In 2010, Obama authorized the targeted killing of a U.S. citizen in Yemen, by the CIA and secret military forces. CCR and the ACLU brought a challenge to that practice in Al-Aulaqi v. Obama, arguing that lethal force is only permissible after due process or in the face of an imminent threat. Case dismissed December 2010 on procedural grounds without addressing its merits.

CCR filed CCR v. Bush to challenge the NSA’s warrantless spying on people within the U.S. just weeks after the program was revealed in December 2005. The case continues as CCR v. Obama, seeking to have any records obtained through the illegal program destroyed.

CCR is challenging the expansion of the U.S. prison industry with litigation on behalf of immigrants caught up in the post 9/11 round-ups (Turkmens v. Ashcroft) and prisoners targeted for isolation based on race, religion or political activities (Aref v. Holder).


During this past decade the Right has seized upon the trauma and fear to undermine the rights heretofore unquestioned and enshrined in the Constitution.


Supreme Court upheld the “material support” laws in a 2010 decision criminalizing the provision of any assistance to groups on the government’s “blacklist” even when support is solely to promote lawful and non-violent activities. CCR brought Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project to challenge this on behalf of a group that wanted to provide training in human rights advocacy and peacemaking to a blacklisted group in Turkey.

First detainees are transferred to Guantánamo in January 2002. In February 2002, CCR filed the first habeas petitions, arguing that indefinite detention without due process is a violation of U.S. and international law. In 2004 the Supreme Court agreed, ruling that detainees do have access to U.S. courts to challenge their detention (Rasul v. Bush).

In 2002, CCR filed the first FOIA lawsuits to challenge secret detention, immigration and customs information. The Supreme Court addressed important civil and human rights issues during this past decade. CCR was at the Court defending habeas corpus in two Guantánamo cases (Rasul v. Bush and Boumediene v. Bush) and once in a challenge to the material support statute (Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project).

A protestor opposing AZ’s controversial SB 1070 is arrested outside Sheriff Arpaio’s office in July 2010. CCR is active in the growing immigrants’ rights movement to challenge racist legislation like SB 1070 and the national “Secure Communities” immigration enforcement expansion through movement support, advocacy and FOIA litigation: NDLON v. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency.

The Supreme Court addressed important civil and human rights issues during this past decade. CCR was at the Court defending habeas corpus in two Guantánamo cases (Rasul v. Bush and Boumediene v. Bush) and once in a challenge to the material support statute (Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project).

The Right has seized upon the trauma and fear to undermine the rights heretofore unquestioned and enshrined in the Constitution.

Coffins of U.S. soldiers killed in Iraq aboard a cargo plane in February 2003. The Bush administration delayed the release of this and other photos depicting the human cost of war for over a year. The U.S.-led wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have killed over 6,000 U.S. soldiers and over 150,000 civilians to date.

Obama’s photo replaces one of George Bush at Guantánamo on January 20, 2009. Obama has failed in his promise to close the prison within one year, and nearly 3 years into his presidency, has further entrenched the harmful legal principles that surround it. CCR has represented men detained at Guantánamo since 2002 and continues to demand that the prison be shut immediately and that all the men there be tried or safely released.

Ten years ago, I watched as two planes flew into the World Trade Center. New Yorkers were terrified, shocked and saddened as our city became a pungent morgue. When the Bush administration began to talk of war, CCR argued that these attacks should be treated as crimes and suspects tried in regular courts. Unfortunately, war was the response. Congress gave the President the authority to make war against almost any nation, group or individual anywhere in the world. We waged war in Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia including through targeted assassinations and drones. These wars have now killed thousands of Americans and perhaps hundreds of thousands of others.

This war paradigm and its misuse led to Guantánamo, secret “ghost” detention sites, indefinite detention, military commissions, rendition, and the suspension of habeas corpus. It was also used to justify a dramatic curtailing of domestic civil rights: illegal wiretapping, increased repression of dissent, and a culture of government secrecy.

In 2002, CCR made the courageous decision to represent the first detainees and in the years following, was able to get hundreds of lawyers to Guantánamo. Lawyer visits helped to break the silence of incommunicado detention that fostered torture and forced an examination of who was there—not the worst of the worst, but hundreds picked up without cause. Six hundred men were freed.

Today, 171 men remain at Guantánamo despite Obama’s promise to close it. The underlying policies that surround Guantánamo have in general been adopted by President Obama. Practices claimed as emergency exceptions after 9/11 are now a permanent part of our legal landscape.

Ten years after 9/11 we can say with certainty that CCR has made a real difference—taking on the most challenging issues of the day and lessening some of the government’s draconian practices.

Despite increasing repression here at home, U.S. wars around the world, Guantánamo, and the impoverishment of billions, we see great hope as millions take to the streets in Tunisia, Egypt, Syria and here at home in Wisconsin. None of us can predict the outcome of this new activism, but we remain firmly on the side of the oppressed.

After almost ten years as President of CCR, I am relinquishing that job, but not my deep involvement with the organization that has been my legal and political home for 40 years. A wonderful new President is stepping forward: Jules Lobel. Jules is a long-time board member, Vice-President, professor at University of Pittsburgh Law School and a major CCR litigator. He won an important Supreme Court challenge to solitary confinement practices at an Ohio “supermax” prison, litigated many of the 1980’s Central America war cases with CCR and came close to stopping the 1991 invasion of Iraq—with a lawsuit no less. I am thrilled to have my longtime friend and smart, radical colleague as CCR’s new President.

Michael Ratner
As the nation marks a decade's passing since the 9/11 attacks, we at CCR are reflecting on the many changes to the world, our nation and this organization as a result of the right-wing forces that seized upon this tragedy to implement massive changes to our democratic systems. CCR has done amazing work over these years to push back forcefully and eloquently against the Bush administration’s illegal executive power grab. We’ve also done key work to urge the Obama administration to renounce the power that Bush claimed and to return it to the other branches of government and the people. It has been a tremendous and high stakes fight. Through it all, CCR has not wavered in our principles.

True to form, we take on the hard cases and the hard issues, taking positions that are the right ones, but often ones that Congress, the president, the courts and other people in America aren’t quite ready to hear yet. To me that’s not a sign of failure, that’s a sign of strength. If the cases that we bring and the positions we advocate for were easy and noncontroversial, everyone else would be pushing them. But, in a world where power is currency and currency is power, there can be no shying away from what is right and what is just. CCR will always stand up for what is right and just, as forcefully and directly as we can.

Looking at the timeline on the following pages gives you a sense of what CCR and our supporters have been up against, what we’ve accomplished together, how lonely it can be, and how the quest for justice isn’t just a moment but rather, to paraphrase Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is an arc that must be built upon and moved forward.

In February 2002, just six weeks after the first detainees were brought to Guantánamo, we filed our first habeas petition, Rasul v. Bush. In 2011, nearly 600 men have been released from Guantánamo. CCR continues to work with them as they rebuild their lives and to advocate on behalf of the 171 men that unjustly remain at the prison.

In April 2002, we filed Turkmen v. Ashcroft on behalf of Arab and Muslim men who were rounded up in racial profiling dragnets and subjected to abuse and detention, eventually winning a settlement on their behalf. In 2011, we filed a fourth complaint in that case with new evidence of high-level government officials’ complicity in those abuses. In 2005, we filed lawsuits against the Bush administration’s illegal and warrantless wiretapping program and just this year we filed an appeal asking the government to destroy any records of surveillance of CCR attorneys.

While we stay active in the defense of our liberties and human rights, one clear battle is the protection of our right to dissent—to preserve and expand the First Amendment space within which people oppose unjust government or corporate conduct. This becomes increasingly important as governments and corporations continue to see themselves as above the law or create law that makes it more difficult for people to hold them accountable. To define the path into this work, CCR released Hell No: Your Right to Dissent in Twenty-First Century America. Authored by Michael Ratner and Margaret Ratner Kunstler with a preface by me, Hell No is an essential guide for anyone who is politically active and fed up in the post-9/11 world.
The field has shifted in the last 10 years. Because of our work, Guantánamo has gone from a place where the “evil-doers” are sent to a site of national shame, but Barack Obama has yet to close it. Obama has taken steps to curtail U.S. torture, but has refused to hold the torture team accountable. He paid lip service to pulling the troops out of Iraq and Afghanistan, but unleashed a torrent of drone strikes and launched new illegal wars. Immigration enforcement has reached an all-time high, including deporting Haitian nationals to their home country in a time of widespread cholera. The government has erected experimental segregation prisons that house activists and Muslims.

CCR’s work will be as strong as ever in response to these shifts. We believe justice is not only necessary, it is possible. We take on these issues because without us, our clients would be left with no legal way to challenge or speak out about what is being done to them. As a result, we take on the hardest cases in the most difficult settings—no matter how big or powerful the defendant is. You can always rely on CCR to be where the edges of injustice and human dignity meet, using creative advocacy strategies to fight alongside those who have the least access to justice.

We are thrilled to have you standing by our side as we take on these challenges. You honor us with your support as we look forward to another extraordinary year of using law creatively as a positive force for social change.

Vincent Warren

The 9/11 Decade

In the decade since 9/11 two presidents, with the complicity of Congress and at times the courts, have so severely eroded U.S. democracy that only a widespread and determined effort by the 4th branch of government, the people, could hope to restore it. The timeline on the following pages shows significant moments in this erosion and some of the ways that CCR has consistently fought back.

Within days of the attacks, the “war on terror” paradigm was invoked to justify a radical expansion of executive power and in an attempt to place the president outside of the law. Bush and Obama have both perpetuated a state of endless war against an undefined enemy, and claimed that it confers on them the power to kill, capture or detain anyone, anywhere in the world and to justify impunity and ongoing secrecy about U.S. torture, wiretapping, renditions, secret detentions and repression of dissent—all the while using the “state secrets” doctrine to keep the details of these programs out of view of the courts and the public.

In the end, the test of our democracy is whether or not we look at the actions that were taken in our name and demand that our government end the lawlessness, hold high-level officials accountable and put the presidency back in the constitutional box. At every step of the way CCR, acting as the people’s lawyers, has been there to fight these fights. This is a painful anniversary in many ways. Let us also make it the occasion when together we say, “Enough is enough!”
The 9/11 Decade

and how CCR Challenged the Decline of U.S. Democracy

Click on the case names for more information!
Nearly ten years ago, the Bush administration built the prison at Guantánamo because they believed it would be out of the reach of U.S. courts, signaling to the world their intention to conduct interrogations and proceedings that violate U.S. and international law.

Today, 171 men remain in Guantánamo with no end in sight. More detainees have now died there than have been charged with a crime and many of the worst legal theories that surround it have become a permanent part of our legal landscape.

President Obama has reneged on his promise to close Guantánamo in one year, reinstated deeply flawed military commissions as the sole venue for prosecutions of detainees, and approved the continued use of questionable interrogation tactics. He has even proposed permanent preventive detention for those whom he claims “cannot be tried” but considers “too dangerous to release,” suggesting that the U.S. may keep some prisoners potentially forever without any formal legal proceeding. For its part, Congress has eviscerated Supreme Court victories through new legislation, barred the release of detainees into the United States, prohibited prosecutions from being conducted on U.S. soil and set up barriers to repatriation of detainees or their safe resettlement to third countries.

CCR has been aggressively challenging these policies since 2002, winning some important legal victories including access for lawyers to detainees, affirming the fundamental right to habeas corpus and mandating better and healthier conditions of confinement. Over 600 men have been released. However, no detainee has yet been released on the order of a U.S. judge, even after winning their habeas cases. Not once in the past decade has a court evaluated the facts in a case alleging torture, or ruled on the legality of torturing individuals in offshore detention.

Government lawyers continue to argue that federal courts lack jurisdiction due to national security considerations, in effect claiming that the government can arbitrarily label someone an “enemy combatant,” torture or kill that individual and then cover it up, without any legal accountability whatsoever.

In the face of these many challenges, CCR refuses to give up on the men remaining at Guantánamo or the constitutional principles that are gravely undermined by the prison’s existence. Our resettlement advocacy work on behalf of the men who remain there or who need ongoing assistance post-release will continue unabated. Perhaps most importantly, the Center is continuing to demand that Guantánamo be closed with justice and calling for an end to the war paradigm that underpins it.

The world has completely changed from worse to worst during the last ten years, especially for human rights, and especially in the United States. America is the great power in the world, dictating to others about equity between societies and their citizens, yet it fails to implement even one percent of justice in its own backyard.

Muhammed Khan Tumani was held at Guantánamo Bay without charge or judicial review for over seven years. (Khan Tumani v. Obama, see p. 30)

Protests marking the ninth anniversary of Guantánamo, January 11, 2011.
International Human Rights
The Center for Constitutional Rights has played a pivotal role in the development and use of the Alien Tort Statute (ATS) which allows non-U.S. citizens to sue for violations of the “law of nations” or a treaty of the United States in U.S. courts. In 1979, CCR brought a case under the long forgotten ATS, winning the landmark Filártiga decision—a breakthrough in the development of Universal Jurisdiction. This important legal principle recognizes that some acts are so heinous that culpability must follow you anywhere in the world. Crimes that fall under this jurisdiction are so serious that they are an attack on humanity as a whole and it is in everyone’s interest that they are punished.

The ATS is a powerful tool through which foreign victims of human rights abuses can seek civil remedies in U.S. courts. CCR’s ATS case against Radovan Karadžić for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the early 90s first established that an individual not working for any government can be liable for human rights violations. Since then, CCR has further expanded the application of the ATS to cases involving human rights violations abetted or committed by corporations.

How is forgiveness possible if there is no investigation, sanction nor reparation—when there is impunity? As family members of people who were forcibly disappeared for political and ideological reasons, we know full well that reconciliation is not reached through forgiveness and forgetting of atrocities. We need truth and justice to move forward.

Bertha Oliva, Director of El Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH), is partnering with CCR in seeking accountability for atrocities committed during the June 2009 Honduran military coup. (Murillo v. Micheletti Bain, see p. 36)

This past year, CCR has litigated ATS cases relating to human rights violations in Honduras, Iraq, Bolivia and Nigeria. The Center also uses our expertise in this area of law to conduct training and education around the evolution of the ATS, related statutes and current issues and strategic considerations.

CCR goes beyond U.S. courts and jurisdiction by utilizing international bodies including the United Nations and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and works to incorporate the norms of international human rights law into the U.S. legal and political landscape. The Center strives to incorporate a human rights framework into our work and is an active participant in the international human rights community. CCR employs these and other innovative strategies to seek accountability for human rights violations.

CCR’s founding mission includes protecting the rights guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This dedication leads us to support activists and social movements in diverse regions of the world in their calls for peace with justice and accountability and to expose the role of the U.S. government and private corporations in perpetuating human rights atrocities and fostering political environments that sacrifice human rights in favor of U.S. political influence or corporate profits.
Within weeks of the attacks in September 2001, the Bush administration made the decision, with Congress' blessing, to treat these attacks as acts of war instead of as serious crimes. That fateful choice to distrust our legal institutions has cost this country dearly. In the ten years since, the war paradigm has been used to justify a huge expansion of executive power and extreme levels of government secrecy. Secrecy and power breed torture and abuse—and that is exactly what happened.

The Bush administration announced their view that the law simply doesn’t apply to the president when he’s acting as commander in chief. They claimed the power to send people overseas to be tortured, to create secret “black sites” run by the CIA to detain and torture people and to indefinitely detain without trial hundreds of men at Guantánamo Bay. Bush also claimed the authority to declare unilaterally that people captured and placed in these prisons were subject neither to the Geneva Conventions nor the protections of the U.S. Constitution.

Today, the separation of powers concept has been distorted to allow an amassing of presidential power, and the courts have uncritically accepted the wartime paradigm. Obama has made it clear that he does not intend to return this power and has failed to fully investigate the deaths of people who have died in detention at Guantánamo and other U.S.-run offshore prisons. To date, no victim of the U.S. torture program has received any relief from U.S. courts and most have been shut out of court entirely.

The Obama administration has not only failed to close Guantánamo as promised, he has proposed bringing indefinite detentions without charge to the United States and has approved targeted killings of U.S. citizens without any judicial process.

Since the U.S. government has made it clear that it will not live up to its responsibility to investigate the criminal acts of officials in the previous administration, CCR will continue to employ creative approaches and seek international venues willing to conduct investigations and hold the high-level officials and architects of the U.S. torture program accountable for their crimes. CCR has pursued the U.S. torture team throughout Europe, including in Germany, France, Switzerland and an ongoing investigation in Spain, and is working with the world-wide human rights community to end impunity for torture and war crimes, especially when they are committed by the most powerful people in the world.

The overzealous response by the Bush administration to the events of 9/11 has destroyed my life and the lives of many innocent people. I call on President Obama to immediately open a criminal investigation into whether George Bush and his aides were responsible for the rendition and torture program part of which still exists today. President Obama tells us to look forward, but we must look at the past in order to plan for a better future.

Maher Arar was rendered by U.S. officials to Syria where he was tortured and detained for a year. (Arar v. Ashcroft, see p. 33)
The use of private military contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan reached unprecedented levels under the Bush administration and President Obama has continued down this dangerous path. Despite widespread criticism and reports of waste, fraud and human rights abuse, the number of contractors hired by the U.S. in those countries continues to rise and now exceeds the number of uniformed soldiers. These private contractors have fulfilled roles that include such core military functions as participation in interrogations of prisoners and intelligence gathering, and they are generally paid far higher rates than U.S. service personnel.

Some of these companies and their employees have been implicated in serious human rights violations, including the torture and other abuse of Iraqi civilian detainees, at U.S.-run detention centers and elsewhere in Iraq and Afghanistan. However, impunity for these crimes has become the norm. To date, no private military contractor has been held accountable for their role in the torture and other serious abuse of detainees at Abu Ghraib or other detention centers in Iraq.

Detained at Abu Ghraib from January to July 2004, this woman (pictured left) is one of nearly 340 CCR clients suing private military contractors for participating in a torture conspiracy at detention facilities in Iraq. (Al Shimari v. CACI, Al-Quraishi v. Nakhla and L-3 and Saleh v. Titan, see p. 32)

In ongoing litigation on behalf of former Iraqi detainees in which CCR serves as co-counsel, contractors have argued derivative immunity or the so-called “government contractor defense” claiming that they are shielded from liability because they were hired by the U.S. government. When it was recently invited by the Supreme Court to weigh in on a case by Iraqi torture survivors against two private military contractors implicated in Abu Ghraib, the Obama administration argued that the courthouse doors should remain closed to the torture survivors, allowing the contractors to avoid civil liability.

The inappropriate use of private contractors has become a global concern as they market their services to governments and NGOs around the world. Outsourcing government functions to private companies does an end run around public oversight and accountability and creates an environment ripe for human rights abuse. Whether hired to work in Iraq and Afghanistan, or to patrol the streets of New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina, these modern day mercenaries must be held accountable when they violate the law.

CCR will continue working to hold military contractors accountable for human rights abuses and to end reliance on private contractors to conduct war, including by supporting the Stop Outsourcing Security Act now pending in Congress. The Center also adds its voice to the growing movement to end the perpetual war-making that is used to justify their use and calls on the U.S. government to support holding corporations accountable for abuses committed against people anywhere.

“They put me in a room and they put my son in a cage in front of me. The soldier said ‘confess that you know terrorists or I will send you to a place where they will rape you. They will do things to you that you could never imagine’.”

Detained at Abu Ghraib from January to July 2004, this woman (pictured left) is one of nearly 340 CCR clients suing private military contractors for participating in a torture conspiracy at detention facilities in Iraq. (Al Shimari v. CACI, Al-Quraishi v. Nakhla and L-3 and Saleh v. Titan, see p. 32)
The economic and political disenfranchise-ment of poor people and people of color in the United States is continuing to grow with escalating attacks on unions and the rights of workers. This past year, an inspiring broad-based so-cial movement has arisen in response, as unions and their supporters have organized large protests in Wis-consin, Michigan, Ohio and elsewhere.

In Michigan, the drive to disenfranchise poor peo-ple has become so radical that it has undermined democracy at its core—with local governments or city agencies being disempowered, and control given to unelected executives or even private companies. A new law gives the Governor’s office the power to appoint so-called “emergency financial managers” for any of a broad, vague set of criteria. These managers then take over the entire operations of local communities or school districts, replacing elected of-ficials. To date, emergency financial managers have been appointed over the cities of Benton Harbor, Ecorse, and Pontiac and over the public school system in Detroit. These are among the most economically devastated areas in the nation and all but one are also majority Black communities.

Once appointed, the emergency manager is given unchecked power over virtually all operations of local government, including the ability to unilater-ally fire elected officials, repeal local laws, enact new ones and even to violate city charters. As part of the right wing’s attack on organized labor, managers can undo collectively bargained contracts of public employees and privatize services. The financially struggling communities end up footing the bill since all costs of the program, including the salaries of the man-agers and their staff, are charged to the municipality.

Declaring “financial emergencies” as a means to disenfranchise entire communities is but a new appli-cation of a time-tested system of economic disparity disempowering poor people and people of color. Women and racial minorities often experience layers of discrimination, including being unfairly treated or disproportionately excluded from well-paid public sector jobs. CCR has a series of long-term cases fighting entrenched racial and gender-based employment discrimination on behalf of teachers and firefighters.

The Center for Constitutional Rights will continue to expose and challenge unfair employment practices while standing firmly on the side of local communities’ democratic rights and the rights of workers to collective bargaining in the struggle for racial and economic justice for all.

The emergency manager law creates a new form of local government run by an unelected official who rules by decree. It’s not about fiscal responsibility. It’s about punishing working people and communities of color for the economic downturn that was caused by Wall Street and big corporations. We’re talking about depriving people of the right to a democratically-elected government, crushing unions and silencing progressive voices.

Edith Lee-Payne is a longtime Detroit resident and activist who is challenging Michigan’s emergency manager law. (Brown v. Snyder, see p. 40)

Protest against emergency financial managers outside the Michigan Capitol in Lansing, March 2011.
Gender-based discrimination persists as a global crisis. Women perform over 60 percent of the world’s work but earn only 10 percent of the world’s income, and violence against women and girls remains among the most widespread of human rights abuses. Women and members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) communities experience layers of human rights violations, burdened by disproportionate rates of poverty, impacted by racism and violence and singled out for unfair treatment by police and the criminal legal system. In recent years, the U.S.-based LGBTQ movement has made inroads into mainstream society through national campaigns around marriage equality and military service, while the voices of already marginalized LGBTQ and gender non-conforming people have been largely left out of the public conversation.

The Center for Constitutional Rights has a long history of pushing the boundaries of gender justice legal work, bringing its first major women’s rights case in 1969 when women’s rights litigation was still largely uncharted territory. CCR filed the first challenge to New York’s abortion ban that framed it as a women’s rights issue (as opposed to doctors’ rights). The Center’s groundbreaking feminist legal work continued to break down barriers, bringing women’s experiences of domestic violence into the courtroom in self-defense cases, defending the reproductive rights of women in the workforce and contributing to the evolution of international law to recognize that rape is torture and, when systematic and widespread, a tool of genocide.

Much of this work happened under the leadership of former CCR staff attorney turned long-time Board member and Vice President, Rhonda Copelon. Sadly, we lost Rhonda in 2010, but her legacy continues through her creation of the Copelon Fund for Gender Justice which has seeded a new generation of innovative legal work at CCR around issues of gender, gender identity and sexuality.

From this platform, CCR has embarked on an expansion of our gender justice work, deepening partnerships with our movement allies and activists that are fighting gender-based discrimination and violence and participating in the international movement for gender justice. This past year, this work brought CCR to Haiti, Honduras, Uganda and Louisiana. We look forward to working with our partners in this struggle to strategically broaden our work in this area and maximize the impact of the unique contributions that CCR brings to these important issues.

“Women who have struggled with addiction, violence, trauma and poverty all of their lives are now even more shut out of accessing public services because of this statute—all for just offering certain kinds of sex for money. It is time for them to be able to walk their kids to school and access both gainful employment and safe housing.”

Deon Haywood, Executive Director of Women with a Vision in New Orleans, which led a successful campaign to repeal the requirement that anyone convicted under the solicitation provision of Louisiana’s Crime against Nature statute must register as a sex offender. (Doe v. Jindal, see p. 38)
Immigrant Justice

My DREAMS are NOT ILLEGAL
Within days of the September 11 attacks, the Bush administration began rounding up non-citizens, mostly Arab or South Asian men, on the pretext of minor immigration violations and holding them until the FBI cleared them of links to terrorism. Some of these detainees were kept in solitary confinement, subjected to physical and verbal abuse, and not allowed to communicate with attorneys, families or friends.

The already harsh immigration “reforms” instituted in the 1990’s by the Clinton administration laid the legal groundwork for this this blatant racial and religious profiling of non-citizens. The last decade has seen these divisive policies taken even further with mounting anti-immigrant rhetoric and a heightened national hysteria against anyone who appears “foreign” and, more recently, through Obama’s push to make local law enforcement into an arm of the federal immigration detention and deportation system.

Using local police to arrest, detain and deport immigrants, even without a conviction, exacerbates the impact of the racism that permeates the criminal legal system, undermines public trust within these communities and discourages people from turning to the police, even to report crimes such as domestic violence.

Secure Communities (S-Comm), 287(g), and the Criminal Alien Program—the Obama administration’s signature immigration enforcement programs—all rely on heavy involvement from local law enforcement to siphon immigrants into the immigration detention system and ultimately through deportation proceedings. S-Comm is an Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (ICE) program that automatically feeds information collected by local police into the ICE and FBI databases. Each time a local, state, or tribal police officer conducts a routine criminal background check, they automatically transfer that individual’s personal information to ICE.

Documents disclosed this past year through CCR’s Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) litigation reveal that S-Comm is one component that will feed information into a larger FBI information-collection project. The planned Next Generation Identification (NGI) project is intended to build a large biometric database that far exceeds the FBI’s current fingerprint database, creating a biometric data warehouse including iris scans and automated facial recognition ability.

CCR will persist with seeking accountability for post-9/11 round-ups and support the growing grassroots movement that is organizing to fight dangerous immigration and police collaborations and raising the visibility of the communities most impacted by these racist policies.

“I was in my twenties and full of energy when my life was suddenly shattered. A Muslim with a background in aerospace, I was detained by U.S. officials under the preventive detention policy. For seven months I was held incommunicado, beaten and ill-treated. The irony is that this ill-treatment, this torture, did not take place in Guantánamo or Abu-Ghraib, but in Brooklyn.”

Benamar Benatta was held in immigration detention for nearly five years. (*Turkmen v. Ashcroft*, see p. 39)
The United States has the highest incarceration rate in the world. As our prison population continues to grow, the prison industry has transformed the economies of rural towns to be dependent on continued mass incarceration. The criminal legal system is rife with racism at every stage of the process and police violence and racial profiling persist in police departments across the country.

CCR has long been a leader in the movement to combat racial profiling including through ongoing litigation and monitoring of the New York City Police Department’s use of unconstitutional stop-and-frisks. The Center released a major report in October 2010, finding a pattern of unconstitutional stops that disproportionally affect Black and Latino New Yorkers. Most of these stops occur in Black and Hispanic neighborhoods, and the main factor for determining who gets stopped, even after controlling for crime rates, is race. The data confirm what people in communities of color have known for years—that Blacks and Latinos are treated more harshly, are more likely to be arrested rather than issued a summons and are more likely to have force used against them than Whites.

While racial profiling of Blacks and Latinos is not new, the endless war paradigm has added a new dimension. This trend is reflected in the creation of a new generation of “national security” prisons that target Muslims, political prisoners and prison activists who work to defend the rights of other prisoners. In 2006 and 2008, the Bureau of Prisons secretly created two experimental prison units called “Communications Management Units.” These units are designed to isolate certain prisoners from other prisoners and the outside world, banning them from any physical contact with visitors, including family members, and subjecting them to severe restrictions on access to phone calls and work and educational opportunities. Upwards of two-thirds of the prisoners in these units are Muslim—an overrepresentation of at least 1000%. Many of the remaining prisoners have unpopular political views, including environmental activists designated as “eco-terrorists.”

The national security state’s obsession with potential future crimes is a reactionary approach based on fear and prejudice and must not be used to justify unfair targeting of prisoners based on race, religion or political beliefs. The Center for Constitutional Rights will continue to be active in the struggle against racial profiling and other police misconduct and in defense of the human rights of all prisoners.

Our visits are non-contact and behind an inch of glass. There is no embrace or holding hands; no chance to express your love for the people who are standing by you as you serve your sentence. This month [June, 2010], it will be two years since the last time I was able to hug my wife or even hold hands. It feels like torture.

Daniel McGowan continues to be held at the Communications Management Unit in Terre Haute, Indiana. (Aref v. Holder, see p. 37)
Defending Dissent
Over the course of this past decade, we have seen the endless war paradigm and the corresponding national security state be used to justify a vast expansion of political repression and the silencing of dissent inside the United States. The government has fostered a generalized fear of an undefined enemy and marshaled that fear against political movements and voices of opposition to the U.S. government or its actions. In 2001, Bush declared “Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists” and what followed was a decade where dissenters and whistleblowers were routinely labeled “terrorists” or a “threat to national security.”

A 2010 Supreme Court ruling in a CCR case, *Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project* (HLP), reinforces this approach. The case challenged the “material support” statute which makes it a crime to provide support—even in the form of humanitarian aid, literature distribution or peaceful political advocacy—to any entity that the government has designated as a “terrorist” group. The Court held that human rights advocates who provide training and assistance in the nonviolent resolution of disputes could be prosecuted as terrorists. This is the first time the Court has ruled that advocating lawful, nonviolent activity can be a crime even when the goal is to discourage violence.

In 2006, the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act (AETA) was pushed through Congress by a powerful lobby of industry groups and corporations. It criminalizes a broad swath of First Amendment activities including protests, boycotts, picketing, whistleblowing and even internet research, if any of that work harms the profits of a business that has anything to do with animal products. The Act targets animal rights activists, but uses language so broad that it could be used to prosecute labor activists who organize a successful boycott of Walmart or picket a cafeteria.

This fear-led legal culture has led to a general acceptance of higher levels of surveillance and infiltration of peaceful groups. As organizers increasingly utilize internet and cell phone technologies, they are also being subjected to new types of law enforcement spying and disruption. We continue to see harsh policing tactics used against protestors. Even members of the media have not been exempt from unlawful arrests and police intimidation when covering political protests.

CCR believes dissent is necessary for a functional democracy and is dedicated to defending the right to protest government policies through a comprehensive approach of litigation, media advocacy and public education.

“... the SHAC 7 case shook my faith in constitutional protections, as established freedoms were easily sacrificed in service of powerful interests. When we were charged as “domestic terrorists,” CCR was one of very few organizations willing to support us. Animal rights activists are routinely shunned by progressive organizations, but CCR immediately understood how important it is to protect free speech for all political activists.”

Lauren Gazzola, a SHAC 7 member, was convicted of violating the Animal Enterprise Protection Act and served over three years in prison for website postings, public speeches and organizing demonstrations. (*U.S. v. SHAC 7*, see p. 42)
In 2011, CCR has undergone an exciting change—elevating a key part of our mission “to train the next generation of people’s lawyers” with the creation of the Social Justice Institute. Thanks to the generosity of the Bertha Foundation, CCR has the resources to expand this program in the U.S. and internationally, and we couldn’t be more excited. With this expanded program we will train this generation, and the next generation, of human rights/social justice/public interest lawyers and activists.

To date, this component of our mission has been met through the Center’s Ella Baker program. For 24 years, CCR has taken great care selecting and preparing more than 280 progressive and talented lawyers to go into communities around the world, to partner with grassroots groups and individuals at the front lines, and to fight for those with the least access to justice. Ella Baker students have, to date, worked out of CCR’s offices in New York with CCR attorneys and staff. Ella Baker program graduates include CCR’s Executive Director, Vince Warren, and two of CCR’s current staff attorneys, Rachel Meeropol and Sunita Patel, both of whom work on the Center’s Government Misconduct and Racial Justice docket, in addition to several former staff. Following their experiences at CCR, Ella Bakers have gone on to become top notch lawyers, law professors, politicians, academy-award nominated filmmakers, writers, members of presidential administrations, and heads of other progressive organizations.

In the Summer of 2011, with the generous support of the Bertha Foundation, we created two satellite sites for the Ella Baker program—in New Orleans, Louisiana (working with CCR Legal Director, Bill Quigley) and in Port-au-Prince, Haiti working with CCR’s partner organization, the Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti (IJDH) at their Haiti-based affiliate, the Bureau des Avocats Internationaux (BAI). Both of these programs were highly successful, with the students in New Orleans and Port-au-Prince operating in conjunction with the Ella Baker students at CCR. Over the next five years, we plan to further expand the Ella Baker program to operate year-round and in additional locations around the country and the world.

The SJI will also include other completely new and innovative initiatives to increase our training capacity beyond law school students. This will include CCR Fellowship positions for recent law school graduates to work at CCR and begin their career trajectory in a social justice/human rights law setting. We will also be expanding the ways in which we provide training and empowerment to others outside the intern/fellow context through what we are currently calling “CCR University”: a series of workshops and trainings for practicing attorneys and other advocates to be launched in 2013 with CLEs and other conferences.

The Center is deeply grateful for this exciting new partnership with the Bertha Foundation, which will help us further our mission to train the next generation to creatively use the law for social change.

“I fell in love with CCR when I happened to be visiting Michael Ratner on the last day of the Ella Baker program. On a whim we popped into the meeting where the students were summing up their experiences. Two hours later we both were crying as were each of the students and teachers. The summer had changed their lives. Michael and I agreed that one summer program was not enough. We needed lots of summer programs, winter programs, and spring and fall ones too.”

Tony Tabatznik, The Bertha Foundation
The 2011 students and staff that worked at the Gillis Long Poverty Law Center at Loyola University New Orleans (from left): Marc Florman, Mariel Block, Angela Davis, Margaret Garrett, Davida Finger and CCR Legal Director Bill Quigley.

“I learned a ton about law and legal work this summer. I also learned a lot about the New Orleans social justice community and about exciting work going on around the world. Perhaps most importantly, from working with these attorneys this summer I learned that I like this work, that I want to stay in law school, and I want to continue learning how to use this tool—law—for justice.”—Angela Davis

The Bureau des Avocats Internationaux (BAI) is the Haitian affiliate of the Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti (IJDH), a U.S.-based organization which is partnering with CCR. The 2011 interns and staff (left to right, back row): Natalie Nozile, Bea Lindstrom, Iringo Hockley, Katie La Monica (middle row): Josue Augustus, Meena Jagannath, Natacha Doliscar, Marie Esther Felix Valcourt, Mario Joseph, Jocelyn Brooks, Techeler Boucher (front row): Greger Calhan and Katz Henry-Michel.

“BAI and IJDH were wonderful places to work—I learned so much from my colleagues and from being on the ground. Seeing the situation in Haiti with my own eyes was absolutely invaluable to understanding the issues I was working on and motivating me to continue working for social justice with my legal education.”—Jocelyn Brooks

Tanuja Dudnath

Tanuja Dudnath is a rising third-year student at Seton Hall University School of Law. Tanuja’s interest in human rights and international law stemmed from her experience growing up in the developing country Guyana, where ethnic violence regularly plagues the communities.

Prior to law school, Tanuja was a legal assistant at the Center for Reproductive Rights, where she worked on various UN advocacy projects and on cases dealing with issues such as maternal mortality, abortion rights and access to contraceptives.

“My experience as an Ella Baker Fellow gave me invaluable hands-on experience working on groundbreaking cases and provided me with the fundamental tools and skills necessary for a career advancing social justice and equality. A key lesson offered by this program is the importance of robust community advocacy and organizing together with strategic litigation as a vehicle for truly successful social change.”
CCR Supports LGBTQ Youth

September 2, 2010
Brecht Forum, New York

In Secure Communities: Families Under Threat

Pardiss Kebriaei
Staff Attorney, CCR

Murder at Guantánamo
The Center for Constitutional Rights has continued its longstanding commitment to supporting movements for social change by strengthening and expanding our relationships with domestic and international human rights defenders and sharing our unique perspective and expertise with various partners. These photos provide a snapshot view of CCR’s work in this area over the past year.

1. CCR staff meet with women in post-earthquake Haiti to discuss ways to combat gender-based violence.

2. CCR co-hosted a book release discussion with Joey Mogul (left) and Andrea Ritchie, two of the co-authors of *Queer (In)Justice: The Criminalization of LGBT People in the United States*.

3. CCR interns participate in a demonstration in front of the White House on January 11, 2011—marking the ninth year since the first detainees were transferred to Guantánamo.

4. Several CCR staff members created an “It Gets Better” video to show support and solidarity with LGBTQ youth. Shown here is Chase Quinn, Administrative Assistant.

5. A supporter of the Frente Nacional de Resistencia Popular (FNRP) in Honduras. CCR made many fact-finding missions to Honduras since the June 2009 coup in support of the FNRP and the Honduran social movement.

6. CCR hosted an event with Yemeni activist Tawakkul Karman in September 2010, speaking about the social movement in Yemen. In the year since, she has become known as ‘the face’ of the uprising against the authoritarian regime of President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

7. CCR co-produced “Insecure Communities” to raise awareness about the human impact of the misguided Secure Communities program which makes local law enforcement agencies into an arm of the immigration deportation system.

8. Pam Spees, CCR Senior Staff Attorney, joined hundreds of international women’s human rights activists at the first Gender Justice of the Americas Conference in Miami. The meeting brought together women’s and human rights activists, leaders from feminist networks and scholars from countries throughout the region to focus on revitalizing and challenging the transnational dialogue on sexuality, violence and reproductive and human rights.

9. CCR Attorney Katherine Gallagher appeared on *Democracy Now!* to discuss investigations in Spain of the “Bush 6,” Bush administration lawyers who are implicated in the U.S. torture program.

10. Pardiss Kebriaei, CCR attorney, in a “video fact-sheet” discussing suspicious deaths at Guantánamo as part of CCR’s public education and advocacy around *Al-Zahrani v. Rumsfeld*.

11. CCR ran an ad on the CBS Times Square JumboTron about the NYPD’s practice of race-based stop-and-frisks that disproportionately target young men of color, the homeless, and LGBTQ and gender-non-conforming youth.

12 and 13. Some of the many blog pieces on the *Huffington Post* by CCR Executive Director, Vince Warren and Legal Director Bill Quigley.

14. CCR produces numerous publications. This year we translated *If an Agent Knocks* into three additional languages: Spanish, Arabic and Urdu.

15. *Hell No: Your Right to Dissent in Twenty-First Century America*, by CCR President Michael Ratner and former Staff Attorney Margaret Ratner Kunstler, examines the criminalization of dissent in the U.S., from the surveillance and jailing of activists, to labeling protestors as “terrorists.”
As you look through the case descriptions on the following pages, you will see that CCR has had another busy year using the law creatively for progressive social change.

The Center is unwavering in our work on behalf of the 171 men who remain at Guantánamo, continuing our legal and diplomatic advocacy to shut down the prison and seeking justice for the many abuses that occurred there and at other U.S.-run detention facilities. We continue to chase the Bush torture team throughout Europe, with ongoing investigations in Spain and a new effort in Switzerland. In fact, we believe George W. Bush cancelled his trip to Switzerland this year out of fear of a possible criminal indictment, which CCR had prepared with the support of a broad coalition of activists from around the world.

I am particularly proud of the courageous stand the Center took this year against the targeted killing of U.S. citizen and Muslim cleric Anwar al-Aulaqi, who the U.S. is openly trying to assassinate in Yemen. Such targeted killings are illegal, immoral, and unwise.

I travelled to Haiti with CCR delegations twice this year, working to end gender-based violence, mass evictions from camps, and U.S. deportations. We are also going after the leaders of the 2009 coup in Honduras and supporting the social movement there in their struggle for truth, justice, and accountability for human rights abuses.

CCR brought a new challenge to Michigan’s "emergency manager" law, which disenfranchises low-income communities of color. In Louisiana, we won important victories against a draconian statute that targets poor women and gender non-conforming people by requiring sex-offender registration for certain types of prostitution convictions.

Our work on behalf of Black firefighters in New York City produced important victories this year, forcing the fire department to overhaul its hiring practices in order to hire more people of color. The Center has also been an active member of a grassroots-led movement to end the Secure Communities program, which makes local police departments into an arm of the federal immigration deportation system. CCR continues to be a leader in the struggle to end racial profiling by police and in challenging new experimental prisons that cruelly isolate certain prisoners based on race, ethnicity, or political views.

On a personal note, I have decided to return to my home in New Orleans and continue the struggle from there. I will continue my alliance with the Center and look forward to ongoing legal and political work together. I am thrilled that the talented and dedicated Baher Azmy is taking up the post of Legal Director. Baher has worked closely with the Center for years in the fight against indefinite executive detention, extraordinary rendition, and torture.

The past ten years have been dangerous ones. I am proud of the work CCR has done and continues to do, fighting for justice, peace, freedom, and human rights at home and abroad. I have made many friends and learned much in my time in NYC with CCR. No organization is more committed to justice through the law.

Bill Quigley
Guantánamo Habeas Cases

**Al-Bihani v. Obama**
Post-habeas challenge to the indefinite detention of Ghaleb Nassar Al-Bihani, a citizen of Yemen held at Guantánamo for nine years without charge or trial. Mr. Al-Bihani’s habeas petition was denied by the trial court based on a finding that he was an assistant cook for a group associated with Taliban. The ruling was twice upheld by the D.C. Circuit, once by a three-judge panel which concluded in part that international law does not apply in U.S. courts, and again by a majority of judges on the court which concluded that the panel’s international law ruling was unnecessary but that Mr. Al-Bihani is nonetheless detainable. The Supreme Court declined to review the case.

*Status: Habeas petition denied; advocacy challenging indefinite detention is pending.* CCRjustice.org/Al-Bihani-v-Obama

**Al Qahtani v. Obama**
Habeas petition for Mohammed al Qahtani, who suffered physical and psychological torture when he was subjected to the extraordinarily abusive “First Special Interrogation Plan,” a regime of “systematic enhanced interrogation techniques” personally authorized by Donald Rumsfeld. This torture program violated both domestic and international law, and leaves U.S. officials open to war crimes charges.

*Status: Pending.* CCRjustice.org/Al-Qahtani-v-Obama

**Ameziane v. Obama**
Habeas petition on behalf of Djamel Ameziane, an Algerian man who 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. Mr. Ameziane has never been charged with any crime and has been at Guantánamo since 2002, where he has suffered various abuses including profound isolation in solitary confinement.

*Status: Stayed.* CCRjustice.org/Ameziane

**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. Mr. Barre was never charged with any crime, but was told that since he was from Somalia, which had no functioning government to take him back, he would be at Guantánamo “for a long time.” Mr. Barre was transferred to the Republic of Somaliland in December 2009, and has sought to continue to litigate his habeas case post-transfer in an effort to clear his name.

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

**Khan v. Obama**
Habeas petition filed on behalf of Majid Khan, who was held and tortured in CIA secret detention for several years prior to his transfer to Guantánamo. The public knows nothing about what happened to Khan because the government has classified his experiences in CIA detention. These extraordinary security measures impact the public’s ability to know what is being done in its name and limits CCR’s ability to advocate on behalf of our client.

*Status: Stayed.* CCRjustice.org/Khan-v-Obama

Click on the case descriptions and photos for more information!
Khan Tumani v. Obama
Habeas petition filed on behalf of Syrian father and son, Abdul Nasser and Muhammad Khan Tumani. Muhammad was a juvenile when he came into U.S. custody and was separated from his father for the duration of his detention. Both were held without charge or judicial review for over seven years. CCR undertook extensive diplomatic and advocacy efforts to find safe third countries for resettlement of these men, who cannot safely return to Syria.

Status: Muhammed was resettled in Portugal in August 2009; his father’s release came one year later, when he was resettled in Cape Verde in July 2010. Father and son remain separated and have not been allowed to travel or see each other to date.

CCRjustice.org/Khantumani

Kiyemba v. Obama (Kiyemba I and III)
Coordinated habeas petitions filed on behalf of seventeen Uighurs held at Guantánamo, who won their cases in 2008. Unable to return to their home country of China for fear of torture and persecution, and without anywhere else to go, a federal judge ordered the Uighurs released into the United States. The D.C. Circuit reversed in Kiyemba I, and the Supreme Court granted review to consider 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: Five Uighurs remain at Guantánamo three years after their exoneration, with no remedy for their indefinite detention, which the court determined was unlawful.

CCRjustice.org/Kiyemba-v-Obama

Kiyemba v. Obama (Kiyemba 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. 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 ground 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.

CCRjustice.org/Kiyemba-v-Obama

Othman v. Obama
Habeas petition for Khaled Abd Elgabar Mohammed Othman of Yemen. Yemenis comprise well over one-third of the nearly 200 men still detained at Guantánamo. In December 2009, the Obama administration indefinitely suspended all repatriations to Yemen. Two detainees have since been forcibly repatriated to Algeria, despite their fears of torture and persecution in that country.

Status: The district court stayed Othman’s case in late 2008.

CCRjustice.org/Othman-v-Obama

Zalita v. Obama
Habeas petition involving the first legal challenge brought by a Guantánamo detainee to an intended transfer to his native country, Libya, where he would likely have faced torture or execution.

Status: The government agreed to release our client after we filed a motion for judgment on the record, and in February 2010 he was transferred to Albania, where he now lives as a refugee. Meanwhile, the district court dismissed his post-release attempt to clear his name.

CCRjustice.org/Zalita-v-Obama
Guantánamo Civil Cases

**Al Laithi v. Rumsfeld**
Civil suit for damages on behalf of an Egyptian doctor who is now confined to a wheelchair due to the torture and mistreatment he experienced at Guantánamo.

*Status:* The government has moved to dismiss in light of the Supreme Court’s refusal to review the Court of Appeals’ decision in [Rasul v. Rumsfeld](https://www.ccrjustice.org/allaithi-v-rumsfeld). The motion to dismiss is pending.

[CCRjustice.org/AlLaithi-v-Rumsfeld](https://www.ccrjustice.org/allaithi-v-rumsfeld)

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**Al-Zahrani v. Rumsfeld**
Civil suit brought by the families of Yasser Al-Zahrani of Saudi Arabia and Salah Ali Abdullah Ahmed 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 deaths were suicides, four soldiers stationed at Guantánamo at the time have come forward with evidence of a cover-up of the actual cause and circumstances of the deaths. Their accounts suggest that the men may have been killed at a secret site at Guantánamo.

*Status:* The district court held that the claims were barred by national security factors, and that the defendants were additionally protected by immunity. The case is currently on appeal in the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit.

[CCRjustice.org/Al-Zahrani-v-Rumsfeld](https://www.ccrjustice.org/al-zahrani-v-rumsfeld)

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**Ameziane v. United States**
First Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) petition and request for precautionary measures filed on behalf of Guantánamo detainee Djamel Ameziane, an Algerian man who has been severely abused at Guantánamo and who fears persecution if forcibly transferred to Algeria. He is seeking safe third-country resettlement.

*Status:* Precautionary measures issued in August 2008; merits petition is pending.

[CCRjustice.org/Ameziane](https://www.ccrjustice.org/ameziane)

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**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 detained for more than four years and released years after being classified as non-enemy combatants.

*Status:* The government moved to dismiss in light of the Supreme Court’s refusal to review the Court of Appeals’ decision in [Rasul v. Rumsfeld](https://www.ccrjustice.org/al-laithi-v-rumsfeld). The motion to dismiss is pending.

[CCRjustice.org/Celikgogus-v-Rumsfeld](https://www.ccrjustice.org/celikgogus-v-rumsfeld)

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**United States v. Ghailani (amicus)**
Ahmed Ghailani was indicted in 1998 in connection with the bombings of two U.S. embassies in East Africa. He was captured in 2004, held in secret CIA detention, and eventually transferred to Guantánamo in September 2006, where he was held without access to counsel until charged before a military commission in 2008. He was transferred to New York in June 2009 for trial on his pending indictment. On invitation of the court, CCR submitted an amicus brief arguing that Ghailani’s indictment should be dismissed, because the years-long delay in bringing him to trial violated his fundamental right to a speedy trial protected by the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Speedy Trial Act, and the U.S. Constitution.

*Status:* The court rejected Ghailani’s speedy trial challenge; he was later convicted of conspiracy, acquitted of 284 other charges, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

[CCRjustice.org/Ghailani-verdict](https://www.ccrjustice.org/ghailani-verdict)
Al Shimari v. CACI

Saleh v. Titan

Three lawsuits on behalf of nearly 340 Iraqi civilian detainees, 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 March 2011, the Fourth Circuit ordered that both the Al Shimari and Al-Quraishi cases be held in abeyance pending the outcome of a U.S. Supreme Court petition in Saleh v. Titan. The Court denied the Saleh plaintiffs’ petition for certiorari in June 2011, thereby ending that case. Appeals in the two remaining cases are pending.

CCRjustice.org/Al-Shimari-v-CACI
CCRjustice.org/Al-Quraishi-v-Nakhla-L3
CCRjustice.org/Saleh-v-Titan

Mr. Al-Janabi, a plaintiff in Al-Quraishi v. Nakhla and L-3, was held and tortured at Abu Ghraib prison for nearly a year.

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 (ATS) in enforcing international human rights, including the right of victims to a remedy.

Status: Appeal is pending.
CCR justice.org/apartheid-amicus

Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum (amicus)

Arguing that corporations can be liable under the Alien Tort Statute (ATS) because international law is primarily enforced through domestic remedies and domestic federal law permits suits against corporations.

Status: After a Second Circuit dismissal, plaintiffs filed a petition for certiorari to the Supreme Court, which is currently pending. CCRjustice.org/Wiwa

Movsesian v. Versicherung (amicus)

Heirs of victims of the Armenian genocide suing German corporations for unpaid insurance owed to their relatives. CCR’s amicus argues that the case should be permitted to move forward under California law and not be barred by the foreign affairs doctrine.

Status: Defendants’ petition for rehearing en banc is pending before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. CCR joined EarthRights International in filing an amicus in 2009 and a second one in February 2011 for the rehearing.
CCRjustice.org/Movsesian-v-Versicherung

Wiwa v. Royal Dutch Shell

Wiwa v. Anderson

Wiwa v. Shell Petroleum Development Company

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.
CCRjustice.org/Wiwa
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit against the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of State and Department of Homeland Security seeking information about renditions; secret detention, including those at CIA “ghost” sites and facilities with unregistered prisoners; and torture.
Status: The case is currently pending. CCRjustice.org/GhostFOIA

ACLU, CCR, et al. v. Department of Defense
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit charging that U.S. government agencies illegally withheld records sought concerning the torture and abuse of detainees in American military custody.
Status: The district court litigation has ended, and an appeal of the district court’s final ruling is now pending before the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. CCRjustice.org/CCR-v-DOD-torture

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.
Status: Mr. Arar’s petition for certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court. CCR continues to seek accountability for his torture and to advocate for the U.S. to apologize and remove him from the watch list. CCRjustice.org/Arar

Maher Arar has become an outspoken human rights advocate. The United States continues to refuse to even apologize for rendering him to torture in Syria.

Bush Torture Indictment (Switzerland)
A criminal indictment against George W. Bush for torture. Originally prepared to be filed in Switzerland during a scheduled visit by the former president, the document serves as a template for filing cases if he travels to any of the 149 countries that have ratified the Convention Against Torture (CAT). Supported by more than 60 human rights organizations and by prominent individuals, the indictment presents fundamental aspects of the case against Bush for torture, a preliminary legal analysis of his liability for torture, and a response to some anticipated defenses.
Status: This planned filing of two cases in Geneva, Switzerland by individual torture survivors was called off when Bush cancelled his trip to Switzerland in February 2011. CCRjustice.org/Bush-torture-indictment-Switzerland

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.
Status: Mr. Arar’s petition for certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court. CCR continues to seek accountability for his torture and to advocate for the U.S. to apologize and remove him from the watch list. CCRjustice.org/Arar

Spanish Investigation into the U.S. Torture Program
Given the refusal of the U.S. government to conduct meaningful investigations into the Bush administration torture program, CCR continues its efforts to find alternate legal venues under the principle of universal jurisdiction in order to ensure that victims have their day in court and that the individuals behind the programs that tortured and abused detainees are prosecuted. 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.
Status: CCR’s subpoena request for Geoffrey Miller, former commander at Guantánamo, is pending in the ongoing investigation into the global torture program currently before Judge Ruz. The case against the “Bush Six” (lawyers from the Bush administration implicated in the torture program) was closed by Judge Velasco in April 2011. An appeal to reopen the case is pending. CCRjustice.org/Spain-US-torture-case

Request to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for an Investigation of Vatican Officials for Torture, Rape and Sexual Violence
Filing at the ICC on behalf of the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP) requesting 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, includ-
Targeted Killings

ACL&CU and CCR v. Geithner
Lawsuit against the U.S. Treasury Department Secretary and the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) director challenging the legality and constitutionality of a licensing scheme that required attorneys to apply for a special license prior to being allowed to provide uncompensated representation to, or for the benefit of, someone the government labeled a “specially designated global terrorist” or risk criminal sanctions. The lawsuit charged that the regulations violated the First and Fifth Amendments, and the separation of powers.
Status: As a result of the lawsuit, the government granted a license to CCR and the ACLU to represent Nasser Al-Aulaqi, the father of Anwar Al-Aulaqi, in a lawsuit challenging the Obama administration’s authorization for the targeted killing of his son, U.S. citizen Anwar Al-Aulaqi, by the CIA and secret military forces. CCR and the ACLU argued that any targeting of Al-Aulaqi, who is believed to be in Yemen, outside of any armed conflict, must be governed by the U.S. Constitution and international human rights law, under which the use of lethal force is only permissible after due process or as a last resort in the face of an imminent threat of deadly harm.
Status: The case was dismissed on standing and “political question” grounds by the district court in December 2010.
CCRjustice.org/Al-Aulaqi-v-Obama

Al-Aulaqi v. Obama
Lawsuit on behalf of Nasser Al-Aulaqi challenging the Obama administration’s decision to authorize the targeted killing of his son, U.S. citizen Anwar Al-Aulaqi, by the CIA and secret military forces. CCR and the ACLU argued that any targeting of Al-Aulaqi, who is believed to be in Yemen, outside of any armed conflict, must be governed by the U.S. Constitution and international human rights law, under which the use of lethal force is only permissible after due process or as a last resort in the face of an imminent threat of deadly harm.
Status: The case was dismissed on standing and “political question” grounds by the district court in December 2010.
CCRjustice.org/Al-Aulaqi-v-Obama

Haiti

IACHR Precautionary Measures on U.S. Deportations (Haiti)
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. Petition argues 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: In February 2011, the IACHR granted our request for precautionary measures and urged the U.S. to suspend deportations of the five Haitians named in our petition. In May 2011, the IACHR expanded the precautionary measures to cover an additional 33 people facing deportation to Haiti. As of this printing, the United States is still actively removing people to Haiti.
CCRjustice.org/Haiti-IACHR-removals

CCR Litigation

Members of Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP) holding photos of themselves and other children who were abused by clergy.

-ing 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.
CCRjustice.org/ICCvaticanprosecution

Click on the case descriptions and photos for more information!
IACHR Precautionary Measures on Forced Evictions (Haiti)
Hundreds of thousands of people who are still living in inadequate camps after the 2010 earthquake in Haiti are threatened with forced eviction by the Haitian government. These illegal evictions are being carried out in displacement camps across the country, leaving already displaced people in even more vulnerable circumstances. CCR and our partner organizations filed a request for precautionary measures with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) in November 2010.
Status: In November 2010, 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 June 2011, CCR and partner organizations submitted an update on the conditions to the Commission, renewed our requests for precautionary measures, and asked that the newly elected government of President Michel Martelly be directed to implement the moratorium and associated procedures. The organizations await the Commission’s response even as illegal forced evictions have increased dramatically.
CCRjustice.org/Haiti-IACHR-evictions

IACHR Precautionary Measures on Gender Based Violence (Haiti)
In October 2010, CCR joined with women’s groups and advocates in Haiti as well as with U.S.-based organizations in filing a request to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) for precautionary measures urgently needed to prevent the ongoing rape, sexual violence, and death of women, girls and women’s human rights defenders living in 22 camps in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Status: The IACHR granted the request in January 2011, adopting the recommendations requested by the human rights groups: that the Haitian government take immediate measures to prevent sexual violence against women and girls in displacement camps. CCRjustice.org/Haiti-IACHR-gender-violence

CCR Legal Director Bill Quigley, with CCR staff members Sunita Patel (left) and Laura Raymond, visited a tent city in Port-Au-Prince, Haiti to conduct human rights trainings.

Jeena Shah of the Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti with CCR Executive Director Vince Warren during a human rights delegation to Haiti.

Honduras

Bigwood v. Department of Defense
Case representing investigative journalist Jeremy Bigwood in a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) 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, in conjunction with the Comisión de Verdad (see below), 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. This case charges the Department of Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency with withholding information that should have been handed over under earlier FOIA requests.
Status: Filed in March 2011, awaiting response. CCRjustice.org/Honduras-FOIA

Honduras True Commission FOIAs
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'état
and to the inadequacies of the coup government’s appointed Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The 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 up to the coup and to explore the historical significance of the overthrow of President Manuel Zelaya.

Status: On March 24, 2011, CCR filed a series of FOIA requests on behalf of the True Commission for information from the Department of Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency.

CCRjustice.org/Honduras-FOIA

Murillo v. Micheletti Bain
Suign 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.
CCRjustice.org/Honduras-coup

Bolivia

Mamani v. Sánchez de Lozada
Mamani v. Sánchez Berzaín
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.

Status: Oral argument was heard in May 2011 in the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals; decision pending.
CCRjustice.org/Mamani-v-Sanchez

Palestine

CCR v. Department of Defense et al.
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit seeking the release of U.S. agency records relating to the May 31, 2010 attack by Israel on a flotilla of six vessels in international waters seeking to deliver humanitarian aid to Gaza, and regarding U.S. policy towards the blockade of Gaza.

Status: Filed in May 2011.
CCRjustice.org/flotilla

Petition for Urgent Action on Human Rights Violations by Israel: Desecration of the Ma’man Allah (Mamilla) Muslim Cemetery in Jerusalem
Descendants of people buried in the historic Muslim Mamilla Cemetery in Jerusalem seeking 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: Construction of the “Museum of Tolerance” was given final approval; CCR continues to appeal to the international community to help stop desecration of the cemetery. CCRjustice.org/Mamilla

Gaza flotilla ship, the Mavi Marmara, displaying Turkish and Palestinian flags and a banner that reads: “This is a humanitarian aid ship” in four languages. Nine passengers were killed and over 60 injured after Israeli commandos boarded and opened fire.

Silvia Mencías holds a photo of her son Isis Obed Murillo who was killed by Honduran military forces. CCR represents his parents in a lawsuit against Roberto Micheletti Bain who took power immediately following the 2009 military coup.

Marchers show their support for the Frente Nacional de Resistencia Popular (FNRP), the popular resistance movement that arose in opposition to the military coup in Honduras.

CCR Litigation

Click on the case descriptions and photos for more information!
Government Misconduct

CCR v. Bush
Challenging NSA warrantless domestic electronic surveillance, asserting that it violates the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) 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.

Status: In January 2011, the district judge dismissed all plaintiffs’ claims. Plaintiffs have appealed, and the case will be briefed to the Ninth Circuit starting in August 2011. CCRjustice.org/CCR-v-Obama

Ibrahim v. Department of Homeland Security (amicus)
Because of her inclusion on the federal 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 district court dismissed her claims, agreeing with the government’s argument that as a non-citizen no longer living inside the United States, Ibrahim had no constitutional rights. CCR signed onto an amicus brief arguing that non-citizens outside of the United States are not categorically outside the protection of the U.S. Constitution.

Status: In January 2011, the district judge dismissed all plaintiffs’ claims. Plaintiffs have appealed, and the case will be briefed to the Ninth Circuit starting in August 2011. CCRjustice.org/CCR-v-Obama

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. Returning travelers are required to fill out a form asking whether they spent money in Cuba. Lying on the form is itself a crime, while admitting to spending money in Cuba is in violation of the embargo, and refusing to fill out the questionnaire can result in thousands of dollars in fines.

Status: Briefs seeking judgment on the papers filed by both sides in July 2011; awaiting ruling. CCRjustice.org/Sanders-v-Szubin

Wilner v. NSA and DOJ
FOIA lawsuit to determine whether the government has engaged in warrantless wiretapping of CCR attorneys and Guantánamo habeas counsel.

Status: In October 2010, the Supreme Court denied the plaintiffs’ petition for certiorari. CCRjustice.org/Wilner

Policing and Prisons

Aref v. Holder
Challenging policies and conditions at two experimental prison units called Communications Management Units (CMU’s) that unconstitutionally target certain prisoners for severe social isolation, including a complete ban on any physical contact with visiting friends and family and restricted access to phone calls, work, and educational opportunities. Over two-thirds of these prisoners are Muslim—an over-representation of at least 1,000 percent—and many others have unpopular political views, including environmental activists designated as “eco-terrorists.” CMU prisoners are not informed of the allegations that led to their transfer nor are they allowed an opportunity to refute them. Many expect to serve their entire sentences under these harsh conditions. The secret and arbitrary nature of the decision to transfer a prisoner to a CMU has allowed for a pattern of racial and religious discrimination and retaliation for engaging in First Amendment-protected political activity.

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. CCRjustice.org/Aref-v-Holder

Yassin Aref was designated to a Communications Management Unit (CMU) in May 2007, and held there until April 2011. He continues to challenge the lack of due process associated with CMU designation in Aref v. Holder.
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. Sex offender designation impacts access to housing, employment, social services and even shelter in the event of an emergency or natural disaster; and also requires the person to carry a state ID with the words “SEX OFFENDER” in orange letters—a modern day “scarlet letter.” This archaic law singled out non-procreative sex acts associated with homosexuality for harsher punishment, and disproportionately affected women, African Americans, members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender 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 new legislation does not, however, provide relief to the hundreds of people currently on the registry due to past conviction under this statute. The litigation continues in order to ensure that this relief will extend to those with older convictions. CCRjustice.org/ScarletLetter

Floyd v. City of New York
A follow-up class action lawsuit building on an earlier CCR case, Daniels v. City of New York, in which the court ordered the New York City Police Department (NYPD) to record, citywide, the racial makeup of every person stopped by police so that this data could be reported to CCR. This case challenges the widespread racial profiling and unconstitutional stop-and-frisk practices documented by the data produced by Daniels. These NYPD practices have led to a dramatic increase in the number of suspicion-less stop-and-frisks occurring per year in the city, with the majority of stops taking place in communities of color. In 2010, the total number of these stops hit an all-time high—a shocking 87% of those stopped were Black or Latino.

Status: In February 2011, the City filed for partial summary judgment and CCR is awaiting a decision from the court. CCRjustice.org/Floyd-v-NYC

Glik v. Cunniffe (amicus)
Amicus brief arguing that concerned individuals and Copwatch groups have a First Amendment right to record public police activity.

Status: Filed January 2011; awaiting ruling. CCRjustice.org/Glik-v-Cunniffe

NLG & CCR v. Johnson
Suing the Virginia Department of Corrections for restricting access to the Jailhouse Lawyers Handbook, a free self-help legal guide for prisoners co-authored by CCR and the National Lawyers Guild.

Status: Successfully settled in February 2011 with an agreement to remove all restrictions and to place five copies in the libraries of each facility under the control of the Virginia Department of Corrections. CCRjustice.org/JailhouseLaw

Puiatti v. Buss (amicus)
Supreme Court amicus brief filed on behalf of CCR urging the Court to review the death sentence of Carl Puiatti, who was tried and sentenced along with a co-defendant, in violation of the constitutional requirement that a jury consider each defendant as an individual before imposing a sentence of death. Individualized determinations are essential in capital sentencing to ensure...
that mitigating evidence—such as facts about the defendants’ circumstances or background—can be given meaningful consideration. Jurors are known to be far more likely to sentence criminal defendants to death when co-defendants are jointly tried.

Status: In June 2011, the Supreme Court declined to review the case.
CCRjustice.org/Puiatti-v-Buss

Wright v. Corrections Corporation of America (FCC Rule-making Petition)
Petitioning the FCC to regulate interstate prison telephone calls to ensure fair and reasonable rates for prisoners and their families.
Status: The petition is under consideration by the FCC.
CCRjustice.org/Wright-v-CCA

Immigrant Justice

Cardenas Abreu v. Holder
Petition challenging a Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) decision allowing a deportation based on a criminal conviction to be carried out before all appeals in the criminal case are final.
Status: In May 2011 the case was deemed moot by the BIA after Mr. Cardenas’ criminal appeal was affirmed.
CCRjustice.org/Cardenas-v-Holder

National Day Laborer Organizing Network (NDLON) v. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit seeking documents relating to Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s secretive “Secure Communities” (S-Comm) data sharing program which drastically increases the involvement of state and local entities in the federal immigration detention and deportation system. This controversial program institutes immigration fingerprint checks for all arrestees, even when charges are minor, and without requiring a criminal conviction. A broad coalition of activists across the country has mobilized against the program, organizing walkouts and arrests during S-Comm hearings, rallies, and petitions to President Obama.
Status: Document production continues and the parties are litigating exemptions applied by the defendant agencies.
CCRjustice.org/secure-communities

Ragbir v. Holder (amicus)
Supporting Ravidath Ragbir’s appeal of a deportation order and requesting that his immigration case be sent back to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) with instructions to apply the new and broad-er evidentiary standards which were established in 2009.
Status: Amicus filed at the Supreme Court in May 2011, in support of Mr. Ragbir’s request that the Court hear his case.
CCRjustice.org/Ragbir-v-Holder

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 to hold high-level Bush administration architects of the post-9/11 sweeps accountable for their actions by filing a new complaint in the case. The latest complaint includes detailed allegations directly tying John 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. 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.

Status: Oral argument on defendants’ motions to dismiss was heard in March of 2011; awaiting ruling.
CCRjustice.org/Turkmen-v-Ashcroft

Racial & Economic Justice

Brown v. Snyder
Challenging the Michigan law that allows the Governor to appoint so-called “emergency managers” to take control of local government or school districts, replacing elected officials. Having nearly unlimited and unilateral authority, emergency managers can make or change any local laws, sell off public assets, take on public debt, lay off workers and repeal collective bargaining agreements. The lawsuit charges Michigan Governor Rick Snyder and the Legislature with implementing an unconstitutional power grab that effectively silences and disenfranchises citizens.

Status: Filed in June 2011.
CCRjustice.org/Brown-v-Snyder

Gulino v. Board of Education of the City of New York
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, and resulted in drastic reductions in salary and benefits. Many of these teachers were retained, on a per diem basis, 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.
CCRjustice.org/Gulino-v-Ed

Harrington v. New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)
Suing the City of New York on behalf of 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. The case was later consolidated with an action brought by the federal government challenging the MTA’s uniform requirements for violating the right of Muslim and Sikh employees to wear head coverings as a religious observance.

Status: Parties are engaged in settlement talks.
CCRjustice.org/Harrington-v-MTA

Johnson v. Locke
Lawsuit charging that the government’s use of arrest records as a strike against applicants for well-paid temporary positions with the U.S. Census Bureau was racially discriminatory. Applicants were required to produce documentation for any past arrest, including minor charges 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 high rates. Status: Litigation ongoing, awaiting ruling on proposed amended complaint. CCRjustice.org/Johnson-v-Locke

**United States 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. This case originated from two Equal Employment Opportunity Commission charges filed by CCR in 2002 and 2005 and was ultimately referred to the U.S. Department of Justice, which sued the City for discrimination in the FDNY’s hiring process. CCR joined the resulting new case on behalf of the Vulcan Society, charging the FDNY with intentionally discriminating against minority applicants. Continuing to use a hiring process that is known to disproportionately disqualify minority applicants unfairly denies some of the best-paid and well respected public sector jobs to people of color. The NYC Fire Department is the least racially diverse of any major U.S. city—3.4 percent Black in a city that is 27 percent Black. Status: Judge ruled in favor of the Vulcan Society firefighters in 2009 and 2010. A new entrance exam is under construction and trial is scheduled for August 2011 to determine what relief to grant. CCRjustice.org/Vulcans

**Defending Dissent**

**Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) v. United States**
Challenging the unconstitutional defunding of ACORN, charging Congress with violating the bill of attainder provision in the U.S. Constitution and the right to due process and infringing on the First Amendment right to freedom of association by also targeting ACORN affiliated and allied organizations. A bill of attainder is a punitive legislative act that singles out an individual or group without the safeguard of a judicial hearing. CCR recognized that allowing an effective grassroots-based social justice organization to be blacklisted by conservative politicians presents a serious threat to the U.S. social justice movement. Status: In August 2010, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed the district court’s granting of a permanent injunction in favor of ACORN. CCR petitioned the U.S Supreme Court to hear the case, but in June 2011, it refused to do so. CCRjustice.org/ACORN

**Goodman v. St. Paul**
On behalf of three Democracy Now! journalists arrested during the 2008 Republican National Convention, this lawsuit charges law enforcement agencies with unlawful arrests and unreasonable use of force, and of violating 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: Lawsuit is ongoing; parties are exchanging documents and engaged in depositions. CCRjustice.org/Goodman

CCR Senior Staff Attorney Anjana Samant speaking at a press conference with Vulcan Society member and CCR client Deury Smith.

Democracy Now! producer Sharif Abdel Koudous (seated right) under arrest at the Republican National Convention in St. Paul.
United States v. Buddenberg
Defending four animal rights activists being charged under the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act with conspiracy to commit “animal enterprise terrorism” for First Amendment–protected political activities that include protesting, chalking the sidewalk, chanting and leafleting.
Status: In July of 2010 the district court granted CCR’s motion to dismiss the indictments. While the indictments were dismissed without prejudice, so far defendants have not been re-indicted.
CCRjustice.org/US-v-Buddenberg

United States v. Mejia-Castillo
A petition filed on behalf of Camilo Mejia, a former Staff Sergeant with the Florida National Guard who was the first Iraq war veteran to openly refuse to re-deploy based on his growing moral opposition to the war and to specific orders given to his unit involving the abuse of detainees. Mr. Mejia seeks reversal of his conviction, restoration of his rank, and back pay.
Status: In January 2010, the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces issued an order refusing to hear the appeal, ending the case. CCRjustice.org/US-v-Mejia

United States v. Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC7) (amicus)
Amicus briefs on behalf of animal rights activists known as the SHAC7, who were indicted in 2004 for violating the Animal Enterprise Protection Act, based on their internet postings, public speeches and facilitation of demonstrations. Previous appeals were denied and the activists have served four to six-year sentences. The lower court acknowledged that much of the activists’ speech and advocacy, in itself, was protected by the First Amendment. Still, that same court decided that the activists’ “speeches, protests and web postings” could be criminalized as “implied threats,” given the broad historical context of an act of violence by animal rights activists in another country and of acts of property destruction in this country. The SHAC7 were not shown or even accused of having personally engaged in any acts of violence or property destruction. CCR urged the Supreme Court to hear the case, arguing that the prosecution of activists for their speech at public demonstrations violates the First Amendment.
Status: In March of 2011 the Supreme Court declined to review the case. CCRjustice.org/US-v-SHAC7

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 assistance from the street, and it halted a plan for the public to use pay telephones instead. The ruling found that replacing accessible alarm boxes with public telephones violated the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and established an important principle under Title II of the ADA that when government changes an existing service, the changes must not discriminate against people with disabilities.
Status: In June 2010, the City of New York asked the court to vacate or modify the permanent injunction. The court heard arguments on June 3, 2011 and will rule later in the year.
CCRjustice.org/CAD-v-NYC
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.

ACLU and CCR v. Geithner (p.34)  
*American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)*

ACLU, CCR, et al. v. Department of Defense (p.33)  
*American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)*

ACORN v. United States (p.41)  
*Goodman & Hurwitz, P.C.*
  *William Goodman*
  *Julie Hurwitz*
  *Salles and Schwartz*
  *Arthur Schwartz*
  *Jules Lobel*

Al Laithi v. Rumsfeld (p.31)  
*Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll, PLLC*
  *Kit A. Pierson*
  *Russell P. Cohen*
  *Robert A. Rosenfeld*
  *Howard Ullman*
  *Carolyn Patty Blum*

Al Qahtani v. Obama (p.29)  
*Center for International Human Rights, Northwestern University School of Law*
  *Sandra Babcock*
  *Gibbons P.C.*
  *Lawrence Lustberg*
  *Ramzi Kassem*

Al Shimari v. CACI (p.32)  
*Akeel & Valentine PLC*
  *Shereef Akeel*
  *Burke LLC*
  *Susan Burke*
  *Katherine Hawkins*
  *Motley Rice LLC*
  *Vincent Parrett*

Ameziane v. Obama (p.29)  
*Jackman & Associates*
  *Andrew J. Brouwer*
  *Sophie Weller*

Ameziane v. United States (p.31)  
*Center for Justice and International Law*
  *Annette Martinez Orabona*

Amnesty International, CCR, et al. v. CIA, Department of Defense, et al. (p.33)  
*Morrison & Foerster LLP*
  *David S. Brown*
  *Madeleine A. Hensler*
  *Jamie A. Levitt*
  *Anthony M. Radice*
  *NYU Washington Square Legal Services*
  *Anna Akbar*
  *Margaret Satterthwaite*

Al-Aulaqi v. Obama (p.34)  
*Allawo Law Firm*
  *Muhammed Allawo*
  *American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)*
  *National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD)*

Al-Bihani v. Obama (p.29)  
*Ahmed Ghappour*

Al-Quraishi v. Nakhla and L-3 (p.32)  
*Akeel & Valentine PLC*
  *Shereef Akeel*
  *Burke LLC*
  *Susan Burke*
  *Katherine Hawkins*
  *Motley Rice LLC*
  *Vincent Parrett*

Aref v. Holder (p.37)  
*Portland Law Collective*
  *Kenneth A. Kreuscher*
  *Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP*
  *Annie Castellani*
  *Kavita Desai*
  *Gregory Silbert*

Amnesty International, CCR, et al. v. CIA, Department of Defense, et al. (p.33)  
*Morrison & Foerster LLP*
  *David S. Brown*
  *Madeleine A. Hensler*
  *Jamie A. Levitt*
  *Anthony M. Radice*
  *NYU Washington Square Legal Services*
  *Anna Akbar*
  *Margaret Satterthwaite*

Brown v. Snyder (p.40)  
*Goodman & Hurwitz, P.C.*
  *William Goodman*
  *Julie Hurwitz*
  *Miller Cohen, PLC*
  *Keith Flynn*
  *Sanders Law Firm, P.C.*
  *Herbert Sanders*
  *Sugar Law Center for Economic and Social Justice*
  *John Philo*

Bush Torture Indictment (Switzerland) (p.33)  
*European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCR)*
  *Michael Ratner*

CCR v. Department of Defense et al. (Free Gaza Flotilla) (p.36)  
*University of Virginia International Human Rights Law Clinic*
  *Deena Hurwitz*

Celikgogus v. Rumsfeld (p.31)  
*Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll, PLLC*
  *Kit A. Pierson*
  *Russell P. Cohen*
  *Robert A. Rosenfeld*
  *Carolyn Patty Blum*

Co-Counsel

Ameziane v. Obama  
*Jackman & Associates*  
*Andrew J. Brouwer*  
*Sophie Weller*

Ameziane v. United States  
*Center for Justice and International Law*  
*Annette Martinez Orabona*

*Morrison & Foerster LLP*  
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*Jamie A. Levitt*  
*Anthony M. Radice*  
*NYU Washington Square Legal Services*  
*Anna Akbar*  
*Margaret Satterthwaite*

Al-Aulaqi v. Obama  
*Allawo Law Firm*  
*Muhammed Allawo*  
*American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)*  
*National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD)*

Al-Bihani v. Obama  
*Ahmed Ghappour*

Al-Quraishi v. Nakhla and L-3  
*Akeel & Valentine PLC*  
*Shereef Akeel*  
*Burke LLC*  
*Susan Burke*  
*Katherine Hawkins*  
*Motley Rice LLC*  
*Vincent Parrett*

Aref v. Holder  
*Portland Law Collective*  
*Kenneth A. Kreuscher*  
*Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP*  
*Annie Castellani*  
*Kavita Desai*  
*Gregory Silbert*

*Morrison & Foerster LLP*  
*David S. Brown*  
*Madeleine A. Hensler*  
*Jamie A. Levitt*  
*Anthony M. Radice*  
*NYU Washington Square Legal Services*  
*Anna Akbar*  
*Margaret Satterthwaite*

Brown v. Snyder  
*Goodman & Hurwitz, P.C.*  
*William Goodman*  
*Julie Hurwitz*  
*Miller Cohen, PLC*  
*Keith Flynn*  
*Sanders Law Firm, P.C.*  
*Herbert Sanders*  
*Sugar Law Center for Economic and Social Justice*  
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Bush Torture Indictment (Switzerland)  
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*Michael Ratner*

CCR v. Department of Defense et al. (Free Gaza Flotilla)  
*University of Virginia International Human Rights Law Clinic*  
*Deena Hurwitz*

Celikgogus v. Rumsfeld  
*Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll, PLLC*  
*Kit A. Pierson*  
*Russell P. Cohen*  
*Robert A. Rosenfeld*  
*Carolyn Patty Blum*
Co-Counsel

Goodman v. St. Paul (p. 41)
Wel, Gotshall & Manges LLP
Christine T. Di Guglielmo
Serj Alex Khachaturian
Alexander O. Levine
Jennifer M. Oliver
Steven A. Reiss
Albert T. Goins
Bruce Nestor

Gulino v. Board of Education of the City of New York (p. 40)
DLA Piper
Anthony D. Gill
Joshua S. Sohn
Joel Hellman
Barbara Olshansky
Steve Selinger

Harrington v. New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority (p. 40)
Law Offices of Ravinder Singh Bhalla
Ravinder S. Bhalla
Sikh Coalition
Amardeep Singh

IACHR Precautionary Measures on Forced Evictions (Haiti) (p. 35)
Bureau des Avocats Internationaux (BAI)
Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti (IJDH)
International Human Rights Law Clinic at American University’s Washington College of Law
YouMeWe.

IACHR Precautionary Measures on Gender Based Violence (Haiti) (p. 35)
Bureau des Avocats Internationaux (BAI)
CUNY School of Law International Women’s Human Rights Clinic
Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti (IJDH)
MADRE
Morrison & Foerster
Women’s Link Worldwide

IACHR Precautionary Measures on U.S. Deportations (Haiti) (p. 34)
ACLU of Florida
Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center
Stuart H. Smith Law Clinic & Center for Social Justice, Loyola University New Orleans College of Law
University of Miami Immigration Clinic
University of Miami International Law Clinic

Ibrahim v. Department of Homeland Security (p. 37)
Asian Law Caucus
Veena Dubal
Bingham McCutchen, LLP
Sujal Shah

Johnson v. Locke (p. 40)
Community Legal Services Inc.
Community Service Society
Indian Law Resource Center
LatinoJustice PRLDEF
Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
Ottten & Golden LLP
Public Citizen

Khan v. Obama (p. 29)
Jenner & Block LLP
Brian Fischer
Colleen Harrison
Katya Jestin
Paul M. Monteleoni
Natalie Orpett
Andrew Weissmann
Prashant Yerramalli

Kiyemba v. Obama (Kiyemba I & III) (p. 30)
Baker & McKenzie LLP
Angela C. Vigil
Bingham McCutchen LLP
Susan Baker Manning
Neil McCaraghan
Jason S. Pinney
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Sabin Willett
Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP
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Click on the case names for more information!
Kiyemba v. Obama (Kiyemba II) (p.30)
Bingham McCutchen LLP
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Jonathan I. Blackman
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Rahul Mukhi
Aaron Marr Page

Mamani v. Sánchez Berzain and Mamani v. Sánchez de Lozada (p.36)
Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP
Meredith Bentley
Jeremy Bollinger
Steven Schulman
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Jennie Green
Beth Stephens

Murillo v. Micheletti Bain (p.36)
Nikki Thanos

National Day Laborer Organizing Network v. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency (p.39)
Immigration Justice Clinic,
Cardozo School of Law
Bridge Kessler
Peter Markowitz
Mayer Brown LLP
Norm Cerullo
Therese Crapo
Anthony Diana
Lisa Plush
Jeremy Schildcrout
Paula Tuffin

NLG & CCR v. Johnson (p.38)
Jeffrey Fogel
Steven Rosenfeld

Petition re Mamilla Cemetery in Jerusalem (p.36)
Dima Khalidi
Richard Levy
Michael Ratner
Michael Steven Smith
Leonard Weinglass

Saleh v. Titan (p.32)
Akeel & Valentine PLC
Shereef Akeel
Burke LLC
Susan Burke
Katherine Hawkins
Motley Rice LLC
Vincent Parrett

Sanders v. Szubin (p.37)
Sokolski & Zekaria, P.C.
Daphna Zekaria

Spanish Investigation into the U.S. Torture Program (p.33)
Boye-Eblal y Asociados
Gonzalo Boye
European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR)
Wolfgang Kaleck
Andreas Schueller
Gavin Sullivan

Turkmen v. Ashcroft (p.39)
Covington & Burling LLP
C. William Phillips
Pamela Sawhney
Joanne Sum-Ping
Michael Winger

United States and Vulcan Society v. City of New York (p.41)
Levy Ratner, P.C.
Richard Levy
Dana Lossia
Robert Stroup
Scott and Scott LLP
Judy Scolnick

United States v. Buddenberg (p.42)
Civil Liberties Defense Center
Lauren Regan
Law Offices of James McNair Thompson
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Nolan, Armstrong, & Barton LLP
Emma Bradford
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Wilner v. National Security Agency (p.37)
Butler Rubin Saltarelli & Boyd LLP
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Wright v. Corrections Corporation of America (p.39)
Fletcher, Heald & Hildreth
Lee G. Petro
Washington Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights and Urban Affairs
Phil Fornaci
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Zalita v. Obama (p.30)
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United States v. Mejia-Castillo (p.42)
Citizen Soldier
Tod Ensign
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Click on the case names for more information!
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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.

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John Gilmore
Kathy Stavis grew up hearing stories about CCR from an early age since her grandfather was one of the Center’s founders, Morty Stavis. From college at Wesleyan University where she minored in International Relations to her current degree program in Israel studying Conflict Resolution and Mediation, Kathy has nurtured a deep interest in international affairs and peace studies. She volunteered at CCR nearly full-time for months, working with the international human rights team on torture casework, U.S. foreign policy research and reviewing Wikileaks documents.

“I’ve always admired CCR. After graduation, interning seemed like a great way to make a contribution and get some training in the field. It was a truly inspiring and fulfilling experience, since the attorneys invited me to work on exciting cases and even trusted me to forge ahead on new projects. I learned a great deal and gained new role models; CCR’s human rights attorneys are fearless, engaging and endlessly devoted.”
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CCR Spotlight

Donna and Tom Ambrogi were introduced to CCR by our former executive director Marilyn Clement. They have since become major donors to the Center, joined our Thelma Newman Planned Giving Society, and hosted CCR Executive Director Vince Warren as a speaker at their retirement community several times. Donna came by her social justice values early—by age 7 she was already campaigning for Roosevelt. She graduated from law school at age 48 and started a statewide center on elder law. A resigned Jesuit priest and professor, Tom’s life was transformed by his discovery of liberation theology, which broadened his view of globalization justice issues. Their activism has taken them around the world, including Palestine/Israel, Central America and South Africa.

“In these latter years, we are consumed by our desire to help dry the terrible tears of the world. CCR's issues are our issues. Justice and human rights mean everything to us.”
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Shel Kaphan retired from Amazon.com in 1999 and founded the Kaphan Foundation a few years later. He decided to make his first grant to CCR because “as I was doing research on issues I care about, I consistently saw that CCR were the lawyers working on those issues.” He has since become a major supporter of the Center, brought his friends together for a dinner to learn about CCR, and became personally involved by giving a presentation to our staff on how news sources like Wikileaks are important for our democracy.

“I support CCR because their focus is really on the most difficult cases that other people won’t touch. I believe it is important for people to support constitutional rights, even for those individuals who are the least sympathetic. If you don’t, you are giving the victory to people who want to see our system of government fail.”

CCR Spotlight
“Being a lawyer means many things, but the soul-building work of being a lawyer is representing unpopular clients in cases that implicate critical constitutional and civil rights issues. And CCR is engaged in this soul-building work every day.”

Katya Jestin accepting the Pro Bono Service Award granted to the New York office of Jenner & Block LLP for their pro bono partnership with the Center including as amicus curiae in United States v. Ahmed Ghailani and co-counsel for Guantánamo detainee Majid Khan.
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We have challenged municipalities all across the country and have prevailed because we combined litigation with organizing. When that comes together perfectly, we win. We are uncovering the truth and disseminating information and throughout the country so many organizers, in small cities and big cities, are spearheading campaigns to stop the collaboration between local police and federal agents.

Pablo Alvarado of National Day Laborer Organizing Network (NDLON), this year’s recipient of the Ally for Social Change Award honoring NDLON for their strong partnership with CCR.
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“CCR just keeps doing things that impress me and that make me feel useful as well. By keeping track of the Bush and Obama administrations’ human rights records (so I don’t have to), CCR has helped me know when and where to protest. From Guantánamo to immigration and civil liberties, CCR allows me to live without the helplessness I feel each time I encounter the next government offensive on the rights of the powerless.”

Zella Luria received CCR’s Philanthropic Partnership Award in gratitude for her financial support of CCR for more than 15 years.
In honor of

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.

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Friends, family and loved ones made gifts to CCR in memory of the people listed below. By designating CCR for support (often instead of flowers), donors both promote their own social justice values and recognize that the individual being honored shared these values and would want the work to continue after them.

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CCR Board of Directors

Revenue, Gains and Support

- Foundations (including Donor Advised Funds) ........... $4,204,156
- Individuals (including Planned Gifts) .................. $1,914,700
- Court Awards and Attorney Fees ....................... $39,081
- Investment Income (after fees) ......................... $51,970
- Other .......................................................... $77,138

Total Revenue, Gains and Other Support ............. $6,287,045

Expenses

- Program: Litigation, Education and Outreach ........ $5,118,092
- Development .................................................. $880,153
- Administration & General ............................... $668,758

Total Expenses ............................................... $6,667,003

Net Assets

Net Assets as of June 30 2010 .................................. $7,874,718
Change in Net Assets ........................................... $-148,615
Net Assets as of June 30 2011 ................................. $7,726,103

*audited figures pending board approval.

For an independent evaluation of our financial health and accountability, visit CharityNavigator.org which has given CCR a four-star rating for the 6th year in a row.

Click to visit our Charity Navigator page
In Memoriam

Gregory H. Finger

This year CCR lost a dear friend and Board Chair, Gregory H. Finger. Over the span of his 39 year relationship with CCR, Greg worked tirelessly to promote democratic principles and social justice. He served as CCR’s second Executive Director beginning in 1971, joined the Board in 1976 and served as Secretary, Treasurer and Chair of the Executive Committee before becoming Board Chair in 2010.

In addition to the incalculable number of hours spent as a volunteer for CCR, Greg was a dedicated counselor and program director at Camp Thoreau in Walkill, NY and established Camp Thoreau-in-Vermont, which he directed until 2004. In 1972 he joined the Shawangunk Fire Company where he served six years as Chief and 12 years as an elected Fire Commissioner. He was also a civic leader in the town of Gardiner, NY.

Greg was deeply committed to the connection between education and progressive social change. Last year Greg and his wife, Joan Hollister, launched the Gregory H. Finger Racial Justice Fellowship to provide a stipend for a student to spend a summer working at CCR on racial justice issues. CCR is honored to celebrate and remember Greg for his dedication to social justice and his commitment to “train the next generation of people’s lawyers.”

Greg’s tenacious spirit and compassionate nature left an indelible mark in all the areas he worked in and on those of us who had the honor of working alongside him. He was truly irreplaceable and will be deeply missed.

Eliot Vaughn Guloyan

E. Vaughn Guloyan had two passions: music and social justice. In his early years he was trained to be a concert musician, but eventually had a career as a psychologist. He taught psychology at Northeastern University for 25 years before retiring. Even when confined to a wheelchair due to a spinal cord injury, he stayed active by exploring music and reading about social justice issues online. It was then that he discovered the Center’s work and decided to contribute. With his wife, Anne, Vaughn was a supporter of CCR for 23 years.

Mahlon Perkins

Mahlon F. Perkins, Jr. was a dear friend and ally to CCR. A volunteer attorney for more than 11 years, he worked on numerous cases, including recovering real estate from former Philippines dictator Ferdinand Marcos and defending Alan Thomson, whose Soviet-American friendship group was targeted by the FBI. Mahlon worked as an anti-trust lawyer before arriving at CCR as a retired partner. With his wife Lovel, he was a stalwart supporter of CCR for over 35 years and a member of CCR’s Founders Circle and Thelma Newman Planned Giving Society. His passion for social justice and his generous spirit will be greatly missed.

Leonard Weinglass

This year the CCR community lost one of the greatest radical lawyers of our time. Len Weinglass took on many of the toughest political cases, including representing Kathy Boudin, the Chicago 7, Angela Davis, Mumia Abu Jamal and the Cuban 5. He was co-counsel with CCR over the years, including a 20-year battle on behalf of the LA 8 and recently with the Center’s ongoing work to defend the Mamilla Muslim cemetery in Jerusalem. CCR is honored to have had him as a dear friend and ally in the struggle for justice.
The Gaza flotilla ship, the Mavi Marmara. In May 2010, 9 people were killed and over 60 injured when Israeli commandos boarded the ship. CCR is suing U.S. agencies for information about the attacks and challenging U.S. policies that perpetuate the blockade of Gaza (CCR v. Department of Defense).

Bush claimed a dramatic expansion of executive power, including war-making powers, in the endless "war on terror" and aggressive use of the "state secrets privilege" to keep the courts from weighing in. Congress acquiesced, and Obama has continued this pattern.

Riot police fire rubber bullets and tear gas at demonstrators during protests at Free Trade Area of the Americas meetings in Miami 2003. CCR uses the law to expose and oppose harsh policing tactics and to defend the right to dissent.

Police violence and racial profiling is still rampant across the country. CCR continues to lead the struggle for racial justice with our ongoing organizing and litigation, including our landmark case challenging biased policing, Floyd v. City of New York.

Iraqi and foreign mercenary members of a private security company stand on the rooftop of a house in Baghdad as a U.S. Blackhawk helicopter flies over. CCR works to end the increasing use of private military contractors for functions traditionally performed by government employees or members of the military.

Congress cut funding to ACORN through a federal budget provision in December 2009. CCR filed Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) v. United States, charging Congress with violating the violating the bill of attainder provision in the U.S. Constitution. CCR alone recognized that allowing conservative politicians to blacklist a group like ACORN presents a serious threat to the social justice movement.

When the levees failed in New Orleans after Katrina, thousands of residents, mostly people of color, were left to fend for themselves as the waters rose, submerging over 80 percent of the city.

Syrian-Canadian Maher Arar was detained at JFK Airport and sent to Syria to be tortured under the U.S. rendition program. CCR litigated Arar v. Ashcroft for eight years, but the U.S. justice system utterly failed him, refusing even to apologize and keeping him on the watch-list. Canada has cleared his name, apologized, and compensated him.

The catastrophic earthquake in Haiti took some 200,000 lives and rendered 1.5 million people homeless. CCR has been actively working to defend the rights of Haitians, particularly Haitian women, living in the camps.

Guantánamo Bay, May 9, 2006. Handcuffs attached to the floor at the foot of a chair used for interrogation inside the maximum security Camp 5 at Camp Delta.

Government secrecy was a hallmark of the Bush administration which invoked the "state secrets privilege" continually to prevent challenges to government policies from being heard in court and to cover up criminal activity by government officials and contractors. Obama has failed to change course.

CCR recently settled a thirteen-year-long court battle charging Shell Oil and its affiliates with complicity in human rights abuses against the Ogoni people in Nigeria.

CCR Executive Director Vincent Warren with our FDNY clients, members of the Vulcan Society. United States and Vulcan Society v. City of New York is one of several ongoing cases where CCR is challenging racially discriminatory hiring practices which block access to well paid city jobs.

Alberto Gonzales is one of the "Bush Six" lawyers who authored the torture memos and who CCR believes should be investigated for war crimes. CCR has led efforts in Germany, France, Spain and Switzerland to hold accountable the high-level architects of the U.S. torture program.

CCR successfully ended the usurious NY State prison phone system that charged collect calls to prisoners 600% more than was charged for any other collect call.

Click on the case names

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