169 men remain imprisoned at Guantánamo without trial

685,724 NYC Stop and Frisk 2011
84% Black and Latino
6% result in arrests
2% contraband found

2012 Annual Report
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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THE BOLD WAY THROUGH TO SOCIAL CHANGE

This is the sixth year that I’ve been at CCR as Executive Director. On every day since I’ve started, I have been inspired by CCR’s extraordinary staff and the bold, broad and effective advocacy they do. When I wake up in the morning, I am eager to get to work with my colleagues to deeply engage in the social concerns of the day. Like many of you, when power and greed overshadow what’s good in the world, I say “thank goodness for CCR” because I know our job is to find a bold way through for the disenfranchised and those with the least access to justice.

Over the last six years, I’ve seen miracles happen as we have moved forward our vision to create the most fearless and effective human and civil rights legal organization in the country; one committed to the core values of justice, accountability, transparency and meaningful social change. With these values as our guide, CCR has been highly effective in our litigation and advocacy efforts. I have seen our staff procure extraordinary wins for justice and social change against all odds. I have seen the lives of our clients and their communities changed for the better because of our efforts. And I have seen governments and corporations change their repressive, sometimes deadly, policies and practices as a result of our intervention. The courage of my colleagues is only matched by the courage of the people on whose behalf we advocate: those demanding and working for social change; often they are those with the least access to justice. The partnerships we form with clients, activists and communities are the keys to our effectiveness. The bold way through to social justice does not look like a good lawyer standing alone in court, but it does look like people demanding justice with a creative lawyer at their side. That is what CCR is all about and what makes us unlike any other organization on the planet. And we’re not even close to stopping!
CCR’s bold way forward for this upcoming year has us taking on huge corporations; the United States military; Immigration and Customs Enforcement; the States of Michigan and Louisiana; homophobic evangelicals; the highest level Vatican officials; the New York Police Department and California’s infamous Pelican Bay prison, just to name a few. We will be exploring new work in the areas of detention; gender justice; surveillance and racial profiling; militarism and abuse of executive power among other key areas. Although this administration stubbornly refuses to respect human rights in its own policies, we will continue to challenge drone killings; free the men cleared for release in Guantánamo and close it once and for all; and seek to hold U.S. torturers accountable.

But we can’t do all of this alone, which is why our partnership with supporters like you is so important. The challenges moving forward are monumental and the stakes are literally life and death for many of our clients. Thanks to your dedication to CCR and our battles, our work together will continue to be successful and effective. As you will see in this Annual Report, CCR’s fight for the world we want continues and grows. Thank you from all of the CCR staff for your wonderful support as we speak truth to power, defend and expand our rights and blaze a path toward justice for those with the most to lose.

Vincent Warren
Guantánamo
10 Years Too Long

CCR is proud of the legal work we have done over the course of our 10 year struggle to bring justice to Guantánamo. We won the fight to gain access to the base and the detainees, exposed the horrendous abuse at the camp, and built a network of hundreds of lawyers, legal workers and activists who secured the right of detainees to have their day in court in two historic Supreme Court victories. Together these efforts helped improve conditions in the prison and shed light on deplorable U.S. policies, including torture, and ultimately offered hope that our country would recognize and correct the wrongs of the past.

Political Will

January 2012 marked the 10th anniversary of the creation of a lawless prison in Guantánamo, and the anniversary of President Obama’s unfulfilled promise to shutter the prison—an anniversary CCR marked by leading a national campaign to mark this dark chapter. Two developments made closing Guantánamo even more challenging, reinforcing our view that creative, long-term, and multi-faceted solutions are necessary.

Roadblocks to Justice: Courts, Congress, the President

First, Congress passed, and then President Obama signed the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2012, which contained provisions designed to make it exceedingly difficult to transfer detainees out of the camp, even the 87 detainees who the U.S. government itself has “cleared for transfer.” CCR fought against the passage of these transfer restrictions, and is developing strategies to either work around them or satisfy their terms, and resume the process of resettling the men indefinitely detained without charge.

Second, the Supreme Court appeared to abandon its promise, made in the 2008 Boumediene v. Bush ruling, that detainees would be entitled to meaningful habeas review of their detentions. Following the decision, detainees were successful in a remarkable number of cases—nearing a 70% success rate—in proving their detentions unlawful in the
Litigation
There are currently 169 detainees at Guantánamo, including 87 men who have been “cleared for transfer.” As traditional habeas litigation grows less promising, we are developing other, creative litigation possibilities, such as pursuing cases in international courts. In addition to core Guantánamo habeas cases, CCR continues to press other litigation challenging expansive executive authority, duration of detention; challenge increasing restrictions on counsel access militarism and seeking accountability for torture.

Resettlement
As CCR recognized long ago, litigation is only one tool among many advocacy strategies. Release from Guantánamo has almost always come as the result of diplomatic pressure, public censure, and deal-making, not court order. We do direct advocacy and negotiations with foreign governments to receive detainees, particularly those who have been cleared for release, and we are increasing our work with partners in Yemen to pressure the U.S. to lift the ban on transfers of Yemeni detainees. Non litigation advocacy not only helps to inform the public, but also supports our resettlement or repatriation efforts. The Supreme Court’s decision not to review habeas cases this term makes judicial relief for our clients even more remote and thus the advocacy work even more critical.

"10 years after the opening of the prison camp, the whole story, in all its horror, still remains to be told. The American people are entitled to know exactly how the government has betrayed fundamental American values and the rule of law.”
CCR Legal Director Baher Azmy

Conclusion
For CCR, this fight is not yet over, nor can it be measured by court victories alone. Fred Korematsu is powerful proof that history will make critical judgments about a movement’s success. Similarly, Augusto Pinochet provides convincing evidence that the judgment of international law is patient. Indeed, to CCR, it is now, when the enthusiasm of others to do this work has waned, that we are most vital. CCR was the sole voice in 2002, when we challenged the illegality of Guantánamo; we will not now abandon our leadership at a time when others have acquiesced to the current, unfortunate state of affairs. The struggle against indefinite military detention and accountability for torture has, like so many other historic struggles for justice, become long and far-reaching. It may take decades, but CCR is committed to ending this injustice, once and for all.
Djamel is an ethnic Berber who has been detained in Guantánamo since February 2002. He fled unrest in his native Algeria, worked as a highly skilled chef in Vienna and then moved to Montreal. After he was denied political asylum in Canada, and fearing deportation to Algeria where he may face persecution, he traveled to Afghanistan and fled when the U.S. began its attacks. Although he participated in no training or fighting, he was arrested after crossing the border into Pakistan, sold to the U.S. for a bounty and brought to Camp X-Ray where he faced repeated abuse.

In May 2009, the U.S. District Court stayed his habeas case without ruling on the legality of his detention, and since then he has been unable to exercise his constitutional right to pursue habeas relief. Although he poses no threat to the U.S., he has been imprisoned for over a decade without charge, nearly 25% of his lifetime, and the National Defense Authorization Act signed into law by President Obama in December 2011 makes it difficult for any detained man to be released.

In March 2012, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) accepted CCR’s petition and claimed jurisdiction over Ameziane. Despite years of unlawful imprisonment, he is hopeful that his IACHR case will help him achieve safe resettlement in a third country. He loves to read and create beautiful paintings, which he sends to his family in Canada, optimistic that one day they’ll be to talk about them together. CCR is currently making a documentary about Ameziane.

“I have only wanted to… live quietly and peacefully in a country where I would not suffer persecution. That is still my goal.”

Djamel Ameziane

In March 2012, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) accepted CCR’s petition and claimed jurisdiction over Ameziane. Despite years of unlawful imprisonment, he is hopeful that his IACHR case will help him achieve safe resettlement in a third country. He loves to read and create beautiful paintings, which he sends to his family in Canada, optimistic that one day they’ll be to talk about them together. CCR is currently making a documentary about Ameziane.
The Center has found, time and time again, that overbroad executive power corrupts absolutely and that only transparency and accountability can serve as a meaningful democratic check. We also know that the rights of those who are already the most marginalized are the first to be sacrificed. This holds true regardless of the source of the power: whether it’s governments, corporations, or patriarchal religious institutions such as the Vatican. Without fail, the powerful institutions and individuals resist transparency, resist accountability, and seek impunity for their crimes. In order to secure human rights, violations and violators must be exposed, the truth must be told, and those who committed crimes must be held accountable—regardless of how much power those individuals or institutions hold.

CCR is known for taking risks, for pushing the envelope, and for the “impossible” or improbable cases we choose. We take cases on principle, to expand rights, to expose abuses; we do not hesitate to challenge those who think they are too powerful to be challenged. The past year has seen the Center tackle some of the most ambitious International Human Rights work in our 46 year history.

**Religious Extremism**

In September, 2011 the Center filed a groundbreaking complaint at the International Criminal Court (ICC) on behalf of the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP). The complaint asked the ICC to investigate four high-level Vatican officials, including the Pope himself, for aiding and abetting a system of sexual violence and abuse that allowed priests all over the world to prey on the most vulnerable, and to get away with it. The case has already helped to build the movement for accountability—after the filing more than 500 victims from more than 65 countries have come forward to SNAP for services and seeking to be involved in the case.

In March, 2012 the Center filed the first known Alien Tort Statute case seeking accountability for persecution on the basis of sexual orientation and gender
“U.S. evangelical leaders like Scott Lively have actively and intensively worked to eradicate any trace of LGBT advocacy and identity. Particularly damaging has been his claim that children are at risk because of our existence. We have to stop people like Scott Lively from helping to codify and give legal cover to hatred.”

Frank Mugisha, executive director of Sexual Minorities Uganda, client in Sexual Minorities Uganda v. Lively

identity, on behalf of Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG) against Massachusetts based evangelical, Scott Lively. The suit alleges that Lively’s active participation in the formulation of anti-gay legislation and policies in Uganda aimed at stripping away fundamental rights from LGBT persons constitutes persecution. Persecution is a “crime against humanity” under international law and is defined as the severe deprivation of fundamental rights based on identity or collectivity.

Corporate Power
CCR pioneered bringing cases in U.S. courts for human rights abuses committed overseas through the use of the Alien Tort Statute. From the murder and torture of activists to environmental destruction, multinational corporations must be held accountable when they violate human rights to increase profits. If corporations have the same rights as people when it comes to free speech, then they should be legally responsible for their actions when they commit grave crimes. Over the past year our litigation focused on the torture and other unlawful acts committed by Private Military Contractors while they were hired to provide interrogation and translation services at facilities in Iraq, including the notorious Abu Ghraib prison.

Government Officials
Prosecuting government officials for their illegal activities is a meaningful mechanism for securing justice for the victims and the survivors of torture and war crimes, as well as for deterring future government officials from repeating this conduct. CCR continues its critical work to hold U.S. officials accountable for human rights violations committed under the auspices of the so-called “Global War on Terror.” These efforts continue in Spain, seeking to prosecute U.S. officials for war crimes via Universal Jurisdiction, and in Canada under the Convention Against Torture. In addition, the Center is seeking to hold Roberto Micheletti Bain accountable for extrajudicial killing, crimes against humanity of murder and persecution, wrongful death and other gross human rights violations that occurred after the 2009 Honduran coup d’état under his authority and direction. We also are working to expose the U.S. role in enabling the continuation of repressive tactics in Honduras.

Threats to the Alien Tort Statute
Thirty years ago, CCR pioneered the use of the Alien Tort Statute (ATS) for human rights violations, creating a new trail for litigation to assist victims of these violations, who often have no way to seek justice in their home countries, to pursue justice in U.S. courts. This law, which

In February, the Supreme Court heard arguments in Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., which will decide whether corporations can be sued in U.S. courts for violations of international human rights law under the Alien Tort Statute (ATS). CCR Board Member and ATS pioneer Peter Weiss with Kiobel plaintiff Charles Wiwa and allies.
has underpinned so much of the Center’s landmark human rights litigation for decades, is at stake in October 2012. The Supreme Court will decide under what circumstances violations of international law committed outside the United States can be heard in U.S. federal courts, potentially severely narrowing the scope of the ATS. If U.S. courts cannot hear cases about human rights abuses committed abroad, the Court will have essentially granted impunity for complicity in forced labor, torture, extrajudicial killings, and other crimes against humanity, leaving many victims and their families with no recourse or accountability.

“The question before the Court is ultimately a simple one: will multi-national corporations enjoy impunity when they engage in the most egregious conduct, like torture, in far corners of the world, or will they be held to account for their actions?”

CCR senior staff attorney Katherine Gallagher.
Government Misconduct and Racial Justice
CCR’s Government Misconduct and Racial Justice docket tackles a broad spectrum of the most critical issues facing the United States today. We defend the democratic principles like equality, free speech and government accountability and transparency. We strive to complete the unfinished civil rights movement and dismantle the modern-day manifestations of racial repression.

In addition to challenging the Global War on Terror internationally over the years, CCR has confronted the ripple effect of the national security state taking hold in our domestic policies. The common scapegoats, often members of already marginalized communities, bear the burden of state policing. Thus, CCR has ramped up our work fighting alongside immigrants and activists who have been targeted by the government in its broad-sweeping profiling measures. The Center is persistently breaking new ground to ensure the rights of the most marginalized in our society and those with the least access to justice.

Racial and Economic Justice
Securing real racial and economic justice has formed the cornerstone of the Center’s work since its founding in 1966 at the height of the American Civil Rights Movement. CCR has won countless historic court victories over the decades, yet genuine equality continues to elude the nation. Thus, CCR continues to bring cases that challenge obstacles to the full realization of human rights. Whether we are challenging the New York City Fire Department’s racially discriminatory hiring practices that have resulted in a force that is only 9% Black or Latino in a city that is 51%; or the use of a state’s financial crisis to disenfranchise poor and majority-
minority cities and communities across Michigan; or getting a court to stop Louisiana from placing on the sex offender registry people convicted of soliciting non-procreative sex acts for a fee, the Center’s work is always on the frontlines in the battle for racial and economic justice.

Policing and Prisons
As a client in CCR’s new case challenging the use of solitary confinement said so eloquently: “Our Constitution protects everyone living under it; fundamental rights must not be left at the prison door.” That ethos has informed the Center’s work since our founding, and has brought us to the forefront of countless battles against mass incarceration, racist policing, and the biased laws that lead to the exponentially higher rates of people of color being imprisoned. Through CCR’s broad challenge to the New York City Police Department’s unconstitutional practice of suspicionless stop and frisks, which disproportionately target young men of color; our case against the warehousing of Muslim and Arab medium level security prisoners in isolative Communications Management Units in the Federal Bureau of Prisons; or our lawsuit naming and shaming as torture California’s practice of keeping prisoners in solitary confinement for more than a decade, CCR works to ensure the fundamental human rights of prisoners are respected and towards reform of the prison system.

“I no longer feel free to speak my mind on these issues out of fear that my advocacy could actually convince people to stop eating foie gras—affecting those businesses’ bottom line and turning me into an animal enterprise terrorist.”

Plaintiff Sarahjane Blum in Blum v. Holder

One of the cramped, windowless cells in the Security Housing Unit at Pelican Bay State Prison where prisoners spend 22 ½ to 24 hours each day.
Immigrant Justice
Although immigrant populations in the United States have always been vulnerable to harassment, scapegoating, abuse, and deportation, there has been a surge in targeting and ‘otherizing’ since 9/11. CCR works in partnership with grassroots immigrant rights groups, especially the National Day Laborers Organizing Network, on a major Freedom of Information Act lawsuit, uncovering the truth about the racial profiling “Secure Communities” program, which we use to dispel the myths of the official rhetoric, which has resulted in many states and municipalities opting out of the program. We also continue our landmark post-9/11 immigrant rights case seeking accountability for the high-level Bush administration officials responsible for the racial profiling and abuse of immigrants immediately following 9/11, including allegations that Ashcroft ordered the INS and FBI to investigate individuals for ties to terrorism by, among other means, looking for Muslim-sounding names in the phonebook.

CCR and our allies continue to challenge the Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s “Secure Communities” program, which puts local police on the front lines of immigration law enforcement.

Defending Dissent
In the age of increased security and crackdowns on dissent following 9/11, CCR has redoubled our efforts against governmental silencing of controversial and effective advocacy. Over the past year we’ve stood in stalwart solidarity with and support of the Occupy movement. We won a victory against harsh police practices which prevented journalists from doing their job at the Republican National Convention, and launched a challenge to the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act, which punishes peaceful protests that cause animal-related businesses to lose profit or increase their security costs, turning non-violent civil disobedience into “terrorism.” The work of activists and community organizers as a “check” to imbalanced and unfair government practices and corporate media depictions of policy and news is one of the key tenets of our democracy.
CCR’s commitment to the creative use of the law for social change is deeply wedded to our dedication to strengthening, supporting and linking peoples’ movements for justice and accountability. As we face an increasingly hostile and often intractable judiciary, and an alarmingly overreaching Executive branch, CCR recognizes that we must remain steadfast in our use of international law and universal human rights principles not only in our litigation but in our political and movement-based advocacy as well. This past year, CCR has once again proudly stood with the many grassroots and community-based leaders—across the globe—whose struggle for real justice and dignity is a constant inspiration to us and a driving force behind CCR’s mission. Moving forward, as we all face mounting challenges, CCR’s work outside of the courtroom will focus even more acutely on the non-litigation strategies, tools and principles of solidarity that have fortified justice movements for decades.
community councils and civil rights activists, based in Colombia. The delegation’s mission was to witness and report back on the status of Afro-descendant Colombians, who have been severely impacted by transnational corporations, government abuse and neglect, and free trade agreements. 7. On the day CCR filed SMUG v. Lively against antigay extremist Scott Lively for LGBT persecution, CCR held a press conference and march in Springfield, MA—Lively’s hometown—with the local Stop the Hate and Homophobia coalition. 8. Know Your Rights Mural in Washington Heights, New York by Peoples’ Justice for Community Control and Police Accountability. This is the first of many murals located in neighborhoods with high rates of police violence in all 5 boroughs. Artist: Cekis. 9. Signs represent participants of the June 17th Father’s Day Silent March in New York City to end discriminatory policing, including Communities United for Police Reform, a grassroots campaign of which CCR was a founding member. 10. CCR presented “Red to Green: Political Panic from McCarthyism to “Eco-Terrorism”,” a panel discussion that examined the fear of communism in the 20th century, the contemporary treatment of environmental and animal activism as so called “eco-terrorism” and the U.S. government’s persistent persecution of individuals deemed a political threat. 11. Photo of Abdulrahman Al-Aulaqi, a 16-year old U.S. citizen killed by a U.S. drone strike. CCR joined allies in organizing an International Drone Summit to better inform the public about the U.S. government’s expanding use of both killer and surveillance drones and to facilitate networks and strategies to resist this expansion. CCR’s litigation and advocacy against the U.S. practice of “targeted killing” continues.
he world is changing. Social justice lawyers entering practice today are doing so in a world where economic crises of global proportions are the norm; corporations act with impunity across the global supply chain; ecological and man-made disasters of the scale of Haiti and New Orleans are commonplace; and governments swiftly suppress dissent from Occupy to the Arab Spring. From navigating the courts and the media, to drafting legislation, to representing individuals and organizations—being a people’s lawyer requires more skills than ever before. Despite these increasing demands, young movement lawyers often find few training programs or employment opportunities that meet their unique needs.

This year, in partnership with the Bertha Foundation, CCR launched the Social Justice Institute (SJI) to train the next generation of movement lawyers. Building on over two decades of experience mentoring law students in our Ella Baker Fellowship program, the SJI will support legal workers, law students, recent graduates and experienced lawyers in the U.S. and abroad as they engage in the theory and practice of movement lawyering.

In May, CCR hired Purvi Shah, a former Ella Baker Fellow, as the director of the Social Justice Institute. Purvi came to CCR with over a decade of experience as an activist, organizer and litigator. In 2006, she launched the Community Justice Project at Florida Legal Services to provide legal support to community and worker movements. From 2008-2012, Purvi founded and ran a movement lawyering training program for progressive law students, and served as an adjunct clinical professor at University of Miami School of Law where she co-founded and co-directed the Community Lawyering Clinic. We are confident that the SJI is poised to become the premier training institute for movement lawyers in the U.S.

**Training Programs**

This year marks the 25th anniversary of CCR’s Ella Baker Fellowship program. Since 1987, the program has used an innovative combination of theory and practice to transform passionate law students into technically sophisticated legal advocates for human rights and social justice. To date, CCR has trained over 300 law students through the Ella Baker Fellowship.

In 2012, CCR had the largest Ella Baker class with 21 Fellows working in our New York City office; in New Orleans with Loyola University law professors Davida Finger and Bill Quigley (CCR’s associate legal director); and in Haiti with Mario Joseph and Meena Jagannath at the Bureaux Des Avocats Internationaux (BAI).

The Social Justice Institute is also invested in training the next generation of people’s lawyers in other parts of the world. This year, CCR funded four fellowships at BAI to train post-graduate lawyers from Haiti. The SJI is working closely with the Bertha Foundation and our partner organization in Germany, the European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights to develop a global program to enrich the traditional training offered by most law schools and to facilitate exchanges between more experienced lawyers.

**Conferences**

The Institute hosted two regional conferences this spring to deepen the conversation about movement lawyering and create networking opportunities for lawyers and law students. The People’s Law Conference was held in March in New Orleans and brought together more than 100 law students, journalists, activists and lawyers. Panelists discussed LGBTQ rights, environmental injustice, access to housing and education, and oppressive policing and incarceration practices. Conferences like this one, in regions of the U.S. where opportunities for progressive students are rare, create a chance to support and reinforce students’ commitment to continue to work in these underserved areas.

In June, the SJI’s inaugural Social Justice Conference brought together more than 170 public interest attorneys, activists and law students in NYC to talk about movement lawyering. The conference included a brilliant keynote address by Michelle Alexander, law professor and author of *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*; afternoon breakout panels; and closing remarks by Bill Quigley.

**SJI Fellows**

One of the major impediments to social justice lawyering is the dearth of high-quality jobs for graduating law students. As a result, the Social Justice Institute hired three new post-graduate fellows for the next two years. Along with receiving extensive support and training, fellows will serve as mentors for law students and as ambassadors for CCR.

CCR is deeply grateful to the funding and strategic support provided by the Bertha Foundation in enabling the Center to greatly expand its mission to train the next generation. With the development of the SJI program, CCR will train a new generation of passionate, accountable and creative lawyers committed to movements for social change across the world.
1. 2012 Social Justice Conference Keynote Speaker Michelle Alexander  
2. Meena Jagannath, Ella Baker Haiti Coordinator and Mario Joseph, Executive Director BAI with Haitian Finissants after a winning a jury trial in Mirbelais, Haiti.  
3. (left to right) Plenary panelists Jennifer Ching, Archana Prakash, and Davida Finger at the 2012 Social Justice Conference in NYC.  
4. CCR Associate Legal Director Bill Quigley giving closing remarks at the 2012 Social Justice Conference in NYC.  
5. 2012 Ella Baker Fellow Lindsey Laveaux legal observing at a protest of housing activists in Port-Au-Prince, Haiti.  
6. 2011 Ella Baker Fellow Olivia Quinto at the People’s Law Conference in New Orleans.  
7. Justine Palacios, 2012 New Orleans Ella Baker Fellow, at the Social Justice Conference, generously funded by our partners the Bertha Foundation.
CCR is a prominent voice in the public debate around many of today’s most pressing human rights and constitutional issues. We believe that public advocacy is an essential tool for making legal and political change, and we work tirelessly to get our message out. In the first half of 2012 alone, CCR was mentioned in nearly 4000 news stories. From mainstream press to progressive outlets, and from print, TV and radio to the expanding world of social media, CCR's work is discussed daily across the country and around the world.

Our biggest cases of the year were covered and editorialized in dozens of outlets. The New York Times called our filing in the International Criminal Court on behalf of survivors of clergy sexual violence “the most substantive effort yet to hold the pope and the Vatican accountable in an international court for sexual abuse by priests,” and after a federal judge granted class status to our stop-and-frisk case against the NYPD, a Times editorial sized up the ruling sharply: “The message of this devastating ruling is clear: The city must reform its abusive stop-and-frisk policy.”

Meanwhile, CCR has been a regular voice in progressive, niche, and international outlets, including Democracy Now! and Al Jazeera, as they publicize the stories that are underreported in mainstream U.S. press. Our lawsuit against U.S. evangelical Scott Lively for his anti-gay efforts in Uganda has been covered widely and consistently by LGBT press, helping to galvanize efforts against the persecution that LGBT persons face there.

Over the past year, CCR has published three dozen opinion pieces. We blog regularly at The Huffington Post, Truthout, and Firedoglake, and have been invited several times to contribute to “Room For Debate” at NYTimes.com. Most notably this year, we placed several first-person op-eds from our clients. In the San Francisco Chronicle, Gabriel Reyes, a client in our lawsuit challenging long-term solitary confinement at Pelican Bay State Prison explained, “unless you have lived it, you cannot imagine what it feels like to be by yourself, between four cold walls,…for years on end.” The next...
Last September, CCR staff members and our clients, the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP), traveled to The Hague to file a complaint with the International Criminal Court seeking an investigation of high-level Vatican officials—including the Pope—for crimes against humanity. (see page 35) Then the CCR and SNAP teams traveled to 12 cities in 10 days, culminating in a large press conference in Rome and giving hundreds of interviews along the way.

In addition to the filing, which included physically delivering to the court dozens of boxes containing many of the 20,000 pages of damning evidence supporting the claims, the purpose of the trip was an equally important media campaign. We sought to help expose the widespread and devastating nature of the problem; to help prevent further abuse; and to get word to survivors around the world about the availability of support groups and other resources.

The CCR communications team in New York worked virtually 24 hours a day with those on the trip, and press coverage was astonishing: thousands of stories appeared in over 70 countries. Outlets in South America, Africa, South Asia, East Asia, Australia and the U.S. carried news that survivors were standing up against one of the most powerful institutions in the world. Requests for assistance, resources and support poured in through SNAP’s website.

The coverage of the legal issues often explained how this case was the first serious threat to the impunity of the Catholic Church and added gravity to the filing. These stories have helped foster discussions in countries where the subject is still taboo and let survivors know that they are not alone.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME: STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS AND OUTREACH CAMPAIGN

The best way to convey the experience of these barbaric conditions is to share the words of those who suffer under them. CCR is committed to telling the personal stories that drive our work.

CCR led the day in press coverage on the shameful tenth anniversary of Guantánamo Bay, January 11, 2012. We ran 10 opinion pieces in various outlets, including the National Law Journal, CNN.com and The Guardian, and were featured in nearly all of the day’s stories. Ten years after we were the only organization to stick our necks out in defense of human rights and the rule of law at Guantánamo, CCR is still considered the go-to authority on this issue.

Finally, in today’s world, media is a two-way conversation, and everything CCR does is amplified through social media. In the last year, we have doubled our Twitter followers and Facebook “likes,” making social media connections with nearly 17,000 individuals and organizations. Social media allows us to be in direct contact with activists, advocates and reporters, and to participate in real time in the social justice debates in which our work is embedded.
My first year as Legal Director has been equal parts eventful and exciting. Viewed from the inside, CCR is even more dynamic, creative and passionate than I knew it to be from working as a cooperating attorney for many years. We achieved some genuinely dramatic victories in our cases and campaigns—and we enter 2013 poised to build on these successes.

In our International Human Rights docket area, we won a major appeal in federal court in our twin cases challenging torture and abuse of 76 Iraqi citizens by private military contractors operating in Abu Ghraib and other prisons. The ruling means that the victims will be able to proceed to trial—and makes this one of the only surviving challenges to torture and war crimes committed by U.S. entities in the 9/11 decade. We also filed a historic lawsuit on behalf of Ugandan LGBTI activists (Sexual Minorities Uganda) against a Massachusetts fundamentalist preacher, Scott Lively, who has engaged in a decade-long campaign to deprive LGBTQ communities of fundamental human rights—a crime against humanity under international law.

In our Government Misconduct and Racial Justice docket area our broad-based campaign against the NYPD’s unconstitutional and discriminatory stop and frisk practices gained considerable momentum, fueled by dramatic victories in our federal class action litigation, Floyd v. City of New York. At the same time, we obtained a historic judgment on behalf of the Vulcan Society of African-American firefighters in their federal class action discrimination suit against New York City—that requires major structural changes in the hiring and retention of minority firefighters and awards up to $128 million in back pay to African-American firefighter applicants.

We expanded our work challenging prison conditions by filing a class action lawsuit challenging long-term solitary confinement as a form of torture, at one of this country’s most brutal and iconic solitary confinement regimes: Pelican Bay, California. We also continued our work defending political dissidents and social activists, by filing a major challenge to the federal Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act on behalf of animal rights activists who fear that their peaceful advocacy and activism would be criminalized as “terrorism” under the Act. In addition to our historic FOIA litigation on behalf of the National Day Laborer Organizing Network, which has revealed thousands of documents that undermine the legal and moral basis for the federal government’s Secure Communities program, we are heavily involved in two major cases challenging a pattern and practice of warrantless home raids undertaken by Immigration and Customs Enforcement SWAT-teams in New Jersey and in New York.

In grimmer news, CCR marked the 10th anniversary of the opening of Guantánamo and the third anniversary of President Obama’s now-broken promise to shutter the doors of this ugly, iconic symbol of lawlessness. Nevertheless, even as this struggle gets harder we carry on—into the second decade of this country’s depressing experiment in Guantánamo—our resolve to fight for men who are unlawfully detained, to develop a record of the injustices occurring there and ultimately help to bring an end to this sad chapter in American history.

And, as we do so, I remain excited and humbled to be part of this struggle.

Baher Azmy
GUANTÁNAMO BAY CLIENT LITIGATION

Al-Bihani v. Obama
Representation of Ghaleb Al-Bihani, a Yemeni citizen held at Guantánamo for over ten years without charge or trial. His habeas petition was denied based on a finding that he was an assistant cook for a group allegedly associated with the Taliban. The ruling was twice upheld by the D.C. Circuit, once by a three-judge panel which concluded that international law was not applicable in its review of Al-Bihani’s detaining ability, and again by the full court, the majority of which concluded that the panel’s international law ruling was unnecessary, but that he was nonetheless detainable. The Supreme Court declined to review the case.

Status: Ongoing efforts to challenge indefinite detention.

Al-Hamiri v. Obama
Habeas petition filed on behalf of Mohammed Al Hamiri, a Yemeni citizen who was raised in Saudi Arabia. He was arrested by police in Pakistan and transferred to Guantánamo and has never been charged with a crime. In January 2011, the D.C. district court heard oral argument on his habeas petition. After the judge retired, the case was transferred to a new judge who called for additional argument in the matter.

Status: Awaiting oral argument.

Al Laithi v. Rumsfeld
Civil suit for damages on behalf of Sami Abudlaziz Al Laithi, an Egyptian doctor who is now confined to a wheelchair due to the torture and mistreatment he experienced at Guantánamo. Al Laithi was cleared by a military tribunal and found innocent of any offense against the U.S.

Status: The government has moved to dismiss in light of the Supreme Court’s refusal to review the Court of Appeals’ decision in CCR’s case Rasul v. Rumsfeld. The motion to dismiss has been pending for over two years.

Al Qahtani v. Obama
Habeas petition for Mohammed al Qahtani, victim of the United States’ extraordinarily abusive “First Special Interrogation Plan” “enhanced interrogation techniques” personally authorized by Donald Rumsfeld. He is the only detainee the U.S. admits to torturing. This torture program violated both domestic and international law, and leaves U.S. officials open to war crimes charges.

Status: The case has been stayed since October 2010. CCR is seeking public release of videotapes of al Qahtani’s torture and interrogations via the Freedom of Information Act.

Al-Zahrani v. Rumsfeld
Civil suit brought by the families of Yasser Al-Zahrani of Saudi Arabia and Salah Al-Salami of Yemen, who died at Guantánamo in June 2006 along with a third man, Mani Al-Utaybi. While the military claims that the men committed suicide, four soldiers stationed at Guantánamo at the time later came forward with first-hand accounts suggesting that the military covered up the actual cause and circumstances of the deaths, and that the men may have been killed at a secret site at Guantánamo. The case was dismissed and appealed to the D.C. Circuit, which affirmed, holding that the courts lacked jurisdiction over the case under the Military Commissions Act.

Status: CCR attorneys continue ongoing efforts for accountability.

Ameziane v. Obama / Ameziane v. United States
Habeas petition on behalf of Djamel Ameziane, an Algerian man who has never been charged with any crime and has been at Guantánamo since 2002. Ameziane has suffered various abuses in the prison, including profound isolation in solitary confinement, and requires urgent resettlement protection to keep the U.S. government from returning him to Algeria, a country he fled nearly 20 years ago to escape violence, instability and oppression. In 2008, CCR filed a petition and request for precautionary measures with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). The IACHR accepted jurisdiction over Ameziane’s case, marking the first time the IACHR has done so in a case of a Guantánamo detainee and underscoring the fact that there has been no effective domestic remedy available to victims of unjust detentions and other abuses at the base.

Status: Habeas case has been stayed, IACHR ruling pending.

Ba Odah v. Obama
Habeas petition filed on behalf of Tariq Ba Odah, a Yemeni citizen who has never been charged with a crime and who requires urgent release from Guantánamo for humanitarian reasons. Ba Odah has been on a peaceful
hunger strike at Guantánamo since February 2007 to protest his indefinite detention, now in its second decade. Guards at Guantánamo continue to strap him to a restraint chair every morning and night and force-feed him in an excruciating process by inserting a tube through his nasal passage. He is also held in near complete isolation as punishment for his refusal to end his strike.

*Status:* The case is stayed.

**Barre v. Obama**

Habeas petition filed on behalf of Mohammed Sulaymon Barre, a citizen of Somalia who had been living in Pakistan under the mandate protection of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. Barre was never charged with any crime, but since Somalia had no functioning government to accept him, he was told he would be at Guantánamo “for a long time.” Barre was transferred to the Republic of Somaliland in December 2009, and has sought to continue his habeas case post-transfer in an effort to clear his name and get out from under the cloud of suspicion and persecution of being a former Guantánamo detainee.

*Status:* Dismissed post-transfer; appeal pending in the D.C. Circuit.

**Celikgogus v. Rumsfeld**

Civil suit for damages against Donald Rumsfeld and others responsible for the detention, torture and mistreatment of five men illegally detained in Guantánamo for years, including two men released years prior to his transfer to Guantánamo, was charged before a military commission at Guantánamo. CCR argues that Hamdan and other Guantánamo detainees are civilians under the laws of war; that a civilian’s direct participation in hostilities alone does not constitute a war crime; and that conflation of the combatant-civilian distinction undermines a core purpose of the laws of war—to identify and protect civilians.

*Status:* Amicus brief filed in the D.C. Circuit in November 2011; appeal pending.

**Hamdan v. United States**

Amicus brief filed in support of Salim Hamdan’s appeal from his conviction of providing material support for terrorism before a military commission at Guantánamo. CCR argues that Hamdan and other Guantánamo detainees are civilians under the laws of war; that a civilian’s direct participation in hostilities alone does not constitute a war crime; and that conflation of the combatant-civilian distinction undermines a core purpose of the laws of war—to identify and protect civilians.

*Status:* Amicus brief filed in the D.C. Circuit in November 2011; appeal pending.

**United States v. Khan**

In February 2012, Majid Khan, who was secretly held and tortured in a CIA secret detention site for several years prior to his transfer to Guantánamo, was charged before a military commission at Guantánamo with various offenses. He pled guilty to those offenses following a pretrial agreement with the prosecution. He will be sentenced within four years of the date of his guilty plea. This case supersedes Khan’s habeas petition, *Khan v. Obama.*

*Status:* Khan faces between 0 to 19 years of imprisonment at sentencing, minus credit for time served from the date of his guilty plea.

**Khan Tumani v. Obama**

Habeas petition filed on behalf of a Syrian father and son, Abdul Nasser and Muhammed Khan Tumani, who were detained at Guantánamo for over seven years without charge and without being able to see each other. Muhammed was a juvenile when he came into U.S. custody and was held apart from his father for the duration of his detention. Both men were ultimately cleared for release; Muhammed was resettled in Portugal in 2009, and his father was resettled in Cape Verde a year later.

*Status:* Ongoing efforts for their reintegration and reunification. Father and son remain separated and have not been allowed to see each other to date.

**Kiyemba v. Obama (I and III)**

Coordinated habeas petitions filed on behalf of seventeen Chinese Uighurs held at Guantánamo, who won their cases in 2008. A federal judge ordered the Uighurs, members of a persecuted minority in China, to be released into the United States since they were unable to return to China for fear of torture and persecution and did not have a third country to accept them. The D.C. Circuit reversed in *Kiyemba I,* and the Supreme Court considered whether a habeas court has power to order actual release from custody. The Uighurs were then offered resettlement in third countries, which all but five of them accepted, and the Supreme Court vacated *Kiyemba I* and remanded. In *Kiyemba III,* the D.C. Circuit reinstated *Kiyemba I.* The Supreme Court declined review of *Kiyemba III.*

*Status:* Three Uighurs remain at Guantánamo more than three years after their exoneration, with no remedy for their indefinite detention, which the court determined was unlawful. Resettlement efforts continue.
Kiyemba v. Obama (II)
Nine Uighurs held at Guantánamo filed habeas petitions challenging their detention and sought orders requiring the government to provide 30 days' notice before transferring them to countries where they may be at risk. The district court entered the requested orders. The D.C. Circuit reversed in Kiyemba II, holding that the district court has no power to bar the transfer of a Guantánamo detainee on the grounds that he might face death, torture, or further imprisonment in the recipient country. The Supreme Court declined review of Kiyemba II.
Status: Guantánamo detainees may be transferred without prior notice; two detainees have since been forcibly repatriated to Algeria, despite their fears of torture and persecution in that country, and one of them has recently suffered severe persecution.

Othman v. Obama
Habeas petition for Khaled Abd Elgabar Mohammed Othman of Yemen. Yemenis comprise 88 of the 169 men still detained at Guantánamo. In December 2009, the Obama administration indefinitely suspended all repatriations to Yemen regardless of detainee status.
Status: The district court stayed Othman's case in late 2008. These men sit in limbo as casualties of American politics.

CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Al-Shimari v. CACI and Al-Quraishi v. Nakbla
Two lawsuits on behalf of 76 Iraqi civilians, alleging that private military contractors and the corporations that hired them (CACI and L-3) participated in a torture conspiracy at Abu Ghraib and other detention facilities in Iraq.
Status: In September 2011, a divided panel of the Fourth Circuit found that it had jurisdiction over defendants’ interlocutory appeal, and dismissed the cases. Plaintiffs successfully sought en banc review, and in May 2012, by a vote of 11-3, the panel dismissed the appeals and remanded the cases to the district court for further proceedings.

Balintulo v. Daimler (amicus)
Case against American and German corporations for providing the South African apartheid regime with products and services that advanced human rights abuses including apartheid, torture and extrajudicial killing. CCR’s brief emphasized the critical role of the Alien Tort Statute in enforcing international human rights, including the right of victims to a remedy.
Status: The appeal is pending.

Case filed by CCR in 1996 and joined by other organizations and co-counsel over the course of the 13-year-long battle on behalf of Ogoni human rights defenders and their relatives suing Shell for complicity in torture, arbitrary detention and extrajudicial killings in Nigeria.
Status: CCR continues to monitor the $15.5 million settlement compensating plaintiffs and establishing a trust fund to benefit the Ogoni people.

Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. (amicus)
Amicus arguing that corporations can be liable under the Alien Tort Statute, including for conduct that occurs outside the territory of the United States. International law is primarily enforced through domestic remedies, and domestic federal law permits lawsuits against corporations as well as lawsuits for conduct that occurs abroad.
Status: After a Second Circuit dismissal, plaintiffs filed a petition for certiorari, which was granted. Argument was heard in February 2012; the Supreme Court asked for supplemental briefing and re-argument will be heard in fall 2012.

Movsesian v. Versicherung (amicus)
Heirs of victims of the Armenian genocide suing German corporations for unpaid insurance owed to their relatives. CCR and EarthRights International’s amicus brief argued that the case should be permitted to move forward under California law and not be barred by the foreign affairs doctrine.
Status: The en banc Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals found that the California procedural law intruded on foreign affairs and was therefore preempted, and remanded the case for dismissal of the claims brought pursuant to it.
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

ACLU, CCR, et al. v. Department of Defense
Freedom of Information Act lawsuit arguing that U.S. government agencies illegally withheld records concerning the torture and abuse of detainees in American military custody.
Status: In August 2011, plaintiffs filed a reply brief for the Second Circuit appeal challenging the CIA's withholding of documents describing waterboarding as an intelligence source or method. The plaintiffs also argued before the U.S. District Court that the CIA should be held in contempt for the destruction of videotapes, flouting a court order to release them. The judge declined to find the CIA in contempt for the destruction of the videotapes but did order the CIA to pay attorneys' fees as a sanction.

Freedom of Information Act lawsuit against the CIA, Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of State and Department of Homeland Security seeking information about renditions, secret detention, including the CIA "ghost" sites and facilities with unregistered prisoners, and torture.
Status: The case is currently pending, with periodic disclosures of documents.

Arar v. Ashcroft
Seeking redress and accountability for the U.S. government’s extraordinary rendition of Canadian citizen Maher Arar to Syria to be tortured. Arar v. Ashcroft alleged U.S. officials violated Arar’s Fifth Amendment rights by conspiring to subject him to arbitrary detention and torture in Syria and blocking his access to the courts. In 2008, a Court of Appeals dismissed the case, concluding that in cases of extraordinary rendition, it is not the court’s role to decide whether U.S. officials can be held accountable due to foreign policy, national security, and secrecy concerns. In 2010, CCR petitioned the Supreme Court to hear the case, which it rejected. The Canadian government found no evidence that Arar committed any crime and settled Arar’s civil case in Canada in 2007. Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper apologized to Arar and his family and called on the U.S. to "come clean."
Status: CCR continues to seek accountability for Arar’s torture and to advocate for the U.S. to apologize and remove him from the watch list.

Bigwood v. Department of Defense
Case representing investigative journalist Jeremy Bigwood in a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit over requests for materials from the U.S. government regarding various U.S. interests, actors or agencies and their knowledge of or role in the 2009 coup d’état in Honduras. CCR supports his efforts to understand how and why the coup took place, to ensure accountability for human rights violations stemming from it and to achieve genuine truth and reconciliation in Honduras.
Status: Filed in March 2011, awaiting response. Since CCR filed the case, the Department of Defense has turned over a number of documents. CCR continues to fight for release of more information. Summary judgment briefing is scheduled for the fall 2012.

Bush Torture Indictment (Canada)
A criminal indictment against George W. Bush for torture, filed in British Columbia, Canada in October 2011 on behalf of four individuals who had been subjected to the U.S. torture program, including our Canadian client Maher Arar.
Status: Canada’s failure to initiate a criminal investigation against Bush under the Convention Against Torture is being pursued at the international level.

CCR continues seeking legal action to hold Bush administration officials accountable for their direct roles in the U.S. torture program.
CCR v. Department of Defense et al. (Gaza Flotilla Freedom of Information Act)
Freedom of Information Act lawsuit seeking the release of U.S. agency records regarding the May 2010 attack by Israel, in international waters, on a flotilla seeking to deliver humanitarian aid to Gaza and regarding U.S. policy towards the blockade of Gaza.
Status: Following the filing of the case in May 2011, more than 2,000 pages of documents have been released, with CCR continuing to challenge withholdings and redactions.

CCR v. Obama
Challenging NSA warrantless domestic electronic surveillance, asserting that it violates the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and the First and Fourth Amendments. The lawsuit is on behalf of CCR attorneys seeking to protect our clients’ right to confidential attorney-client communications. The current claims in the case center on our request that the court order the government to destroy any records of surveillance that it still retains from the illegal NSA program.
Status: In January 2011, the district judge dismissed all plaintiffs’ claims. CCR appealed.

CCR v. United States
A petition for extraordinary relief filed in the military appeals courts, seeking access to documents in the court-martial proceedings for Private First Class Bradley Manning, including the government’s motion papers, the court’s own orders, and transcripts of proceedings, none of which have been made public to date.
Status: The Army Court of Criminal Appeals denied relief. CCR filed its appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in June 2012. CCR continues to monitor the hearings.

Haiti – IACHR Precautionary Measures on U.S. Deportations
In January 2011, CCR and partner organizations filed an emergency petition with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to halt the roundup, detention and imminent deportation by the U.S. of hundreds of Haitian nationals being sent back to disease-ridden detention facilities in post-earthquake Haiti. The petition argues that deporting people to Haiti while it is still reeling from the devastating 2010 earthquake, and is burdened with a massive cholera epidemic, political unrest, and rampant street violence, will result in serious human rights violations, including deprivations of the rights to life, family, and due process, and freedom from cruel or unusual punishment.
Status: The Commission granted petitioners’ request and urged Haiti to implement a moratorium to stop the evictions. The government of Haiti failed to respond to the Commission’s inquiries or implement the moratorium. In February 2012, CCR joined partner organizations in submitting an update on the status of the camps.

Honduras – True Commission Freedom of Information Act
In June 2010, the Human Rights Platform of Honduras created the True Commission (Comisión de Verdad) to respond to the need for a thorough and independent inquiry into
the 2009 coup d’etat and to the inadequacies of the coup government’s appointed Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The True Commission is investigating human rights violations, including conducting extensive interviews with victims or their survivors. Its goal is to make a full analysis of what led to the coup, explore the historical significance of the overthrow of President Manuel Zelaya, and provide information to grassroots organizations in Honduras for use in their activism.  
Status: In March 2011, CCR filed a series of Freedom of Information Act requests on behalf of the True Commission for information from the Department of Defense and the CIA.

**Ibrahim v. Department of Homeland Security (amicus)**
Because of her inclusion on the U.S. government’s “no-fly list,” Stanford doctoral student Rahinah Ibrahim was arrested when she showed up to board a flight to Malaysia. Now living in Malaysia, she sued to have her name removed from the list but the court dismissed her claims, agreeing with the government’s argument that non-citizens no longer living inside the United States had no constitutional rights. CCR signed onto an amicus brief arguing that non-citizens outside of the United States are not outside the protection of the U.S. Constitution based solely on that categorization.  
Status: The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed the district court and remanded the case for further proceedings in February 2012.

**Mamani v. Sánchez de Lozada, Mamani v. Sánchez Berzain**
Cases against former president and former minister of defense of Bolivia for their roles in the killing of civilians during popular protests against the Bolivian government in September and October 2003.

**Mamilla Cemetery Human Rights Petition**
Petition supporting descendants of people buried in the historic Muslim Mamilla Cemetery in Jerusalem who seek to halt construction of a “Museum of Tolerance” atop the cemetery by the Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Center, to re-bury the removed remains, and to protect and preserve the remaining cemetery.  
Status: Plans to construct the “Museum of Tolerance” persist; CCR continues to appeal to the Simon Wiesenthal Center and the international community to stop desecration of the cemetery.

**Murillo v. Micheletti Bain**
Lawsuit against Roberto Micheletti Bain, former president of the Honduran National Congress who took power immediately following the 2009 military coup, on behalf of the family of Isis Obed Murillo who was killed during a peaceful demonstration protesting the coup. The suit seeks accountability for extrajudicial killing, crimes against humanity, wrongful death and other human rights violations that occurred in Honduras under the authority and/or direction of Micheletti.  
Status: Filed in June 2011; additional filings made in November 2011.

**Rahim v. Department of Justice, FBI**
Freedom of Information Act litigation against the Department of Justice and FBI on behalf of New Orleans organizer Malik Rahim in efforts to uncover any records related to informants and/or surveillance by the FBI of the Common Ground collective post-Katrina.  

**Sanders v. Szubin**
Challenging the U.S. government’s requirement for individuals to provide potentially self-incriminating information, under threat of civil penalties, as part of the U.S. embargo against Cuba.  
Status: Sanders lost in the district court and appealed the decision to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. In July 2012, the case settled with an agreement to pay part of the penalty.

**Simels v. United States (amicus)**
New York attorney Robert Simels was convicted after a judge allowed the court to hear communications between himself and his client that were illegally intercepted by the government. CCR filed an amicus brief in support of the petition for cert in this case, seeking confirmation that the Wiretap Act flatly prohibits using illegally intercepted communications in court. Status: Cert denied by Supreme Court in March 2012.

**Spanish Investigation into the U.S. Torture Program**
The Center has made filings in two cases in Spain that seek to hold former high-ranking U.S. officials accountable for their individual roles in directing, implementing or planning...
the U.S. torture program. There is an open investigation into “an authorized and systematic plan of torture and ill-treatment on persons deprived of their freedom without any charge and without the basic rights of any detainee, set out and required by applicable international conventions,” in U.S. detention facilities. A case filed against the “Bush Six” (lawyers from the Bush administration) for torture and war crimes, is on appeal. CCR filed a complaint with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Independence of Judges and Lawyers alleging interference by U.S. and Spanish authorities with the Spanish judicial process. Status: CCR’s subpoena request for Geoffrey Miller, former commander at Guantánamo, is pending in the ongoing investigation into the global torture program. The case against the “Bush Six” was closed in April 2011. Following dismissal of an appeal in April 2012, CCR is supporting the plaintiffs’ appeal to the Spanish Supreme Court. The complaint before the Special Rapporteur is pending.

**Policing & Prisons**

**Aref v. Holder**
Challenging policies and conditions at two experimental prison units called Communications Management Units (CMUs) that unconstitutionally target certain prisoners for extreme social isolation, including a complete ban on any physical contact with visiting friends and family and severely restricted access to phone calls, work, and educational opportunities. More than two-thirds of these prisoners are Muslim, and many others have unpopular political views, including environmental activists designated as “eco-terrorists.” Status: In March 2011, the court denied defendants’ motion to dismiss in part, and granted it in part, allowing plaintiffs to proceed on their procedural due process and retaliation claims. The case is now in discovery.

**Floyd v. City of New York**
A class action lawsuit challenging the current “stop-and-frisk” policy and practice of the New York City Police Department (NYPD) as unconstitutional and racially discriminatory. These NYPD practices have led to a dramatic increase in the number of suspicionless stop-and-frisks occurring per year in the city, with the majority of stops taking place in communities of color and with the greatest impact on Blacks and Latinos. This case stems from CCR’s landmark racial profiling case, Daniels v. City of New York, which was settled in 2003. That settlement ended the notorious Street Crimes Unit after the outrage over the death of Amadou Diallo, and required the NYPD to maintain and report stop and frisk data—provisions that have allowed the Center to build our Floyd case and work towards systemic reform of NYPD policies and practices. Status: In August 2012, the Judge set a trial date for March 2013. Earlier this year, the Judge ruled in favor of CCR’s motion for class certification, making anyone stopped after January 2005 a class plaintiff in the lawsuit. The City has petitioned the Second Circuit for permission to appeal the class certification decision, and we are currently awaiting ruling.

**Glik v. Cunniffe (amicus)**
Amicus brief on behalf of several Copwatch organizations, arguing that concerned individuals and Copwatch groups have a First Amendment right to record public police activity. Status: In August 2011, the Judge issued a strong ruling in favor of Glik and First Amendment rights of individuals to publicly record police activity.

**Syed Fahad Hashmi**
Representation of a former Brooklyn College student, incarcerated at a federal “supermax” prison after being convicted of material support for terrorism, in efforts to challenge his solitary confinement. Hashmi’s material support charges were based largely on allegations
that he stored an acquaintance’s luggage in his apartment for two weeks, which was allegedly later delivered to Al Qaeda. Hashmi pled to one count of material support after nearly three years in solitary confinement and under Special Administrative Measures.

**Miller v. Alabama (amicus)**
CCR contributed to an amicus brief to the Supreme Court in this case challenging mandatory life without parole sentencing for defendants who committed crimes as children (under the age of 18).

*Status: The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in June 2012 that such mandatory sentencing schemes violate the 8th Amendment of the Constitution. Going forward, courts may only sentence juvenile offenders to life without parole after they first consider all relevant mitigating factors, including a defendant’s age at the time they committed the offense.*

**Patel v. Arpaio**
CCR attorney Sunita Patel was arrested without cause while legal observing for protests against SB1070 in front of Sheriff Arpaio’s jail in Phoenix. Charges were later dismissed. This case challenges her unlawful arrest and Arpaio’s practice of excessive force and repressive law enforcement in Arizona. The Department of Justice opened an investigation which includes assertions that Arpaio targets legal advocates.

*Status: The case was dismissed; CCR attorneys have filed an appeal to the dismissal.*

**Ruiz v. Brown**
In May 2012, we filed a federal class action suit on behalf of prisoners at Pelican Bay State Prison who have spent between 10 and 28 years in Security Housing Units (SHU). The case grew out of a 2011 hunger strike by thousands of California prisoners protesting the inhumane conditions. Originally filed by our client as a pro se suit, CCR and several advocate and legal organizations in California joined the case, alleging that prolonged solitary confinement violates Eighth Amendment prohibitions against cruel and unusual punishment, and that the absence of meaningful review for SHU placement violates the prisoners’ right to due process.

*Status: Awaiting Judge’s ruling on our amended complaint and then starting discovery.*
home raid operations seeking civil immigration violators in New York.

Argueta et al. v. Immigration and Customs Enforcement et al.
Challenging a pattern and practice of warrantless raids on immigrants’ homes in New Jersey undertaken by so-called “Fugitive Operations Teams” that seek to enforce record deportation quotas established by Immigration and Customs’ Enforcement’s 2006 “Operation Return to Sender” program.
Status: Discovery is ongoing and settlement negotiations have commenced.

National Day Laborer Organizing Network v. Department of Homeland Security
Freedom of Information Act lawsuit seeking documents relating to Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s “Secure Communities” (S-Comm) data sharing program, which institutes immigration fingerprint checks for all arrestees, even when charges are minor and there is no criminal conviction. Broad coalitions of activists and officials across the country have mobilized against the program, organizing protests against S-Comm and initiating local legislation to fight the effects of the program.
Status: Waiting for a decision on plaintiffs’ Adequacy of Search challenge, while receiving new re-released documents from the government. Government agencies—Immigration and Customs Enforcement, FBI, Department of Homeland Security, and the Executive Office for Immigration Review—produced more than 200,000 pages of documents to plaintiffs.

Orian v. FIDH
Defending the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), of which CCR is a member organization, against a lawsuit by California-based Global Horizons, Inc. and its president for statements made about their treatment of Chinese migrant workers that appeared in a 2003 FIDH report.
Status: Case was dismissed and CCR and co-counsel won Anti-SLAPP (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation) motion on behalf of FIDH and attorneys’ fees and costs.

Turkmen v. Ashcroft
Class action lawsuit seeking to hold former Attorney General John Ashcroft and other high-level officials accountable for unlawful racial profiling, mass detention, and abusive treatment of South Asian, Arab, and Muslim non-U.S. citizens after 9/11. In 2009, five of CCR’s clients won an important $1.26 million settlement from the U.S. government. In 2011, CCR has continued its efforts by filing a new Fourth Amendment complaint in the case. The latest complaint includes detailed allegations directly tying Ashcroft, FBI Director Robert Mueller and former INS Commissioner James Ziglar to illegal roundups and abuse based on information that CCR compiled through discovery and depositions during our years of Turkmen litigation.
Status: The defendants, who vigorously opposed CCR’s right to continue the case on behalf of new clients, have moved to dismiss the entire case once again on qualified immunity grounds. Oral argument on defendants’ motions to dismiss was heard in March 2011; awaiting ruling.

RACIAL & ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Brown v. Snyder
Challenging the Michigan law that allows the Governor to appoint so-called “emergency managers” to take control of democratically elected local governments and/or school districts. The lawsuit charges Michigan Governor Rick Snyder and the Legislature with implementing an unconstitutional power grab that effectively silences and disenfranchises citizens and ends democratic government in some of Michigan’s poorest communities and communities of color.
Status: Filed in June 2011, litigation is ongoing.
Gulino v. Board of Education of NY
Class action lawsuit on behalf of public school teachers of color who are challenging discriminatory tests and licensing rules which stripped them of their permanent teaching licenses, seniority, and in some cases their tenured teaching positions, resulting in drastic reductions in salary and benefits. Many of these teachers were retained, on a per diem basis and without benefits or pensions, in the same teaching positions with the same course loads.
Status: Judge ruled against plaintiffs; however Court of Appeals remanded the matter for reconsideration. Briefs on remand were filed in February 2010; awaiting decision.

Harrington v. New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)
Suing the City of New York on behalf of Kevin Harrington, a Sikh subway motorman who, following the 9/11 attacks, was ordered by the transportation authority to either replace his turban with an MTA cap or choose a yard job out of public sight. As a practicing Sikh, Harrington is required by his religion's tenets to wear the turban.
Status: The case settled in May 2012, when the MTA abandoned both its initial attempts to force Sikh workers to remove their turbans and its later attempt to force them to wear an MTA corporate logo on the turban. Instead, Sikhs will be allowed to wear their turbans, with or without the MTA logo, as long as the color of the fabric is blue (consistent with the MTA uniform).

Johnson v. Locke
Lawsuit charging that the government's use of arrest records as a strike against applicants for well-paid temporary positions within the U.S. Census Bureau was racially discriminatory. Applicants were required to produce documentation for any past arrest, including minor charges—such as participation in a demonstration—and regardless of whether or not the arrest resulted in conviction or of how long ago it occurred. Using arrest records as an employment screening criteria compounds the already existing injustice of extreme racial disparity in the criminal legal system in which people of color are arrested at disproportionately higher rates. The practice denies these populations the option to work in these difficult economic times and further deepens the poverty in their communities.
Status: Litigation ongoing, awaiting ruling on proposed amended complaint.

U.S. and Vulcan Society v. City of New York
Challenging racially discriminatory hiring practices of the NYC Fire Department (FDNY) on behalf of the Vulcan Society, an association of Black firefighters and individual class representatives. New York City has the least diverse fire department of any major city in America. Only 7.4 percent are Black and Latino, whereas 57 percent of Los Angeles' firefighters, 51 percent of Philadelphia's, and 40 percent of Boston's are people of color. The case charged the FDNY with intentionally discriminating against minority applicants.
In a strongly worded rebuke to the City, the district judge ruled in favor of CCR and the Vulcan Society firefighters in 2009 and 2010 on their claims of discrimination.
Status: After conducting a full trial on what measures would be required to remedy this persistent pattern of discrimination, the judge ordered broad injunctive relief, including 10 years of court-supervised monitoring of FDNY and enhanced recruitment and retention efforts. The judge also separately issued an order awarding eligible class members back pay in an amount up to $128 million. The City has appealed the judge's decision, while the process for individual class members to apply for and receive back pay continues to proceed in the district court.
**DEFENDING DISSENT & ACTIVISM**

- **Blum v. Holder**
  Federal lawsuit challenging the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act (AETA) as an unconstitutional infringement on free speech. The plaintiffs are five longtime animal rights activists whose advocacy work has been chilled due to fear of being prosecuted as a terrorist under the AETA. One of the plaintiffs has already been prosecuted for free speech activity around hosting a website that promoted peaceful demonstrations.
  
  Status: *Blum v. Holder was filed in the U.S. District Court in the District of Massachusetts in December 2011. The parties have briefed the Government’s motion to dismiss, and oral argument is expected in August 2012.*

- **BNY Mellon v. Occupy Pittsburgh**
  CCR, the National Lawyers Guild and the American Civil Liberties Union represented Occupy Pittsburgh in BNY Mellon Bank’s attempt to evict Occupy from a public square owned by Mellon.

- **Davis v. Cox**
  Defending Olympia Food Co-op Board Members against lawsuit brought by five of 22,000 members in response to boycott of Israeli goods.
  
  Status: *CCR and co-counsel won Anti-SLAPP (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation) motion on behalf of Board Members. They were awarded costs, fees, and $160,000 in damages.*

- **Goodman v. St. Paul**
  Lawsuit filed on behalf of three Democracy Now! journalists arrested during the 2008 Republican National Convention charging law enforcement agencies with unlawful arrests, unreasonable use of force, and the violation of the journalists’ First Amendment rights as members of the press to report on matters of public concern and the public actions of law enforcement.
  
  Status: *In October 2011, a settlement was announced which includes $100,000 for the plaintiffs as well as an agreement by the St. Paul police department to implement training aimed at educating officers about the First Amendment rights of the press and general public with respect to police operations, including police handling of media coverage of mass demonstrations.*

**DISABILITY JUSTICE**

- **Civic Association of the Deaf v. City of New York**
  In 2010 the City of New York brought a motion to vacate a permanent injunction that CCR had secured in a 1995 class action lawsuit brought by the Civic Association of the Deaf of New York City. The injunction prevented the City from removing street alarm boxes the Deaf and hard of hearing can use to summon emergency services.

assistance from the street, and it halted a plan for the public to use pay telephones instead.

Status: In August 2011, the Judge ruled for the Civic Association of the Deaf class, finding that the “injunction remains an equitable solution” in order to provide deaf and hearing impaired persons meaningful access to report emergencies from the street and for the City to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

NYCQAL v. MFY & CIAD (amicus)
Amicus brief in support of MFY Legal Services in a case about access of lawyers and paralegals to adult home residents. These guidelines called for facility representatives to operate as intermediaries between resident advocates and residents, prohibited advocates from accessing the facility unless their purpose was to visit a particular resident, and permitted the providers to restrict access for those who, in their view, failed to comply with the guidelines. CCR supported MFY’s argument that this would interfere with residents’ access to advocates, particularly those residents fearing retaliation.

Status: In October 2011, the New York Court of Appeals sided with MFY Legal Services, ruling that the guidelines imposed on advocates for adult home residents were unenforceable. The Court reiterated that the guidelines conflict with NYS Department of Health regulations and impossibly restrict lawyers’ access to adult home residents.

GENDER JUSTICE

Atala v. Chile (amicus)
CCR signed onto an amicus brief in support of Karen Atala’s petition to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). Atala lost custody of her children in Chile’s family law courts because she is a lesbian. The brief argues that discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation violates international human rights principles.

Status: In March 2012, the IACHR condemned the Government of Chile for its 2004 Supreme Court decision that denied Karen Atala custody of her children. In its first ruling on a case regarding sexual orientation and gender identity, the IACHR determined that sexual orientation and gender identity are protected categories and discrimination based on these factors violates international law.

Doe v. Jindal
- Challenging a Louisiana law that requires sex offender registration for individuals convicted of Crime against Nature by Solicitation, a statute that targeted solicitation of oral or anal sex for a fee and treated it more harshly than a prostitution conviction though alleging the same acts. This archaic law singled out non-procreative sex acts associated with homosexuality for harsher punishment, and disproportionately affected women, African Americans, members of the LGBTQ communities, and poor people.

Status: In June 2011, after an advocacy campaign led by community group Women with a Vision, CCR and other community partners, the Louisiana Legislature equalized all penalties for convictions under this statute with those for prostitution, and eliminated the sex offender registration requirement going forward. The legislation did not, however, provide relief to the hundreds of people on the registry due to past conviction under this statute. In March 2012, the Court unambiguously ruled that it is unconstitutional to require someone to register as a sex offender solely because of a CANS conviction. To date, however, the state has not taken corrective action for the almost 500 people who remain on the Louisiana sex offender registry because of a CANS conviction. CCR filed Doe v. Caldwell to continue this challenge.

Doe v. Caldwell
Federal class action lawsuit seeking to eliminate the sex offender registration requirement for the hundreds of people who are still forced
Request to the International Criminal Court for an Investigation of Vatican Officials for Torture, Rape and Sexual Violence

Filed at the ICC on behalf of the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP). CCR requested an investigation and prosecution of high-level Vatican officials for the widespread and systematic torture, rape and other sexual violence committed by priests and others associated with the Catholic Church as crimes against humanity. SNAP is seeking accountability for church officials, including Joseph A. Ratzinger (now Pope Benedict XVI), who knew of or had ample reason to know of widespread sexual violence by priests and others within the church, and either ignored or took steps to conceal the offenses, obstructed justice in national legal systems and transferred known offenders to other locations where they continued to commit rape and other acts of torture and sexual violence.

Status: Sealed communication filed in May 2011. Detailed public filing delivered directly to prosecutor by survivors, along with more than 20,000 pages of evidence, in September 2011. Additional evidence submitted by CCR in April 2012.

Sexual Minorities Uganda v. Lively

Suit brought under the Alien Tort Statute by Ugandan LGBTI advocacy organization Sexual Minorities Uganda against Scott Lively, the anti-gay extremist in Massachusetts who uses an evangelical platform to pursue his agenda of persecution, for his direct role in an ongoing conspiracy to persecute LGBTI individuals on account of their sexual orientation and deprive them of their fundamental human rights, including freedom of speech and association and freedom from arbitrary detention and torture.

Status: CCR filed suit in March 2012; Lively has filed a motion to dismiss the suit; briefing on various legal issues is ongoing.

Request to the International Criminal Court for an Investigation of Vatican Officials for Torture, Rape and Sexual Violence

Filed at the ICC on behalf of the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP). CCR requested an investigation and prosecution of high-level Vatican officials for the widespread and systematic torture, rape and other sexual violence committed by priests and others associated with the Catholic Church as crimes against humanity. SNAP is seeking accountability for church officials, including Joseph A. Ratzinger (now Pope Benedict XVI), who knew of or had ample reason to know of widespread sexual violence by priests and others within the church, and either ignored or took steps to conceal the offenses, obstructed justice in national legal systems and transferred known offenders to other locations where they continued to commit rape and other acts of torture and sexual violence.

Status: Sealed communication filed in May 2011. Detailed public filing delivered directly to prosecutor by survivors, along with more than 20,000 pages of evidence, in September 2011. Additional evidence submitted by CCR in April 2012.

This map shows the countries of origin of those whose stories were included in the Vatican filing.
The Center for Constitutional Rights is grateful to the many cooperating attorneys, co-counsel and private law firms that joined with us in our legal work this past year. The people named in the list below were a critical part of our efforts to use the law in the struggle for social justice and human rights. We couldn’t do it without you.

**Aguilar v. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**
- **DEWEY & LEOBEUF, LLP**
  - Donna L. Gordon, Aaron Hand, Lawrence Hirsh, Eridania Perez, Urvashi Sen
- **LATINO JUSTICE PRLDEF**
  - Richard Bellman, Juan Cartagena, Elizabeth Joynes, Marisabel Abbas Kanioros (Paralegal), Foster S. Maer, Jose Perez, Alba Villa
- **WINSTON & STRAWN, LLP**
  - Aldo Badini, Leslieann Cachola, Jennifer Kenna (Paralegal), Kelly Librera, Jennifer Opheim, Matthew Stark, Robert Winterode

**Al-Bihani v. Obama**
- **THE NATIONAL SECURITY CLINIC, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW**
  - Ahmed Ghappour

**Al Hamiri v. Obama**
- **CLIFFORD CHANCE**
  - Jeff Butler

**Al Laithi v. Rumsfeld**
- **Carolyn Patty Blum**
- **COHEN MILSTEIN SELLERS & TOLL, PLLC**
  - Kit A. Pierson
- **ORRICK, LLP**
  - Russell P. Cohen, Robert A. Rosenfeld, Timothy Vann Pearce, Jr.

**Al Qahtani v. Obama**
- **CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW**
  - Sandra Babcock
- **CLEAR PROJECT, CUNY SCHOOL OF LAW**
  - Ramzi Kassem
- **GIBBONS P.C.**
  - Lawrence Lustberg

**Al-Quraishi v. Nakhla and L-3**
- **AKEEL & VALENTINE PLC**
  - Shereef Akeel
- **BURKE PLLC**
  - Susan L. Burke, Susan Sajadi

**Al Shimari v. CACI**
- **AKEEL & VALENTINE PLC**
  - Shereef Akeel
- **BURKE PLLC**
  - Susan L. Burke, Susan Sajadi

**Al Zahrani v. Rumsfeld**
- **GOODMAN & HURWITZ, P.C.**
  - William Goodman
- **Gitanjali S. Gutierrez**
- **Johanna Kalb**
- **Joshua M. Rosenthal**

**Ameziane v. Obama**
- **REFUGEE LAW OFFICE**
  - Andrew J. Brouwer
- **Sophie Weller**

**Ameziane v. United States**
- **CENTER FOR JUSTICE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW (CEJIL)**
  - Annette Martínez Orabona, Francisco Quintana

**Amnesty International, CCR, et al. v. CIA, Department of Defense et al.**
- **MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP**
  - David Brown, Madeleine Hensler, Jamie Levitt, Anthony Radice
- **NYU WASHINGTON SQUARE LEGAL SERVICES**
  - Margaret Satterthwaite

**Aref v. Holder**
- **PORTLAND LAW COLLECTIVE**
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- **WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP**
  - Eileen Citron, Kavita Desai, John Gerba, Gregory Silbert, Andrey Spektor, Lara Veblen

**Argueta v. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**
- **LOWENSTEIN SANDLER**
  - Heather Colleen Bishop, Natalie J. Kaner, Aurora Francesca Parrilla, R. Scott Thompson, Scott L. Walker, Catherine Weiss, Kenneth H. Zimmerman
- **SETON HALL LAW SCHOOL CENTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE**
  - Barbara Moses

**Assange, Wikileaks v. United States, LTC Paul Almanza**
- **Michael Ratner**
- **SETON HALL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW**
  - Jonathan Hafetz

**Ba Odah v. Obama**
- **CLIFFORD CHANCE**
  - Jeff Butler

**Barre v. Obama**
- **REPRIEVE**
- **LIFE AFTER GUANTÁNAMO PROJECT**

**Bigwood v. Department of Defense**
- **THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY**
  - Zachary Wolfe

**Blum v. Holder**
- **BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO SCHOOL OF LAW**
  - Alexander Reinert
- **LAW OFFICES OF HOWARD FRIEDMAN**
  - Howard Friedman, David Milton
Johnson v. Locke
• Community Legal Services Of Philadelphia
• Community Service Society
• Indian Legal Resource Center
• LatinoJustice PRLDEF
• Lawyers Committee For Civil Rights
• Outten & Golden, LLP
  Sam Miller
• Public Citizen Litigation Group

Khan v. Obama (habeas)
• Jenner & Block, LLP
  Brian Fischer, Colleen Harrison, Eddie Jauregui, Katya Jestin, Prashant Yerramalli

Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Company (amicus)
• Amnesty International
• European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights
• Global Witness
• Human Rights Watch
• International Commission Of Jurists
• International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)
• Redress
• World Organization Against Torture (OMCT)

Kiyemba v. Obama (II)
• Bingham McCutchen, LLP
  Susan Baker Manning, Neil McGaraghan, Jason S. Pinney, Rheba Rutkowski, Sabin Willett
• Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton, LLP
  Jonathan I. Blackman, Christopher P. Moore, Rahul Mukhi, Aaron Marr Page

Mamani v. Sánchez Berzain
• Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld, LLP
  Meredith Bentley, Jeremy Bollinger, Steven Schulman, Michael Small, John Van Sickle
• Judith Chomsky
• Jennie Green
• Geoffrey Hoffman
• The International Human Rights Clinic At Harvard Law School
  James Cavallaro, Susan Farbstein, Tyler Giannini
• Kairys, Rudovsky, Messing & Feinberg, LLP
  David Rudovsky
• Kurzban, Kurzban, Weinger & Tetzoli
  Ira Kurzban
• Schonbrun, Desimone, Seplow, Harris & Hoffman, LLP
  Paul Hoffman
• Beth Stephens

Mamani v. Sánchez de Lozada
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  David Rudovsky
• Kurzban, Kurzban, Weinger & Tetzoli
  Ira Kurzban
• Schonbrun, Desimone, Seplow, Harris & Hoffman, LLP
  Paul Hoffman

Mamilla Cemetery Human Rights Petition
• Dima Khalidi
• Richard Levy
• Michael Steven Smith

Movsesian v. Versicherung (amicus)
EarthRights International

National Day Laborer Organizing Network v. Department of Homeland Security
• Benjamin N. Cardozo School Of Law Immigration Justice Clinic
  Sarah Amin, Caroline Fuchs, Sonia Lin, Peter Markowitz, Liz Seaver
• Mayer Brown, LLP
  Norm Cerullo, Therese Craparo, Anthony Diana, Bridget Kessler, Lisa Plush, Jeremy Schildcrout, Paula Tuffin

New York Coalition for Quality Assisted Living v. Coalition of Institutionalized Aged & Disabled (amicus)
• Dewey & LeBoeuf, LLP
  John Aerni

Orian v. International Federation for Human Rights
• Bostwick & Jassy, LLP
  Gary Bostwick, Jean-Paul Jassy, Kevin Vick

Occupy Wall Street Freedom of Information Law Request
• Emi Maclean
• NYU Global Justice Clinic
  Sarah Knuckey

Palestine advocacy suppression project
Dima Khalidi

Patel v. Arpaio
• Robbins & Curtin, P.L.L.C.
  Joel Robbins

Ragbir v. Holder (amicus)
• Alexander Arpad
• Jason D. Specht
• Kevin M. Green
Rahim v. Department of Justice, FBI
- Loyola Law School Stuart M. Smith Law Clinic & Center for Social Justice
  Davida Finger, Bill Quigley
- Miles Swanson

Ruiz v. Brown
- California Prison Focus
  Marilyn S. McMahon
- Law Offices of Charles Carbone
  Charles Carbone, Evan Greenberg
- Legal Services for Prisoners With Children
  Carol Strickman
- Jules Lobel
- Siegel & Yee
  Anne Weills
- Weil, Gotshal & Manges, LLP
  Carmen Bremer, George Gardner, Aaron Huang, Greg Hull, Sarah Nilson, Tim Saulsbury

Seed of Peace v. City of Pittsburgh
- American Civil Liberties Union of Pennsylvania
  Michael Healey

Simels v. United States (amicus)
- Electronic Frontier Foundation
  Hanni Fakhoury

Sexual Minorities Uganda v. Lively
- The Law Offices of Sisson Turnbull Ryan and Hoose
  Luke Ryan

Spanish Investigation into U.S. Torture Program
- Boye-Elbal Y Asociados
  Gonzalo Boye
- The European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights
  Wolfgang Kaleck, Andreas Schueller, Claire Tixeire

Take Back the Land
- Rankin & Taylor
  David Rankin, Mark Taylor

Turkmen v. Ashcroft
- Covington & Burling, LLP
  Nancy Kestenbaum, Jennifer Robbins
- Michael Winger

Vulcan Society v. City of New York
- Levy, Ratner
  Richard Levy, Dana Lossi, Robert Stroup
- Scott & Scott
  Judy Scolnick

United States v. Khan (military commissions)
- Jenner & Block, LLP
  Katya Jestin, Prashant Yerramalli
- Office of the Chief Defense Counsel
  Ltc Jon Jackson
- S.F. Melker Johannsen
- P.O. Stephen Thaggard

United States v. Pool (amicus)
- Electronic Frontier Foundation
  Hanni Fakhoury, Jennifer Lynch, Lee Tien

Bush Torture Indictment - Canada
- Canadian Centre for International Justice
  Matthew Eisenbrandt

Wiwa v. Royal Dutch Shell
- Judith Chomsky
- Anthony DiCaprio
- EarthRights International
- Paul Hoffman
- Cohen Milstein

Wright v. Corrections Corporation of America
- Fletcher, Heald & Hidreth, PLC
  Lee G. Petro
- Washington Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs
  Phil Fornaci, Deborah Golden, Stacey Litner
Over the past year, the Center for Constitutional Rights has worked with hundreds of activists, attorneys, organizations and clients on our cases, campaigns and fundraising efforts. CCR extends its deepest appreciation for all they have done as allies in the struggle for justice.

9/11 Families for
Peaceful Tomorrows
A Thousand Kites
Rick Abel
Patricia Ackerman
Action Réfugiés
Montréal
All of Us or None
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John Adcock
Suzanne Adely
Sadia Ali Aden
Bina Ahmad
Fahd Ahmed
Zohra Ahmed
Mizue Aizeki
Amna Akbar
Shahzad Akbar
Ezzedine Al-Asbahi
Cathy Albisa
Amanda Alexander
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All Out
Mohammad Allawo
Alternative Chance
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Diane Amdor
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American Values
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Cara Anna
Another Life & A Festival of Conscience
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CREDO Mobile/Working Assets
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Metro New York Religious Campaign Against Torture (NYRCAT)
Danny Meyers
MFY Legal Services
Michigan National Lawyers Guild
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Muslim Justice Initiative
NAACP Legal Defense & Education Fund
Peter Nacarato
Ranjana Natarajan
National Coalition to Protect Civil Freedoms (NCPCF)
National Day Laborer Organizing Network (NDLON)
National Economic and Social Rights Institute (NESRI)
National Immigration Project – National Lawyers Guild
National Lawyers Guild – Detroit & Michigan Chapter
National Lawyers Guild – National Office
National Lawyers Guild – New York City Chapter
National Organization for Defending Rights & Freedoms – HOOD (Yemen)
National Prison Phone Campaign
National Religious Campaign Against Torture
Merry Neisner
Netroots Nation
New York City Human Rights Initiative
New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU)
New York Coalition Against Torture
New York Law School
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Chris Newman
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William Oberkehr
Occupy Wall Street Archives
October 22nd Coalition to Stop Police Brutality
Udi Ofer
Office of the Chief Defense Counsel, Military Commissions
Office of the Federal Public Defender, District of Oregon
Stephen H. Oleskey
Gideon Oliver
Olympia BDS
Maryvelma O’Neil/ARCH
Ana Onofre
Rachel Oostendorp
Organisation of Women’s Freedom in Iraq
Roxanna Orrell
Ramona Ortega
Alexis Ortiz
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Pakistan Solidarity Network
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Dennis Parker
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Physicians for Human Rights
Sara V. Pic
Collette Pichon Battle
Picture the Homeless
Adrienne Pine
Ashley Platt
PolicyLink
Political Research Advocates
Ai-jen Poo

ELLA BAKER FELLOW SPOTLIGHT

Kenavon T. Carter “KC” is a criminal defense attorney, community organizer, and former educator who founded the Carter Law Firm. Prior to creating the Carter Law Firm, KC was the director of HipHop Against Police Brutality, a project hosted by the ACLU of Texas. During that time he successfully organized communities around issues such as police brutality, racial profiling and public safety. A University of Texas School of Law graduate, he has spoken on numerous panels and conferences throughout the country on criminal justice issues and HipHop organizing.

“My experience as an Ella Baker Fellow was simply outstanding! While the work was incredible and groundbreaking, it was witnessing the connection between community organizing and lawyering that really opened my eyes. Much of what I learned about social justice lawyering as an Ella Baker Fellow I have incorporated into my own practice.”
The Center for Constitutional Rights held our annual President’s Reception in New York City in May. This event is an opportunity for CCR to show our deep gratitude to our generous donors and supporters, who are indispensable partners in the fight for social justice. This year’s honorees were Women with a Vision, The Bertha Foundation, and CCR President Emeritus Michael Ratner.

**Women with a Vision**
CCR presented the Ally for Social Change award to Women with a Vision for their strong partnership with CCR to fight Louisiana’s archaic and discriminatory Crime Against Nature by Solicitation statute. CCR and Women with a Vision worked together, along with other allies, to successfully challenge the registration of people convicted of Crime Against Nature by Solicitation as sex offenders.

Women with a Vision’s mission is to improve the lives of marginalized women, their families, and their communities by addressing the social conditions that hinder their health and well-being through advocacy, health education, supportive services, and community-based participatory research.

**THE HONOREEES**

Ally for Social Change: Women with a Vision
Accepted by Deon Haywood, WWAV Executive Director

Philanthropic Partnership Award
Bertha Foundation

Relentless Radical Award
Michael Ratner
CCR President Emeritus
Presented by Michael’s longtime friend and CCR supporter Susan Sarandon
Michael Ratner

CCR presented Michael Ratner with the Relentless Radical award for his more than forty years as an activist, people’s lawyer and leader at the Center. Since graduating from Columbia Law School in 1970 and starting at CCR after clerking for Judge Constance Baker Motley, Michael has filled numerous roles at the Center—attorney, Legal Director, Vice President, and President.

For decades he has worked on the side of the oppressed and remains on the front lines today whether working with OWS, Wikileaks or trying to bring an end to Guantánamo. Protecting activists against government abuse and surveillance has always been central to Michael’s work. His belief, like those who founded the Center, is that real change is made by mass movements.

He has opposed, often in the courts, every war in which the U.S. has engaged. His work has involved legal support for liberation struggles, particularly efforts to get out from under U.S. hegemony such as Vietnam, Puerto Rico and Central America.

The foundation’s mission and passion is to support activists, lawyers, storytellers and social entrepreneurs as they work to create change in the world. It was the incredible vision, confidence in CCR’s program, and dedication of The Bertha Foundation that allowed us to build the Social Justice Institute; training the next generation of people’s lawyers and ensuring that social justice movements will not stand alone.”

CCR Executive Director Vincent Warren

“Two years ago a leading member of The Bertha Foundation came to visit CCR. It just happened to be graduation day for the 2010 class of summer Ella Baker Fellows. As the students described how transformative the experience had been, and the deep impact it would have on their lives, he was so moved that he immediately pledged to expand the program and, in partnership with CCR, replicate our model in sites around the world.

The foundation’s mission and passion is to support activists, lawyers, storytellers and social entrepreneurs as they work to create change in the world. It was the incredible vision, confidence in CCR’s program, and dedication of The Bertha Foundation that allowed us to build the Social Justice Institute; training the next generation of people’s lawyers and ensuring that social justice movements will not stand alone.”

CCR Executive Director Vincent Warren

Thank You to those who generously made a gift in honor of Michael Ratner’s 40+ years with the Center for Constitutional Rights! If you would like to make a gift in tribute to Michael’s leadership, you may do so online at www.CCRjustice.org/giftsinhonor or by mail to CCR. For a full list of people who gave in honor of Michael see page 57.
We know we’ve picked the right fight when we feel the most backlash. It’s a sign that our actions pose a threat to unchecked powers of governments, corporations, and patriarchal institutions. Just over 10 years ago, we decided to fight the U.S. government over Guantánamo. Standing nearly alone, we told them that torturing men and detaining them indefinitely was not only an ethical disgrace but violated core constitutional and human rights principles. The reaction was hostile, to say the least. Our staff received death threats, verbal attacks from right-wing groups, and we fought an uphill courtroom battle where the government convinced judge after judge that our clients had no rights and that national security trumped the law—until we finally won in the Supreme Court. Suffice it to say, we touched a nerve.

CCR has a history of striking nerves. In 1980, the Center pioneered the Alien Tort Statute (ATS) claim in Filártiga v. Peña-Irala, which has, to date, been the single most powerful legal tool to challenge torture and other human rights violations committed by U.S. corporations outside of the country. Yet the corporations are now counterattacking, seeking impunity from off-shore deeds, such as the ruthless murder and torture of civilians. Their reaction to our unrelenting pursuit of accountability is not dissimilar to that of the U.S. government’s fight for impunity at Guantánamo. This fall, the Supreme Court will hear the corporate claim that the ATS should not cover corporate crimes, and that the victory CCR won for foreign citizens tortured abroad should be reversed. We know we’re fighting giants but, most importantly, we know we’re fighting the right battles and that we’re not alone.

We proudly stood among the thousands of people who came together in Zuccotti Park to begin a national movement in protest of sleazy politics, Wall Street cronyism, and the shameful economic inequities that burden the overwhelming majority—the “99 percent”—of Americans. I, along with a legal team of CCR cooperating attorneys and other activist lawyers, represented Occupy Pittsburgh as they fought Mellon Bank’s lawsuit to evict them from a park that Mellon built with public subsidies. And, we continue to stand with Bradley Manning and Julian Assange as they face the severity of a flawed system that privileges its own preservation over fundamental human rights.

While the Center has grown, we are proud to have stayed true to our radical founding ideals. CCR accepts cases and projects based on principle and not solely by using the calculus of victory. This ensures that we use litigation to guarantee the constitutional and human rights of those with the fewest protections and least access to legal resources. As a result, over the past four decades, CCR has lent support and expertise to virtually every popular contemporary movement for social justice. And, though at times we feel the backlash of giants, we have the history of movements on our side.

This year alone, we filed a number of critical lawsuits and garnered notable victories on behalf of disenfranchised and oppressed individuals and communities. We filed a class action complaint representing hundreds of prisoners in California’s Pelican Bay prison who have been held in solitary confinement for more than a decade, won a victory allowing judicial accountability for crimes committed by private contractors in Iraq, prevailed in a challenge to Louisiana’s discriminatory and archaic Crimes Against Nature by Solicitation law, and won an important class certification motion in our case challenging the NYC Police Department’s unlawful stop and frisk policies. Whether we win or lose in court, it is CCR’s hallmark that we don’t back down in the face of injustice and oppression, no matter how powerful the opponent.

It is at this particular moment—where the breadth and scope of the Center’s work is at its pinnacle—that we stand in awe of the legacy of a few scrappy civil rights lawyers in the 1960s. We could not be more proud to be a part of their vision to change the world and look forward to immersing ourselves in the great movements that lie ahead, just as they did almost 50 years ago.

Jules Lobel
Our planned giving program forms the bedrock of our efforts to build an endowment for CCR and to create an institutional legacy dedicated to upholding the hard-won victories of your lifetime and protecting them from future attacks. By becoming a member of the Thelma Newman Society, you will join others committed to ensuring that CCR will be there to fight into the next generation. Please contact us if you have any questions about making a bequest, endowment, gift annuity, or other form of estate gift, or to let us know that you have included CCR in your estate plan.

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**Patricia Sax** retired 10 years ago after 30 years of practice as a psychiatric social worker in San Francisco. Now she volunteers as Development Director for an organization she helped to found, dedicated to preventing cervical cancer in developing countries, where it is often fatal. Pat has been giving to CCR for more than a decade, but in the past year she has become increasingly alarmed at the unconstitutional and unlawful actions of the U.S. government.

“A good cause is not enough. I support CCR because they are effective at creating change. My relatives are now educated and able to provide for themselves, so it’s not necessary for them to be provided for upon my death. On the other hand there is a great need to do something about what is going on in our country. I decided to include CCR in my will because our Constitution is going to need protection for a long, long, time.”
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48 center for constitutional rights
Thirty years is a long time for a foundation to provide support for an organization—in fact, it’s virtually unheard of. But that is precisely what the **CS Fund/Warsh-Mott Legacy** has done for CCR—provided generous support for three decades and counting. It is for this stalwart dedication that CCR presented an award to the Fund at our annual Reception by the Bay in San Francisco in June.

The CS Fund was created in 1981 by Herman Warsh and Maryanne Mott, who strongly believed in providing long-term support for defenders of civil liberties and human rights, so that these institutions would always be ready to respond to new challenges, regardless of the changing political landscape.

The CS Fund has stood with CCR through some of our longest fought battles—cases and campaigns that have taken more than a decade to resolve. The prescience of its founders has never been clearer than in the past few years as we have seen President Obama deepen policies and programs put in place by the Bush administration in truly unthinkable ways.

The unwavering support of the CS Fund has allowed CCR to continue to challenge the interconnected national security and counterterrorism policies—from the prison at Guantánamo to domestic immigration and detention practices to the targeted assassination of American citizens—that threaten civil liberties and human rights. As this work transitions from a short-term crisis to a long-term struggle for justice, the CS Fund continues to stand by CCR, knowing that as Martin Luther King, Jr. so famously said, “The moral arc of the universe is long, but it bends toward justice.”

“CCR’s impressive history includes countless instances when they were the early and sometimes the only organization willing to take the principled stand, and where they were the last organization in the successful fight for justice. CCR is a bedrock defender of civil liberties and human rights, and we are extremely proud to support their far sighted and strategic work.” —Roxanne Turnage, CS Fund Executive Director

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Lindsey Laveaux is a third-year student at University of Pennsylvania Law School. Born to Haitian parents, her interest in human rights work started with visits to Haiti as a child and became active at New York University through her involvement in organizations that battled for social equality and human rights. Prior to law school, Lindsey served as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Cameroon where she taught English at a local high school and worked with women and girls to promote empowerment and personal development skills. She later joined the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund as a paralegal.

“As a Haitian-American and Ella Baker Fellow, it was an honor and unique opportunity to live and work in my family’s troubled country of origin. Through the powerful combination of grassroots advocacy and direct legal representation, I addressed issues of gender based violence, housing and public health concerns in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. A significant lesson I learned about social change is that it is a multilayered process and takes time to come to fruition...to have worked on cases that help to shape the Haitian legal system has allowed me to gain the fundamental skills needed to thrive as a public interest attorney.”
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The overriding theme of Robert Friedman’s career is representing poor people against the state, beginning with representing migrant farm workers in 1977. In 1990 he started his own Seattle-based law firm where he represents combat veterans with PTSD in the Veterans Administration and people who are trying to get Social Security Disability benefits. Anita Davidson, a native New Yorker, served 18 years as an administrative law judge for the Washington State Office of Administrative Hearings, where individuals and businesses often experience the justice system for the first time. She saw firsthand the transformative power that access to justice can have, even on the very local level.

“As lawyers, we have particular admiration for how the Center combines solid legal work with movement strategy and social justice principles. We decided to become major donors to CCR because they have the insight, knowledge and fortitude to do the cases that no one else will do.”
Longtime supporter Victor Chechanover with CCR’s Legal Director, Baher Azmy, at our Reception by the Bay.

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Rachel Kahn-Hut
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Judy K. Kern
Alka Khushalani
Jacqueline M. Kienzle
Hilda Knobloch

† deceased
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Those listed below had donations made to CCR in their honor by thoughtful friends, family members or organizations that wanted to make a meaningful gift with lasting impact. Many of these donations were in lieu of birthday, wedding or holiday gifts, or in commemoration of a special occasion. We thank both the donor and the recipient for sharing their support and for introducing new people to CCR’s work.

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Marite Acosta</td>
<td>Carolyn Patty Blum</td>
<td>Eli, Leora, and Talia Fastow</td>
<td>Ed Halpert</td>
<td>Judy Lerner</td>
<td>Jordan Powell</td>
<td>Michael D. Ratner</td>
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<td>Lawrence Rivkin</td>
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<td>Marina Brown</td>
<td>Marilyn Forbes</td>
<td>Peter Israel</td>
<td>Monique Majors</td>
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<td>Matthew, Aaron, and Jeremy Kaplan</td>
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<td>Patricia Shigaki</td>
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<td>Martha Cody</td>
<td>Sheila Geist</td>
<td>Jeremy Koehl</td>
<td>Suzanne M. Rubel</td>
<td>Ruth and Charles B. Schultz</td>
<td>Susan Rosenberg</td>
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<td>Liz Barnes</td>
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<td>Charles Goetzl</td>
<td>Sarah Koehl</td>
<td>Patricia Rosnel</td>
<td>Michael Schwalbe</td>
<td>Dennis A. Rosenblatt and</td>
<td>Michael Schwalbe</td>
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<td>Gabe Bender</td>
<td>Ellie Connolly</td>
<td>David Goldhaber</td>
<td>Stefan Koehl</td>
<td>John Rubin</td>
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<td>Karen Shatzkin and Michael E. Breecher</td>
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<td>Monika Dessereau</td>
<td>Jerry Griffin</td>
<td>Bernhard Kroeger</td>
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<td>Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher &amp; Flom LLP</td>
<td>Barbara S. Smith</td>
<td>Carl and Jane Smith</td>
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<td>Pam Elliott</td>
<td>Levi and Eden Hahn</td>
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<td>Debra Evenson</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>Rebecca Solnit</td>
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<td>Helen Schiff and Richard Congress</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Timothy Sozen</td>
<td>Tim Sprea</td>
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<td>Steven A. and Janet H. Schneider</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Vjechi Spohr Cohen</td>
<td>Johnny A. Sprea</td>
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Robert P. Kunreuther          Louise Lamphere
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Martin S. and Gita M. Lefstein
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Russell Lyons                 Gene Marchi
and Travis Smith              and Travis Smith
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IN HONOR OF MICHAEL RATER

Thank You to those who generously made a gift in honor of Michael Ratner’s 40+ years with the Center for Constitutional Rights! If you would like to make a gift in tribute to Michael’s leadership, you may do so online at www.CCRjustice.org/giftsinhonor or by mail to CCR.

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This list includes gifts of $100 and over made between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. All gifts are greatly appreciated and collectively allow CCR to continue our work; unfortunately, space limitations prohibit us from listing every gift. Many stock transfers come to us without attribution, untraceable to the donor, so if your gift of stock (or any kind of gift) is not listed, please contact us so that we may correct our files and acknowledge you in our next newsletter.
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Pamela Spees, Senior Staff Attorney
Claire Tixeire, Legal Research Associate (through July 2011)
Leah Todd, Assistant to Legal Director
An-Tuan Williams, Social Justice Institute Administrative Associate
### EXPENSES

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<td>Litigation, Education &amp; Outreach</td>
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<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>$7,348,802</td>
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### NET ASSETS

| Net Assets as of June 30, 2011 | $7,726,103 |
| Change in Net Assets            | -$425,738  |
| Net Assets as of June 30, 2012  | $7,300,365 |

For an independent evaluation of our financial health and accountability, visit CharityNavigator.org which has given CCR a four-star rating.

*Other Income = Miscellaneous, Publications Income, and Speaker Fees*
Jean Hoffmann
Jean Hoffmann had many passions: writing, poetry, and political activism. Jean was the author of two books of poetry and her op-ed pieces and short stories appeared in various publications. She was active in the reproductive justice and anti-war movements, animal rescue, and the Occupy Wall Street movement. Up until the time of her death, she remained active as a swimmer, yoga enthusiast and walker, member of The East End Poetry Workshop, and a student taking classes at New York University and Julliard. She was a warm, accomplished, strong woman, who helped bring people together and touched the lives of many. Jean was a stalwart supporter during her lifetime, and we are grateful that she also designated CCR for gifts in her memory.

Adrienne Rich
Adrienne Rich was a renowned poet of national stature whose work shined a beacon on the oppression of women and lesbians. She rebelled against the constraints of poetry by going beyond the socially-accepted theme of the routine of women’s lives, opting instead to delve into such risqué topics as sexual love between women, her Jewish identity and the Holocaust, and the struggles of black women. Adrienne saw the interconnectedness between politics and art. In 1997 she declined the National Medal of Arts to highlight the “increasingly brutal impact of racial and economic injustice.” In a 1984 speech she summed up her reason for writing: “the creation of a society without domination.” CCR was one of Adrienne’s favorite organizations; she was a donor for many years and was part of our Founders Circle.

Margaret B. Thompson
Maggie Thompson died in early 2012 at the age of 92. A lifelong activist, she became one of CCR’s earliest staff members through her work with founder Morton Stavis (Maggie’s name even appears on CCR’s 1966 Certificate of Incorporation!). Graduating from college in 1941, she moved to Charlotte, NC, to work for civil rights including serving on the board of the NAACP. In the 1950’s she became active in peace and justice advocacy and civil rights in New Jersey. She was on the frontlines of many of CCR’s early notable cases, including the trial of the Gainsville 8, the case against the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission and CCR’s case freezing President Ferdinand Marcos ill-gotten gains stolen from the people of the Philippines. At age 91, Maggie wrote a memoir, “From One to Ninety-One: A Life.” Maggie encouraged, befriended and nurtured generations of CCR’s enfants-terribles and financially supported CCR from its founding until her death.
WAYS TO SUPPORT CCR

Stay up-to-date and share our news!
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Make an online gift at www.CCRjustice.org/Donate.
It's fast, easy and secure, and your gift will go to work right away. Online gifts are a greener way to give –and reduce mailing expenses and supplies so more of your gift goes to the programs you care about.

Consider making your gift recurring.
These gifts provide CCR with a reliable, steady source of income support and are a “greener” way to give by reducing mailing expenses and supplies making it possible for us to plan better and take on more cases. Sign up online for a monthly or quarterly recurring gift at our website: www.CCRjustice.org/Donate.

Make CCR your birthday gift!
Ask friends and family to make gifts to CCR in your honor as your holiday/birthday/anniversary/no-reason-at-all gift OR make gifts to CCR in honor of the folks on your shopping list. These gifts will pay tribute to our shared social justice values, while fueling CCR's efforts to restore the Constitution and protect and extend human rights.

Donate stock.
If you sell depreciated stock and give the proceeds to CCR, you may be able to claim the loss on your taxes, as well as the charitable deduction. If you donate appreciated securities to CCR, you may avoid capital gains taxes and receive a charitable deduction. Please contact CCR at 212-614-6489 for stock transfer instructions.

Host a house party
to fundraise for CCR and to introduce friends and allies to CCR's work. Attend a local event if CCR is in your neighborhood—and bring a friend! If you are on our email list you will receive invitations. Public events are listed on our calendar: www.CCRjustice.org/calendar.

Include CCR in your will
Including CCR as a beneficiary in your will is an excellent way to make a statement about the values you held during your lifetime. You may choose to make a bequest to CCR of a specific dollar amount or for a percentage of your estate. Call us at 212-614-6448 for more information.


The Center for Constitutional Rights is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization. On request, a copy of CCR's latest financial report may be obtained from us or from the Office of the Attorney General of the State of New York, Charities Bureau, 120 Broadway, New York, NY 10271.
400,000+
# of Haitians still living in tent camps

500+
# of Pelican Bay prisoners in solitary confinement for more than 10 years

% Black and Latino firefighters

9% NYC
57% Los Angeles
51% Philadelphia
40% Boston