



center for
constitutional
rights

2017 annual report



RESISTANCE
is our civic duty



Here's what you did in 2017!
Together we are a force for justice!

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Message from the Board Chair

KATHERINE FRANKE

Last fall, the Center for Constitutional Rights' Board of Trustees convened a strategy meeting to plan for what either a Hillary Clinton or a Donald Trump win would mean for this organization and for the social movements of which we are a part. The last 51 years of protecting civil rights movements prepared us for the cataclysmic results of that election.

Immediately after the election, CCR's staff and board leapt into action, motivated by the idea that: "resistance is a civic duty." For all of us in the CCR family, resistance isn't just something we do – it is something that calls us. A year into this horrendous administration, the horror wrought by the election has been even worse than many of us imagined. It marked the uncorking of a toxic brew of hatred, self-interest, and fear. It has demanded the kind of vigilant, passionate, and creative resistance that has characterized CCR's work since its founding over 50 years ago.

We all know that the toxicity of this political time is not new, it's just been uncorked and weaponized in the form of a small man who occupies the Oval Office.

This administration is now targeting for special surveillance Movement for Black Lives activists – calling them "Black Identity Extremists" – at a moment when "white identity extremists" – a real, not imagined threat – are running the country. But this isn't new, it echoes the COINTEL Pro program launched by the FBI in the 1960s to discredit the Black Panthers and other Black activists, and the red-baiting efforts used by Joseph McCarthy to turn progressives into traitors in the 1950s.

The Center for Constitutional Rights' founders stood up for activists who were red-baited by McCarthy, stood up for the Panthers when they were targeted by J. Edgar Hoover. And we're standing up today for social movements that are under assault by the likes of Jeff Sessions.

With partners like the Movement for Black Lives, Color of Change, Mijente, and Al Otro Lado, CCR is challenging government surveillance of Black activists, suing Customs and Border Patrol for turning away asylum seekers at the U.S. border, and taking on the government's

controversial bed quota that guarantees public funding of 34,000 beds in private detention facilities per day.

CCR also continues to fight for the release of men detained illegally in Guantánamo, works closely with community activists to dismantle the New York Police Department's discriminatory stop-and-frisk program, presses to hold the Vatican accountable for systematic sexual abuse by priests, and challenges the use of democratically unaccountable emergency managers in Flint, Michigan and in Puerto Rico.

Please join CCR in the resistance at a time when our coordinated efforts are necessary to both challenge illegitimate power in Washington and build power in our communities.

Your backing supports CCR as a leader in the resistance movement, and allows us to push forward on the frontlines of justice, holding the line against a dangerous slide into American fascism. In partnership with committed supporters like you we will move forward in this battle for freedom and justice.

Thank you,

Katherine Franke



Message from the Executive Director

VINCE WARREN

We can't thank you enough for partnering with us during this extraordinary point in history, one in which our society's commitment to constitutional and human rights is being supremely tested. Moreover, the principles upon which we work to build a better society – support for our people, our quest for the truth, our ability hold our government accountable when it targets our people or the truth – has come under swift, vehement, and relentless attack. When I wrote to you a year ago, things were bad. Today, things are unhinged and chaotic. But the current chaos doesn't signal the end of our work; it's only the beginning. As the great civil rights leader Septima Poinsette Clark said, "I have a great belief in the fact that whenever there is chaos, it creates wonderful thinking. I consider chaos a gift."

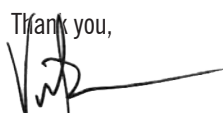
Because of your support, we can fight back at full strength and using all of our creative energy. We are amplifying the voices of silenced communities, defending progressive movements for social change, and employing creative strategies to challenge the attacks on our basic rights by holding those who commit abuses responsible for their actions. It is clear you value and understand the importance of our work – to help build power in poor communities and communities of color, to realize the guarantee of rights to those with the fewest protections and least access to legal resources, to train the next generation of fearless attorneys and advocates, and to strengthen the broader movement for social justice. And together, we are enough.

Our collaboration is even more important in this new political landscape in which our country is being led by an unapologetic racist, misogynist, Islamophobe, and homophobe. Less than a year into his term, Trump has moved with lightning speed to try to implement his bigoted, regressive, and dangerous campaign promises to erase immigrant communities and communities of color. From the Muslim Ban to mounting ICE arrests, the repeal of DACA, the outrageous pardoning of Joe Arpaio, and labeling Movement for Black Lives protesters "Black Identity Extremists," communities on the frontlines are experiencing ever-escalating attacks from the White House. But as Trump attacks, we, in partnership with communities on the ground, fight back, and our work grows; through litigation, advocacy, and communications we are sending Trump a clear message that the people reject and resist his policies; we will neither accept his view that he is above the law, nor accept his attempts to undermine our democratic principles below the radar.

While we are fighting to stop this administration, as well as other human rights atrocities around the world, we are calling on lawyers, activists, and storytellers to join with CCR. Recognizing that each provides an important tool for social change, we are investing in this collaboration to see what magic we can create together. Lawyers have the ability, through litigation, to demand accountability. However, they need to partner with activists, who are on the ground and connected to those who are experiencing human rights abuses. And storytellers, of all kinds, have the unique ability to creatively depict the world we are working for. This cutting-edge partnership merges our collective and individual visions; but sometimes, when others can't immediately see it, they become discouraged. Our venture into this space will hopefully move us beyond desperation into strategic and powerful action because, at CCR, we believe if you have an activist, a lawyer, and a storyteller, you can change the world.

And with your generous donations, we are changing the world. Part of CCR's mission is to train the next generation of movement lawyers and activists. As our work becomes more challenging, we find this purpose to be critical in contributing to our legacy. This is why your continued support of The Michael Ratner Campaign for the Next Generation is so meaningful. This campaign, announced in October 2016, six months after Michael's death, builds the next generation of movement lawyers and activists, deepens CCR's ability to act as the preeminent team of legal advisors to our partners in social movements, and enhances our capacity and our network to spend more time in the field. Your support of the Michael Ratner Campaign for the Next Generation will secure the future for this profoundly vital work.

Thank you again for your tremendous endorsement of our mission for the past year. CCR exists because your generous gifts have paved the way to ensure we remain impactful and are able to move with the sense of urgency our work demands. Your encouragement reminds us every day that resistance is our civic duty.

Thank you,

Vince Warren



case update

ending muslim profiling

CCR challenges religious/racial profiling against Muslims

Since the 9/11 attacks, Muslims' civil rights have been under steady assault in the name of the so-called "War on Terror." Muslims have been detained without just cause, surveilled in a secret spying program by the New York Police Department, and barred from the U.S. by Trump's Muslim ban.

CCR has repeatedly challenged these gross government abuses, which violate our most fundamental rights. Our advocacy dates back to the fraught, chaotic days of 9/11 when Muslim men disappeared off the streets of New York. Our work on behalf of Muslims also includes litigating against their segregation into experimental prison units and government coercion of Muslims to act as informants in their communities. With your support, CCR will continue to challenge the growing Islamophobia and fearmongering that have driven law enforcement violations and government overreach against Muslim communities.

Ziglar v. Abbasi (formerly Turkmen v. Ashcroft)

In the days after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) detained hundreds of Muslim, South Asian, and Arab non-citizens in a sweeping dragnet. Presumed guilty until proven innocent and labeled “terrorism suspects,” these men endured dangerous, inhuman conditions in detention based on nothing more than their faith and ethnicity. They were held in solitary confinement, beaten, harassed, and denied the ability to practice their religion. Once cleared of any connection to terrorism, they were eventually deported, without apology or explanation.

In 2002, CCR filed a class-action lawsuit challenging the detentions and abuse. We argued that high-level officials in the George W. Bush administration, including former-Attorney General John Ashcroft and former-FBI Director Robert Mueller, violated the detainees’ rights to Equal Protection and Due Process. The case also sought damages from prison wardens and supervisors for their role in the abuse.

CCR lawyers spent the next decade and a half doggedly arguing on behalf of our clients as the case wound its way through the courts. The government expected the case to end in 2009 after we successfully negotiated a \$1.26 million settlement for five of the detainees, but instead we fought to amend the complaint, adding new plaintiffs and continuing the struggle to hold the architects of the sweeps responsible for their actions. That struggle led us to the Supreme Court in January of 2017. In June, a short-handed six-Justice Court ruled against us (Justices Sonia Sotomayor and Elena Kagan recused). Over a scathing dissent by Justices Stephen G. Breyer and Ruth Ginsburg, the Supreme Court ruled that high-level federal officials cannot be sued for money damages, even when they create governmental policy that violates clearly established constitutional rights.

The Supreme Court’s ruling was devastating to principles of justice and the rule of law, but we persist. The Court left open the question of whether one of our claims against one defendant can move forward, so as the case nears its 15th birthday we will be back in federal district court in Brooklyn, seeking to hold the warden of the federal jail where the 9/11 detainees were abused accountable for his actions, and seeking compensation for our clients.

Hassan v. City of New York

From halal butcher shops to kebab restaurants to even schools, the New York Police Department (NYPD) conducted a vast, suspicionless and secretive surveillance program that focused on Muslim-American communities in New York, New Jersey, and beyond. None of these investigations produced a single credible lead on terrorist activities. The





NYPD's ultimate goal, bolstered by widely discredited "radicalization" theory that presupposed that nearly every young Muslim man was on a conveyor belt to violence, was to create an expansive human mapping system that would identify all Muslims in the tri-state area and place every mosque in a 250-mile radius of New York under surveillance. Reporters for the Associated Press revealed the program in 2011 in a series of Pulitzer-Prize-winning stories.

CCR joined a lawsuit initiated by Muslim Advocates in 2012 in the U.S. District Court of New Jersey on behalf of plaintiffs in the Garden State. In *Hassan v. City of New York*, we are asking to have the program declared unconstitutional, have the NYPD immediately stop spying on our clients, and have the NYPD destroy any records collected secretly during this program. We are also seeking financial compensation on behalf of our clients, who have suffered economic and dignitary harm from being targeted based on religion.

In 2014, a federal judge dismissed the lawsuit against New York City. We appealed the case to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, which reversed the previous dismissal and affirmed that Muslims in New Jersey under surveillance had a valid claim of discrimination on the basis of their religion. In a soaring decision, the court likened the discrimination undertaken by the NYPD to past episodes of government misconduct, such as the Red Scare and Japanese Internment. In 2016, New York City filed an answer against the case's initial complaint while denying the plaintiffs' accusations.

With your support, we will keep up the pressure on the NYPD and New York City and hold them responsible for targeting innocent Muslim Americans.



Trump's Muslim Ban

Days after Trump assumed office, he made good on his promise to target Muslims by signing an executive order banning Muslims from several countries from entering the United States. Chaos descended on airports all over the country as Customs and Border Protection officials struggled to implement the directive on the fly. Those detained were not allowed access to legal counsel, while some were deported against court orders or pressured to waive their rights. **Attorneys at CCR and the Kathryn O. Greenberg Immigration Justice Clinic at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law sent a February 2017 letter to John Roth, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Inspector General, detailing 26 accounts of abuses at the airports following the executive order.** The letter also strongly recommended that DHS create a mechanism for individuals detained at airports to communicate with attorneys.



case update

discriminatory policing & racial injustice

CCR pushes for police reforms and helping minority communities

Fighting for racial justice is embedded in CCR's DNA. Founded during the Civil Rights Movement in 1966, CCR remains deeply passionate about advocating for communities and challenging and dismantling white supremacist practices in government and policing. In the past, CCR defended peaceful protestors of color assaulted during the historic Selma march, led challenges to de facto segregation, and litigated many Voting Rights Act cases.

Opposing the use of unelected emergency managers in Michigan is a recent example of CCR's work for racial justice. Abolishing abusive and unconstitutional police tactics and pushing for prison reform are intimately tied with protecting the rights of Black and brown communities, who are too often the target of discriminatory policing.

With your generous support, CCR will continue this fight.



Floyd v. City of New York

In 2013, after a nine-week trial, a federal judge found that the NYPD was liable for racially profiling Black and Latinx New Yorkers and subjecting them to unconstitutional stops and frisks. The historic ruling in the federal class action lawsuit, *Floyd v. City of New York*, came after years of hard litigation and committed partnerships with the police accountability movement.

The four named plaintiffs in the case represented the thousands of mostly Black and Latinx New York residents who have been stopped by police without any cause in their neighborhoods, traveling to work or school, or just walking outside.

Under the new administration of Mayor Bill de Blasio, the City agreed to drop the Bloomberg Administration's appeal, and begin enacting reforms that the judge ordered. Police unions tried to stop progress, but their obstruction was rejected by the courts, and the joint reform process – incorporating input from impacted communities – came together to hammer out solutions.

In June 2017, CCR submitted a court filing that highlighted continuing racial profiling in the NYPD's stop-and-frisk practices despite reforms that have been put in place. The filing was in response to an earlier

report by court-appointed monitor Peter L. Zimroth that downplayed these racial disparities.

“While it is true that overall stops have decreased, the same disparities between stops and frisks of Black and Latinx New Yorkers and whites remain, even after controlling for higher crime rates in certain parts of the city,” said CCR Senior Staff Attorney Darius Charney. “Decreasing the overall number of stops is an important step in the right direction, but the unconstitutional elements of the NYPD's stop-and-frisk practices will not be remedied until Blacks and Latinxs are no longer targeted for stops because of their race, which the data indicate is still happening.”

With your partnership, CCR will continue to monitor whether the lawsuit's reforms are being effectively carried out by the NYPD.

Furlow v. Belmar

Police officers in St. Louis and surrounding Missouri counties have been running roughshod over many residents' civil rights by arresting them for any reason, at any time, with no judicial oversight. This practice, which has been happening for many years, allows police officers to unilaterally issue the equivalent of a statewide arrest warrant or a “Wanted” without ever going before a judge to obtain a determination of probable cause.



Wanted can be used for a variety of offenses, from serious state-level crimes, to minor code violations, traffic offenses, or, in some cases, if an officer simply wants to bring a person in for questioning. This practice primarily impacts low-income Black communities in the St. Louis area.

“The use of Wanted violates the protected liberty interests of poor people and Black people and creates the modern day equivalent of a police state, where poor people and Black people are afraid to leave their houses, drive their cars, go to their jobs, visit friends and family members, or otherwise conduct their daily lives because they are subject to summary arrest and detention at the whim of a St. Louis County police officer,” reads *Furlow v. Belmar*, the original complaint against St. Louis, filed in 2016 by CCR and ArchCity Defenders, a local civil rights NGO.

After the 2014 death of Michael Brown at the hands of Ferguson, Missouri police, the U.S. Department of Justice issued an investigative report detailing the Wanted practice, featuring interviews with police officers who admitted to arresting people without cause, and concluded that the Wanted can be abused by officers to coerce residents to submit to questioning instead of getting arrested. Police officers also admitted they were holding people in custody for longer periods of time – up to 24 hours – without cause. In August 2017, we filed a motion

seeking partial summary judgment on behalf of the plaintiffs, based on discovery evidence we obtained confirming a widespread, unlawful practice.

Ashker v. Governor of California

Solitary confinement cells in California prisons are a bleak place. At California’s Pelican Bay State Prison, the cells, also known as Security Housing Units (SHU) consisted of bare concrete cells with no windows and little natural light, and were designed to minimize human contact in every conceivable way. Inmates would stay in their rooms for 22 to 24 hours a day with no access to telephone calls, contact visits, and vocational, recreational, or educational programming.

At Pelican Bay, scores of prisoners were kept in these brutal conditions for over 10 years, some for more than 20 years – a form of punishment that can be considered torture under international law. Studies have shown that solitary confinement, even for as little as 15 days, can cause lasting emotional damage.

The push for SHU reform was started by thousands of SHU prisoners going on hunger strike in 2011 and 2013 in protest of their living conditions. In 2012, CCR, along with several California legal and advocacy organizations, filed a federal class action lawsuit against the state, charging that SHU violates the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment, and that inmates were denied any meaningful review of their SHU placement. Named plaintiffs in the case included strike leaders and other inmates who took part.

The lawsuit was part of a larger movement aimed at improving conditions at California's SHUs. Hunger strike leaders demanded reform of prison policy labeling gang members, adequate food, and expanded vocational and recreational opportunities.

In 2015, the state largely acceded to all the lawsuit's demands, and ended indeterminate solitary confinement in prisons across the state. This landmark litigation also led to a series of prison reforms. In 2016, the courts granted final approval of the settlement agreement.

With your generous support, we were able to win this landmark case, end a starkly inhuman practice, and lead the path towards real prison reform. Your ongoing partnership will continue to defend our country's most vulnerable residents.



Bellant v. Snyder (Phillips v. Snyder)

Lead poisoned the water supply in Flint, Michigan after state-appointed emergency managers decided to switch to a new water source to save money in 2014. This crisis was emblematic of the dangers in Public Act 436, a state law that took power away from local elected representatives, many in Black and brown communities, and gave them to unelected emergency managers to oversee communities deemed to be under "fiscal distress."

CCR filed the federal lawsuit *Bellant v. Snyder*, challenging the constitutionality of this law. In March 2017, CCR and a coalition of Michigan legal advocates asked the Supreme Court to review the case's merits. Allies in our fight filed amicus briefs in support of our clients' petition for cert.

Unfortunately, in early October 2017, the Supreme Court denied our petition. The legal team is now in the process of deciding whether to return to the trial court to pursue our claim that Public Act 436 violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.





case update

abusive immigration practices

CCR is committed to protecting immigrants and their communities



Even before Trump's current push to criminalize the undocumented and deport scores of people, many in these vulnerable communities were already living in fear during the administrations of presidents Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, and Barack Obama. Their enforcement and deportation regimes resulted in the removal of millions of immigrants.

CCR has been on the frontlines in many battles to defend immigrant communities. Our litigation and advocacy strategies focus on empowering immigrants and immigration advocacy organizations with tools to fight back against massive and illegal government attacks.

In the mid-1980s, we defended against government prosecution targeting sanctuary workers, often religious group members, who had offered medical care, shelter, and protection for refugees from El Salvador and Guatemala. After the attacks on 9/11, we defended the rights of Muslim, South Asian, and Arab non-citizens who were unfairly swept up for detention.

Thanks to your support, we will continue to combat unlawful tactics against immigrants and refugees, hold those responsible for abuse accountable, and push for greater government transparency when public dollars are used to oppress people and enrich private companies.



Al Otro Lado, Inc. v. John F. Kelly

State-sponsored and state-condoned violence and economic instability in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Mexico have sent scores of refugees, some as whole families, to seek asylum at the U.S.-Mexico border. But officials with Customs and Border Protection (CBP) are flouting U.S. and international laws by continuously turning away asylum seekers and sending them back to countries where they may be attacked or killed.

In July 2017, CCR, along with American Immigration Council and Latham & Watkins LLP as co-counsel, filed a class action lawsuit, *Al Otro Lado, Inc. v. John F. Kelly*, against officials at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and CBP in a federal district court in California. The suit accuses the CBP and DHS of consistently denying individuals access to the U.S. asylum process, an unlawful act, and seeks an end to the illegal practice of rejecting asylum seekers at the border before they even have a chance to apply for relief. Our lead plaintiff, Al Otro Lado, a cross-border organization dedicated to serving both people deported from the United States and those fleeing life-threatening conditions in Central America, Mexico, and Haiti, is joined by several individual asylum seekers who presented themselves at a port of entry along the U.S.-Mexico border and were unlawfully turned away. Asylum seekers, including women fleeing domestic violence, transgender people threatened with death, and children and families who have been subject to rape, assault, death of family members, and blackmail as they escape, are entitled under U.S. immigration laws to apply to the United States for protection.

The lawsuit details many instances of CBP officials using illegal tactics to deter asylum seekers from seeking refuge, including coercion, misrepresentation, threats, intimidation, and verbal and physical abuse. CBP officials have lied to asylum seekers, saying that Trump abolished asylum, threatened to take away their children unless they signed away their rights to claim asylum, and forcefully kicked them out of designated ports of entry.

CCR is fighting for greater government accountability and compliance with the rule of law. Your support helps fuel this fight, which is part of a larger struggle for humane and just treatment of immigrants and refugees.

Defend Against ICE Raids and Community Arrests

Detention Watch Network (DWN) v. Immigration Customs and Enforcement (ICE) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Since 1996, the United States immigration agencies have been steadily expanding our civil immigration detention system, which depends on the jailing of non-citizens arrested by DHS and ICE to funnel money to both local governments and private companies. Annual congressional appropriations bills fund the detention of more than 34,000 immigrants per day, a number that the Trump administration has promised to dramatically increase.

DHS and ICE detain tens of thousands of immigrants daily in local jails and privately- and publicly-owned detention facilities. As the system has expanded, so has the influence of private prison corporations, which have enormous political lobbying power and stand to profit by keeping as many people locked up as possible, often in crowded, dirty, and dangerous conditions.

In 2013, CCR and the Detention Watch Network (DWN) filed a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request with DHS and ICE for information and documents on the detention bed quota and the arrangements between ICE and its public and private contractors. We filed suit in 2014. DWN and CCR have used documents produced through the litigation to publish widely disseminated reports on the effects of local lockup quotas, even as the government redacted crucial pricing information in its releases. After a federal district court ruled that ICE was not entitled to keep its contractual agreements secret, the government declined to appeal. In an unprecedented move, the nation's two largest private prison contractors, the GEO Group and CoreCivic (formerly known as Corrections Corporation of America), intervened in the litigation to stop the government from releasing information in government contracts. Dismissed by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, the GEO Group petitioned the Supreme Court, and was denied certiorari in October 2017. The outcome is a decisive victory for government transparency and represents an important obstacle to private contractors' attempts to keep their profiteering arrangements secret.



A TOOLKIT TO PREPARE AND PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES



ICE Raids Toolkit

In January 2017, in response to the election, CCR and the Immigrant Defense Project (IDP) released “**Defend Against ICE Raids and Community Arrests: A Toolkit to Prepare and Protect Our Communities.**” This comprehensive report and organizing resource is designed to empower communities under threat from the Trump administration’s sweeping deportations and attacks on immigrants.

This toolkit, which draws on community data as well as documents produced in FOIA litigation against ICE, contains detailed information on common ICE strategies and tactics, targets of deportation, and priority locations for ICE activity. The toolkit also provides important guidelines and know your rights resources for people at risk for deportation. It has been disseminated nationally to thousands of immigrants and advocates in English and Spanish.

case update

torture/ guantánamo bay

CCR is committed
to ending indefinite
detention and torture



The prison at Guantánamo is one of the starkest examples of how the so-called “War on Terror” has failed. Many detainees, held without charge or trial, have spent years at the prison with no idea when they would go home, if at all. Their unending imprisonment is embarrassing on the world stage, and goes against the most fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution and international law.

Since the very first days of the prison, we at CCR have been central to the legal fight to end indefinite detention and torture at Guantánamo. We have represented many former and current detainees and won landmark Supreme Court cases that established U.S. court jurisdiction over the prison and affirmed detainees’ right to judicial review of their detention.

Though many detainees have been released, dozens of inmates are still at Guantánamo. With your generous support, we will not give up on these men and will continue working towards their release and close Guantánamo forever.



Duran v. Trump

CCR is continuing the fight to end the indefinite and unjust detention of Guantánamo detainees, such as Guled Hassan Duran, a Somali citizen, who has been held without cause for more than a decade.

In December 2003, Duran became seriously injured when gang members attempted to steal his motorcycle in Mogadishu. He was shot during the robbery and left with a broken arm and a bullet hole in his torso. On March 4, 2004, Duran was on his way to Sudan for surgery because his wound was not healing well when he was captured while traveling through Djibouti. He was rendered to CIA secret detention and eventually shipped to Guantánamo in September 2006, where he has since been detained without charge or, until last year, legal representation.

CCR filed a lawsuit, a habeas corpus petition, on behalf of Guled in federal court in Washington, D.C. in November 2016. CCR is challenging the legality of his indefinite detention and arguing that Guled’s detention is not permissible under the Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF) as informed by the laws of war because he was captured well outside the Afghan theater of war, and he is not part of Al Qaeda.

The government provided a declassified version of CCR’s factual supplement to the habeas petition in February 2017. That document detailed important information about the time between his capture and his eventual detention at Guantánamo – information that was not previously available until we started to represent him. The government also provided a classified factual return to the habeas petition in May 2017, which outlines its purported evidence justifying Guled’s detention.

In the case’s latest update, the court entered a case management order in September 2017 that requires the government to provide CCR with exculpatory evidence that is favorable to Guled’s case, and other discovery material that is at least helpful to his case, and established a procedure to bring the case to a trial on the merits in 2018.

“In the 13 years that Mr. Duran has been held in U.S. custody, neither President Bush nor Obama was willing to charge him with a crime, and yet the government claims the authority to continue imprisoning Mr. Duran indefinitely – perhaps for the rest of his life,” said CCR Legal Director Baher Azmy. “That is an absurd distortion of the Constitution and the laws of war. The government will now – finally – have to explain how and why Mr. Duran ended up at Guantánamo, and why he remains there over a decade later.”

With your generous support, CCR will continue the hard work to free Duran from indefinite detention so that he may be finally reunited with his wife, children, and family.

Al Shimari v. CACI

After the invasion of Iraq, private military contractors hired by the U.S. government participated in a conspiracy to torture and seriously mistreat Iraqi civilians held in U.S.-run detention centers in 2003-4. On behalf of four Iraqi torture victims once held at Abu Ghraib prison, CCR is pursuing a federal lawsuit, *Al Shimari v. CACI*, against U.S.-based government contractor CACI Premier Technology, Inc. for torture and other war crimes.

CCR’s four clients were all held at the “hard site” in Abu Ghraib prison, where CACI interrogators and certain government co-conspirators

subjected them to a variety of torture methods: electric shocks, food and water deprivation, threats by dogs, forced nudity, stress positions for long periods of time, and sexual abuse. All four men were released without charge.

In 2008, CCR brought the case against CACI under the Alien Tort Statute (ATS), a 1789-statute revived by CCR in the landmark case *Filártiga v. Peña-Irala*, which allows for foreign victims of human rights abuses to seek civil remedies in U.S. courts.

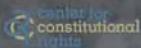
During the long course of bringing CACI to account for their actions, CCR has been relentless in pursuing redress for its clients through various setbacks and successes in the legal system. Over the last year, we have had a number of victories: in October 2016, a unanimous panel of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals rejected CACI's effort to have the case dismissed because it raised a "political question," and made clear that torture is illegal, reviewable, and cannot be a policy choice. Following remand to the federal court in Virginia, and a detailing of the brutal treatment the plaintiffs endured, the district court affirmed that the claims of war crimes, torture, and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment can proceed.

"The case has taken a long time but we are now reaching its final steps, and I have hope that justice will be achieved. At that time, the success won't be only mine, but also to all those who have been tortured around the world. We will have our day in court, and the story of Abu Ghraib will be told by me and other men who lived – and survived it," said plaintiff Salah Al-Ejaili.



THE DARKEST CORNER

Special Administrative Measures and
Extreme Isolation in the Federal Bureau of Prisons



Allard K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic
Yale Law School

The Darkest Corner: Special Administrative Measures and Extreme Isolation in the Federal Bureau of Prisons

In September 2017, CCR and the Allard K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Clinic at the Yale Law School released a chilling and important report on the government's use of Special Administrative Measures ("SAMs"). The report, "The Darkest Corner: Special Administrative Measures and Extreme Isolation in the Federal Bureau of Prisons," documents the brutality of these prison regulations, which compound the debilitating effects of solitary confinement with additional contact and communication restrictions that deny individuals almost any connection to the human world. The report is the first to focus on the use of SAMs in federal prisons.

Primarily through interviews with attorneys and family members, as well as never-before published FOIA documents obtained through litigation by Human Rights Watch, Columbia Law School's Human Rights Institute, and Yale Law School's Media Freedom and Information Access Clinic, the report discusses the near-total isolation created by SAMs, which some prisoners have lived under for decades; their coercive effect when imposed on defendants awaiting trial; the manner in which the gag on prisoners, family members and attorneys, and an explicit ban on prisoners' communication with the media, operate to prevent scrutiny of the effects of SAMs; and the way such lack of transparency and accountability enables discrimination and abuse – a concern of particular import under an administration that has openly discriminated against Muslims and other "disfavored" populations. The report calls for the practice, which can be tantamount to torture, to end; for the government to release basic information on its use of SAMs; and for independent human rights monitors to have access to affected prisoners.



economic and political repression in puerto rico

CCR seeks to support
Puerto Ricans in
obtaining transparency

Because of your support, we are pushing for greater scrutiny of Puerto Rico's colonial-style fiscal control board, created to deal with the territory's debt crisis, and to hold it accountable to Puerto Ricans rather than the interests of the mainland.

T, R, U, M, P.

H, U, R, R, I, C, A, N, E.





Puerto Rico's future and its people are on the line after the one-two punch of a mounting debt crisis and the pounding from Hurricane Irma and Maria in 2017. After the storms, hospitals were at capacity and malfunctioning due to an island-wide power outage, while residents scrounged for food, water, and gasoline amidst destroyed homes and infrastructure.

Many residents are concerned that Puerto Rico's recovery from these man-made, political disasters is hamstrung by the presence of the Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico ("la Junta"), created under the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management and Economic Stability Act of 2016 (PROMESA) to respond to the debt crisis. Made up of unelected officials, la Junta is not accountable to residents and yet effectively governs the island – impacting Puerto Rico's future. In January 2017, in a push for greater transparency and accountability, CCR, together with other rights groups, demanded government records concerning la Junta under the Freedom of Information Act.

The request seeks all records related to and on la Junta's board members, whether proper financial disclosures were made, and any information on the process to vet any conflicts of interests when the board was created. For the record request, we joined the Latino Justice PRLDEF and the San Juan-based Center for Investigative Journalism.

The push for records was sparked by la Junta's secretive decision-making and management practices and the lack of publicly filed documents related to any ethical conflicts and disclosure of financial interests by board members.

"PROMESA was signed into law by a U.S. president Puerto Ricans have no say in electing, to govern a debt crisis affected in no small way by U.S. economic policies and laws," said Stephanie Llanes, a Bertha Justice Fellow at CCR. "PROMESA means 'promise' in Spanish, and the people of Puerto Rico deserve more than empty promises, more than an unelected board that will now govern not only the 'debt' but also their lives with no real transparency or accountability."

Real harm has happened in communities where unelected officials, appointed for emergency situations, are not answerable to residents, Llanes said, pointing to the water contamination crisis in Flint, Michigan, as an example.

We will continue to monitor the request's progress and work with other Puerto Rican advocacy groups alongside the people of Puerto Rico, who have long deserved and continue to fight for a voice in the future of their home.



case update

Lgbtqi & gender-based repression

CCR continues the fight for LGBTQI justice

Though recent years have seen the LGBTQI community win rights and growing support in the United States and abroad, they still face vast discrimination, censorship, violence, and persecution here and in many parts of the world. CCR has a long tradition of fighting for the rights of sexual minorities since the 1990s, having fought against employment discrimination in the Peace Corps and for inclusion in the Saint Patrick's Day Parade in New York City. We have taken our advocacy abroad to other countries, where extremists in the U.S. have exported their hate. Back in the U.S., CCR is continuing its push against unconstitutional and homophobic sodomy laws that unfairly target the LGBTQI community.



Sexual Minorities Uganda v. Scott Lively

Scott Lively, a U.S.-based anti-gay extremist, has a long history of pushing for the criminalization of homosexuality and advocacy for the rights LGBTQI people. After suffering a series of setbacks in the United States in the 1990s, Lively directed his efforts abroad, pushing for harsh legislation aimed at eradicating pro-LGBTQI speech and advocacy through criminalizing expression. Lively had a particular impact in Uganda where his efforts and collaborations sparked controversial legislation that included the death penalty and long sentences of imprisonment for those who publicly advocate for LGBTQI equality and rights. Lively later tried to distance himself from the bill, but CCR kept him accountable for his actions. On behalf of Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG), a non-profit umbrella organization for LGBTQI advocacy groups in Uganda, CCR filed a federal lawsuit against Lively. This was the first Alien Tort Statute (ATS) case seeking accountability for persecution on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. The ATS allows for foreign victims of human rights abuses to seek civil remedies in U.S. courts.

Lively repeatedly tried to get the case dismissed, arguing that his actions were protected under the First Amendment and that persecution of LGBTQI people is not a crime. In 2013, Judge Michael Ponsor of the U.S. District Court in Springfield, Massachusetts denied Lively's request, holding for the first time that persecution on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity is a crime against humanity. In 2017, when Lively again moved to dismiss the case, Judge Ponsor issued a scathing ruling where he noted that Lively had indeed worked to deprive LGBTQI people in Uganda of their fundamental rights, while at the same time dismissing the case on narrow jurisdictional grounds. Subsequently, Lively filed a notice of appeal to the First Circuit Court of Appeals, asking to have Ponsor's blunt words on Lively's "crackpot bigotry" to be eliminated. On behalf of SMUG, CCR filed a motion to dismiss appeal.

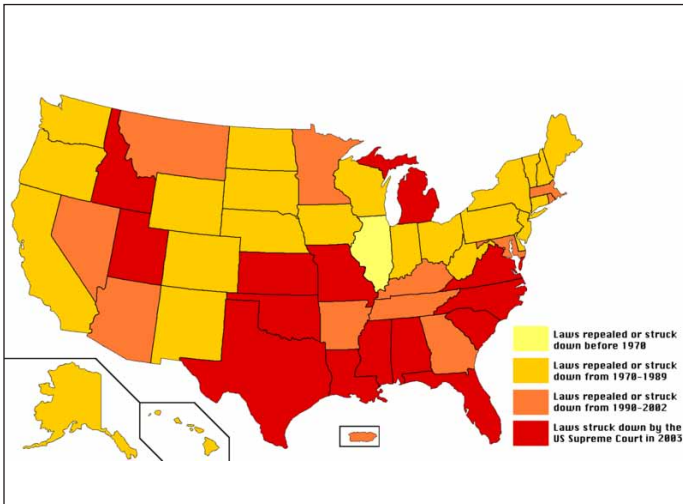
"The ruling clearly vindicates what SMUG and the LGBTQI community in Uganda have known and said all along about Lively and his role in Uganda," said CCR Senior Staff Attorney Pamela Spees. "They have shown incredible courage, dignity, and determination in the face of rising repression and persecution. No matter what happens next in this case, they have made an important difference in demanding their day in court, achieving the recognition that persecution of LGBTQI people is a crime against humanity, and facing down one of their key persecutors armed only with the truth of their experience and moral courage."

Discrimination in the Guise of Liberty

In May 2017, Trump signed an Executive Order “Promoting Free Speech and Religious Liberty” as a nod towards evangelical Christian supporters, who have long advocated for discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, and reproductive choices under the guise of religious freedom.

Some in the religious right said the order did not go far enough because it did not contain provisions from a leaked draft in February that permitted many forms of discrimination on religious grounds. Though relatively tepid, the May order is a stepping stone towards curtailing reproductive freedom, gives vague leeway to Attorney General Jeff Sessions to “issue guidance interpreting religious liberty protections in Federal law,” and to not punish religious organizations for political speech.

When the draft was leaked in February, CCR responded with a point-by-point legal analysis on “religious freedom.” In “Discrimination in the Guise of Liberty,” CCR explains how the order would create special exemptions for individuals and most businesses to discriminate on virtually any basis and carve out sub-classes of people to exclude from basic rights protected by the U.S. Constitution and international human rights law.



Doe v. Hood

In 2003, in the landmark case *Lawrence v. Texas*, the Supreme Court ruled that statutes criminalizing “sodomy” violate the Fourteenth Amendment, observing that the mere existence of sodomy laws “is an invitation to subject homosexual persons to discrimination both in the public and the private spheres.” Despite this unequivocal ruling, Mississippi continues to enforce its pre-*Lawrence* sodomy prohibition – the “Unnatural Intercourse” statute – by requiring individuals with sodomy convictions to register as sex offenders.

In 2016, CCR filed a class action lawsuit against Mississippi’s sex offender registration scheme on behalf of individuals with both Unnatural Intercourse convictions and with out-of-state convictions that Mississippi considers the equivalent of Unnatural Intercourse. The suit alleges that requiring our clients to register as sex offenders violates the Due Process and Equal Protection Clauses and seeks to strike the Unnatural Intercourse statute down on its face.

The suit is a companion to *Doe v. Jindal*, a lawsuit CCR brought in Louisiana on behalf of individuals convicted of Crimes Against Nature by Solicitation (CANS) who were required to register as sex offenders. A federal district court judge found that registration for CANS convictions violated the Equal Protection Clause, and over 800 people were removed from Louisiana’s sex offender registry. Despite this success, plaintiffs and class members in the *Doe v. Jindal* case who moved to Mississippi continue to be forced to register as sex offenders there, even though the state of Louisiana recognizes that registration for CANS offenses is no longer constitutional.

Sex offender registration burdens almost every aspect of daily life. In recognition of the significant restrictions on our clients’ personal and public lives, CCR immediately moved for summary judgment and class certification. The federal district court has instead ordered discovery, with a trial scheduled for late 2018.

With your support, CCR will continue to pursue the case to its end and make sure that our clients’ dignity is restored.



case update

palestinian solidarity

CCR is protecting the
right to advocate for
Palestine

Because of you, CCR has litigated against the Israeli government's violations of international law, including seeking to hold Israeli officials accountable for war crimes and suing Caterpillar for providing bulldozers to Israel knowing they would be used to unlawfully demolish Palestinian homes. The recent work detailed here supports the flourishing movement in the United States for Palestinian rights as part of CCR's proud tradition of upholding the principles of justice and the right to dissent.

Palestinian rights advocacy continues to grow in the United States, demanding an end to Israel's occupation of Palestine and accompanying human rights violations, as well as an end to unchecked U.S. funding and diplomatic support. In response to this growing movement, efforts to suppress Palestinian rights advocacy have become increasingly aggressive.

Awad v. Fordham University

A group of students at Fordham University applied to start a Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) club to build support on campus for justice and human rights for Palestinians. But Fordham's Dean of Students Keith Eldredge took the unprecedented step of overruling the club's approval by the student government, after more than a year of delay and bureaucratic red tape. The explanation for the denial was that the dean believed the group's mission was "contrary to the mission and values" of the university and that the topic and the group would have a polarizing effect on campus.

CCR and our partner, Palestine Legal, joined together to represent the students in a lawsuit brought in New York State court, arguing that Fordham's decision violated its own policies guaranteeing freedom of expression and inquiry. The students are seeking a judgment compelling the university to officially recognize SJP and provide it the same rights enjoyed by all other clubs at Fordham.

The prohibition of the SJP group at Fordham is part of a widespread campaign against student activists advocating for Palestinian rights on campus. Along with Palestine Legal, CCR documented the extensive suppression of Palestinian rights advocacy in a 2015 report entitled "The Palestine Exception to Free Speech: A Movement Under Attack in the U.S."

CCR Condemns Anti-BDS Bills

Inspired by the South African anti-apartheid movement, the Palestinian call for Boycotts, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) urges non-violent pressure on Israel to comply with international law by ending the occupation, recognizing the rights of Palestinian citizens of Israel to full equality, and respecting the rights of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes.

Alarmed by growing support for BDS in the U.S., Israel and right-wing organizations defending it are expending resources on trying to ban BDS, and chill advocacy in support of it. At least 21 states have enacted anti-BDS laws, several of which establish a blacklist of entities that boycott Israel and prevent the state from investing in them or contracting with them. The Israel Anti-Boycott Act has been introduced in Congress to punish supporting a boycott of Israel fostered by the United Nations or another international governmental organization with exorbitant fines and up to 20 years in prison.

CCR and Palestine Legal have joined with other rights organizations to oppose such legislation, which violates the First Amendment. Boycotting is a protected form of political expression and a time-honored means of challenging racism and injustice, from the Boston Tea Party to the Montgomery Bus Boycott, and from the global movement against South African apartheid to BDS for Palestinian freedom.

PALESTINE DELEGATION

CCR and Interfaith Peace-Builders (IFPB) sent a delegation of experienced lawyers and legal academics to Palestine and Israel to witness for themselves the occupation and accompanying human rights violations, as well as to connect with organizations and activists engaged in resistance on the ground. CCR's Executive Director Vincent Warren, Legal Director Baher Azmy, and Deputy Legal Director Maria LaHood were part of the delegation.

The 2016 delegation saw the reach and impact of illegal settlements in the West Bank, and met with community members in Bil'in who successfully challenged the wall built on their occupied land. In Hebron, the delegation met with human rights defender Youth Against Settlements' Issa Amro, who was subsequently arrested and charged by Israeli and Palestinian authorities for his activism. The delegation attended Israeli military court proceedings subjecting Palestinians to indefinite administrative detention, and visited Dheisheh Refugee Camp in the West Bank, where Palestinians have been living as refugees since 1949. Because of the 10-year-old closure of Gaza, delegates had to meet with noted human rights lawyer, Raji Sourani of the Palestinian Center for Human Rights via video-conference.

The delegation expanded and strengthened CCR's relationships with partners in Palestine and Israel, and deepened CCR's longstanding commitment to advocating on behalf of Palestinian rights.

case update

white supremacy on the rise

CCR is on the front lines
against hate groups



The ascendance of Donald Trump to the presidency has sparked a very visible wave of emboldened white supremacists, whether they call themselves the Alt Right, Neo Nazis, or white rights activists. They have taken their hate from internet chatrooms, such as 4chan, and are now marching in the streets. They have rallied three times in Charlottesville, Virginia, with tiki torches. The second rally resulted in the death of a 32-year-old woman, Heather D. Heyer, who was protesting against them. Trump seemed to tacitly support the hate groups after the rally.

CCR is actively protesting and looking at legal and non-legal remedies against these white supremacist groups, who are dangerous, often armed with guns and ammunition, and have powerful allies in government and media. After the second rally in Charlottesville, many people asked how they could protect their neighbors and homes. With your continued support, CCR is fully engaged in this fight.



A March to Confront White Supremacy

After the violent clashes from the second white supremacists rally in Charlottesville, concerned people and civil rights activists organized an over 100-mile, 10-day march from Charlottesville's Emancipation Park to Farragut Square in Washington, D.C. dubbed the "March to Confront White Supremacy." The peaceful protesters walked rain and shine and endured tired, bruised shins and feet in a powerful, moving show against hate.

They held up signs advocating for immigrant rights, condemning police violence against the Black community, and calling for the decolonization of Puerto Rico, an end to the occupation of Palestine, and other allied causes.

Stephanie Llanes, Bertha Justice Fellow at CCR, participated in the march and was prominently featured in a video about the event from *Mic*. Llanes brandished a bullhorn and urged her fellow marchers to fight for freedom.

"I was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico," she told *Mic* about her reasons for marching. "When you think about white supremacy, it's not just affecting folks in the United States. Where else has white supremacy gone? One of the ways that we see that is the ways in which the United States has literally colonized people and lands around the world."

"This administration has been incredibly violent," she continued. "And we should not have an administration that is literally committing acts of violence against our people."

The march, which grew from about 35 to nearly 180, attracted a diverse range of people, young and old, cis and trans, from white allies, undocumented activists, and Movement for Black Lives activists.

Llanes succinctly summed up every marcher's intent for *Mic*.

"What connects all of us is the fact that white supremacy is the root cause of a lot of the dehumanization of our people, the criminalization of our people."

Crumsey v. Justice Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

What can vulnerable communities do to effectively protect themselves from today's hate groups, many of whom are empowered by the current political atmosphere and have support in the highest reaches of government and mass media?

By peering into the U.S.'s past during the Reconstruction Era and CCR's own proud history in fighting violent hate groups, we know there are legal avenues that have proven to be successful in combating racially-motivated violence and preventing them from happening again. We hold up *Crumsey v. Justice Knights of the Ku Klux Klan* as one powerful example for today's communities under attack.

In 1980, the Justice Knights of the Ku Klux Klan burned a large wooden cross in the middle of the local Black community in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and then shot at four female African-American senior citizens who were walking in the neighborhood. After attacking the women, two of whom suffered over 100 shotgun pellets on their legs,



the Klansmen shot at the parked car of Fannie Crumsey. The impact sent shards of window glass into the neck of Ms. Crumsey, who could have been killed if she had been standing.

The Klansmen got off relatively lightly. Two of the participants were acquitted of all charges while the shooter was slapped with a minor assault conviction. He was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 and served six months out of a nine-month jail sentence.

CCR attorneys filed a federal civil rights lawsuit against the Klansmen by using the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1871 (42 U.S.C. section 1985) to argue that the Klansmen were motivated by racial hatred and violated the victims' constitutionally-protected rights. Under this law, people who have suffered from the violent actions of Klansmen can seek damages and a federal injunction. Because of this strategy, CCR won \$535,000 in damages for the women and the Klansmen were served with an injunction banning them from inciting violence and harassment against the Black community in Chattanooga. Because it was a federal injunction, the case's outcome was not dependent on the whims of local, elected prosecutors or a possibly biased all-white jury.

The *Crumsey* case could be a powerful legal template for communities to use against hate groups who seek parade permits or who spark acts of violence and harm.

BAN BIGOTRY

CCR in the news

It's been a stellar year for the CCR Communications Department, thanks to your loyal support and participation.

From Guantánamo, to discriminatory policing and racial justice, to making sure Trump and his administration don't abuse the rule of law, we made sure the issues you care about were in the news, on social media, and in your in-box. Our multi-channel approach strategically combines an array of communications platforms to maximize the impact of your donation dollars.

These include:

- Press releases and press statements on breaking news developments
- Media outreach to reporters, producers, and bookers throughout the year to keep our issues on their radars
- Op-eds and blogs that help frame the issues
- Frequent appearances on Democracy Now!, MSNBC, Al Jazeera and other shows that offer our distinctive and authoritative analysis
- Videos that connect to viewers with emotional impact
- 24/7 social media that pushes our content out to additional audiences
- Frontlines of Justice, our weekly email newsletter that puts all the latest news from our cases in your in-box every Monday morning
- The Daily Outrage, CCR's own blog
- Emails on breaking news, upcoming events, and more

Our success is a result not just of your generous and faithful support, but also your direct participation. With each Facebook comment, retweet, website share, and email forward, you enable us to expand our audience and broaden our influence.



CCR in the news

The New York Times

Judge Clears Way for Police Body Cameras in New York

By Ashley Matthews | April 2, 2017



[New York Times: Judge Clears Way for Police Body Cameras in New York](#)



MAJOR NEW COURT RULING SAYS "EVEN THE PRESIDENT" CAN'T DECLARE TORTURE LAWFUL

[The Intercept: Major New Court Ruling Says "Even The President" Can't Declare Torture Lawful](#)

DAILY NEWS | NEW YORK

Supreme Court's ruling on 'vague' Trump travel ban may spur bias, New York immigration advocates fear



[New York Daily News: Supreme Court's ruling on 'vague' Trump travel ban may spur bias, New York immigration advocates fear](#)

Vowing to "Stop Political Correctness," Gen. John Kelly to Head Department of Homeland Security



[Democracy Now!: Vowing to "Stop Political Correctness," Gen. John Kelly to Head Department of Homeland Security](#)

There's a lot of chatter about 'stop and frisk.' Here are the facts.



[Washington Post: There's a lot of chatter about 'stop and frisk.' Here are the facts.](#)

Fordham University's Suppression of Pro-Palestinian Views Shows Why Liberals Should Fight for Free Speech

By Jesse Singel



[New York Magazine: Fordham University's Suppression of Pro-Palestinian Views Shows Why Liberals Should Fight for Free Speech](#)

How The BOP Uses CMUs To Silence Prison Writers

Qualifying the state prison as a national news receiving station, prison 22 writes with a 20-year record of being censored. I can't help but say this is a human rights violation in 2017, and it's even more disturbing that the government and the state prison are both involved in this.



[Huffington Post: How The BOP Uses CMUs To Silence Prison Writers](#)



FBI, Homeland Security sued for records on surveillance of Black Lives Matter activists

[Salon: FBI, Homeland Security sued for records on surveillance of Black Lives Matter activists](#)

SCOTUS Watch: Will Government Officials be Penalized for the Post 9/11 Profiling?



[Colorlines: SCOTUS Watch: Will Government Officials be Penalized for the Post 9/11 Profiling?](#)

Border officers illegally used lies and coercion to thwart asylum seekers, lawsuit says



[Los Angeles Times: Border officers illegally used lies and coercion to thwart asylum seekers, lawsuit says](#)

THURSDAY, 26 OCTOBER 2017 | TRUTH-OUT.ORG

While Trump Opens National Parks to Fossil Fuel Drilling, Fee Hikes Would Lock Out Vacationing Families

The Trump administration is turning US National Parks into an exclusive playground for the rich.

HOME BUZZFLASH SPEAKOUT PROGRESSIVE PICKS ABOUT US

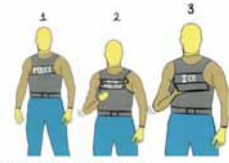
If We Don't Have Accountability, There's Nothing to Stop Unlawful Detention From Happening

Monday, July 10, 2017

[Truthout: If We Don't Have Accountability, There's Nothing to Stop Unlawful Detention From Happening](#)

VOICE

New Toolkit Helps Immigrants Fight Back In Era of 'No Limits' Deportations



[The Village Voice: New Toolkit Helps Immigrants Fight Back In Era of 'No Limits' Deportations](#)

Can Trump send American citizens to Guantanamo Bay?

By Laura J. Lynch, CNN

Updated 10:22 AM ET, Sat December 2, 2016



[CNN: Can Trump send American citizens to Guantanamo Bay?](#)

Easing of solitary confinement brings hope



Inmates are walked from their cells in the Secure Housing Units in Pelican Bay State Prison to the medical unit in 2015. A September 2015 settlement in a class action lawsuit limited long-term solitary confinement in California prisons. Mark Bostler | Los Angeles Times file

[Sacramento Bee: Easing of solitary confinement brings hope](#)

Amicus: Immunity in High Places

Can government officials be held individually responsible for constitutional violations? And why one NFL team is so interested in a trademark challenge.

[Slate: Amicus: Immunity in High Places](#)



BERTHA
FOUNDATION

BERTHA JUSTICE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

The Bertha Justice Fellowship is a two-year program for emerging lawyers (0-2 years out of law school) who are interested in gaining both practical experience working on CCR cases and a theoretical understanding of how legal advocacy can create social change. CCR hosts four new Bertha Fellows every two years.

The Bertha Fellows are assigned to work alongside lawyers in one of our three docket areas: (1) Guantánamo Global Justice Initiative; (2) Government Misconduct/Racial Justice; and (3) International Human Rights. There have also been opportunities to do work that straddles different dockets.

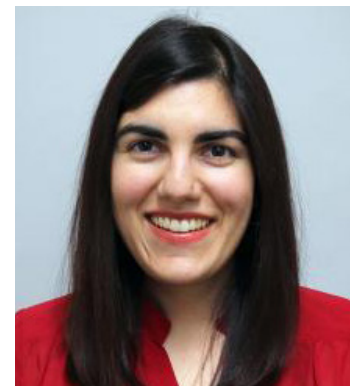
Bertha Fellows at CCR are sponsored by the Bertha Foundation, which hosts emerging lawyers at several legal organizations across the world. In addition to gaining legal experience on CCR cases, Bertha Fellows at CCR have had opportunities to (1) attend regional and international meetings, (2) network with lawyers from around the world and (3) receive additional mentoring and non-traditional training such as leadership, media and advocacy, activism, and movement building.

CCR is currently hosting four Bertha Fellows, through September 2018. **Stephanie Llanes** is a 2016 graduate of the University of California, Berkeley School of Law and has worked on a range of CCR's immigration cases and our Pelican Bay solitary confinement case. She is also a leader inside and outside of CCR in raising calls for justice for the people of Puerto Rico. **Ruhan Nagra** is a 2016 graduate of Stanford Law School, who has been deeply immersed in all aspects of CCR's Palestine solidarity and human rights work. **Britney Wilson** is a 2015 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Law and completed a one-year fellowship at the ACLU before joining CCR, where she has been an integral member of the *Floyd* remedial team and the *Furlow* team challenging St. Louis County's practice of issuing unconstitutional "Wanted's." **Noor Zafar** is a 2016 graduate of Harvard Law School. She has worked on a variety of Guantánamo-related briefs and visited clients there twice, in addition to working on a range of cases challenging domestic post-9/11 law enforcement practices. Collectively, they rushed to the airports after the Muslim travel ban, led social justice marches and actions, appeared in print and video media, and counseled clients and partners; they are at the heart of CCR's mission to train the next generation of radical lawyers.

BERTHA JUSTICE FELLOWS



Stephanie Llanes



Ruhan Nagra



Britney Wilson



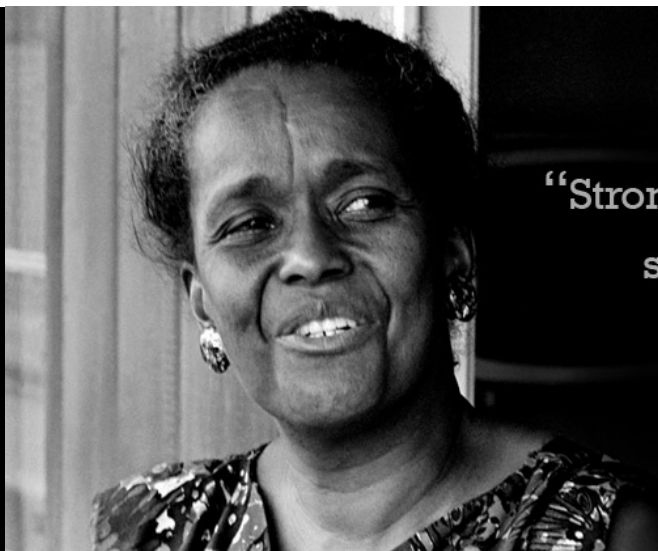
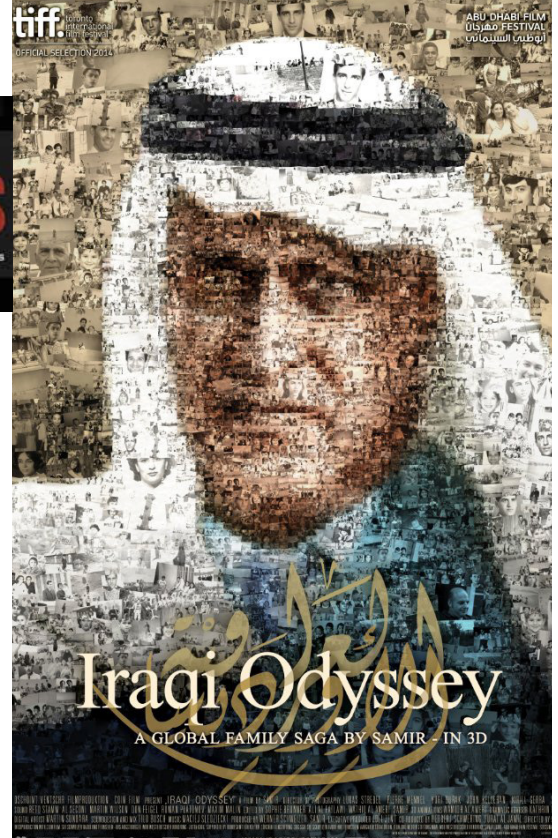
Noor Zafar



FREEDOM FLICKS

At CCR, we believe that with an activist, a lawyer, and a storyteller, you can change the world. The transformative power of art and culture can fuel social justice movements by opening hearts and minds to new possibilities. We believe that stories of struggle and courage, be it in film, journalism, music, or a legal case, have the power to challenge paradigms of oppression and inspire people to seek change.

We are bringing some of these compelling stories to new audiences through Freedom Flicks, a film series designed to engage people across disciplines in the defining stories of political and social unrest that shape our world, past and present. Freedom Flicks programming includes cutting-edge, socially engaged documentaries, and harnesses the power of film to educate, activate, and build community. Each screening is followed by a short conversation with a combination of prominent artists, filmmakers, lawyers, and activists where we discuss the film's themes, criticisms, and intersecting issue areas.



“Strong people don’t need strong leaders.”

- Ella Baker

ELLA BAKER SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

The Ella Baker Summer Internship Program is a training program named after the pioneering civil rights activist, that provides intensive experience working on CCR cases for first- and second-year law students. Our goal is to develop talented and committed law students to work alongside social movements, community organizations, and impacted individuals. The program allows students to gain practical litigation experience, bridges their theoretical understanding of the relationship between organizing and lawyering, and introduces them to CCR’s approach to social change work.

The interns are paired with seasoned lawyers who serve as mentors. Each program offers opportunities to work with dockets, such as Government Misconduct/Racial Justice, Guantánamo Global Justice Initiative, and International Human Rights. They also have a chance to work with CCR’s Advocacy staff on various campaigns.

Our late President Emeritus Michael Ratner absolutely loved this aspect of CCR’s work and took great pride in working to instill each summer’s Ellas with the strength, tenacity, and courage needed to do this work. For both Ella Baker and Michael, we will continue to train those who want to continue the fight for equality and social justice.

CASE/PROJECT NAME	CASE DESCRIPTION	PARTNERS
Policing, Profiling & Immigration Enforcement		
<i>Immigrant Defense Project (IDP) v. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)</i>	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request and litigation against Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) seeking information related to ICE's home raids policies and arrest data as well as the particulars of a December 2011 ICE warrantless home raid.	Immigrant Defense Project; Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama
<i>Turkmen v. Ashcroft</i>	Class action lawsuit challenging the detention of Muslim, Arab, and South Asian men following 9/11 immigration sweeps.	Nancy Kestenbaum, Jennifer Robbins, Joanne Sum-Ping, Matthew Q. Verdin, and David Zions of Covington & Burling LLP; Michael Winger
<i>Al Otro Lado v. Kelly</i>	Class action lawsuit against officials at DHS and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) challenging CBP's unlawful practice of depriving asylum seekers along the Mexican border access to the U.S. asylum process.	Al Otro Lado; American Immigration Council (AIC); and Latham & Watkins LLP
<i>U.S. v. Ganas (Amicus)</i>	Amicus brief in support of accountant who challenged search warrant to seize computer data originally collected, copied, and kept indefinitely pursuant to an earlier warrant directed to his clients.	Alan R. Friedman, Samantha V. Ettari, and Noah Hertz-Bunzl of Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP
<i>Hassan v. City of New York</i>	Challenge to NYPD's suspicionless surveillance of American Muslims in New Jersey on the basis of their Muslim identity.	Glenn Katon, Farhana Khera, Adil Haq, and Naheed Qureshi of Muslim Advocates; Lawrence Lustberg, Portia Pedro, and Joseph A. Pace of Gibbons, P.C.; Ravinder S. Bhalla of Florio, Perrucci, Steinhardt & Fader, LLC
<i>Tanvir v. Tanzin (formerly Tanvir v. Holder)</i>	Challenge to the FBI's abuse of the No-Fly List to coerce law-abiding American Muslims into spying on their religious communities.	Ramzi Kassem of Creating Law Enforcement Accountability and Responsibility of CUNY School of Law; Jennifer R. Cowan, Bob Shwartz, Erica M. Davila, Erol Gulay, and Brandon H. Johnson of Debevoise & Plimpton
<i>Floyd v. City of New York</i>	A federal class action lawsuit against the City of New York that successfully challenged the NYPD's practice of racial profiling and unconstitutional stop and frisks, and that is implementing broad reforms to NYPD policing practices.	Jonathan Moore and Joshua Moskowitz of Beldock Levine & Hoffman LLP; Jenn Rolnick Borchetta of Bronx Defenders; Communities United for Police Reform (CPR)

CASE/PROJECT NAME	CASE DESCRIPTION	PARTNERS
<i>Furlow v. Belmar</i>	Federal lawsuit challenging the so-called Wanted system as used in St. Louis County, Missouri, because it routinely leads to unconstitutional arrests of area residents, the majority of whom are Black.	Arch City Defenders (St. Louis); Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP
<i>Color of Change v. FBI, DOJ & DHS</i>	FOIA request and litigation against federal law enforcement agencies, seeking information on their surveillance of Movement for Black Lives protestors.	Color of Change; Avidan Cover of the Civil Rights and Human Rights Clinic at Case Western University School of Law
<i>NSEERS FOIA</i>	FOIA request by South Asian Organizing Center (DRUM) and CCR to various federal agencies seeking information about the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System (NSEERS), a special registration program that targeted Muslim, Arab, and South Asian communities. The request seeks information about how NSEERS was developed and implemented, including the criteria used to target individuals and data showing the race, religion, and national origin of those subject to the program.	Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP
Defending Dissent		
<i>United States v. Johnson</i>	Criminal defense of two animal rights activists charged under the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act for allegedly liberating animals from fur farms.	Michael Deutsch of People's Law Office; Lillian McCartin; Geoffrey Meyer of Federal Defender Program in Chicago
<i>Animal Legal Defense Fund v. Herbert (Amicus)</i>	Amicus brief supporting plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment invalidating Utah's "ag-gag" law.	R. Shane Johnson of R. Shane Johnson, PLLC
<i>Animal Legal Defense Fund v. Wasden (Amicus)</i>	Amicus brief supporting affirmation of lower court ruling that Idaho's "ag-gag" law violates the First Amendment, on behalf of two journalism professors who are experts in undercover and participatory reporting.	
Palestinian Solidarity		
<i>Davis v. Cox</i>	Defending former Olympia Food Co-op board members who are being sued over their decision to boycott Israeli goods.	Bruce Johnson and Brooke Howlett of Davis Wright Tremaine LLP; Barbara Harvey; Steven Goldberg
<i>Palestine Legal</i>	Advocacy and legislative work challenging suppression of Palestinian rights.	Dima Khalidi, Liz Jackson, Radhika Sainath, Rahul Saksena, Zoha Khalili, Angela Campion, and Dylan Fahoome of Palestine Legal; National Lawyers Guild; Jewish Voice for Peace; Institute for Middle East Understanding



CASE/PROJECT NAME	CASE DESCRIPTION	PARTNERS
<i>Awad v. Fordham University</i>	Lawsuit challenging Fordham University's decision to deny students' application to start Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) on campus.	Radhika Sainath, Dima Khalidi, and Rahul Saksena of Palestine Legal; Alan Levine, Esq.
<i>New York BDS Executive Order FOIL</i>	New York Freedom of Information Law (FOIL) request seeking information on the decision-making process behind Governor Cuomo's anti-BDS Executive Order.	Dima Khalidi, Radhika Sainath, and Rahul Saksena of Palestine Legal; Jewish Voice for Peace
<i>CCR v. Department of Defense / Gaza Freedom Flotilla FOIA</i>	A FOIA lawsuit seeking information regarding U.S. knowledge of, role in, and response to a deadly Israeli attack on a humanitarian flotilla to blockaded Gaza.	
<i>Doğan v. Barak</i>	Amicus brief on behalf of the parents of Furkan Doğan, who was killed in the 2010 attack on the Gaza Freedom Flotilla, arguing that the former Israeli official defendant is not entitled to immunity.	
Guantánamo		
<i>Barhoumi v. Trump</i>	Successful Periodic Review Board (PRB) representation of an Algerian citizen held at Guantánamo since 2002.	Maj. Justin Swick (USAF) of Military Commissions Defense Organization; Richard Reiter; Jared Kneitel
<i>Al-Bihani v. Trump</i>	Representation of Yemeni citizen held without charge at Guantánamo from 2002 until his release in 2016.	National Organization for Defending Rights and Freedoms (HOOD)

CASE/PROJECT NAME	CASE DESCRIPTION	PARTNERS
<i>Ameziane v. United States / Ameziane FOIA</i>	Human rights petition and request for precautionary measures before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), urging the IACHR to declare that the U.S. government violated Ameziane’s human rights and prescribe relief, including a public apology for what was done to him. FOIA action seeking information about alleged government policy of keeping seized detainee property.	Andrew J. Brouwer of Refugee Law Office; Sophie Weller; Jennifer Oscroft of Cornerstone Barristers; Francisco Quintana and Charles Abbott of Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL)
<i>Al Qahtani v. Trump</i>	A habeas corpus petition on behalf of the only Guantánamo detainee the government has openly admitted was tortured.	Ramzi Kassem; Sandra Babcock of Center for International Human Rights at Northwestern University School of Law; Lawrence Lustberg and Joseph A. Pace of Gibbons P.C.
<i>Khan v. Trump / Khan v. Gates / United States v. Khan</i>	Representation of Guantánamo prisoner Majid Khan, who was charged in military commissions and a victim of the CIA torture program.	Katya Jestin and Natalie Orpett of Jenner & Block LLP; LTC Jon Jackson and LT Tia Suplizio of Military Commissions Defense Organization; Anna Gallagher of Maggio + Kattar, P.C.; Sameer Khosa of Axis Law Chambers (Pakistan)
<i>Duran v. Trump</i>	Habeas corpus case on behalf of a native of Somalia, who was captured in Djibouti and rendered to the CIA in March 2004. He was brought to Guantánamo in September 2006, where he has since been held indefinitely and without charge.	
<i>GTMO IACHR General Precautionary Measures</i>	Thematic hearing on U.S. Guantánamo detention policy.	Francisco Quintana and Charles Abbott of Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL)
<i>Guantánamo partners</i>		John Chandler; Eugene Fidell; Eric Freedman; Stephen Vladeck; Ramzi Kassem of CUNY Law School; Office of the Federal Public Defender, District of Oregon; Military Commissions Defense Organization; David Remes; Jenner & Block LLP; Covington & Burling LLP; Debevoise & Plimpton LLP; Robert Kirsch; Sabin Willett; Dr. Katherine Porterfield; Martha Rayner; Witness Against Torture; Amnesty International USA; Constitution Project; American Civil Liberties Union; Reprieve; National Coalition to Protect Civil Freedoms; HOOD



CASE/PROJECT NAME	CASE DESCRIPTION	PARTNERS
LGBTQI Rights		
<i>Sexual Minorities Uganda v. Scott Lively</i>	Federal lawsuit against a U.S.-based anti-gay extremist for his active role in the conspiracy to strip away fundamental rights from LGBTI people in Uganda, which constitutes persecution under international law.	Jeena Shah of Constitutional & International Human Rights Clinics at Rutgers School of Law-Newark; Judith Chomsky; Mark Sullivan, Josh Colangelo-Bryan, Kaleb McNeely, and Dan Beebe of Dorsey & Whitney LLP; Luke Ryan of the Law Offices of Sasson Turnbull Ryan and Hoose; Christopher Betke of Coughlin-Betke, LLP
<i>State of Missouri v. Michael L. Johnson (Amicus)</i>	Amicus brief on behalf of Michael Johnson, a former Missouri college student sentenced to more than 30 years in prison for violating Missouri’s draconian HIV transmission and exposure statute.	Center for HIV Law & Policy; ACLU of Missouri Foundation; Gibbons P.C.
<i>Doe v. Hood</i>	Federal lawsuit challenging Mississippi’s ongoing enforcement of its sodomy statute, over a decade after such statutes were struck down by the Supreme Court.	Jacob W. Howard; Robert B. McDuff; Matthew Strugar
Mass Incarceration		
<i>Ashker v. Governor of California</i>	Class action lawsuit that successfully challenged prolonged solitary confinement as cruel and unusual punishment, and that is implementing substantial reforms to California prisons.	Jules Lobel; Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP; Law Offices of Charles Carbone; Legal Services For Prisoners With Children; California Prison Focus; Siegel & Yee; Ellenberg & Hull; Bremer Law Group PLLC; Samuel R. Miller; Eva DeLair



CASE/PROJECT NAME	CASE DESCRIPTION	PARTNERS
<i>Aref v. Sessions</i>	Federal lawsuit challenging the Communications Management Units (CMUs), two highly restrictive federal prison units that segregate certain prisoners and severely limit and control their communications.	Gregory Silbert, Eileen Citron, John Gerba, Lara Trager, and Nathaniel West of Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP; Kenneth A. Kreuscher
<i>Zogorski v. Tennessee (Amicus)</i>	Amicus brief urging the Supreme Court to hear the appeal of Edmund Zagorski, a man imprisoned on death row in Tennessee. CCR argued that the death penalty, in all circumstances, is unconstitutional as it deprives people of their fundamental right to life in violation of the 14th amendment.	Kevin Barry, Quinnipiac University
Racial Justice		
<i>Phillips v. Snyder</i>	Federal lawsuit challenging constitutionality of state-appointed "Emergency Managers" in predominantly Black and brown communities of Michigan.	John Philo, Anthony Paris, and Stephanie Vaught of Sugar Law Center; Bill Goodman and Julie Hurwitz of Goodman & Hurwitz, P.C.; Herbert Sanders of The Sanders Law Firm; Keith Flynn of Miller Cohen PLC; Cynthia Heenan and Alec Gibbs of Constitutional Litigation Associates; Mark P. Fancher, Michael J. Steinberg and Kary L. Moss of the ACLU Fund of Michigan
<i>Gulino v. Board of Education of the City of New York and the New York State Education Department</i>	A class action lawsuit challenging the racially discriminatory impact of several standardized tests New York City used in a re-certification process for city public school teachers.	Rachel Stevens, Anthony Gill, Lane Earnest, Kate Green, Joshua Kane, and Valerie Ruppert of DLA Piper; Josh Sohn, Shauneida Navarrete, Robert Mantel, Mark Lee, Joe Parilla, and Elizabeth Wanunu of Watson Farley & Williams LLP; Joel Hellman; Samuel R. Miller

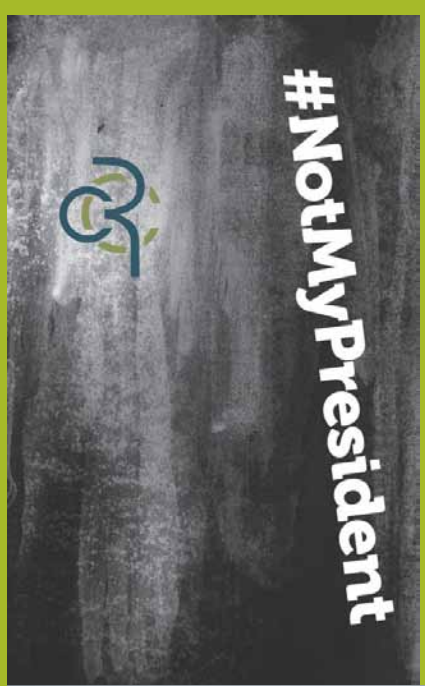
CASE/PROJECT NAME	CASE DESCRIPTION	PARTNERS
<i>United States of America and Vulcan Society, Inc. v. City of New York</i>	A federal class action lawsuit on behalf of the Vulcan Society and individual firefighters and firefighter applicants that successfully challenged the New York City Fire Department's racially discriminatory hiring practices.	Richard Levy, Dana Lossia, Robert Stroup, and Rebekah Cook-Mack of Levy Ratner, P.C.; Judy Scolnick of Scott + Scott LLP; The Vulcan Society
<i>Puerto Rico Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests</i>	A series of FOIA requests for information about the controversial and anti-democratic fiscal control board established in 2016 to address the concerns of the controversial fiscal control board established under the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA).	Natasha Lycia Ora Bannan, LatinoJustice PRLDEF; Carla Minet, Centro de Periodismo Investigativo (Center for Investigative Journalism)
International Human Rights		
<i>Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP) v. the Pope</i>	Legal submissions before international human rights bodies and advocacy on behalf of the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP) charging Vatican officials with enabling and concealing widespread and systematic sexual violence against children and vulnerable adults by Catholic clergy.	Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP); Bishop Accountability
<i>Accountability for U.S. Torture: France</i>	Supporting action seeking accountability for U.S. torture brought in France under the principle of universal jurisdiction.	European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR)
<i>Accountability for U.S. Torture: Germany</i>	Supporting action seeking accountability for U.S. torture brought in Germany under the principle of universal jurisdiction.	European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR)
<i>Accountability for U.S. Torture: Spain</i>	Actions seeking accountability for U.S. torture brought in Spain under the principle of universal jurisdiction.	European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights (ECCHR); Gonzalo Boye of Boye-Elbal y Asociados
<i>International Criminal Court: Palestine Preliminary Examination</i>	Submission on the closure of Gaza as a crime against humanity – persecution.	Palestinian Center for Human Rights; Al-Haq; Al Mezan
<i>Mamani v. Sánchez de Lozada / Mamani v. Sánchez Berzain</i>	Federal lawsuit challenging government-ordered, extrajudicial killings in Bolivia.”	Judith Chomsky; Beth Stephens; Steven Schulman, Edward Woods, Jonathan Slowik, and Mariya Hutson of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP; Susan Farbstein, Thomas Becker, and Tyler Giannini of the International Human Rights Clinic at Harvard Law School; Jeremy Bollinger of Moss Bollinger LLP; Claret Vargas of the Center for Law, Justice and Society (Dejusticia); David Rudovsky of Kairys, Rudovsky, Messing & Feinberg, LLP; Paul Hoffman of Schonbrun, Seplow, Harris and Hoffman LLP; Ira Kurzban and Celso Perez of Kurzban, Kurzban, Weinger & Tetzoli

CASE/PROJECT NAME	CASE DESCRIPTION	PARTNERS
<i>Honduras: True Commission and CCR Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests</i>	FOIA requests to various U.S. government agencies regarding the 2009 military coup in Honduras.	
<i>Jesner v. Arab Bank (Amicus)</i>	Amicus brief with the International Federation for Human Rights in the U.S. Supreme Court, arguing that the Alien Tort Statute applies to corporations to remedy violations of international law, and that it must be applied broadly and in compliance with international human rights law, including the principle of non-discrimination, rather than limited to cases involving terrorism.	
<i>Advocacy before the UN Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures (includes treaty review advocacy around ICCPR, CAT, CERD, as well as engagement with Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Special Rapporteurs, etc.)”</i>	Follow-up advocacy related to several CCR issues regarding the completion of treaty reviews by independent bodies, as well as before two special procedures – the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association – both of which issued findings and shared concerns related to policing practices, police violence, surveillance of activists, and other findings.	US Human Rights Network; National Economic and Social Rights Initiative (NESRI); American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU); New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU); Malcolm X Grassroots Movement (MXGM)



Left to Right: Lumumba Akinwale-Bandele (CCR Board member), Linda Sarsour, Peter Weiss, Vince Warren (CCR Executive Director)

#NotMyPresident Reception



On June 8, 2017, our annual President's Reception became the #NotMyPresident Reception. We paid tribute to our dear friend and tireless human rights fighter Peter Weiss with the CCR Founders Award as well as the courageous and fiercely committed activist Linda Sarsour with the CCR Radical Leadership Award.

Thanks to our wonderful community of supporters who give us the strength to continue the fight every day!



Daniel Weiss & Jenni Wolfson



Cora Weiss



Maria LaHood, CCR Deputy Legal Director



L to R: Joshua Paulson, former Ella Baker intern, Vincent Warren, CCR Executive Director, Michelle DePass, CCR Board Member

50th anniversary celebration



Thank you for making it a night to remember!

On October 6, 2016 in New York City, we celebrated 50 years of fighting for social justice with a special tribute to CCR visionary Michael Ratner. In the words of CCR Legal Director Baher Azmy that night, "Michael was the most visionary, principled, strategic, fearless, passionate – and deeply humane and humble – advocate I have ever come across and likely ever will. I almost cannot understand how someone can be so vigorous in his challenge to power and yet so sweet, generous, and unassuming – except to say that in his private life he modeled the broader world he wanted to see – one driven by love, kindness and respect for human dignity."

We were honored to be joined by so many of you who make our work possible – clients, supporters, partners, co-counsel, staff and board, and family and friends.



Ana Ratner, Karen Ranucci, Bruce Ratner



Katherine Franke, CCR Board Chair



Esperanza Spaulding



Anne Hess & Craig Kaplan



Dolly Filartiga, former CCR client



Baher Azmy, CCR Legal Director



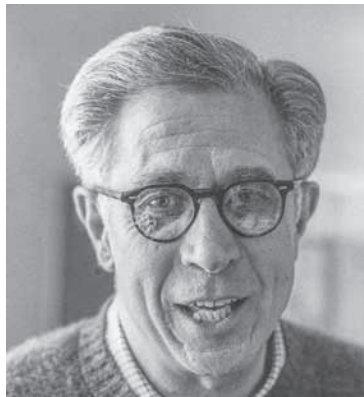
Former CCR President Jules Lobel and Family

in memoriam

It is always sad to lose a member of our community, but their ideals will live on in our work.

Judith C. Friedman
Barbara Harlow
Charles S. Hey-Maestre
Hubert Marshall
Teresa C. Panepinto

Michael Ratner
Theodore Shapin Jr.
Emily Marks Skolnick
Robert Smith
Jean Stein



HUBERT R. MARSHALL

It is with sadness that we say goodbye to a generous friend of CCR.

Hubert Marshall dedicated his life to teaching human rights and nonviolence. A professor for 37 years, he was a mentor to generations of students. Hugh was a conscientious objector who refused to serve in World War II and was assigned to serve in work camps during the war. While pursuing his doctorate degree at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1947, Hugh and his wife Rachelle became close friends with a number of civil rights leaders, including Bayard Rustin.

Hugh's passion for civil rights and anti-violence spilled over into his curriculum at Stanford, where he taught a popular course on American public policy for three decades. Teaching was Hugh's greatest passion, and his students adored him.

Hugh will be deeply missed by all of us at CCR.



EMILY MARKS SKOLNICK

In January, we lost a longtime CCR supporter and an extraordinary champion for justice.

Emily Marks Skolnick was a lifelong activist who was inspired by her parents' and grandparents' social justice values. While studying labor economics at Wellesley College in the late 1930s, Emily organized labor union strikes on behalf of garment workers. In the 1940s and 50s, she fought for desegregation in schools and movie theatres and helped organize protests.

Throughout her lifetime, Emily was also a passionate advocate for women's rights and a fervent anti-war activist. She opened her home to political refugees, including a family fleeing political violence in Central America who lived on her land for 20 years.

Emily's fierce commitment to social justice will be deeply missed.

FINANCIAL REPORT JULY 1, 2016 – JUNE 30, 2017

TOTAL EXPENSES \$10,564,152	TOTAL REVENUE, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT \$22,773,694
PROGRAM SERVICES Litigation \$6,895,077 Advocacy \$1,744,214	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS \$10,399,421
	COURT AWARDS AND ATTORNEY FEES \$12,167,218
	NET INVESTMENT INCOME \$67,501
SUPPORTING SERVICES Administrative & General \$827,874 Fundraising \$1,096,987	NET REALIZED GAINS ON INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS \$78,403
	OTHER INCOME \$61,151*
	GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATE DONATIONS \$0**
EXPENSES	NET ASSETS
Program Services = \$8,639,291	Net Assets as of June 30, 2016 = \$9,040,952
Supporting Services = \$1,924,861	Change in Net Assets = \$12,418,499
Total Expenses = \$10,564,152	Net Assets as of June 30, 2017 = \$21,459,451

*Other income = Miscellaneous, Publications Income, Events, and Speaker Fees

** CCR is a nonprofit charity that relies on individual and foundation support.
 Your dedication and generosity is indispensable in the fight for justice.

THANK YOU!

welcome to new board members



LISA A. CROOMS-ROBINSON is an Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Professor of Law at Howard University. She teaches Constitutional Law, Gender and the Law, International Human Rights Law, and Supreme Court Jurisprudence.

A human rights activist since 1984, Crooms-Robinson previously worked with the Washington Office on Africa and the American Committee on Africa.

In addition to the Center for Constitutional Rights, Crooms-Robinson is a founder and board member of the U.S. Human Rights Network. She has also served as either an advisor to or a member of The Urban Justice Center, UNIFEM,

the Sentencing Project, the International Human Rights Law Group (Global Rights), Amnesty International - U.S.A., the Human Rights at Home Campaign, the Women's Rights Division of Human Rights Watch, the Women's Institute for Leadership Development for Human Rights, the Pauli Murray Project, the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Its Causes and Consequences, and the Project for the Advancement of Our Common Humanity.

Crooms-Robinson was a Fulbright Scholar at the Norman Manley Law School – University of the West Indies, Mona Campus in Jamaica where she conducted research on the relationship between gender, violence, and law in the construction of Jamaican post-independence national identity.

Crooms-Robinson's research and activist interests include identity and rights under international human rights law, economic justice, poverty, and violence. Some of her publications include *"All man come together and said boys mus' dead": Hyper-heterosexuality, Afro-Jamaican Culture, and the 1997 Condom Riots*, in *Sex, Power and Taboo: Gender and HIV in the Caribbean and Beyond* (Ian Randle 2008); and Henry Louis Gates Jr., Claude Steele, Lawrence D. Bobo, Michael Dawson, Gerald Jaynes, Lisa Crooms-Robinson, & Linda Darling-Hammond, *The Oxford Handbook of African American Citizenship, 1865 – Present* (Oxford University Press, 2012).

Crooms-Robinson received her bachelor's degree in Economics from Howard University and her Juris Doctor degree from the University of Michigan.



MICHELLE DEPASS is the Dean and Tishman Professor for Environment and Sustainability, Milano School of International Affairs, Management and Urban Policy. In this role, she is responsible for leading the institution and cultivating the next generation of leaders in urban policy, global development, sustainability, and management.

Before joining Milano in 2013, DePass was the Assistant Administrator for International and Tribal Affairs at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA),

where she was responsible for all dimensions of environmental policy between the EPA and other nations, federally recognized tribal nations, multilateral institutions, and donors.

Prior to joining the EPA, DePass was a Program Officer at the Ford Foundation, with a portfolio focused on the environment and community development, most notably green economy and climate change, environmental health and justice, and indigenous environmental rights. In her two-decade career in sustainability and public service, DePass has also served as founding Executive Director of the New York Environmental Justice Alliance, Senior Policy Advisor to the commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and environmental manager for the City of San Jose.

A former staff attorney at CCR, DePass is a sought-after civil society leader and has served on dozens of boards and advisory committees to government, non-governmental, and international organizations.

DePass holds a bachelor's degree from Tufts University, a Juris Doctor from Fordham Law School, and a Master of Public Administration from Baruch College, where she was a National Urban Fellow.

welcome to new board members



MONAMI MAULIK is the founder of Desis Rising Up & Moving (DRUM), one of the first South Asian immigrant workers' membership-based organizations for social justice in the U.S. She currently serves as the executive director and is responsible for developing campaigns and leading national and global alliance work.

Maulik, who was born in the refugee colonies of Kolkata, India and grew up in the Bronx, New York, is also an international advocate on gender and migration. She has been a leader and grassroots organizer in the fields of immigrant, racial justice, youth, and global justice for more than 18 years and speaks to audiences across the U.S. and internationally about these issues.

Prior to founding DRUM in 2000, Maulik was an Organizing Committee member of the NY Taxi Workers' Alliance and Interim Executive Director of TICO (Training Institute for Careers in Organizing).

Maulik also serves as a board member of the National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, the national Dignity in Schools Campaign, the Civil Society Steering Committee for the UN High Level Dialogue on Migration, Immigrant Communities in Action (ICA) in NYC, the NGO Coordinating Committee on Migration, and the United National Anti-War Committee, and as an advisory board member of the North Star Fund. In 2012, Maulik launched and now coordinates the Global South Asian Migrant Workers Alliance.

Maulik has received various awards including the Asian American Heritage Award from NYC Comptroller John C. Liu (2013); the Community Leadership Award from New York City Council Member Daniel Dromm (2012); the Jane Bagely Lehman Award of the Tides Foundation "Honoring Post 9/11 Organizing for Immigrant Rights and Civil Liberties" (2002); the Union Square Award as the founder of DRUM; and the Open Society Institute NYC Community Fellowship of the George Soros Foundation (2001).

Maulik is published in Howard Zinn's book, "Voices of a People's History," the *Journal on Race and Ethnicity*, and *Left Turn* magazine.

She holds a bachelor's degree in International Development, Women's Studies, and South Asian Studies from Cornell University.

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Nsombi Lambright
Monami Maulik
Gay J. McDougall

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Executive Director

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Legal Director

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Kevi Brannelly
Director of Development (through October 2016)

Carolyn Chambers
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Theda Jackson-Mau
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Grace Lile
Director of Operations (as of June 2017)

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Orlando Gudino
IT Manager

Nabilah Islam
Part-Time Administrative Assistant

Sasha Jamieson
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Senior Staff Attorney

Claire Dailey
Legal Worker

J. Wells Dixon
Senior Staff Attorney

Omar Farah
Senior Staff Attorney

Katherine Gallagher
Senior Staff Attorney

Angelo Guisado
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Advocacy Program Manager

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Pardiss Kebriaei
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Legal Worker

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Pamela Spees
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Leah Todd
Senior Legal Worker

Azure Wheeler
Temporary Attorney

An-Tuan Williams
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Britney Wilson
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Noor Zafar
Bertha Justice Fellow at CCR (as of September 2016)

Nahal Zamani
Advocacy Program Manager

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ways to support CCR



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It's fast, easy and secure, and your gift will go to work right away. Online gifts are a quicker and greener way to give.



JOIN CCR RECURRING GIFT PARTNERS

These gifts provide CCR with a reliable, steady source of income support, making it possible for us to plan better and take on more cases. Sign up online for a monthly or quarterly recurring gift at our website: www.CCRjustice.org/Donate.



INCLUDE CCR IN YOUR WILL.

Including CCR as a beneficiary in your will is an excellent way to make a statement about the values you held during your lifetime. You may choose to make a bequest to CCR of a specific dollar amount or a percentage of your estate.



MAKE CCR YOUR BIRTHDAY GIFT!

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



DONATE STOCK.

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



HOST A HOUSE PARTY TO INTRODUCE FRIENDS AND ALLIES TO CCR'S WORK.

Now more than ever, we need your help in expanding our reach to those who care about freedom and justice.



ATTEND A LOCAL EVENT IF CCR IS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD—AND BRING A FRIEND!

If you are on our email list you will receive invitations. Public events are listed on our calendar: www.CCRjustice.org/calendar.



STAY UP-TO-DATE AND SHARE OUR NEWS!

Follow @theCCR on Twitter and "Center for Constitutional Rights" on Facebook and bookmark CCR's website: www.CCRjustice.org. Forward our newsletters, action alerts, and appeals to your friends.



For more information on any of the above, please contact Theda Jackson-Mau, CCR's Director of Development at 212-614-6448 or tjackson-mau@ccrjustice.org

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