committed to shining a light on these clandestine abuses and ending the government’s practice of secret detentions wherever it occurs. ■

1975

Joanne Little Case

Assisted in the defense of Joanne Little, a prisoner who had killed her white jailer after he had tried to rape her, by documenting overwhelming racial prejudice on the part of the jury in her case. Ultimately, Little was acquitted.

1975

State of New York v. Danny White

Fought New York State’s attempts to evict Mohawk Indians from their land and challenged the jurisdiction of U.S. courts over American Indian land claims. Resulted in a settlement with the State.



CCR Executive Director Vincent Warren with our FDNY clients, members of the Vulcan Society

1976

Andrews v. Drew Municipal School District (amicus)
Protected the right of unwed mothers to teach in schools.

1976

NLRB v. Union Nacional de Trabajadores
Defended independentista union from NLRB enforcement orders.

1977

State of Washington v. Wanrow
Representing Yvonne Wanrow, CCR won the first ever appeal of a murder conviction on the grounds of a woman's right to self-defense against harm to self or child.

Racial, Gender and Economic Justice

CCR was born out of the civil rights movement of the 1960's and remains dedicated to fighting racism in all its forms. Since our founding, we have broadened our work to include gender rights and economic justice as well as continuing the struggle for racial justice.

Our new Government Misconduct attorney, Andrea Costello, has brought with her an exciting case representing several feminist activists from the "Morning-After Pill Conspiracy." *Tummino, et al. v. Von Eschenbach* challenges the Federal Drug Administration's failure to approve the Morning-After Pill (also known as "emergency contraception" or "Plan B") as an over-the-counter medication for women of all ages. This case is part of the *MAP Conspiracy* organizing campaign, which is exposing how the FDA's decision-making process was prejudiced by anti-birth control sentiments within the government. Motions for summary judgment from both sides are pending.

We continue to work with a teachers group – Committee for a Fair Licensing Procedure – to win a class action lawsuit on behalf of public school teachers of color who have challenged the use of discriminatory tests that have deprived them of equal salaries, pensions, benefits and seniority while still keeping them in the classroom. The Center argues that the Board of Education's reliance on the National Teachers Examination to terminate the licenses of experienced teachers is discriminatory because the test has an adverse disparate impact on people of color, especially Black and Latino teachers. In August 2006, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals agreed with CCR and sent the case, *Gulino v. Board of Education*, back to the lower court to be reconsidered.

Another key CCR case also focuses on discriminatory testing: *Vulcan Society v. City of New York*. For years we have partnered with the Vulcan Society, the organization of Black firefighters in New York City, to challenge racial discrimination in recruitment and the entrance exam that determines who will be hired. New York has the least racially diverse fire department of any major city in the United States—2.9 percent black in a city that is 27 percent Black. CCR filed two Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) charges that resulted in rulings that the test

was discriminatory. After the FDNY ignored repeated invitations to negotiate a solution, the U.S. Department of Justice reviewed the matter and decided to file a lawsuit against the city in May 2007, charging that the test weeds out Black and Latino applicants and has no relationship to job skills. CCR has now formally intervened in the DOJ suit and will continue our efforts to put an end to the racial disparities within the FDNY and create equal access to employment for more people of color in New York City.

There was also significant movement in our landmark case *Daniels v. City of New York* that challenged the racial profiling practices of the New York City Police Department and led to the shuttering of the Street Crimes Unit. The SCU was a commando unit of over 300 police officers that patrolled the streets at night in unmarked cars and in plain clothes. It was four SCU officers who killed Amadou Diallo by firing 41 bullets at him as he was standing in the vestibule of his apartment building in 1999. Shortly after this horrific shooting, NYPD statistics revealed that the SCU routinely invades the privacy of tens of thousands of city residents, especially young men of color.

The SCU was disbanded following a settlement in December 2003 and CCR has continued to monitor compliance and engage in enforcement of the agreement, which includes safeguards against unlawful racial profiling. However, the recent dramatic increase in stop-and-frisks shows that the NYPD is once again in violation of the new policy. We will continue our efforts to end racial profiling by the NYPD. ■

30 Years of Monell

In the 30 years since CCR won this landmark case, *Monell* claims have become a powerful tool for holding municipalities responsible for civil rights violations. Initiated as a women's rights case, these claims are now most often used to challenge patterns of police misconduct, such as CCR's Street Crimes Unit case described above.

Monell is an example of how CCR's pioneering efforts to apply creative legal strategies to the struggle for social and economic justice opens doors and carves out whole new avenues for progressive lawyers and community activists to pursue into the future.

1977

Horman v. Kissinger

Exposed U.S. involvement in a coup by the Chilean junta in a lawsuit against U.S. officials present during the overthrow of Salvador Allende's government in 1973; asserted their involvement in the disappearance, torture and murder of Charles Horman, who observed U.S. naval support for the coup.

1978

Monell v. Department of Social Services

Originating as a successful challenge to forced maternity leave policies, this case forced local government accountability for unconstitutional acts for the first time and created the right to obtain damages from municipalities in such cases.



Some of the most exciting and innovative litigation in CCR's docket are our cases that challenge human rights abuses committed by multinational corporations. With issues that range from the horrifying torture and abuse at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq, to illegal home demolitions in the Palestinian Territories, to the murder of activists in Nigeria, these cases seek to bring accountability for human rights violations into the board rooms of major corporations.

In 1996, CCR filed a lawsuit against Royal Dutch Shell for its role in environmental degradation and human rights violations in the Ogoni region of Nigeria. At the center of the case is the 1995 executions of the Ogoni 9, peaceful activists led by Ken Saro-Wiwa. CCR contends that the oil company colluded with

Nigeria's military government to bring about the arrest and execution of the Ogoni 9 by giving money and weapons to the Nigerian government to crush the protest movement and by bribing witnesses to give false testimony. CCR fought off multiple motions to dismiss and the case has now progressed to discovery. CCR filed *amicus* briefs in the appeal on a related case pending before the Second Circuit Court of Appeals on the issues of substantive norms as well as secondary liability.

In a related case, CCR is working with a team of human rights organizations and public interest law firms on *Bowoto v. Chevron*, an ATS case charging Chevron with involvement in three attacks on unarmed environmental protesters and people in their homes in Nigeria in 1998 and 1999. Important rulings in August 2007 on

1979

Clavir v. U.S.

Filed suit on behalf of political activists against the FBI for illegal surveillance and surreptitious break-ins of their home.

1979

Bruno v. Codd

Compelled the NYPD to respond to domestic violence.

1979

U.S. v. Berkan

Won criminal case on behalf of Judy Berkan, lawyer for protestors of the U.S. Navy bombing of Vieques, Puerto Rico.

Corporate Human Rights Abuse

Chevron's summary judgment motions allowed the case to move forward to trial.

In June 2004, just weeks after the photographs of abuse and sexual humiliation at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq were made public, CCR filed a lawsuit against Titan Corporation and CACI International, charging both with torture and other human rights abuses. CACI and Titan are publicly traded corporations that provide interrogation and translation services to U.S. government agencies. The suit charges that employees of these companies directed or participated in illegal interrogation tactics, including: forced nakedness; hooding; being forced to watch family members be tortured to death; severe beatings with chains, boots, and other objects; and rape.

Motions filed by the corporations for summary judgment, and CCR's response, are pending before the court.

In 2005, CCR filed suit against Caterpillar, Inc., alleging that it sold D9 bulldozers to the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) knowing that they would be used to unlawfully demolish homes and endanger civilians. CCR represents four Palestinian families whose family members were killed or injured when the bulldozers were used to demolish their homes while they were inside, and the parents of American activist Rachel Corrie, who was killed by a D9 bulldozer while protecting a Palestinian family's home from demolition. In July 2007, CCR argued *Corrie v. Caterpillar* before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

CCR also continues to support the work of other organizations and individuals who are fighting corporate human rights abuses.

For almost 40 years, Vietnamese civilians and U.S. veterans have suffered from the severe health effects of being sprayed with Agent Orange and from it remaining in the soil and natural environment of Vietnam. In June 2007, a lawsuit initiated by the Vietnam Association for Victims of Agent Orange/Dioxin was argued before the U.S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals. CCR filed an *amicus* brief in the case when it was before the District

Court, helped organize a Day of Action around the country and coordinated protest activities outside the court room on oral argument day. ■

Alien Tort Statute

It has been over 25 years since CCR pioneered the use of the Alien Tort Statute (ATS) to allow foreign victims of human rights abuses to seek remedies in U.S. courts. Since our groundbreaking victory in *Filártiga*, CCR has successfully expanded the application of the ATS, also known as the Alien Tort Claims Act (ATCA), to cases involving human rights violations by multinational corporations.

In 1994 CCR filed *Doe v. Karadzic* against Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. A 1995 decision in that case laid the groundwork for ATS cases against non-state actors, by establishing for the first time that individuals not working for any government can be liable under human rights law. The case concluded in 2000 with an historic \$4.5 billion judgment against Karadzic for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

In 1996 we brought an ATS case against the Unocal oil corporation, alleging that it was aware of and supported slave labor, murder, rape and forced displacement of thousands of villagers during the construction of a gas pipeline in Burma. A 1997 decision in *Doe v. Unocal*, relying heavily on our 1995 victory in *Karadzic*, established that multinational corporations may be liable for human rights violations when they are complicit in abuses committed by partner states. The parties reached a settlement in 2004. A humanitarian fund resulting from the settlement will be launched in September 2007.

CCR continues to use its expertise in this area of law to expand the use of the Alien Tort Statute. We maintain a listserv for attorneys litigating these cases and organize Continuing Legal Education courses and conferences on the subject. Whether human rights violations are committed by corporations or by governments, CCR will continue to use innovative legal strategies to hold violators accountable.

1980

Local 1330, U.S. Steelworkers of America v. U.S. Steel (amicus)
Fought to keep steel plants open in Youngstown, Ohio.

1980

Filártiga v. Peña-Irala
Revived Alien Tort Statute (ATS) for lawsuits by non-citizens in U.S. courts challenging violations of international human rights. Won a suit on behalf of the family of Joelito Filártiga, son of a prominent opponent of the right-wing Paraguayan regime, who was tortured and killed by Paraguayan police.



DONALD RUMSFELD WANTED FOR WAR CRIMES

1981

Dotson v. City of Indianola, Miss.
Compelled the city to comply with the Voting Rights Act.

1980

Harris v. McRae
Challenged the Hyde Amendment restricting poor women's right to federal Medicaid funding for abortion, lost 5-4 in the Supreme Court.

1982

Crumsey v. Justice Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
Revived a 19th century statute to win the first damages case against the KKK and secured an injunction against their campaign of assault, intimidation and harassment.

International Law and Accountability

It has been more than three years since the revelations of torture and abuse at Abu Ghraib prison, yet aside from a few prosecutions of low-level officials, there has been no accountability up the chain of command. Last fall, CCR filed a renewed complaint in Germany charging Donald Rumsfeld, Alberto Gonzales, and 12 other high-ranking U.S. officials with responsibility for war crimes under the doctrine of universal jurisdiction, which allows suspected war criminals to be prosecuted regardless of where they are located or where the violations took place. The complaint was brought on behalf of 13 torture victims – 12 who were held at Abu Ghraib prison and one detainee at Guantánamo. In April 2007, the German Federal Prosecutor, under political pressure to end the complaint, announced she would not move forward with an investigation. We are exploring other international venues for the case in order to keep the spotlight on this issue and keep open the possibility of holding these officials accountable.

CCR includes international law claims in many of our cases, seeking to have U.S. courts recognize these norms and thus strengthen protections and increase the remedies available to our clients. We also file *amicus* briefs in cases brought by other organizations. For example, this year we filed an *amicus* arguing that international law places limits on the government's power to deport individuals when it breaks up families – and to broaden the legal context for holding all officials accountable for human rights abuses, no matter where they occur.

In 2004, CCR, together with the Center for Justice and Accountability, filed a civil suit against Emmanuel “Toto” Constant, the former leader of the Haitian paramilitary organization FRAPH. Two of our clients were gang-raped in front of their families and a third was attacked by FRAPH operatives and left for dead. The lawsuit accused Constant of crimes against humanity, attempted summary execution and rape and other torture. In August 2006, Constant was found liable and in October, our clients were awarded \$19 million in damages. We also played a crucial role this past year in ensuring that Constant, who fled to New York in 1994, was prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law for mortgage fraud he committed while living in the United States.

In late 2005, CCR brought a class action lawsuit against Lt. Gen. Moshe Ya'alon, who was head of the Intelligence Branch of the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) in April 1996 when the IDF shelled a UN compound in Qana, Lebanon, killing more than 100 civilians, almost half of whom were children. The case was dismissed in December 2006, with the judge stating that General Ya'alon cannot be sued for the bombing of the UN compound because he was acting in his official capacity in the IDF and has immunity under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act.

CCR filed a similar lawsuit in December 2005 against Avi Dichter, former director of Israel's General Security Service, on behalf of Palestinians who were killed or injured in a 2002 air strike in Gaza. Mr. Dichter participated in the decision to drop a one-ton bomb on a densely populated residential neighborhood. The attack, which killed seven adults and eight children, injured more than 150 people and destroyed or damaged almost 40 homes, was widely condemned by the international community, including the United States government. This case was dismissed in May 2007, when the judge ruled that Mr. Dichter was acting in the course of his official duties and has immunity. CCR plans to appeal both decisions.

As in other areas of CCR's work, our international law and accountability work is not limited to the courtroom. We are also deeply involved in public education and grassroots outreach work around these issues. For example, on January 25, 2007, we sponsored an event, “*From Pinochet to Rumsfeld*,” which focused on holding U.S. officials accountable for torture using the mechanisms of universal jurisdiction and international law. Featuring attorneys from CCR and our partners in the complaint against Rumsfeld in Germany, the event linked CCR's international legal work with the grassroots anti-torture movement.

CCR often takes cases other organizations will not. We continue to find creative ways to ensure that no one, no matter how powerful, is above the law and that victims have access to justice. ■

1983

Briggs v. Goodwin

Led a team of lawyers in successfully defending leaders of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and the Gainesville 8, who were prosecuted in Florida for conspiring to disrupt the 1972 Republican National Convention. CCR's jury challenge on the inclusion of women in juries in this case also formed the basis for a subsequent Supreme Court challenge on this issue.

1983

Crockett v. Reagan

Challenged U.S. military involvement in El Salvador in the first suit under the War Powers Resolution.



Ivey Walton, plaintiff in *Walton v. New York State Department of Correctional Services*, one of our prison telephone cases

Prison Telephone Victory

This was an incredible year for the New York Campaign for Telephone Justice, CCR's campaign to end the illegal and exploitative contract between MCI – now Verizon/MCI – and the New York State Department of Correctional Services (NYSDOCS).

In order for families to stay in touch with their loved ones in New York State prisons by phone, they must accept collect calls from a

monopoly provider that until recently cost 630 percent more than regular consumer rates and provided a nearly 60 percent kickback commission to the State.

Since 1999, CCR has been fighting in the courts and on the ground to end the contract. Family members repeatedly reported to CCR that they were being forced to choose between paying for basic needs like rent, utilities and food and speaking to their loved ones in prison. With funding from the JEHT foundation,

1983

Soto v. Romero-Barcelo

Brought suit to uncover FBI involvement in the killing of young pro-independence activists at Cerro Maravilla, Puerto Rico. Led to substantial awards to plaintiffs, televised Puerto Rican Senate hearings and several convictions of police officers for obstruction of justice and perjury.

1983

Conyers v. Reagan

Challenged the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

1983

Nation v. Haig

Defended the right of Americans to receive Cuban publications.

the Center launched the New York Campaign for Telephone Justice in late 2004, mobilizing prison families across the state in a strategic effort that combined grassroots organizing, innovative media and marketing techniques, and aggressive legislative advocacy.

The culmination of this Campaign occurred in January 2007 when New York State Governor Eliot Spitzer, a mere eight days into his new administration, announced the elimination of the kickback commissions which immediately reduced the prison telephone rates by half with additional savings anticipated. In response to our efforts, the New York State Legislature passed our Family Connections Bill, which bars New York State from profiting from any future prison telephone contracts and must “prioritize the lowest cost to the consumer” rather than providing the highest commission for the State.

We continue the fight in court with *Walton v. NYSDOCS and MCI*, which seeks a judgment that the State’s commission is an illegal and unconstitutional tax and would compensate affected families for the years that they have overpaid for calls from loved ones.

Studies almost universally find that maintaining close and consistent ties with one’s family and community is the single most important factor in a prisoner’s success when released and re-entering society. Yet, more than 40 states have similar policies, gouging prison families for profit and keeping families disconnected.

After our amazing success this year in New York, we will be working with local grassroots groups and activists in other states to end the practice across the country. We seek to bring family members, policy makers and criminal justice advocates together to examine this issue and to strategize around making the Campaign for Telephone Justice a national effort so that all families and inmates receive fair rates and can remain in touch with their loved ones. ■

In addition to our Prison Telephone Campaign, CCR has continued to keep a spotlight on issues of mass incarceration and access to justice for prisoners.

Jailhouse Lawyers’ Handbook

In response to an overwhelming demand, this year we produced and mailed over 3,000 copies of the *Jailhouse Lawyer’s Handbook: How to Bring a Federal Lawsuit to Challenge Violations of your Rights in Prison*, to inmates across the country. Co-authored in 2003 by CCR and the National Lawyers Guild, the handbook is a free resource for prisoners and their family members who wish to learn about legal options for challenging mistreatment in prison.

‘Supermax’ Prison Case

CCR continues work on our Ohio ‘supermax’ prison case: *Wilkinson v. Austin*. Since our 2004 Court of Appeals victory, the case was remanded to District Court where CCR continues the struggle to enforce the Court’s ruling that prisoners cannot be held in prolonged solitary confinement without due process. In addition, there has been a suicide and a number of suicide attempts at the prison, and we are seeking a hearing to re-impose psychiatric care requirements.

Jail Expansion Report

In May 2007, we issued *Impacts of Jail Expansion in New York State: A Hidden Burden*, authored by Dana Kaplan, CCR’s Open Society Institute Soros Justice Fellow. The report finds that the recent increase in jail expansion is driven by a little-known state agency – the State Commission of Corrections (SCOC) – rather than the needs and wishes of local municipalities, despite the fact that the overall need for space is decreasing. Ms. Kaplan also completed a six month residency in New Orleans assessing post-Katrina detention issues.

1984

Reagan v. Wald

Sought, with Leonard Boudin and the NECLC, to enjoin restrictions on travel to Cuba on the basis that such restrictions deprived people of the constitutional right to travel; lost 5-4 in the Supreme Court.

1984

Sanchez v. Reagan

Challenged U.S. officials’ support for torture, murder and rape in Nicaragua.

1985

CISPES v. FBI

Brought suit after CCR’s Movement Support Network campaign and Freedom of Information Act requests revealed massive spying on the El Salvador solidarity movement.



1985

Greenham Women Against Cruise Missiles v. Reagan
Fought nuclear weapons proliferation; sought to use the U.S. legal system to enjoin the United States from deploying first use nuclear missiles in Great Britain.

1985

McSurely v. McClellan
Won damages from the U.S. government on behalf of Al and Margaret McSurely, two voting rights activists, for gross violation of their privacy and Fourth Amendment rights.

Attacks on Immigrants

Since 9/11, the United States has ramped up its global detention and rendition policies in an irrational calculus that claims security requires putting severe limits on civil and human rights. Secret trials, arbitrary detention, inhumane conditions of detention and chilling of political expression are all being employed domestically as well, primarily targeting immigrant communities. CCR has several cases that challenge the U.S. government's attacks on immigrants in the name of national security.

In response to the racial profiling and detention of more than 1,200 Arab, South Asian, and Muslim men in the months following September 11, 2001, CCR filed *Turkmen v. Ashcroft* in 2002 on behalf of a class of non-citizens from Arab and South Asian countries who were detained at the Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC) in Brooklyn, NY. Even though most of these men were being held for minor visa or immigration violations, some were held without charge for as long as nine months and subjected to severe verbal and physical abuse.

In June 2006, we won an important victory when the court ruled that senior government officials would not be excluded from the case under the theory of governmental immunity. Government officials, including FBI Director Robert Mueller and former Attorney General John Ashcroft, remain on the complaint and may be held accountable in the courts. Unfortunately, the court also dismissed CCR's racial profiling and prolonged detention claims. Both sides are appealing.

In April 2007, three *amicus* briefs solicited by CCR were filed. The first is by descendants of Japanese Americans interned during World War II, outlining the parallels between what was done to Japanese Americans in the 1940's and the profiling of Muslim, Arab, and South Asian men today. Said one of the descendants, Jay Hirabayashi, "I joined the *amicus* brief because I believe that the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights should be inviolable in time of war as much as they are in times of peace. That's what my father always said and he went to prison holding those beliefs."

The second *amicus* brief is from former prison wardens and explains the dangers of segregating prisoners on the basis of race or religion. The third was submitted by immigration scholars and explains how settled immigration law was misapplied by the lower court when it held that the government did not violate the law by keeping these men for weeks and months beyond when their immigration issues had been resolved. Briefing was completed over the summer, and we expect arguments to be scheduled for this fall. In the meantime, CCR has completed over 40 depositions of defendants and witnesses and traveled to Egypt and Turkey to conduct investigations.

In January 2007, CCR won a major victory for members of the "Los Angeles 8" when an immigration judge ordered an end to deportation proceedings against Khader Hamide and Michel Shehadeh. The judge terminated the proceedings because of the government's refusal to disclose evidence favorable to the immigrants in compliance with his orders, calling the government's actions in the twenty-year-long case "an embarrassment to the rule of law."

The government had been seeking to deport Hamide and Shehadeh since January 1987 based on their alleged support for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a group within the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). This 'support' consisted entirely of lawful First Amendment activities, including distributing newspapers, participating in demonstrations and organizing humanitarian aid fundraisers for Palestinians.

Throughout the year, we continued our coalition work with immigrants' rights groups including Detention Watch Network and Rights Working Group. In January, CCR and a host of other national organizations filed a petition with the Department of Homeland Security to create enforceable regulations governing detention centers. CCR remains dedicated to defending everyone's right to fair and open trials and to ending the targeting of people based on religion, ethnicity or political activity. ■

1985

U.S. v. Maria del Scorro Pardo de Aguilar

Defended sanctuary workers, members of church groups who provided shelter, medical care and protection for refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala, from government prosecution.

1986

Republic of the Philippines v. Marcos

Recovered New York real estate bought with illicit funds by Philippine dictator.



Warrantless Surveillance

For decades, the U.S. government has used unlawful surveillance to monitor and intimidate activists: from the Black Panthers and the anti-war movement in the 1960's and 70's, to the Central America Solidarity Movement in the 80's, to administration critics today. For decades CCR has been there to challenge these programs.

Almost two years ago *The New York Times* revealed that since 2001, the National Security Agency (NSA) had engaged in warrantless electronic surveillance in violation of the U.S. Constitution and the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) with the express approval of President Bush. Enacted in 1978, FISA sought to prevent abuses of power by the Executive like those under the Nixon Administration. CCR won a landmark decision in 1972 (*U.S. v U.S. District Court (Keith)*) that struck down President Nixon's warrantless surveillance of domestic activists.

1986

People v. Liberta (amicus)
Struck down New York State's marital rape exemption in its entirety.

1986

Kinoy v. Mitchell
Challenged warrantless wiretapping and massive surveillance of Arthur Kinoy in his role as lawyer for the United Electrical Workers.

1987

United States v. Turner
Secured the acquittal of voting rights activists charged with voter fraud and revealed a Justice Department campaign to intimidate activists who sought to ensure compliance with the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Surveillance & Material Support

Within weeks of learning about the NSA program, we filed *CCR v. Bush* in early 2006—arguing that the program violates FISA, the First and Fourth Amendments and the separation of powers.

In December, a judicial panel ordered *CCR v. Bush* transferred to a court in San Francisco where related cases are being argued. In January 2007, Attorney General Alberto Gonzales announced that the President had decided to let the existing warrantless NSA program expire because the administration had convinced a single judge of the secret FISA court to issue orders that, according to Gonzales, would allow the same sort of surveillance to occur—thus allowing the government to claim our case was now moot. CCR fought that argument saying there was no assurance that the administration had indeed stopped the spying or that the FISA oversight complied with the spirit or the letter of the law. This past summer, it was revealed that two other FISA judges found that those surveillance orders were invalid when they came up for renewal in April and May.

The government claims the orders—like everything else relating to the NSA Program—are secret. Because of this, they have not been made public, nor have they even been released to Congress. Four days before we were to argue our case, the Democratic Congress passed a Bush administration bill effectively gutting FISA's protections for phone calls and emails with people overseas. The day after the argument, CCR attorneys filed the first papers challenging the new statute on Fourth Amendment grounds.

In a related case filed this year, *Wilner v. NSA*, CCR went to court to force compliance with Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests we made in January 2006 requesting all records of NSA warrantless wiretapping of attorneys who represent men detained at Guantánamo. The plaintiffs, who include CCR attorneys as well as co-counsel, believe that conversations between themselves and family members and foreign attorneys of clients at Guantánamo were illegally monitored by the government.

Last year, we also filed an *amicus* brief in *Hepting v. AT&T*, arguing for the release of documents that disclose AT&T's

involvement with NSA data mining and the warrantless surveillance program. We will continue to press the administration for a full accounting of its domestic spying and work to expose more aspects of the program to the public. ■

Material Support: Guilt by Association

CCR has a series of cases that challenge statutes making it illegal to provide support, including humanitarian aid, expert advice or political advocacy, to any foreign entity that the executive branch decides to designate as a “terrorist” group. The lead plaintiff in the cases is the Humanitarian Law Project (HLP), a Los Angeles-based non-profit that advocates for the peaceful resolution of armed conflicts and wanted to assist the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) by providing them with training in nonviolent conflict resolution and human rights monitoring in Turkey. Several Tamil-American organizations who are seeking to provide medical assistance to tsunami victims and expertise to improve healthcare in war-ravaged northeast Sri Lanka—which would require working in areas controlled by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)—are also represented in the cases. Because both the PKK and LTTE are on the State Department’s blacklist of “foreign terrorist organizations,” providing such humanitarian assistance could result in long jail terms.

CCR argues that the material support provisions in the material support statute and related prohibitions created by President Bush’s executive order, violate the First Amendment and create guilt by association by criminalizing support solely intended to promote the lawful and non-violent activities of a designated organization. The court has ruled multiple times that the provisions are unconstitutionally vague. Both sides have appealed from parts of the district judges’ latest rulings, and we are currently awaiting a decision from the Court of Appeals.

1987

Jackson v. Allain

Filed a federal class action lawsuit challenging racially discriminatory runoff elections in Mississippi.

1988

Haase v. Webster

Challenged Customs Service spying, seizure and copying of address books of travelers to Nicaragua.

1988

Martinez-Baca v. Suarez-Mason

Sought justice for victims of Argentine death squads under Alien Tort Statute.



Free Trade of the Americas (FTAA)
protest in Miami, November 2003

1988

NOW v. Terry

Established precedent for a buffer zone around abortion clinics, where anti-abortion “Operation Rescue” campaigners could not harass or intimidate women seeking medical services.

1988

Veterans Peace Convoy v. Schultz

Represented veterans’ group stopped at border when it tried to leave U.S. with humanitarian aid for Nicaragua, and won.

1988

Palestine Information Office v. Schultz (amicus)

Defended PIO’s right to disseminate information freely as guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

CCR continues to vigorously defend the right to protest government practices as one of the most fundamental and necessary liberties for a society that considers itself a democracy.

In April 2007, CCR filed a case on behalf of three Black activists who were arrested while filming members of the New York City Police Department as part of a CopWatch program.

The three plaintiffs are all members of the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement (MXGM), a community-based organization that seeks to defend the human rights of the Black community. The MXGM CopWatch program is modeled after the police accountability activities of the Black Panthers and seeks to expose, document, and deter abuse in the Black community by observing police activities in neighborhoods where police misconduct and violence are rampant.

The suit charges that their constitutional rights were violated when they were falsely arrested for exercising their First Amendment right to videotape police activity. With this case, *Bandelet v. City of New York*, CCR continues our proud history of legal work that supports political movements on the ground, in the streets and in court.

CCR's work protecting the right to dissent further expanded by taking on new cases that challenge the mass arrests of protesters during the first U.S. meeting of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) in Miami, Florida in November 2003. During the demonstration, more than 280 people were arrested; not one was convicted.

This year, CCR joined with the National Lawyers Guild's Mass Defense Committee on *Killmon, et al. v. City of Miami, et al.*,

Freedom of Expression & the Right to Dissent

From its very beginnings in the Southern civil rights movement, CCR has always been at the forefront of defending political movements and activists, and in particular our right to criticize the government. *Texas v. Johnson* is an example of the role CCR has played in defending the right to political expression and dissent.

a class action on behalf of 21 activists that challenges the government's deliberate disruption of lawful political protests during the FTAA proceedings. Pursuant to a joint operational plan, over 40 state, local and federal agencies created the so-called "Miami Model" of policing mass demonstrations in the U.S. using political profiling, mass false arrests and so called "less-lethal" weapons. The case also takes on the illegal actions of the Department of Homeland Security and FBI in conducting unlawful surveillance and intelligence gathering on activists. This case is currently in discovery and is scheduled for trial in 2008.

The Center's staff attorneys also assisted in the settlement of a lawsuit brought in June 2006 on behalf of the Florida Alliance for Retired Americans, the Broward Anti-War Coalition, the Broward County Green Party, the Green Party of Florida, Haiti Solidarity and Lake Worth for Global Justice. *Florida Alliance for Retired Americans v. City of Fort Lauderdale* was filed to protect constitutional rights in anticipation of human rights protests at the first U.S. meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS).

After tactics used by the City of Miami in 2003 to curtail protests at the FTAA meetings, the groups sought to have the court uphold their constitutional rights in order to deter police misconduct, preempt unlawful arrests and prevent infringement on their constitutional right to freedom of speech and assembly. A settlement was reached in May 2007 that prohibits the City of Ft. Lauderdale from enforcing ordinances which allowed government officials to restrict political demonstrations on public sidewalks and streets in violation of the First Amendment.

CCR continues to fight the 2003 wrongful arrests of 53 peaceful anti-war protesters in our case *Kunstler v. City of New York*. Along with co-counsel at Emory, Celli, Brinkerhoff & Abady, we recently succeeded in fighting off the City's attempt to force the protesters to produce all of their past psychological files, and we are currently involved in a dispute over the City's refusal to state whether undercover police officers were present at the demonstration, and the extent of the police infiltration and surveillance of the group's organizing coalition. We expect the case to go to trial in 2008. ■

1989

In the Matter of Randall

Won right of poet Margaret Randall to regain her U.S. citizenship in the face of attacks by U.S. that she was ineligible because she was a Communist.

1989

Texas v. Johnson

Won decision in the Supreme Court and defended freedom of expression in flag burning case.

1990

County Redistricting Cases

Ensured that electoral redistricting complied with federal standards set by the Voting Rights Act in more than a dozen cases brought in the South.

The Ella Baker Fellowship Program

This year, the Center proudly commemorates the 20th anniversary of our renowned Ella Baker Fellowship Program, created in 1987 to fulfill part of CCR's mission: to train the next generation of people's lawyers. Named after Ella Baker to honor the memory and legacy of a great and often unheralded leader of the civil rights movement, the program strives to embody Ella Baker's firm commitment to mentoring and developing young leaders to carry the mantle of the struggle for social justice through the generations.

Ella Baker

Born in Virginia in 1903, Ella Baker graduated from Shaw University and shortly after moved to Harlem, where she found a community that shared her interest in social justice. After serving in several posts with the NAACP, Ms. Baker turned her attention to grassroots organizing, finding the emphasis on legal strategies alone insufficient. As a woman in a male dominated movement, Ella Baker pushed beyond long-established norms and distinguished herself as a leader in her own right.

She played a several key roles with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and then turned her attention to organizing students through the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Her commitment to the concept of group-centered leadership evolved into a defining element of her approach to movement work. She was also instrumental in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party effort that would bring the founders

of CCR to the South in 1964 and lay the foundation for the Center's work over the next 40 years.

The Ella Baker Fellowship Program

The Ella Baker Fellowship Program was established in 1987 by Marilyn Clement, CCR's then Executive Director. When Ella Baker passed away in December 1986, Marilyn attended her funeral and was struck by how many groups within the civil rights movement were represented, in spite of differences that existed among them. "They all came together to honor Miss Baker," Marilyn recalls, "and I saw the effect that one tiny powerful figure, a woman no less, could have in changing history." Marilyn immediately decided to create an Ella Baker Student Center to help students develop their political education. The goal has always been to cultivate and nurture dedicated political lawyers and activists.

The Ella Baker Fellowship has trained hundreds of students over the past 20 years. Most have gone on to careers dedicated to public service: from indigent defense to prison reform litigation; international human rights law and social and economic rights to racial justice and police misconduct work. Others lead organizations that are dedicated to the principles espoused by Ella Baker. The Center is proud of the Ella Baker Fellowship Program, a powerful immersion in legal and political education, and is equally proud of the legions of Fellows who have continued the tradition of political lawyering created by CCR four decades ago. ■



Internships and Fellowships

In addition to the Ella Baker Program, CCR offers undergraduate students the opportunity to work on cases as well as campaigns throughout the year. At any given time, there are several college students assisting attorneys and organizers with intake, responding to requests for information, and providing much-needed help with event planning and outreach. We are also very proud of our International Scholars program, which brings law students and lawyers from around the globe to spend time at CCR, examining the American system of jurisprudence and working with CCR attorneys to develop knowledge about international law and human rights litigation. We have hosted scholars from England, Germany, East Timor, Trinidad, People's Republic of China, and many other countries.

1990

Municipal At-Large Cases

Rid municipalities throughout the southern United States of this particular type of racially discriminatory voting system.

1990

Dellums v. Bush

Challenged George H. W. Bush's attempt to declare war unilaterally, without congressional authorization, during the first Gulf War.

1990

U.S. v. Eichman

Defended freedom of expression and won decision in the Supreme Court for the second time in flag burning case.

Celebrating 20 Years



LaShawn Warren, Ella Baker Class of 1995

Raised in Savannah, Georgia, LaShawn Warren experienced the harsh realities of growing up without material wealth in a racially charged city, but she credits these experiences with helping her bring understanding and passion to her civil rights advocacy work. She applied to the Ella Baker program “to better understand the practical application of the law, particularly as it relates to minority voting rights in the South.”

Since graduating from Howard University School of Law in 1996, LaShawn has held several public interest legal positions, including serving as Legislative Counsel at the American Civil Liberties Union in their Washington National Office. Currently, she serves as Oversight Counsel for the House Judiciary Committee. “During my time at CCR, I met so many inspiring people who dedicated their lives to securing justice and equality for minorities throughout the South. I learned a great deal about voting rights law and got a real sense of how the law, if applied properly, can transform the lives of everyday people.”



Sunita Patel, Ella Baker Class of 2004

Sunita Patel became an Ella Baker Fellow following her second year at American University School of Law. The daughter of South Asian immigrants and raised in South Carolina, Sunita developed her interest in social justice early on, based on her personal experiences. Educated at predominantly Black schools, Sunita witnessed blatant racism firsthand, and as a teen became involved in organizations dedicated to human rights and the struggle for racial justice. She was greatly influenced by Ajamu Baraka, a new member of the CCR Board. “Ajamu inspired in me the concept that social change is shaped by the people – in an ethical way that recognizes racial justice as a human rights issue,” Sunita says.

Sunita is now an OSI Fellow at the Legal Aid Society of New York where she works on immigrant detention issues. She also continues to work with CCR on a *pro se* manual for immigrant detainees. “Being an Ella Baker really prepared and trained me to work with community groups as a member of the community. I was exposed to a broad range of experiences – human rights, international law, and prisoners’ rights.”



Yasmin Davis, Ella Baker Class of 2007

Yasmin Davis was born and raised in the Bronx; both of her parents are from the Dominican Republic. Her parents’ commitment to Yasmin and her siblings’ success taught her that struggling communities need strong advocates who can identify with the obstacles and challenges facing that community. Her goal in attending law school was simple: “I wanted to work for my community. Armed with a solid legal education, an insider’s perspective into the culture, and a background in public interest, I knew I could provide a sense of familiarity and understanding to my clients as a public defense lawyer.”

Yasmin is entering her final year of law school at CUNY School of Law in New York. While at CCR, she became very involved in the New York Campaign for Telephone Justice. “I knew what MCI was doing was wrong. Coming from a direct services background, I wanted to enhance my knowledge of how impact litigation can be used as a tool to create social change. I learned how a wide range of strategies are used to move claims forward”.

1991

American Baptist Churches v. Thornburgh
With the National Lawyers Guild and Marc Van der Hout, won asylum for Salvadoran and Guatemalan nationals fleeing persecution by U.S.-supported regimes.

1991

The Nation Magazine v. U.S. Department of Defense
Challenged government press restrictions during first Gulf War.

1992

Weinbaum v. Cuomo
Challenged New York State’s disparate funding of senior college programs in its two public university systems; where the overwhelmingly white SUNY system is funded at higher levels than the minority CUNY system. First public higher education fiscal equity case outside the Deep South.

CCR in the News

The Center's work continues to receive wide coverage in the news. Our staff and board members have been called upon to provide their expertise; to comment on cases and our campaigns; and to represent the progressive view in the media. CCR appeared in a Ted Koppel Discovery program on Guantánamo, in a BBC documentary on rendition, in a Dan Rather Reports special on the "Green Scare," on the evening news, and in a feature on MTV News. We have been repeatedly interviewed in

major newspapers, had two editorials run in *The New York Times* in support of our prison telephone work, contributed to and been cited in countless blogs, and made myriad appearances on NPR, Pacifica, and Democracy Now! and many local and national radio shows running the gamut from left to right. All of our media work helps raise the Center's profile and is critical to changing the public discourse around the issues most important to us and our supporters.



Movement Support

A key aspect of CCR's mission is to provide support to grassroots movements. That support comes in many forms, from legal to material. We provide space for meetings and phone banking, help with press outreach, and bring organizations working on similar issues together to brainstorm and build coalitions. In the last year, CCR has extended movement support to groups ranging from the Domestic Workers Union, a growing grassroots movement orga-

nizing childcare workers, home aides and housecleaners to fight for their rights, to People's Justice, a coalition formed to fight police brutality in the wake of the shooting of Sean Bell, to a host of criminal justice reform advocates organizing to oppose restrictive revisions to the standards governing New York City prisons. Strengthening the progressive movement crosses organizational lines, and CCR is proud to offer help.

CCR in Action

The Center's web based organizing and educational efforts have grown exponentially in the last year. The number of our on-line supporters has more than doubled to nearly 50,000 and together we have sent tens of thousands of letters to Congress and other targets. We alerted activists to looming threats and provided links to toolkits and resources they could use. The flood of letters to a New York State Supreme Court judge about the war crimes committed by Emanuel "Toto" Constant in Haiti so impressed

him that he revoked the plea bargain he had accepted in the paramilitary leader's mortgage fraud case. Together we demanded that Congress restore *habeas corpus* and close Guantánamo, that the German federal prosecutor take up our case against Donald Rumsfeld and Alberto Gonzales and that Condoleezza Rice prevent one of our clients from being sent home to Libya to be tortured. Together we target important issues, mobilize activists and add a unique voice to the political dialogue and legal debate.

1992

Linder v. Calero

Exposed U.S. support for the Contras in Nicaragua as responsible for the 1987 murder of Benjamin Linder, an American community worker. 1992 decision won the right to sue for personal injury for war crimes.

1992

AFSC v. Brady

Won right to group travel to Vietnam and Cambodia.

1993

Haitian Centers Council Inc. v. Sale

Secured an order in federal court that closed detention camp at Guantánamo Bay for HIV-positive Haitian refugees.

Youth Outreach

This past year CCR has ventured into new areas and put renewed energy into reaching out to students and other young people through partnerships with high schools and universities, utilizing media directed at young people, supporting student organizing on college campuses, and expanding our presence on social networking sites.

As part of our broadened education and outreach efforts, we partnered with the Institute for Urban Education at the New School for Social Research in New York City to develop a high school curriculum on torture and rendition. In addition, we established a relationship with the High School for Human Rights and sponsored one of their students as an intern. This intern assisted our Education and Outreach Department with the New York Campaign for Telephone Justice and helped organize the Haitian Support Network protest during the sentencing of former Haitian paramilitary leader Emmanuel "Toto" Constant.

CCR partnered with MTV to produce a news segment on Guantánamo that focused on one of our young Guantánamo Project staff members as she prepared to visit our clients at the offshore prison camp. The five-minute-long segment aired several times over the course of a week on the station's news program. A longer video segment was also available on the MTV website, where it was accompanied by a lengthy article highlighting why Guantánamo is a relevant issue to youth in the U.S.

As new media and new forms of online social interaction continue to grow in importance, we have begun exploring how to best use these technologies to engage a broader audience. As part of those efforts, we created new social networking pages on MySpace and Facebook and posted video clips on YouTube featuring interviews of many of our clients, such as Canadian rendition victim Maher Arar.

On Law Day, May 1, 2007, CCR organized law students across the country to fight the Military Commissions Act, in

particular the provision that attempts to strip the right of *habeas corpus* from the detainees. Re-naming the day "Restore Habeas Corpus Day," law students from Harvard University, American University, the UC Berkeley, and several other schools participated in demonstrations, signature drives, letter-writing campaigns, and other forms of advocacy to call on the government to restore *habeas corpus* and close down Guantánamo. In the coming year, we hope to build on these relationships and continue to work with students and other young people on many of our issues. ■

Young Activist Fights For Detainee Rights

Susan Hu, a recent Columbia graduate, talks about the "hopelessness" she discovered at Guantánamo Bay, where 380 so-called "enemy combatants" are being held.

Now Playing Clip 1 of 1

Guantánamo Bay: 'No End In Sight'

A young activist talks about her experience visiting the detention center, where 380 men who have not stood trial are being held. (5.15.07)



To view this video, go to www.mtv.com and search 'young activist'

1994

Helen Todd v. Sintong Panjaitan

Held Indonesian military official responsible for massacre in East Timor.

1994

Paul v. Avril

Won \$41 million judgment against Haitian military dictator responsible for torturing political dissidents.

1995

Lebron v. Amtrak

Won Supreme Court decision that struck down federal restriction of political artwork in New York's Penn Station.

40th Anniversary Celebration

Our May 2007 President's Reception honored the work and the people who make the Center what it is: our staff, board members, supporters, clients and allies. Thank you to everyone who made it possible for CCR to be on the frontlines for social justice for over 40 years. We wish everyone could have joined us. Here are a few photos from that evening.

Vincent Warren



Allison Barlow



Herbert Kurz



Kim Kerkley



Ann Cammett



Nancy Meyer



Dolly Filártiga



Michelle DePass



1995

StreetWatch v. National Railroad Passenger Corp.
Won an injunction in federal court preventing Amtrak police from evicting or arresting those they suspected of being homeless where no criminal behavior was suspected.

1995

Xuncax v. Gramajo; Ortiz v. Gramajo
Held Guatemalan Minister of Defense responsible for torture, assault and false imprisonment.

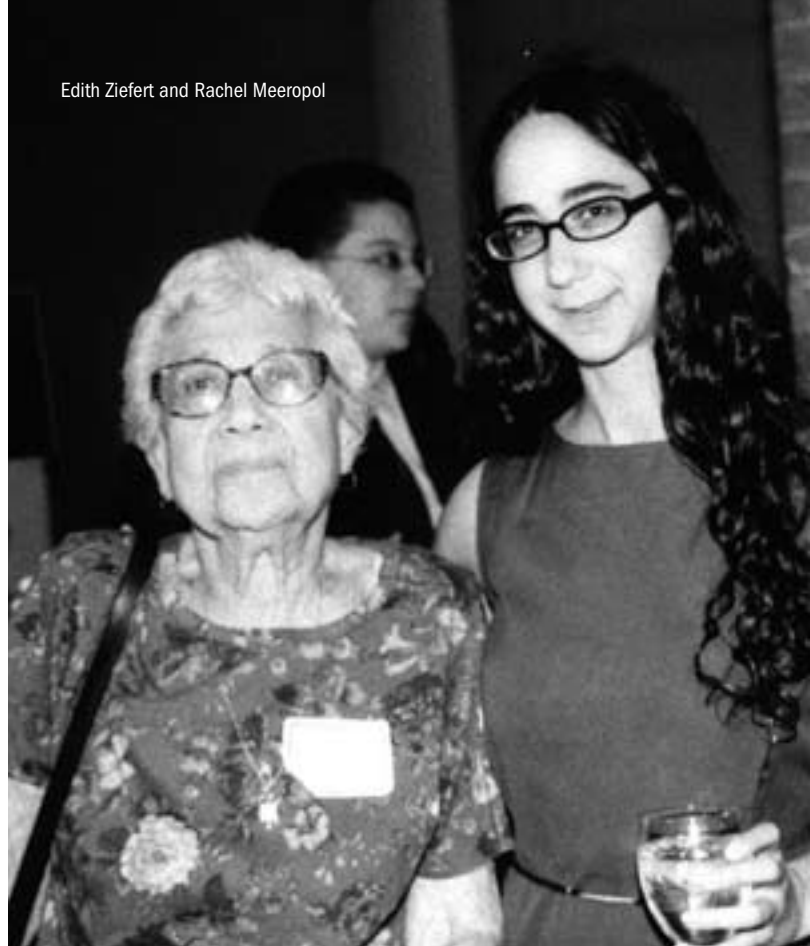
1998

Salas v. United States
Required the U.S. to respond to an international tribunal for the first time with respect to allegations by ordinary citizens of gross human rights violations committed during U.S. invasion of Panama.

Cassim and Chung-Ja Jadwat



Edith Ziefert and Rachel Meeropol



Wayne Roberts and Annie Hess



Shayana Kadidal and Jaykumar Menon



Frank Deale



Karen Ranucci and Michael Ratner



1998

Finley v. NEA

Challenged the decency provision in government grants to artists; lost in an 8-1 Supreme Court decision.

1999

Campaign To Save Our Hospitals v. Giuliani

Won case in the New York State Court of Appeals to prevent the takeover of public hospitals in New York City by for-profit private companies.

1999

Reno v. American-Arab

Anti-Discrimination Committee
Challenged selective enforcement of immigration laws in defense of Palestinian activists singled out for deportation because of their political beliefs.

Guantánamo Global Justice Initiative



The Center for Constitutional Rights was the first human rights organization to fight for the rights of detainees at Guantánamo Bay Naval Station and has been at the forefront of the battle to end the use of offshore prisons outside the reach of law. After winning a landmark Supreme Court decision establishing that Guantánamo detainees can challenge their detention in federal courts, CCR organized a network of over 500 pro bono lawyers to file *habeas corpus* petitions and founded the Guantánamo Global Justice Initiative to coordinate this work.

The U.S. government has made every effort to evade judicial review of its detention and interrogation practices at Guantánamo Bay and consistently claims that detainees need not ever be charged with a crime and tried, or given an opportunity to challenge their detention in court. During the past five years, CCR has compiled evidence that many of the detainees have been tortured, abused, and humiliated while in U.S. custody. We continue to call for humane treatment of detainees and for the closing of the prison at Guantánamo Bay.

More than five years after the first prisoners were sent to Guantánamo, CCR continues to be a leader in the movement to recognize *habeas* rights for detainees, regardless of where they are held. We are working to ban torture and to improve detention conditions at Guantanamo, at Bagram Airbase in Afghanistan, at Abu Ghraib and elsewhere in Iraq, and at secret CIA prisons around the world. As U.S. proxy detention expands to the Horn of Africa and beyond, CCR's Guantánamo Global Justice Initiative remains dedicated to the fight against secrecy and torture; to holding the U.S. government accountable for its illegal actions; and to obtaining justice for the victims.

Case Index

Al Odah v. United States

Lead case, with *Boumediene v. Bush*, in a group of consolidated *habeas corpus* petitions on behalf of Guantánamo detainees. These cases will be heard by the Supreme Court in the coming term, and the outcome will determine the rights of the detainees to challenge their detention in U.S. federal courts

Al-Qahtani v. Bush

Habeas corpus and DTA petition for Mohammed Al Qahtani, who suffered physical and psychological torture when he was subjected to the extraordinarily abusive "First Special Interrogation Plan" authorized by Donald Rumsfeld

John Does 1-570 v. Bush

Habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of the hundreds of unknown and unrepresented detainees in Guantánamo Bay in 2005

Khan v. Bush

Habeas corpus petition for Majid Khan, who was held in CIA secret detention for several years prior to his transfer to Guantánamo

Ayoub Haji Mamet v. Bush and *Razakah v. Bush*

Habeas corpus petitions for five Uighurs mistakenly captured by bounty hunters and sold to the U.S. military. Three have been released to a refugee center in Albania, while two remain in Guantánamo five years later, despite being told that their capture was a mistake

Rasul v. Rumsfeld and *Celikogus v. Rumsfeld*

Civil suits against Donald Rumsfeld and others responsible for the detention, torture and mistreatment of, in total, nine men illegally detained in Guantánamo for years, including two men detained for more than four years and released years after being classified as non-enemy combatants

Zalita v. Bush

The first legal challenge brought by a Guantánamo detainee to an intended transfer to his native country, Libya, where he would likely face torture or execution

1999

Goosby v. Town of Hempstead
Contested Hempstead NY's at-large voting system, which was racially discriminatory; forced a transformation of the voting system.

2000

Doe v. Karadzic
Won a \$4.5 billion judgment against Bosnian-Serb leader Radovan Karadzic for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The 1995 Second Circuit decision in this case recognized that rape and sexual violence constitute torture and genocide and laid the groundwork for cases against non-state actors, including multinational corporations.

2001

Kiareldeen v. Reno
Challenged the use of secret evidence in deportation trials.

Guantánamo Habeas Cases

Since CCR's Supreme Court victory in *Rasul v. Bush* in 2004, over 200 *habeas corpus* petitions have been filed on behalf of Guantánamo detainees by well over a hundred private law firms, law school clinics, and other legal organizations. CCR has been a key coordinator of this tremendous effort and is co-counsel on the majority of cases filed. Below and on the facing page are the Guantánamo cases that CCR is co-counsel on this year.

Abdallah El-Marqodi v. Bush
Abdessalam v. Bush
Abdullah v. Bush
Aboassy v. Bush
Ahmed "Doe" v. Bush
Ahmed v. Bush
Akhouzada v. Bush
Akhtiar v. Bush
Al Bahooth v. Bush
Al Darby v. Bush
Al Halmandy v. Bush
Al Hawary v. Bush
Al Nakheelan v. Bush
Al Rashaidan v. Bush
Al Salami v. Bush
Al Sharbi v. Bush
Al Subaie v. Bush
Al Wirghi v. Bush
Al Yafie v. Bush
Al-Asadi v. Bush
Al-Badah v. Bush
Al-Baidany v. Bush
Albkri v. Bush
Al-Delebany v. Bush
Al-Gatele v. Bush
Alghatani v. Bush
Al-Ghizzawi v. Bush
Alhag v. Bush
Alhami v. Bush
Al-Harbi, Ghanim-Abdulrahman v. Bush
Al-Harbi, Mazin Salih v. Bush
Al-Hela v. Bush
Ali Ahmed v. Bush
Ali Al Jayf v. Bush
Alkhemisi v. Bush
Al-Maliki v. Bush
Almerfed v. Bush
Al-Mithali v. Bush

Almjrd v. Bush
Al-Mudafari v. Bush
Almurbati v. Bush
Al-Oshan v. Bush
Al-Rubaish v. Bush
Al-Rubaish v. Bush
Al-Shabany v. Rumsfeld
Al-Shimrani v. Bush
Al-Sopai v. Bush
Al-Zarnouqi v. Bush
Amin v. Bush
Anam v. Bush
Attash v. Bush
Awad v. Bush
Aweda v. Bush
Aziz, Abu Abdul v. Bush
Aziz, Ahamed Abdul v. Bush
Bacha v. Bush
Batarfi v. Bush
Battayav v. Bush
Begg v. Bush
Bin Amir v. Bush
Dhiab v. Bush
Edries v. Bush
El-Banna v. Bush
Elisher v. Bush
Gamil v. Bush
Gerab Alsaee v. Bush
Ghanem v. Bush
Ghazy v. Bush
Gul v. Bush
Habib v. Bush
Hakmat v. Bush
Haleem v. Bush
Hamoodah v. Bush
Hamoud v. Bush
Hatim v. Bush
Hentif v. Bush
Hussein v. Bush

Isamattulah v. Bush
Kabir v. Bush
Khalid v. Bush
Khalifh v. Bush
Khan, Bulbas v. Bush
Khandan v. Bush
Kiyemba v. Bush
Lal v. Bush
Magram v. Bush
Mamet, Edham v. Bush
Mammar v. Bush
Maqaleh v. Rumsfeld
Mohammed v. Bush
Mohammon v. Bush
Mokit v. Bush
Moosa v. Bush
Muhammed v. Bush
Mustaph v. Bush
Nabil v. Bush
Naseem v. Bush
Naseer v. Bush
Odah v. Bush
Othman v. Bush

Qasim v. Bush
Qassim v. Bush
Qayed v. Bush
Rabbani v. Bush
Rahmattullah v. Bush
Rammi v. Bush
Rasul v. Rumsfeld
Rasul v. Bush
Razak v. Bush
Razakah v. Bush
Rimi v. Bush
Ruzatullah v. Rumsfeld
Saib v. Bush
Said v. Bush
Salahi al. v. Bush
Saleh v. Bush
Shafiq v. Bush
Suliman v. Bush
Taher v. Bush
Thabid v. Bush
Toukh v. Bush
Wasim v. Bush

Rasul v. Bush

In February 2002, shortly after the first detainees were sent to Guantánamo, CCR filed this *habeas corpus* petition challenging the U.S. government's practice of holding foreign nationals in indefinite detention; without charges, trials or counsel. Over the Bush administration's objections, the Supreme Court heard the case and in June 2004 ruled that detainees have access to U.S. courts to challenge the detention and treatment in U.S. custody.

Following the ruling, CCR quickly organized a network of attorneys to represent other Guantánamo detainees in *habeas* proceedings. On August 30, 2004, CCR attorney Gitanjali Gutierrez became the first civilian lawyer allowed into Guantánamo.

2003

Daniels v. City of New York
 Challenged racial profiling and forced the notorious NYPD Street Crime Unit to disband and established ongoing monitoring by CCR and the courts.

2004

Hamdi v. Rumsfeld (amicus)
 Challenged the denial of *habeas corpus* to an American citizen, Yaser Hamdi, in the Supreme Court; won a decision restoring Hamdi's right to contest his detention. He was subsequently released.

2004

Rasul v. Bush
 Won a Supreme Court decision establishing U.S. courts' jurisdiction over Guantánamo Bay detainees and affirming detainees' right to *habeas corpus* review.

Case Index (continued)

The Center for Constitutional Rights has many ongoing cases before state, federal and international courts every year. Below is a list of cases and *amicus* briefs that we litigated or filed during the past year. In addition to these, we have been developing numerous new cases as well as working closely with progressive attorneys and other organizations on a host of constitutional and human rights issues.

Rendition & Ghost Detention

Arar v. Ashcroft

Suing Ashcroft, Mueller and other U.S. officials for sending Canadian citizen Maher Arar to Syria to be tortured under a policy of “extraordinary rendition”

Amnesty International, CCR, et al. v. CIA, Department of Defense, et al.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit seeking information about ‘disappeared’ detainees, including those at CIA ‘ghost’ sites and unregistered prisoners

ACLU, CCR, et al. v. Department of Defense

FOIA lawsuit charging that government agencies illegally withheld records sought by CCR concerning the abuse of detainees in American military custody

Cuba Travel Embargo

Sanders v. Snow, et al.

Challenging the Treasury Department’s violation of Fifth Amendment rights by penalizing individuals for not filling out a questionnaire regarding travel to Cuba when doing so could result in self-incriminating statements

U.S. v. Harrell

U.S. v. Heslop

U.S. v. Kennelly

U.S. v. Rawson

Legal defense of people in penalty proceedings due to alleged violation of the Cuba travel embargo (23 additional cases were terminated in our clients’ favor this year)

International Law & Accountability

Complaint to German Federal Prosecutor re: Culpability of U.S. Officials in Abu Ghraib & Guantánamo Torture

Petition submitted to the German Prosecutor requesting an investigation into the responsibility of civilian and military U.S. officials for war crimes and torture under the principle of “universal jurisdiction”

Doe v. Constant

Won a \$19 million judgment against Emmanuel ‘Toto’ Constant, leader of the right-wing organization FRAPH in Haiti for gross human rights violations

Matar, et al. v. Dichter

Suing Israeli official for a “targeted assassination” in Gaza that killed eight children and seven adults, and injured more than 150 civilians

Belhas, et al. v. Ya’alon

Class action against former Israeli official responsible for the 1996 shelling of a UN compound in Qana, Lebanon that killed over 100 civilians most of whom were women and children

Blake v. Carbone (amicus)

Second Circuit *amicus* brief arguing international law places limits on government’s power to deport individuals when doing so would break up families

Corporate Human Rights Abuse

Vietnam Association for Victims of Agent Orange/Dioxin, et al. v. Dow Chemical, et al. (amicus)

Lawsuit charging chemical companies with knowingly providing the U.S. government with a poisonous agent to be sprayed on civilians

Corrie, et al. v. Caterpillar, Inc.

Suing Caterpillar, Inc. for selling D9 bulldozers to the Israel Defense Forces, knowing they would be used to destroy homes and injure or kill the inhabitants

Wiwa v. Royal Dutch Petroleum

Wiwa v. Anderson

Wiwa v. Shell Petroleum Development Company

Relatives of murdered leaders and activists in Nigeria suing for human rights abuses against the Ogoni people in Nigeria

Bowoto v. Chevron

Suing Chevron for its involvement in three machine-gun attacks on unarmed environmental protestors in Nigeria in 1998 and 1999

Saleh v. Titan

Suing Titan Corporation and CACI International for conspiring with U.S. officials to humiliate, torture and abuse people in U.S. custody in Iraq

The Presbyterian Church of Sudan, et al. v. Talisman Energy, Inc. (amicus)

Suing a Canadian company for aiding and abetting human rights violations, including war crimes, while engaged in oil operations in southern Sudan

2004

Doe v. Unocal

Historic settlement reached with Unocal in case that alleged corporate complicity in human rights violations in Burma. Previous landmark rulings in this case established that companies can be sued in U.S. courts for human rights violations such as forced labor and rape.

2004

Wilkinson v. Austin

Ruled the prisoners cannot be placed or indefinitely detained in solitary confinement, at a maximum security prison in Ohio, without due process.

Racial, Gender and Economic Justice

Vulcan Society v. City of New York

Challenging discriminatory hiring practices of the NYC Fire Department on behalf of an association of Black firefighters and individual class representatives

Gulino v. The Board of Education of the City of New York and the New York State Education Department

Class action on behalf of public school teachers of color who are challenging the use of discriminatory tests and licensing rules

Daniels, et al. v. City of New York

Class action challenged racial profiling and the ‘stop-and-frisk’ practices of the notorious NYPD Street Crimes Unit

Tummino, et al. v. von Eschenbach

Representing feminist activists suing the FDA for failure to approve the morning-after pill as an over-the-counter drug available to women of all ages

Harrington v. NY Metropolitan Transit Authority

Defending the religious rights of Sikh transit workers to wear turbans at work

Attacks on Immigrants

Turkmen v. Ashcroft

Fighting unlawful post 9/11 arrest, mass detention and abusive treatment of South Asian, Arab and Muslim non-citizens

In the Matters of Hamide and Shehadeh

Ended 20-year-long deportation proceedings against, members of the “LA8”, political activists who were lawfully engaged in protected First Amendment advocacy on behalf of Palestinians.

Prison Justice

Walton v. New York State Department of Correctional Services and MCI/Verizon

Challenging NYSDOCS’ monopoly telephone contract with MCI/Verizon, which forces family members to pay exorbitant phone rates to speak with their loved ones in prison

Byrd v. Goord

Fighting against exploitative telephone rates and monopoly contracts that adversely affect the ability of prisoners’ families to remain in contact

FCC Rule Making Petition

Petitioning the FCC to regulate interstate prison telephone calls to ensure fair and reasonable rates for prisoners and their families

Wilkinson v. Austin

Working to enforce minimum due process requirements for prisoners held in extended solitary confinement at a maximum security prison in Ohio.

Surveillance

CCR v. Bush

Challenging NSA warrantless domestic electronic surveillance, asserting that it violates FISA and the First and Fourth Amendments

Wilner, et al. v. NSA, et al.

FOIA requests to determine if the government has engaged in warrantless wiretapping of CCR attorneys and Guantánamo habeas counsel

Hepting v. AT&T (amicus)

Amicus brief arguing for release of allegedly trade secret whistleblower documents disclosing AT&T’s involvement with NSA data mining and surveillance program

Material Support

Humanitarian Law Project v. Gonzales

Humanitarian Law Project v. Department of the Treasury

First and Fifth Amendment challenges to the “material support” statute and related schemes that punish association with foreign organizations placed on terrorism lists

Attacks on Dissent

Bandelet v. City of New York

Representing members of the Malcolm X Grassroots Movement who were arrested while filming NYPD officers as part of a CopWatch program

Killmon, et al. v. City of Miami

Challenge to mass arrests and police misconduct during the Free Trade of the Americas meeting in Miami, FL

Kunstler v. NY

Suing the NYPD on behalf of protestors who were illegally arrested during an anti-war rally on April 7, 2003 and detained for excessively long periods of time

Florida Alliance for Retired Americans, et al. v. City of Fort Lauderdale

Successful challenge to laws restricting the First Amendment rights of political activists in Florida

2006

Hamdan v. Rumsfeld (amicus)

Challenged Military Commissions; resulted in the Supreme Court decision affirming the application of Geneva Convention protocols to trials of terrorism suspects.

Ongoing

The CCR cases throughout this timeline and on our current case list above, illustrate that we can never take for granted the hard-won victories of the past. We have decades of work ahead of us to repair the harm done to our democratic and legal systems over the past few years. CCR will continue to be on the forefront of legal thinking as we look towards the future.

Friends & Allies

Over the past year, the Center for Constitutional Rights has worked with hundreds of attorneys, legal organizations, private law firms and activists on our cases and campaigns. CCR extends its deepest appreciation for all they have done as volunteer attorneys, cooperating attorneys, co-counsel and colleagues in the struggle for justice.

100 Blacks in Law Enforcement Who Care William J. Aceves ACLU National Legal Dept ACLU of Florida ACLU of Southern California Craig Acorn Fahd Ahmed Shereef Hadi Akeel Akeel & Valentine P.C. Prof. Susan Akram Iyad Alami Al-Awda NY Ashlee Albies Barbara Allan Karima Amin Amnesty International Arts for Peace (New Paltz) Ahilan Arulanantham Assemble 4 Rights Hon. Jeffrion Aubry Audre Lorde Project Michael Avery Môjgone Azemun Baach Robinson & Lewis PLLC Rosemary Bachvarova Bailey House David Baluarte Denise Barnes Raquel Batista BAYAN USA Ann Beeson Myron Beldock Beldock, Levine & Hoffman LLP Bellevue/NYU Program for Survivors of Torture Medea Benjamin Phyllis Bennis Almudena Bernabeu Antoine Bernard Frida Berrigan Chandra Bhatnagar Caroline Bettinger-López Mamoni Bhattacharyya Rathen Blau Robert Bloom	Douglas Bloom Carolyn Patty Blum Boston Univ Sch of Law Locke Bowman Bill Bowring Bob Boyle Brecht Forum Bridge Street AWME Church Matt Brinkerhoff Judith Brink Ben Brofman Bronx Defenders Bronx HIV Care Network Brotherhood/Sister Sol Tamir Z. Brown Jessica Buchanan Allan Buchman Susan Burke Burke O'Neil LLC Bush is Over! Campaign Butler Rubin Saltarelli & Boyd LLP CAAAY: Organizing Asian Communities Socrates Caba Gemma Calvet Susan Cameron Campaign to Promote Equitable Telephone Charges (ETC) Prof Arturo Carillo Juan Cartagena Karl Carter Michael Cates Catholic Worker Movement Center for Community Alternatives Center for Justice & Accountability (CJA) Center for Law & Social Justice Center for Reproductive Rights Prof. Erwin Chemerinsky Miya Chen Paul Chevigny Judith Brown Chomsky Cindy Chupack Tink Chupack-Wallach	Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants - New York Chapter (CURE-NY) Melanca D. Clark Rosa Clemente Coalition for Parole Restoration (CPR) Coalition for Women Prisoners Kendrick Cobb Code Pink Tim Coffey David Cole Alison Coleman Columbia Univ Sch of Law Human Rights Institute Marie-Agnes Combesque Community Service Society Coney Island Ave. Project Kaitlin Cordes Jesse Corradi Correctional Association Council on American-Islamic Relations New York Chapter (CAIR-NY) Courtney Counts Covington & Burling Jeremy Cowan Jennifer Cowan Critical Resistance Rosalina Crotty Catherine Crump Culture Project Lauren Cumbia Elizabeth Cumming Curtis Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle Rudy and Betty Cypser Jamil Dakwar Matt Daloisio Erin Darling Neena Das Rev. Dr. Herbert Daughtry Ben Davis Yasmin Davis Rosalba Davis Adam Day Vanessa Stich De Simone Kyle De Young	Debevoise & Plimpton, LLP Sharon Delshad Desis Rising Up and Moving (DRUM) Detention Watch Network Wanda Best Deveaux Anthony DiCaprio Karen Dippold DLA Piper U.S. LLP Domestic Workers United Richard Dorn Drop the Rock Drug Policy Alliance Drum Major Institute Bani Duggal Dolina Duzant EarthRights International (ERI) Edge of Justice Matt Eisenbrandt Edward J. Elder Eddie Ellis Sally El-Sadek Emery, Celli, Brinkerhoff & Abady LLP Eve Ensler Exodus Transitional Community Fabulous Independent Educated Radicals for Community Empowerment (FIERCE!) Richard Falk Families for Freedom Families United for Racial and Economic Equality (FUREE) Daphne Farganis Muhammad Faridi Rosemary Faulkner Susan Feathers Moirá Feeney Maria Ferrin Walter Fields Robert F. Fink Cindy Flowers Anthony Fonseca Tina Monshipour Foster
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Judith Chomsky has been a donor to CCR and a cooperating attorney on international human rights cases since the early 1990s when she was introduced to the Center by her friend, CCR Board member Abdeen Jabara. In particular, Judith was an integral part of the *Doe v. Unocal* case that reinforced the use of international law and the ATS, pioneered by CCR, to hold multinational corporations responsible for human rights violations.

"My work with CCR is about as intellectually interesting as something can be. I feel personally committed to the politics of these cases, particularly the corporate responsibility cases. If only the surrogates are held responsible there'll always be another petit dictator there to take their place. It's only when you tie the bad behavior in the developing world back to board rooms in the United States that it puts pressure on the political system. CCR's work is especially important to me because the clients are amazing, courageous, generous and fun to meet. One of the great gifts of doing CCR work is getting to know these people."

CCR Spotlight



French League for Human Rights	Joseph Hayden	Islamic Circle of North America (ICNA)	Vivien Labaton
Jose Louis Fuentes	Anne K. Heidel	Kim Ives	Ray LaForrest
Elizabeth Gaines	Rebecca Heinegg	Abdeen Jabara	LAS Prisoners Rights Project
Robert Gangi	Simon Heller	Jameel Jaffer	Janet Lee
Theresa Gheen	Rick Herz	Avi Jaisinghani	David Lerner
Gibbons P.C.	Nellie Hester Bailey	Jericho Movement	Richard Levy
Joan Gibbs	Rev. Diane Hodges	Mona Jimenez	Levy Ratner, LP
Alex Gibney	Paul Hoffman	Kenn John	Levy, Phillips & Konigsberg, LLP
Cathe Giffuni	Sarah Hogarth	Contrell Jones	Elizabeth Lewis
John Gilmore	Rue Hogarth	Judson Memorial Church	Megan Lewis
Leah Gitter	Jeff Hogue	Justice Committee	Thomas Lindsay
Curt Goering	Tedd Hope	Justice Works Community	Jules Lobel
Lisa Gonzalez	Leah Horowitz	Wolfgang Kaleck	Jovita Lopez
Melissa Goodman	Rebekah Horowitz	Nicholas Kapustinsky	Dana Lossia
William Goodman	Scott Horton	Subhash Kateel	Errol Louis
Goodman & Hurwitz	Jane Huckerby	Cheryl Kates	Lawrence S. Lustberg
Amanda Gourdine	Betsy Iger	Eliot Katz	Lyrics To Go
Michael Gramer	Arthur Iger	Tamara Kempf	MacArthur Justice Center, Univ of Chicago Law Sch
Ashley Grant	Institute for the Black World 21st Century	Dima Khalidi	Antoine Madelin
Kate Greenwood	Institute for Urban Education at the New School	Bobby Khan	Sara Mader
Lucy Greer	Interfaith Coalition of Advocates for Reentry and Employment (ICARE)	Jane Kim	Joan Magoolaghan
Colin Greer	International Action Center	James Klimaski	Moshe S. Maimon
Carmine Grimaldi	International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	Klimaski & Associates	Malcolm X Grassroots Movement (MXGM)
Theo Grzegorzcyk	International Justice Network	Dan Klotz	Arthur Malkin
Guerilla Tactics Media	International Solidarity Movement	Tamar Kraft-Stolar	Joseph Margulies
Haiti Support Network		Ruth Kreinik	Randall Marshall
Harlem Tenants Council		Frank Krogh	Glenn Martin
Hastings International and Comparative Law Review		Patricia Krueger	Ed Mast
Mona Hayat	Renee Isely	Kunstler Fund for Racial Justice	Monami Maulik

Friends & Allies (continued)

Deepinder Mayell	Yoko Ono	Robert Ross	Nan Strauss
Judith McDaniel	Tom Pacheco	Shannon Rozner	Street Smart Movement
Stanley McDermott III	Sailaja Paidipaty	Kate Rubin	Jeanne Sulzer
Demi McGuire	Palestine Solidarity	James Rubin	David Swanson
Shannon McNulty	Committee - Seattle Chapter	Visuvanathan	Keiko Takayama
Pinky Mehta	Palestinian Center for	Rudrakumaran	Vicky Tartter
Carl Messineo	Human Rights	Safe Streets/Strong	Mateo Taussig
Hope Metcalf	Constantina Papageorgiou	Communities	RJ Thompson
Scott Michelman	Kathy Parker	Radhika Sainath	Margaret Tobin
Jeanne Mirer	Partnership for Civil Justice	Rahul Saksena	Katherine Toomey
Jenny Montoya-Tansey	Jordan Paust	Zeina Salam	Gabriel Torres Rivera
Jonathan Moore	Peoples' Justice	Romeo Sanchez	Torture Abolition and
Major Dan Mori	Francesca Perkins	Susan Sarandon	Survivors Support Coalition
Morning-After Pill Conspiracy	Kay Perry	Meg Satterthwaite	(TASSC)
C. Zawadi Morris	C. William Phillips	Katie Savin	Christine Tramantano
Morrison & Foerster	Steven J. Phillips	Sadat Sayeed	Carmen Trotta
Eric Muller	Picture the Homeless	Gabriel Sayegh	United for Peace & Justice
Rafael Mutis	Eileen Platt	Scheurer & Hardy P.C.	Univ of Pennsylvania Law Sch
Kotaro Nakai	Miriam Pollet	Schomburg Center for	Urban Justice Center
National Hip Hop Political	Deborah Popowski	Research in Black Culture	Theo Van Boven
Convention	Michael Poulshock	Seattle Univ Sch of Law	Marc Van Der Hout
National HIRE Network	Prison Families Anonymous	Seven Neighborhood Action	Karla Vargas
National Lawyers Guild	Prison Families Community	Partnership (SNAP)	Mara Verheyden-Hilliard
National Lawyers Guild -	Forum (PFCF)	Katie Schwartzman	Rima Vesely-Flad
Mass Defense Committee	Prison Families of	Naureen Shah	Vietnam Agent Orange Relief
National Lawyers Guild -	New York, Inc.	Aarti Shahani	& Responsibility Campaign
NYC Chapter	Prison Moratorium Project	Julie Shelton	Teresa Vitello
Neighborhood Defender	Prisoner Re-Entry Institute	Mara Shlackman	Vulcan Society
Service of Harlem (NDSH)	Puffin Foundation	Reggie Shuford	Carole Wagner
Merry Neisner	Jonathan H. Pyle	Sikh Coalition	Ian Wallach
Alice Nelson	Queers for Economic Justice	Esmeralda Simmons	Rae Walton
Sarah Netburn	Nadia Qurashi	Marco Simons	Mariann Meier Wang
New York City AIDS Housing	Rachel Corrie Foundation	Ayana Simus	War Resisters League
Network (NYCAHN)	Ellen Range	Amardeep Singh	Sean Ward
New York Coalition to Expand	Merle Ratner	Amrit Singh	Evelyn Warren
Voting Rights	Ratner, DiCaprio &	Lee, Joanne & Jessica Sinovoi	Michael Warren
New York Immigration	Chomsky LLP	Gwynne L. Skinner	Ed Wasserman
Coalition	Redstockings of the Women's	Claudia Slovinsky	Brian Weeks
New York Society for Ethical	Liberation Movement	Prof. Ronald C. Slye	Len Weinglass
Culture	Alex Reinert	Alexandra Houston Smith	Peter Weiss
NJ Peace Action	Republican Attorney's Asso-	Carol Sobel	Maggie Williams
NJ Solidarity - Activists for the	ciation (RAV - Germany)	Joshua A. Sohn	An-Tuan Williams
Liberation of Palestine	Resistance in Brooklyn	Jennifer Sokoler	WilmerHale
Nodutdol	Kate Rhee	Sonnenschein, Nath &	John Wilson
Gerald Norlander	Ann Richardson	Rosenthal	Michael Winger
NY Metro Religious	Rights for Imprisoned People	Cynthia Soohoo	Witness Against Torture
Campaign Against Torture	with Psychiatric Disabilities	Raji Sourani	Women's Liberation Birth
NY Taskforce on Political	(RIPPD)	Southern Legal Counsel	Control Project
Prisoners	Rights Working Group	Elizabeth Sperber	Devyn Wray-Scriven
NYS Defenders Association	Riptide Communications	Clive Stafford-Smith	Ron Yerxa
NYU Center for Human	Riverside Church	Nancy Stearns	Haeyoung Yoon
Rights & Global Justice	Wayne Roberts	Irene Steiner	Milton Zelmeyer
Alexandra Pomeon O'Neill	Marion Rodriguez	Beth Stephens	Dorothy M. Zellner
Ricky and Cheri O'Donoghue	Ronald A. Peterson Law Clinic	Sarah J. Sterken	Kimberly Zelnick
Michael O'Loughlin	Rossana Rosado	Jonathan Stonbely	
Barbara Olshansky	Alan Rosenthal	David Stovall	

Guantánamo Habeas Counsel

This year, CCR's Guantánamo Global Justice Initiative worked with over 500 lawyers and legal workers at over 100 law firms, law school clinics and other legal organizations who have filed *habeas corpus* petitions on behalf of Guantánamo detainees. (see pages 34-35 of this report for a list of cases and a description of the project) We thank each and every one of these brave individuals and organizations for their unflagging commitment to representing their clients at Guantánamo Bay.

Douglas Abbott	Ronald Blum	Cleary Gottlieb Steen &	David G. Dickman
Leslie Abrams	Steven M. Bocknek	Hamilton LLP	Dickstein Shapiro LLP
Karen Abravanel	Emmet Bondurant	Clifford Chance, LLP	Clare Diegel
Muneer Ahmad	Bondurant, Mixson & Elmore	Rachel G. Clingham	James Dillon
Shireen Ahmed	Louis Bonilla	Linford Coates	Kimberly DiLorenzo
Elizabeth K. Ainslie	Guly K. Bositova	Jerry Cohen	W. Matthew Dodge
Rafik Aldina	Dwight Bostwick	James Cohen	Ronan Doherty
Allen & Overy LLP	David Bradford	Cohen, Milstein, Hausfeld &	Skye Donald
Ismail Alsheik	Elizabeth Braverman	Toll, PLLC	James Dorsey
Alston & Bird	Brennan Center for Justice at	Joshua Colangelo-Bryan	Dorsey & Whitney LLP
Emmanuel Altit	NYU School of Law	Jeffrey Colman	Downs Rachlin Martin PLLC
Sarah Altschuller	Thomas Brett	Columbia University	Brendan Driscoll
American Univ. Washington	Patricia Bronte	Jenna Colvin	Michael W. Drumke
College of Law International	Brooklyn Law School	Timothy Cone	Duke University School
Human Rights Clinic	Karma Brown	John J. Connolly	of Law
Keri Anderson	Carol Elder Bruce	Anupama Connor	Theresa M. Duncan
John P. Anderson	Lauren Brunswick	Lynne Cooper	Sarah Dunn
Zerai Araya	Bryan K. Bullock	Benjamin Cooper	Melissa Durkee
Bridget Arimond	Edmund Burke	Michael Cooper	Thomas Anthony Durkin
Enrique Armijo	Burke, McPheeters, Bordner,	Stephanie Coste	Durkin & Roberts
Elizabeth Arora	& Estes	Covington & Burling LLP	Chris Dysard
Jehan Aslam	Burns & Levinson, LLP	Jennifer Cowan	David East
Muneeza Aumir	Antony S. Burt	Douglas Cox	Armin Eberhard
Baher Azmy	Mona L. Burton	Randy Coyne	Edwards Angell Palmer &
Baach Robinson, &	G. Brian Busey	Cramer and Minock, PLC	Dodge LLP
Lewis, PLLC	Christine Bustany	Cori A. Crider	Buz Eisenberg
Matthew Babcock	Kelly A. Cameron	William Crow	David Elbaum
Rick D. Bailey	Angela Campbell	Nicole M. Crum	Robert M. Elliot
Hissan Bajwa	Charles Carpenter	Audrey Cumming	Elliot Pishko Morgan P.A.
Baker & McKenzie LLP	Bernard J. Casey	Paul Curnin	David L. Engerhardt
Susan Baker Manning	Doug Cassel	Douglas Curtis	Connie Ericson
David Baluarte	Anne J. Castle	David Cynamon	Jeffrey L. Ertel
Scott S. Barker	D. Mark Cave	Richard L. Cys	Esdaile, Barrett & Esdaile
James W. Beane Jr.	Anna Cayton-Holland	Christine Dahl	Marc Falkoff
Reagan Beck	Center for International	Ronald Daignault	James M. Falvey
Douglas J. Behr	Human Rights	George Daly	George Farah
Jonathan S. Bender	Center for Justice and Inter-	Jeffrey J. Davis	Farschad Farzan
Jeff Berger	national Law, Northwestern	Davis Wright Tremaine LLP	Federal Defender Office
Ryan T. Bergsieker	University School of Law	Debevoise & Plimpton LLP	of South Florida
Joseph Berman	Christopher Chang	Dechert LLP	Federal Defender Program
Mark Berman	Erwin Chemerinsky	Don Degnan	for the Northern District
Berman & Dowell	Pamela Chepiga	Ambreen Delawalla	of Georgia
Catherine Bernard	Jennifer Ching	Joshua W. Denbeaux	Jon Fee
David Berz	Adam Chiss	Mark Denbeaux	Warren Feldman
Bingham McCutchen LLP	Judith Chomsky	Denbeaux & Denbeaux	Sarah Fels
Birnberg Pierce & Partners	Louise Christian	Denver Lawyers	Benjamin H. Field
Jonathan Blackman	Anthony M. Clark	Matthew Devine	Mark Fleming
Keith Blackman	George M. Clarke	Rebecca P. Dick	Martin Flumenbaum

Guantánamo Habeas Counsel (continued)

Marc Falkoff has been co-counsel with CCR representing 17 Yemeni detainees at Guantánamo Bay prison camp for several years, both as an associate at a major national firm and now as a law professor. Beyond his valuable service to his clients and to the concept of justice, what makes his story unique is his latest project: a just-released collection of poems written by some of the men held at the camp. *Poems from Guantánamo: The Detainees Speak* gives voice to those whose voices had been silenced. In one of the more creative ways that people have supported the Center, Marc designated the proceeds from the book to go to support CCR's Guantánamo Global Justice Initiative.

"Make no mistake about it – our government is engaging in a form of 'lawfare' in the courts. In the Guantánamo cases, which CCR has spearheaded for nearly six years, the Bush administration has sought to undermine the writ of *habeas corpus* solely to advance its military goals in our so-called 'war on terror.' We can all be thankful that CCR remains unbowed in its fight to preserve human rights and the rule of law."

CCR Spotlight



Murray Fogler
Foley Hoag LLP
Foliart, Huff, Ottaway &
Bottom
Fordham University School of
Law, International Justice
Clinic
Paul T. Fortino
Tina Monshipour Foster
Brian S. Fraser
Fredrikson & Byron PA
Eric M. Freedman
Freedman Boyd Daniels
Hollander Goldberg
& Ives PA
Matthew Freimuth
Scott H. Frewing
Jill Friedman
Agnieszka Fryszman
Fulbright & Jaworski LLP
Robert Galantucci
Reena Gambhir
Avi Garbow
Allen Garrett
Garvey Schubert Barer
Zachary Gelber
Robert A. Gensburg
Gensburg, Atwell & Broderick
John J. Gibbons
Gibbons, P.C.
Gilroy, Kammen & Hill
Elizabeth P. Gilson
Jeffrey Gleason
Emily Goldberg

Jared Goldstein
George G. Gordon
H. Candace Gorman
KC Goyer
Robert Graham
Jason Green
Eldon V.C. Greenberg
Ayo Griffin
Richard A. Grigg
Nienke Grossman
David Grossman
David Gunn
Harold Gurewitz
Gurewitz & Raben PLC
Abigail Gustafson
Dinh Ha
Jonathan Hafetz
Ordesse Hamad
Suhana S. Han
Matthew Handley
Osman Handoo
Hangley Aronchick Segal &
Pudlin
Daniel Hanifin
Elizabeth Hardy
J. Wells Harrell
Hartmann Doherty Rosa &
Berman, LLC
Harvard Law School
Marcellene E. Hearn
Heller Ehrman LLP
Rene Herzog
David Hickerson
Clark Hodgson Jr.

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Hofstra Law School
John R. Holland
Holland & Hart LLP
Nancy Hollander
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Hopper and Company Lawyers
Yuri Horwitz
James Hosking
Craig Hoster
Erica L. Hovani
Christopher Huber
Gaillard T. Hunt
Hunton & Williams LLP
Kristine A. Huskey
Varda Hussain
Alex Iliff
Gary Isaac
Sarah Jackel
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Jessica Jacob
Beth D. Jacob
Jeffrey S. Jacobovitz
Michael Jacobs
Meetali Jain
James W. Beane Jr.
Jenner & Block LLP
Tom R. Johnson Jr.
Emily Jolly
Paula Jones
Glenn Jones
Lisa Marie Kaas
Rick Kammen
Steve Kane

Matthew B. Kaplan
Christopher G. Karagheuzoff
Jason Karasik
David Karp
Ramzi Kassem
Rene Kathawala
Zachary Katznelson
Samuel C. Kauffman
Keller & Heckman LLP
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Patti Kemp
Kimberly Anne Kessler
Christian Khan
Hamid Khan
Mahvish Khan
Darold W. Killmer
Killmer, Lane & Newman, LLP
Kilpatrick Stockton LLP
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Daniel Kirschner
Jan Kitchel
Sarah Klee
Donald A. Klein
Jessica Klein
Sarah Knapp
Jason Knott
Neil Koslowe
Kramer Levin Naftails &
Frankel LLP
David Kronenberg
Corwin Kruse
William Kuebler
Philip Lacovara
David J. Laing

Sapna Lalmalani	Edwin S. Matthews	Sean O'Brien	Sara J. Rich
Joseph Landau	Jonisha Matthews	W. Scott O'Connell	Richards Kibbe & Orbe LLP
Jeffrey Lang	Mayer Brown LLP	Matthew O'Hara	Paula Rietzel
Darren LaVerne	McCarter & English LLP	Stephen Oleskey	Janis D. Roberts
Lavin, O'Neil, Ricci, Cedrone & DiSipio	Bridget McCormack	Barbara Olshansky	Richard Roberts
Erika C. Lazar	McDermott, Will & Emery	Joseph O'Neil	Michael W. Robinson
Paul A. Leder	Tracey McDonald	Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP	Elizabeth Rodgers
Karen Lee	Stephen P. McFate	Larry Ottaway	Rodgers, Powers & Schwartz, LLP
Allison Lefrak	Neil McGaraghan	Carolyn Pagliocchini	Marcus Rodriguez
Legal Aid of New York	Reginald B. McKnight	Andrew Pak	Roger Williams University School of Law
Matthew Leonard	Amy J. McMaster	Jonathan Palmer	Philip Rohlik
Linda Lerner	Joseph M. McMillan	Chintan Panchal	John C. Rothermich
Walter Lesnevich	Brian Meadors	Charles Patterson	Samuel Rowley
Lesnevich & Marzano-Lesnevich	Brian Mendelsohn	Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP	Sylvia Royce
Lesser, Newman, Souweine & Nasser	Semra A. Mesulam	Pepper Hamilton LLP	Louis Ruprecht
Jason Leviton	Francesca Miceli	Perkins Coie LLP	Ruprecht, Hart & Weeks LLP
Eric L. Lewis	Scott Michelman	David Peters	Brent Rushforth
Amber Lewis	George Brent Mickum IV	Charles H.R. Peters	Rheba Rutkowski
Heather Lewis	Issa Mikel	Gareth Pierce	Diana Rutowski
Brian Lewis	John R. Minock	Kit Pierson	Peter M. Ryan
Emma Lindsay	John B. Missing	Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP	Lowell Sachnoff
Greg Lipper	Nicholas Mitchell	Jason Pinney	Seema Saifee
Nikki Livolsi	Shams Mitha	Sarah Pojanowski	Glenn Salvo
Elaina Loizou	Nicole Moen	Elizabeth Popolis	Douglas B. Sanders
Rachel Lopez	Lia Monahon	Cristina Posa	Juliet Sarkessian
Ellen Lubell	Michael E. Mone	Michael Poulshock	Mark Sayre
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John Lundquist	Christopher Moore	Kevin Powers	Schiff Hardin LLP
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J. Triplett Mackintosh	Morrison & Foerster LLP	Pryor, Robertwon, Beasley, Smith & Karber PLLC	Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis LLP
Matthew J. MacLean	Daniel P. Moylan	Donald Pugilese	Debra Schneider
Hanna Madbak	William E. Murane	E. Theresa Purgason	Harry H. Schneider
Brian D. Maddox	William J. Murphy	Robert D. Rachlin	Paul Schoeman
Nauman Malik	Richard G. Murphy	Jana Ramsey	James Schroeder
Daniel C. Malone	Murphy & Shaffer LLC	Michael Rapkin	David Schur
Manatt, Phelps & Phillips LLP	Arnold Natali	Paul M. Rashkind	Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt
Howard Manchel	Maya Nath	Noah Rashkind	Harvey Schwartz
Manchel, Wiggins & Kaye LLP	Brian J. Neff	Uzma Rasool	Alison L. Sclater
Henry Lee Mann	Joseph Neguse	Jack Ratliff	Kristina Scoto
Shant Manoukian	Mari Newman	Anant Raut	Randolph S. Sergeant
Deborah Mantell	William C. Newman	Martha Rayner	Seton Hall Law School Center for Social Justice
Johnathan Margolis	William C. Newman	Frank C. Razzano	Amanda Shafer
Joe Margulies	Jill Nickerson	Bina Reddy	Benjamin S. Sharp
Lou Marjon	Nixon Peabody LLP	Reed Smith LLP	Shearman & Sterling LLP
David S. Marshall	Northern Illinois University College of Law	Paul Reichler	Patrick Sheldon
Larry Martin	Northwestern University School of Law	Elizabeth Reidy	Sheri Shepherd
Alexandria Marzano	Notre Dame Law School, Center for Civil and Human Rights	Nathan Reilly	Deming E. Sherman
Julia Tarver Mason	Sophia Nuon	David Remes	Jessica Sherman
Tanisha Massie	Siham Nurhussein	Reprieve	Laura Shiltz
	Scarlett Obadia		

Guantánamo Habeas Counsel (continued)

Shook, Hardy & Bacon LLP
Eric W. Sievers
Cary Silverman
Gia Simon
Valerie Simons
Simpson Thacher &
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Charles C. Sipos
Michael Siudzinski
David Sleigh
Sleigh & Williams
Marjorie M. Smith
Julia Smith
Sara Smolik
Thomas Snider
John Snodgrass
Ben Snowden
Richard A. Soble
Soble Rowe Krichbaum LLP
Doug Sondgeroth
Lynne Campbell Soutter
Brian C. Spahn
Douglas Spaulding
Mary Spears
Spears & Imes LLP
Spivey & Grigg LLP
Kent Spriggs
Spriggs Law Firm
Sprigs & Hollingsworth
Clive A. Stafford-Smith

Brent Starks
Rebecca Starr
Adrian Lee Steel
Tara Steeley
Michael J. Sternhell
Stradley Ronon Stevens &
Young, LLP
Jeffrey M. Strauss
Mark S. Sullivan
Patricia A. Sullivan
Thomas Sullivan
Sullivan & Cromwell LLP
Alan Sussman
Sutherland Asbill &
Brennan LLP
Julia Symon
Elizabeth V. Tanis
Asmah Tareen
Alexis Teicher
Doris Tennant
Tennant Lubell, LLC
Fleming Terrell
Gary Thompson
Wade Thomson
A. Katherine Toomey
Marina Trad
Charles M. Travis
Michael W. Trinh
Stephen M. Truitt
Sozi Tulante

Suzanne E. Turner
University of Michigan
Law School Clinical
Law Program
University of Oklahoma
College of Law Center
University of Texas School
of Law
University of Texas School
of Law, Rule of Law in
Wartime Clinic
Andrew Vail
Jill van Berg
Veronica Vela
Venable LLP
Angela C. Vigil
Danielle R. Voorhees
Eliot J. Walker
Terry Walsh
James (Bud) Walsh
Sally Walter
Michael Ward
Steve Wasserman
Hadassa Waxman
Robert C. Weaver, Jr.
Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP
Weinberg & Garber, P.C.
Robert Weiner
Jamie Weitzel
Jason C. Welch

Gregory Welikson
Carolyn M. Welshhans
William Wertheimer Jr.
Terry West
Cody M. Weston
Michael Whitlock
Kristin B. Wilhelm
Peter Sabin Willett
Jill M. Williamson
WilmerHale
Thomas Wilner
Richard J. Wilson
Elizabeth A. Wilson
Paul Winke
Meghan N. Winokur
Julie Withers
Jo-Anne Wolfson
Abiel K Wong
Elton Wong
Gordon S. Woodward
Jenny Workman
Colin Wrabley
Jeffrey Wu
Yale Law School
Jon R. Zulauf
Zulauf & Chambliss
Lisa B. Zycherman



Awards

Lennon Ono Grant for Peace
Presented by Yoko Ono

Letelier-Moffitt Human Rights Award
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**Special Recognition for Continuous Dedication
to the Advancement of Human Rights**
Presented by the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights

Audited Financial Report July 1 2006 – June 30 2007

Net Assets

Net Assets as of June 30, 2006	\$5,029,974
Change in net assets	\$(75,549)
Net assets as of June 30, 2007	\$4,954,425

Revenue, Gains & Other Support

Planned Gifts	\$149,102
Foundations	\$3,116,804
Individuals	\$1,270,471
Court Awards and Attorney Fees	\$70,303
Rent	\$1,010
Interest	\$174,701
Other	\$56,494
Total Revenue, Gains and Other Support	\$4,838,885

Expenses

Litigation	\$2,421,869
Education & Outreach	\$1,317,626
Administrative & General	\$656,581
Fundraising	\$518,358
Total Expenses	\$4,914,434

For an independent evaluation of our financial health
visit Charity Navigator who gave us a perfect four star rating
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Planned Giving

Our planned giving program forms the bedrock of our efforts to build an endowment. By including CCR in your estate plan, you can create an institutional legacy to defend the hard-won victories of your lifetime. Thelma Newman Society members ensure that CCR will be there for the long haul, working to undo the constitutional damage done in the last 10 years and to fight for the rights of the next generation. Please contact us if you have any questions about making a bequest, endowment, gift annuity or other form of estate gift.

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John Wilson studied American history at Philips Exeter Academy in the 1950s with an inspiring teacher, Henry Bragdon, who sparked Mr. Wilson's fascination with history, current events, and helped shape Wilson's liberal perspective. While there, Wilson acquired great respect for the U.S. Constitution, and he saw the Civil Rights Movement as the further realization of the principles enshrined in it. As a long time social justice activist, John Wilson became alarmed with the attack on constitutional liberties after September 11, 2001, and was particularly impressed when CCR took up the cases of the Guantánamo Bay prisoners.

"I was first drawn to CCR because it had the courage to take a stand and represent the Guantánamo Bay prisoners. Making a legacy gift to CCR is one way that I can participate in the long struggle to reclaim what the U.S. government has taken away in the name of the 'war on terror.'"

—John Wilson, CCR donor and Thelma Newman Planned Giving Society Member

CCR Spotlight



Our Donors July 1 2006 – June 30 2007

We have come a long way since our founders created the Center for Constitutional Rights to provide legal support to organizations and individuals engaged in the civil rights struggles in the South. But no vision, certainly not one as ambitious as CCR's, is realized alone; our donors are the heart of this organization. Without the individuals listed below, and many many more, our work would have neither the reach nor impact that it does. The cases, projects and efforts you have read about in this report are made possible because you have joined with us in the fight. It is with great appreciation that we recognize our partners and supporters.

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Ian Michael Wallach and Cindy Chupack are proud supporters of the Center. Cindy is an award-winning writer and executive producer, best known for her work on HBO's *Sex and the City*. Ian is currently an L.A. County Deputy Public Defender, but prior to starting that job, he represented three Guantánamo Bay detainees in connection with CCR's Guantánamo Global Justice Initiative. In 2006 in New York, Cindy and Ian hosted their first fundraiser for CCR, "Cheese, Chocolate and Chipping In," and later hosted an elaborate party this summer in Los Angeles. Thanks to Ian and Cindy, CCR now has 80 new friends in the entertainment industry as well as public interest lawyers and other people who care about social change.

Cindy says, "Writing, for me, has always been a way to get people's attention and make a difference, and I love that Center for Constitutional Rights does the same thing with the law. I'm fed up with this administration and happy to support an organization that is using the law creatively to get America back on track. These are challenging times for our country, and CCR is up for the challenge."

CCR Spotlight



Ian, Cindy and their St. Bernard rescue, Tink

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Miriam Pollet: A long-time financial supporter of CCR, Miriam Pollet became an integral part of CCR's work this year when she started volunteering 15 hours each week to help fill requests from incarcerated individuals for legal support and copies of CCR's *Jailhouse Lawyer's Handbook: How to Bring a Federal Lawsuit to Challenge Violations of Your Rights in Prison*. A retired librarian, Miriam has brought her sharp eye for detail and patience to the project, allowing CCR to more fully respond to the hundreds of letters received each month from those incarcerated individuals around the country—whose rights are violated on a daily basis.

"I myself have profited from volunteering at CCR and have the satisfaction of helping, in whatever small way, those who are desperately crying out for help."

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CCR Spotlight

Ivey Walton: A member of Prison Families Community Forum, Ivey first came to CCR several years ago when she attended one of the first organizing meetings for CCR's New York Campaign for Telephone Justice. Living on a fixed income, Ivey has been unable to speak with her incarcerated son on a regular basis for twelve years. Ivey eventually became the named plaintiff in CCR's class action lawsuit challenging these egregious overcharges, *Walton v. NYSDOCS and MCI*. Since the filing of the lawsuit in 2004 and the launch of the New York Campaign for Telephone Justice, Ivey has been an integral part of CCR and a tireless advocate for her son and for other family members who face high phone bills and the unenviable choice of choosing between financial debt and speaking with their loved one—all as a result of the prison telephone contract. This year, Ivey traveled to the New York Supreme Court and New York Court of Appeals to see CCR Staff Attorney Rachel Meeropol make oral arguments on her behalf.



"CCR has been very supportive of me in my struggle against MCI. In fact, they are like family to me."

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Sadat Sayeed: “Long before the documented abuses at Guantánamo began to sway American opinion, many Europeans were looking on in displeasure,” says Sadat Sayeed, a visiting attorney at CCR in 2006. Sadat received Britain’s prestigious Pegasus Fellowship to work at CCR for three months. Shockingly, he was detained at the airport for several hours by the Department of Homeland Security before he was grudgingly released. After he arrived at our offices, he was involved in drafting the Center’s submissions to the United Nations’ Committee Against Torture and Human Rights Committee on the USA’s compliance with international conventions. Sadat is a barrister at Garden Court Chambers in London, one of the leading human rights barrister’s chambers in the U.K. He remains involved in efforts to close Guantánamo.

CCR Spotlight



“My time at CCR was an unforgettable experience, and I continue to draw great inspiration and strength from the work of my colleagues there. In the context of the post 9/11 world in which we live, CCR’s ongoing presence as a champion of fundamental human rights is essential.”

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Cathy Albisa spent her childhood in Miami during the 1970s, where a cadre of young idealistic teachers in the public school system provided a reprieve from her conservative neighborhood. In this city of racial and ethnic *de facto* segregation, and growing economic inequality, she watched images of race riots twenty minutes from her home, on-going abuse of Haitian refugees and other serious human rights violations. These experiences inspired her to make a career of fighting for social justice. Through one of her most important mentors, fellow CCR Board member Rhonda Copelon, Cathy first became involved with the Center, in the mid-1990s, as co-counsel on one of the Center's many Alien Tort Claims Act cases.

In 2004, Cathy co-founded the National Economic and Social Rights Initiative, an organization that works with the social justice community to effectively use human rights standards in U.S. advocacy efforts, and joined the Board of CCR in 2006.

CCR Spotlight



"I'm committed to the Center for Constitutional Rights because of its deep progressive vision and the strong conscious ties to social movements. I'm also drawn to CCR because of its creativity and ability to turn even legal losses into movement victories. I'm particularly proud that together we have created new areas of law."

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If you made a gift during this period and your name is not on this list, or if there is a problem with your listing, please contact us so we may correct our files and acknowledge you in our next newsletter. Frequently, stock gifts are not traceable to the donor and we often do not know whom to acknowledge for these gifts. To remedy this situation for future gifts, please let us know to expect the stock transfer and we will be sure to credit it to the correct donor and note it in the donor list.

CCR Speaks Out

In addition to organizing and hosting events, CCR is regularly called upon to provide speakers and expertise for a range of events. CCR staff participated in numerous international advocacy activities, including meeting with European representatives in London and Geneva, and presenting arguments on behalf of detainees before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Some highlights from this year include:

- **Andrea Costello:** testified at the Tri-Level Joint Legislative Task Force Representing the New York City Council, New York State Legislature and the U.S. Congress to discuss the NYPD's failure to comply with the settlement in CCR's landmark Street Crimes Unit case. She presented recommendations on police accountability in the wake of the 2006 shootings of Sean Bell, Joseph Guzman and Trent Benefield in Southeast Queens by undercover New York City police officers.
- **Annette Dickerson:** at the National Network for Grantmakers conference in Chicago on U.S. practices of extraordinary rendition and torture.
- **Wells Dixon:** Oregon Law Institute's CLE course, "*From Guantánamo to Gresham: Permissible and Impermissible Representation in High Profile Cases and Everyday Life*" on his representation of Guantánamo detainees.
- **Katherine Gallagher:** at the Hague Joint Conference on Contemporary Issues of International Law on judicial review of U.S. "anti-terror" policies and practices, including extraordinary rendition, and the extent to which U.S. courts invoke or reject international.
- **Bill Goodman:** at the Congressional Black Caucus' Annual Legislative Conference about "*The New COIN-TELPRO*;" and at West Virginia State University on "*The People, the Constitution, and the Bush Administration*."
- **Jennie Green:** on "*Confronting Gender-Based Violence in Iraq*" at the release of MADRE's 2007 report *Promising Democracy, Imposing Theocracy: Gender-Based Violence in the U.S. War on Iraq*.
- **Gitanjali Gutierrez:** community forum and fundraiser for the San Francisco 8, who are charged with conspiracy due to evidence based on statements which resulted from police torture of Black activists in the 1970s; at a national teach-in at Seton Hall Law School and videocast to over 200 colleges and universities on the subject of "*Guantánamo: How do we respond?*"; and at "*Whitewashing the Panthers: Can the Government Prosecute Black History?*" connecting the torture tactics used against the Black Panthers with those used at Guantánamo and Abu Ghraib.
- **Shayana Kadidal:** testified at the New York City Council, Committee on Fire and Criminal Justice Services; spoke on a panel entitled: "*Against Terrorism – For Human Rights*" at the UN Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland; and on a panel before UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of Migrants at Cooper Union in New York City on post-9/11 legal standards affecting immigrants.
- **Rachel Meeropol:** at the International Day of Solidarity with Green Scare Indictees in support of Daniel McGowan, who was arrested in 2005 in the FBI's "Operation Backfire," a multi-state sweep targeting alleged Earth Liberation and Animal Liberation Front activists on charges which could lead to sentences of life in prison.
- **Michael Ratner:** American University of Paris about CCR's work and appeared with Lynne Stewart on the "*Fighting Back Tour*" throughout Northern California covering CCR's work fighting the use of torture in Guantánamo and the "war on terror".
- **Michael Ratner and Gitanjali Gutierrez:** press conference and rally outside the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington, DC, marking the fifth anniversary of the first twenty prisoners being sent to Guantánamo Bay.
- **Claire Tixeire:** 2007 Arizona State Bar conference on CCR's petition to the German Prosecutor regarding the culpability of U.S. officials in Abu Ghraib torture.
- **Vincent Warren, Michael Ratner, Maria LaHood, Gitanjali Gutierrez and Annette Dickerson:** appeared with other leading attorneys and experts in New York City to discuss detention and the so-called "war on terror" at "*From Pinochet to Rumsfeld*," an event hosted by CCR and focusing on CCR's work in holding U.S. officials accountable for torture.
- **Vincent Warren:** traveled to D.C. as part of a national day of political action by the legal community dedicated to the restoration of *habeas corpus*, which included dozens of visits to congressional offices as well as Internet-based campaigns, campus-based activities, and educational events.

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In Memoriam

Remembering Bob Boehm

Bob Boehm was a sustaining force for CCR. He was a sweet and caring man who was generous to a fault and who helped shape and support CCR for almost four decades. Not only did he and his adored wife, Fran, contribute significant sums to CCR but, more than once, but they helped countless other progressive organizations to get started or to survive in lean times. “A grant from Boehm” was often an imprimatur for others to jump in. Their financial contributions were matched by the ideas they offered to their grantees, but never as a condition, never as a way of promoting themselves.

Bob Believed—with a capital B. He believed in progress (how old-fashioned!); in the power of the word over the sword; in the ultimate triumph of the people over the establishment. Hence Bob’s many letters to the editor, of which he was justly proud when they were published. Nowhere was Bob prouder of the Center than in its early work in the South supporting civil rights movements or when CCR decided to take up the cause of those being held in Guantánamo at a time when they were vilified and abandoned by all others.

Many organizations felt the imprint of their loyalty and their generosity, but none more than CCR, whose board Bob chaired for many years and about which Bob was truly passionate. CCR’s achievements will forever be linked with his name.

We lost Fran last year and Bob this year. They will be greatly missed. But it is a comfort to know they lived the good life, one in which they believed – not naively, but from unshakable conviction – a life they believed every human being is entitled to and did so much to make that a reality for others.



The following is a list of CCR supporters who either passed away this year or who honored CCR with a bequest. It is always sad to lose a family member, but fortunately these people’s ideals will live on in the work they supported at CCR.

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