



2014

CCR Annual Report

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

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

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Message from the Executive Director



"Without struggle, there can be no progress," Frederick Douglass famously observed. At CCR, years and sometimes decades of hard work yielded significant—at times groundbreaking—progress over the past 12 months. We have been in the trenches fighting police discrimination, government surveillance, persecution of vulnerable communities, and torture, and you have been there with us; your support has given us the resources we need to remain in these fights and see them through to victories.

Our landmark victory in the *Floyd v. City of New York* stop-and-frisk case was a stunning rebuke to the NYPD and set in motion what will be an historic process of community involvement in designing sweeping reforms; a process in which CCR will be deeply engaged. It came after 14 years of litigation. The phones had not stopped ringing in response to our *Floyd* win when two days later a federal judge issued a first-of-its-kind ruling in our case against Scott Lively for his role in persecution of LGBTI people in Uganda. Allowing the case to proceed, the judge affirmed that LGBTI people are covered under international law, making their persecution a crime against humanity.

Meanwhile, CCR's dogged pursuit of Vatican accountability continues this year resulting in not one, but two UN Committees summoning the Vatican to Geneva to answer questions about its role in exposing children to sexual violence and protecting abusers. When we first filed our case against the Vatican in the International Criminal Court in 2011, many people scratched their heads, wondering why we thought we could possibly hold the Vatican responsible for its actions. However, we and our clients at SNAP knew that the evidence would speak for itself, and this year, both the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and the UN Committee Against Torture issued scathing reports on the Vatican's failure under its international treaty obligations.

Some CCR cases came to a close this past year, after many years of determined work. Most notably, we reached a final settlement in our *Vulcans* case, ending decades of racially discriminatory hiring policies at the FDNY and creating the most diverse class of incoming firefighters in history. After the dismissal of our case challenging the government's drone program, our client Nasser al-Aulaqi decided he could not bear the pain of reliving the loss of his son and grandson again and declined to appeal the decision. Yet even though we faced setbacks our four-year effort to demand answers in the Obama administration's targeted killings program produced notable results, including a Justice Department white paper, leaked in 2013, attempting to justify the killing of American citizens without due process, a broader public record and more robust public discourse on the program.

One of the hallmarks of CCR's work is that we remain undaunted. Our case challenging the NYPD's surveillance of Muslim communities in New Jersey was dismissed in early 2014, but we are appealing that decision and have lined up an impressive array of legal groups in support of our case, as well as the children of Fred Korematsu, Gordon Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui, who were held in Japanese internment camps based upon their national origin. Meanwhile, that same perseverance has paid off in our case against CACI, which had also been dismissed. But the Fourth Circuit Appeals Court ruled that victims of torture at Abu Ghraib can pursue legal claims against private military contractors.

As I look back on the year, I see tremendous progress towards justice; whether it's our victories in *Floyd* and *Vulcans*, or against-the-odds movement towards accountability like our Vatican work and our work on behalf of torture victims at Abu Ghraib, these victories are as much yours as they are ours and our clients; we couldn't do them without you. It's the generous and unflagging support of our donors that makes it possible for CCR to demand justice day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year.

Looking forward, the same is true as well. Recently, the *New York Times* called our Pelican Bay case one "that could shape national policy on the use of long-term solitary confinement." Our work on behalf of the detainees at Guantánamo and our fierce determination to see this shameful prison finally closed will likewise continue for as long as it takes. Our latest cases, challenging the use of the No Fly List to coerce Muslims to spy on their communities and demanding answers about the government's immigration detention policies, will move ahead with the same unrelenting commitment to demand and create progress.

Through it all, it will once again be you, CCR's supporters, who are the foundation of everything we do; it is your dedication to justice and support of CCR that allow us to work to make justice a reality. Without you, none of this would be possible. With you, progress and justice are possible. Thank you!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'V. Warren', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Vincent Warren

Guantánamo

Twelve years after bringing the original challenges to unlawful detentions in Guantánamo, CCR continues to fight for justice there on several fronts: through litigation in U.S. courts and international tribunals; through diplomatic and advocacy efforts to resettle our clients in third countries; through public education and outreach on the issues; and through aggressive communications and media work aimed at keeping the issues in the public eye. We are continually telling our clients' stories to ensure that the men at Guantánamo are not forgotten.

GUANTÁNAMO GLOBAL JUSTICE INITIATIVE

As one of his first official acts in office, President Obama promised to return America to "the moral high ground" in the so-called "War on Terror," by signing an executive order to close the prison at Guantánamo Bay within a year. Despite repeatedly reaffirming that promise, the president has failed the 149 men who continue to languish in Guantánamo, more than 12 years later.

Following the longest period without a single detainee transfer and a period of particularly deep despair at the prison, President Obama bowed to the pressure created by the mass detainee hunger strike and released 17 men; 79 men are currently cleared for release. This proved that, despite efforts to blame Congress for inertia at Guantánamo, the president has ample authority to release men—when he has the will. While this was a positive development, the pace of releases remains far too slow, especially because the majority of men have never been and will never be charged with a crime. And despite lifting the blanket ban on transfers to Yemen, the president has nothing to show for it: not a single Yemeni man has left Guantánamo alive since 2010. Yemenis now constitute nearly two-thirds of the population at Guantánamo, although most were cleared for release years ago. Some who have been transferred are sent against their will to countries where they face grave threats. This includes CCR client Djamel Ameziane who was involuntarily sent to Algeria even though we identified for the administration a number of safe countries willing to accept him.

"I have imagined myself in my mother's embrace, she is crying. I am crying. Can I ever finish greeting her? Who would I go to first? My mother has the most right, but wouldn't my daughter feel the same? Maybe when I hug my mother, Hafsa will slip in between us."
– Fahd Ghazy



CCR staff in NYC's Times Square on the Global Day of Action to Close Guantánamo and End Indefinite Detention.

As one of the few human rights organizations that represent detained men, our deep, longstanding relationships with our clients remain vital to our work. By regularly travelling to meet with our clients in Guantánamo, we hear directly from them about the conditions at the prison and their physical and emotional health, which informs our legal and advocacy strategies and enables us to amplify their voices.

LITIGATION

Military Commissions

CCR continues to challenge the legitimacy of the military commissions that the Obama administration has sought to continue in lieu of fair criminal trials. To this end, CCR is demanding that the U.S. government admit wrongdoing and accept responsibility for the torture of our client Majid Khan. Khan took a plea bargain in his military commission to hasten the day he could meet his daughter, who was

born after his capture. In addition, the Center has recently filed a direct challenge to the validity of the military commissions system itself, which aims to vacate the guilty plea of our client David Hicks, because the charge to which he pled guilty to obtain his freedom is not actually a crime under international law. If successful, these cases will demonstrate what CCR has been arguing from the beginning—that military commissions are not legitimate courts and their verdicts will never carry real weight or validity.



CCR's legal team travels to Guantánamo regularly to provide our clients with updates on any developments in their legal cases and advocacy efforts made on their behalf.

Courts

The Center continues to advocate for fair trials for those whom the government has targeted for prosecution and will continue to coordinate and support the efforts of non-CCR habeas counsel. CCR is currently litigating a case seeking public disclosure of videotapes of Mohammed al Qahtani, a Saudi citizen who has been detained in Guantánamo for 12 years and who was the victim of the Pentagon's "First Special Interrogation Plan"—a regime of "aggressive interrogation techniques" amounting to torture. The government has destroyed hundreds of hours of videotapes depicting harsh interrogations for the express purpose of avoiding public scrutiny. Making the remaining tapes public will expose how the U.S. has treated the detained men, increase the likelihood of holding officials accountable, and help ensure such forms of detainee torture never happen again.

Our Clients

The Center's clients' stories vary, but most tell of the torment that comes with being indefinitely detained for more than a dozen years without charge or trial. At home, children have grown up, parents have died, and the futures they once dreamed about have slipped away. Yet many of these men remain hopeful, with dreams of a new future once they are released. Fahd Ghazy (see p.9) was only 17 years old when he was rendered to Guantánamo; he is one of the last remaining prisoners to have been detained as a juvenile. Tariq Ba Odah has been in Guantánamo since 2002, and has been on a seven-year hunger strike to protest his indefinite detention. Twice a day he is strapped to a restraint chair and painfully forced. Mohammed al-Hamiri suffered severe brain injuries as a young man and traveled to Pakistan in search of affordable medical care where he was apprehended and sold to the U.S. for a bounty. CCR continues to advocate for the release of Ghaleb Al-Bihani, who was the fourth detainee to be reviewed by the Obama administration's new Periodic Review Board, established in 2011. The Board approved Al-Bihani for transfer in May. Thus, while all four men have been cleared for release from Guantánamo, they remain imprisoned there.



Top: CCR client Fahd Ghazy.
Bottom: CCR client Ghaleb Al-Bihani.

**"All I think about is the day my freedom will be given back to me, for it will be the day of my re-birth. I want to become a father and hold my baby in my arms, and provide for my family and to my child."
– Ghaleb Al-Bihani**

ADVOCACY

Activism

On January 11, 2013, as we marked the 11th anniversary of Guantánamo, it appeared as though transfers might never resume and Guantánamo had become a distant memory for many outside the prison's walls. This all changed in February 2013, when most of the 166 men then held at the prison engaged in a collective, nonviolent hunger strike to protest more than a decade of indefinite detention without charge, deteriorating prison conditions, and intentional offenses against their religion. The physical and psychological toll on our clients and other hunger strikers was immeasurable, but their self-sacrifice succeeded in garnering increased world attention and a refocusing on the injustice—and human cost—of Guantánamo. CCR and allies worked tirelessly to keep the spotlight on the men's efforts and to use the government's fear of another prison death to apply political pressure on officials to resume transfers. All major news outlets extensively covered the prisoners' harrowing accounts of the human rights abuses, and federal judges decried the prisoners' treatment and harshly rebuked the government for interfering with counsel access to the prisoners. Major international human rights bodies condemned the White House's failure to close the prison, its inadequate response to the hunger strike, and the inhumane practice of force-feeding.

CCR built on the momentum created by the hunger strikers by developing dynamic advocacy strategies with our clients at the forefront. In May 2014, one year after President Obama again pledged to close Guantánamo and lifted his ban on transfers to Yemen, CCR joined activists and human rights organizations in dozens of cities worldwide for the Global Day of Action to Close Guantánamo and

"Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution provides that '[t]he President shall be the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States ... ' It would seem to follow, therefore, that the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, has the authority—and power—to directly address the issue of force-feeding of the detainees at Guantánamo Bay." – Judge Gladys Kessler



A CCR supporter reads a brochure featuring our Yemeni clients who, despite being cleared for release, have spent a third of their lives detained at Guantánamo without charge.

End Indefinite Detention. The Center also created a short video in response to the president's lack of action, which highlighted our Yemeni clients who, despite being cleared for release, remain detained because of where they are from.

Our advocacy efforts have demonstrated the power of our clients' stories to move audiences to act. And in turn, we are able to share with our clients that their voices were heard and that people around the globe are standing in solidarity with them. As our client Fahd Ghazy has said, "You are the voice of the voiceless."

International Advocacy

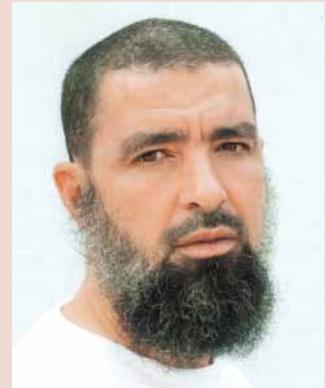


CCR Senior Staff Attorney Wells Dixon advocates on behalf of Guantánamo detainees before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

CCR continues its work before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), an international platform for our advocacy on behalf of the men at Guantánamo that provides an opportunity to highlight the U.S. government's failure to adhere to international human rights norms. CCR and co-petitioners, the Center for Justice and International Law, Physicians for Human Rights, and Reprieve, filed a request for a thematic hearing, which took place in March 2013. We submitted over 600 pages of documentation to inform the Commission of the grave psychological impact of indefinite detention, the deaths of men at Guantánamo, the lack of access to fair trials, and illegitimate U.S. policies that restrict the closure of the prison. The hearing took place during the mass hunger strike in 2013. This hearing marked the first time since President Obama's re-election that U.S. officials were confronted with questions about Guantánamo in a formal public setting. As a result, in July 2013, the IACHR extended the scope of its existing Precautionary Measures due to "allegations of widespread abuse and mistreatment, including unnecessary and humiliating searches, the force feeding of detainees who have chosen to participate in a hunger strike, and the increasing segregation and isolation of detainees."

Resettlement Efforts

In August 2013, President Obama transferred two men out of Guantánamo, the first transfers in nearly a year. While CCR welcomed the resumption of voluntary transfers, the repatriation four months later of CCR client, Djamel Ameziane, to Algeria against his will and despite his fear of persecution in his home country, was deeply disturbing. CCR had worked for years on Ameziane's behalf to secure alternative locations for resettlement. His forced transfer to Algeria violates international law, including the United Nations Convention Against Torture. CCR demanded that the Algerian government immediately release Ameziane from secret detention, treat him humanely, and respect his human rights. We continue to monitor his condition, demand transparency and accountability from the Algerian government, and ensure that Ameziane does not suffer persecution.



CCR client Djamel Ameziane.

CCR also continues to advocate on behalf of several of our other released clients as well, including Muhammed and Abdul Nasser Khan Tumani, a father and son from Syria who were resettled in Portugal and Cape Verde in 2009 and 2010 and have yet to be reunited.

"We keep walking through the tunnel in search of a shred of light hoping it would appear at the end of that tunnel... And for every couple of steps we make, this strong air pushes us one step backward, as if it is stealing one step from us. Yet we keep walking forward." – Mohammed Al-Hamiri

Guantánamo

GUANTÁNAMO BY THE NUMBERS

779

men and boys, all of them Muslim, have been imprisoned over time at Guantánamo since January 2002.

86%*

were sold to the United States during a time when the U.S. military was offering large bounties for capture; commonly, \$5,000 offered per man.

630

men have been transferred.

149

men remain detained.

88

of them are from Yemen.

79

have been cleared for release but remain imprisoned.

58

of those who are cleared for release are Yemenis, but they continue to be detained because of their citizenship.

37

men have been designated for indefinite detention without charge or trial by President Obama's Task Force.

22

or more were children when taken to the detention camp.

9

More men have died (9) at Guantánamo...

8

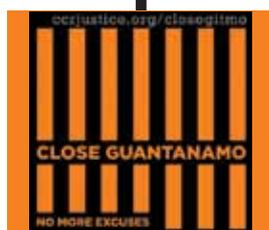
...than have been convicted (8) by the military commissions.

8

years is the longest hunger strike by a man at Guantánamo. It's still going.

0

senior government officials have been held accountable for the wrongful detention and torture at Guantánamo.



*Seton Hall University School of Law, Report on Guantánamo Detainees, 2006.

BEYOND GUANTÁNAMO

Telling Stories of Hope for Life beyond Guantánamo

Last year, the mass hunger strike by detainees accomplished the near impossible: the men returned the public spotlight back onto Guantánamo, forcing President Obama to publicly re-commit to closing the prison and lift his self-imposed ban on detainee transfers to Yemen.



The heightened sense of urgency and the outpouring of harrowing stories throughout the strike led CCR to be bolder, and client focused, in our advocacy efforts. Storytelling became a useful way to humanize the men detained and educate the administration and public. A story, a man's story, can, if done well, have a life of its own—it can be shared, amplified, and it resonates with our own humanity. Using client photographs and artwork, quotes from letters and meetings, and film, we narrated the injustice of Guantánamo, and shared them on popular social media platforms.

In an adventurous new project, in collaboration with fellow Bertha Foundation grantee the New Media Advocacy Project (N-Map), CCR created a short film about our client Fahd Ghazy and the effect that Guantánamo has had on his family and community. Only 17 when he arrived at Guantánamo, Fahd, like more than half of the men there, has been cleared for release for years, but he is trapped almost entirely because of his Yemeni citizenship. Key to moving the administration to resume transfers—especially to Yemen where no one has been transferred since 2010—is showing that Fahd and others like him can be successfully repatriated or resettled because they have networks ready to support them, and the resourcefulness and skills to allow them to begin rebuilding their lives peacefully upon release.

CCR travelled to Yemen in December to meet with and film the Ghazy family over the course of two weeks. While the film shows the life of just one family, the story it tells of separation, love, and hope is universal. The final product is a beautiful portrait of the life that awaits Fahd's return. The documentary is being used as a tool to advocate for Fahd's release with administration officials, invigorate our supporters to take action, and attract new and diverse constituencies and showcase CCR's work as we use it across innovative platforms and forums.

CCR's Omar Farah with Abduraheem Ghazy, the youngest brother of our client Fahd Ghazy, outside his home in Yemen.

10 YEARS LATER

Rasul Anniversary

Ten years ago, CCR and the few brave others who dared to challenge the Bush administration's lawless Guantánamo prison achieved a landmark victory in the Supreme Court. The Court's decision in *Rasul v. Bush*, which was hailed at the time by some legal scholars as "the most important civil liberties case in half a century," represented a major blow to the Bush administration's assertion of unchecked executive power and promised the possibility of legal relief for hundreds of detainees. Yet, CCR's commemoration of the *Rasul* anniversary was bittersweet. After more than a decade, 149 men—including CCR clients—remain imprisoned, the courts have failed to live up to *Rasul's* promise of meaningful judicial review, and Obama has faltered on carrying out his promise to shutter the prison.

Despite its diminishing promise of enforceable legal rights, *Rasul* was a transformative accomplishment because it opened the prison up to the world—first through hundreds of lawyers, followed by press. These lawyers, mobilized by CCR from all practice areas and all regions of the country, flooded the prison, pressured home governments to repatriate their citizens, exposed the blackness of torture and arbitrary detention, gave names and stories to the men being held and, as a result, secured the release of more than 600 men. Their tireless efforts also led to the improvement of conditions and treatment at the base. CCR's victory in *Rasul* and our role in coordinating hundreds of legal challenges to military practices in Guantánamo represented, in the words of one CCR supporter, "the greatest mass defense effort in American history." As we look back on the past 10 years challenging indefinite detention and torture in Guantánamo, we recognize that our hard work is not over, but that the legacy of *Rasul* is well worth celebrating.

Government Misconduct and Racial Justice

CCR's roots stem from the 1960s civil rights movement in the American South. Our mission as well as our approach to representing movements and clients is shaped by this history. Nowhere is this legacy more evident than in our Government Misconduct and Racial Justice docket. The Center's largest and most diverse docket, our work covers issues as wide-ranging as racial discrimination, solitary confinement, immigration detention, free speech and religious profiling. Where possible, CCR employs the creative use of domestic and international law and uses litigation, advocacy, education, and media to shift the dialogue, influence decision makers, support activists and challenge modern-day manifestations of racial, social and economic injustice.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Institutional Racism

In August 2013, Judge Scheindlin ruled in favor of CCR's plaintiffs in our groundbreaking class action racial profiling case, *Floyd v. City of New York*. The judge held that the New York City Police Department (NYPD) had engaged in a policy and widespread practice of unconstitutional and racially discriminatory stops and frisks. Accepting CCR's demand that comprehensive and systemic reform was required, she also laid out a series of reforms necessary to bring NYPD stop-and-frisk practices into sustained compliance with the U.S. Constitution, including the appointment of an independent monitor to oversee the changes to training, supervision and police practices. She also accepted CCR's proposal and ordered a groundbreaking "joint remedial process," which will bring together affected communities, elected officials, the police, and CCR clients and attorneys in the case, and will ensure that communities most affected by these policies will have a seat at the table to help shape the future of policing in New York—and potentially the nation.

Predictably, then-Mayor Bloomberg and the City of New York attempted to block the court order. In October, CCR and co-counsel argued before an appeals court and only two days later, the court issued an unprecedented decision that stayed the ruling, but went far beyond what either party asked for by shockingly removing Judge Scheindlin from the case, accusing her of misconduct in accepting *Floyd* as a "related case" to CCR's predecessor stop-and-frisk lawsuit *Daniels v. City of New York* and violating judicial ethics by making public comments in the press. Erwin Chemerinsky, dean of the School of Law at the University of California, Irvine, rightfully called the ruling both "unprecedented" and "dangerous."

From October to January, the case was caught up in a spate of virtu-



CCR, *Floyd* plaintiffs, and co-counsel from Beldock, Levine & Hoffman at a press conference announcing a victory in our lawsuit challenging the NYPD's racially discriminatory stop-and-frisk practices.

ally unprecedented appeals motions, orders and responses, which consumed the entirety of the CCR legal team, our co-counsel, and our Communications and Education and Outreach departments in order to respond. After negotiating in private with the new administration, CCR was thrilled to announce, on January 30, alongside Mayor de Blasio, that the parties had reached an agreement for the City to drop the appeal and move forward with the reforms.

However, the appeal has not yet been officially dropped by the City, and police unions are filing various motions to obstruct the process. In the meantime, the Center continues to prepare for the reform process and to work with our partner Communities United for Police Reform on other strategies.

"No one should live in fear of being stopped whenever he leaves his home to go about the activities of daily life." – Judge Shira A. Scheindlin

Collaborating with Communities United for Police Reform

In August 2013, in CCR's landmark case *Floyd v. City of New York*, a federal district judge found that the New York Police Department (NYPD) had engaged in a widespread practice of unconstitutional and racially discriminatory stops and frisks. The court ordered the appointment of an independent monitor to oversee a collaborative reform process.

The watershed victory in *Floyd* was won with CCR's sound and aggressive legal strategy, but would not have been possible without the enormous public pressure exerted by our partner: Communities United for Police Reform (CPR).

CPR, of which CCR is a founding member, is a campaign of more than 60 NGOs. It is led by a steering committee of nine organizations, including CCR. Over the nearly 10-week *Floyd* trial, CPR and its membership packed the court and held daily press conferences, rallies and events to draw public attention to how the communities they represent were being affected by discriminatory policing and stop and frisk. This organizing and advocacy behind the scenes, and in packing the court, was essential in securing the ultimate victory. So much so that CPR was recognized by the judge who, in ordering the watershed collaborative reform process, named CPR as a stakeholder.

As a stakeholder, CPR and affected communities, led by CCR, will engage in the process along with the police, elected officials, and plaintiffs' attorneys. Having CPR and affected communities at the table will play a vital role in ensuring the future



CPR press conference on the first day of the *Floyd* trial highlighting the voices of affected individuals, community leaders, elected officials and others.

policies surrounding the practice of stop and frisk in New York are fair and just.

CPR is also behind the multiple police reform legislative victories of the past year, including the passage of the Community Safety Act by the New York City Council in August 2013 (over the veto of former Mayor Bloomberg) and the election of a New York City mayor who campaigned on the promise of reforming stop and frisk. Further, CPR played a pivotal role in the selection of the new NYPD Inspector General. Overall, CPR has exerted political pressure in numerous areas to ensure meaningful reform of discriminatory policing practices in New York City, including increased and coordinated documentation of police abuse on the street and the enhanced ability of affected communities to direct the reforms that dismantle discriminatory policing practices.

Hiring Discrimination

In March, an historic settlement was reached in CCR's class action lawsuit *Vulcan Society v. City of New York*, which charged the New York City Fire Department (FDNY) with racially discriminatory hiring practices spanning a period of nearly 40 years. The settlement followed from a CCR victory at trial on some discrimination claims, which was affirmed on appeal but left some questions open. Under the settlement, the City will end decades of discrimination that the judge in our case said rendered the FDNY "the last bastion of white privilege." By implementing court-monitored reforms, the agreement will result in increased opportunities for New Yorkers of color to become firefighters and to change the culture of the FDNY to make it more welcoming to people from all backgrounds. There is also a significant monetary victory: the thousands of Black and Latino victims of the City's discriminatory firefighter hiring exams will be eligible to receive back pay totaling \$98 million. And as a result of the case and advocacy by CCR and our remarkable clients, the Vulcan Society, the December 2013 class of firefighters was the most diverse in NYC's history.

Because the FDNY remains a difficult place to work for firefighters of color, CCR continues to advocate for victims of discrimination, and will continue to monitor the implementation of the settlement and remedial court orders.



Vulcan Society leaders Capt. Paul Washington and Duery Smith flanking newly-minted firefighter Bruno Joseph after his graduation from the Firefighter Academy.

Government Misconduct and Racial Justice

TARGETING OF MUSLIM AND ARAB COMMUNITIES

NYPD Spying

CCR and Muslim Advocates appealed a court's dismissal of *Hassan v. City of New York*, the first-ever case brought on behalf of Muslim Americans who were unlawfully targeted and surveilled in New Jersey under the NYPD's post-9/11 human mapping and suspicionless surveillance program. Our clients include a decorated Iraq war veteran, current and former Rutgers University students, the parent organization of the Muslim Student Association of Rutgers University, a coalition of New Jersey mosques, and the owners and proprietors of a grade school for Muslim girls.



CCR's advocacy efforts work to draw connections between our longstanding law enforcement abuse work, the targeting of immigrant communities and communities of color, and the expansion of widespread surveillance in the name of national security. The NYPD's religious discrimination through the targeting of Muslims is a sister case to CCR's landmark police misconduct case, *Floyd v. City of New York*; both cases demonstrate egregious unconstitutional police misconduct by the NYPD, based on nothing more than skin color or religion, in direct violation of the U.S. Constitution.

"I have seen firsthand the damage the NYPD spying program has done to my community and to individual Muslims and their families, profoundly disrupting our lives at work and at home, and our ability to worship. This surveillance is extensive and deeply invasive, touching every part of our community, from our religious institutions to our businesses to our schools."

– Imam Abdul Kareem Muhammad, Plaintiff in *Hassan*

No Fly List

In *Tanvir v. Holder*, CCR and the CLEAR Project at CUNY Law School are challenging the federal government's notoriously overbroad and inaccurate No Fly List in a new case filed on behalf of four Muslim Americans who were placed on the List, not because they posed a threat to aviation

security, but because they refused to serve as FBI informants to spy on their religious communities. The government has claimed that the No Fly List is limited to individuals determined to be such significant threats that they cannot step on a commercial flight. There is no such evidence against our clients or the thousands of others who are placed on the List in secrecy and cannot find a way to get off. The List is now being regularly deployed by the FBI as a tool of coercion. In our case, the FBI told our clients that they would be removed from the List only if they became government informants—a premium resource for "counter-terrorism" efforts in the FBI. Because of their placement on the No Fly List, our clients have not been able to see family overseas for years.



According to the government's Watchlisting Guidance document, which sets forth vague criteria for placing individuals on the No Fly List, "watchlisting is not an exact science."

UNJUST DETENTION

Post-9/11 Sweeps

CCR continues our efforts to secure justice on behalf of the Muslim and Arab men unlawfully detained, and later deported, in the immigration sweeps following 9/11. This lawsuit seeks justice for a wider group of plaintiffs after our historic \$1.26 million settlement in 2009, which was on behalf of five individuals. CCR again seeks accountability for the actions of the high-level Bush administration architects of the 9/11 sweeps. A federal district court judge ruled that our claims against low-level prison officials—for imposing harsh and discriminatory conditions on our clients—could proceed, but it dismissed our claims against the high-level “architects” of this broad policy, former Attorney General John Ashcroft and FBI Director John Mueller. We appealed the part of the decision dismissing Ashcroft and Mueller because this is where responsibility undoubtedly ultimately lies.

With this case, the Center is challenging, among other things, the unlawful conditions of confinement, including physical, verbal and religious abuse, of immigrant detainees. The case also seeks to preserve the ability of non-citizens to sue government officials for misconduct, which is a principle that is increasingly contested by the federal government.

Information Seeking and Immigrants' Rights

In January, CCR and the Detention Watch Network filed a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit seeking the immediate release of documents that the U.S. government has refused to provide regarding the so-called “detention bed quota,” also known as the “detention bed mandate” or “lockup quota,” which Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has interpreted to require detaining 34,000 non-citizens per day. Under this program, the money that Congress gives to ICE is used to fill what are now cells frequently run by private prison corporations that manage civil immigration facilities; it is an ugly incentive structure—more detentions, more money. And, it is inextricably linked to the Obama administration's record-breaking deportations, which are quickly approaching two million.



ICE agents detain record numbers of non-citizens to ensure 34,000 remain in detention each day.

DEFENDING DISSENT

Targeting of Activists

In July 2013, CCR appealed the court's dismissal of our case, *Blum v. Holder*, which challenged the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act (AETA) as an unconstitutional infringement on free speech. We argued the district court erred in ruling that our plaintiffs—all animal rights activists who are chilled by the AETA from engaging in traditional forms of protest—did not have standing to challenge the legality of the AETA. The appeal also

challenged the AETA as dangerously vague and overbroad, because it could punish traditionally protected forms of advocacy.

Unfortunately, in March, the case was dismissed by the court of appeals in Boston. Based on a recent Supreme Court decision, the court adopted a new, higher standard for permitting individuals to challenge statutes that may infringe on free speech. The court further held that our clients need not be concerned about any risk to their activism

because the Department of Justice has disavowed any intent to use the law to prosecute First Amendment-protected protest. CCR and our clients have appealed this decision to the United States Supreme Court.

In the meantime, the Center continues to advise activists and provide legal support to other animal rights and environmental activists targeted as terrorists under the AETA and other federal and state laws.

Government Misconduct and Racial Justice

PRISONERS' RIGHTS

Long-term Solitary Confinement as Torture

In June, a landmark development occurred in CCR's federal lawsuit on behalf of prisoners at Pelican Bay State Prison who have spent between 13 and 30 years in solitary confinement: the judge agreed to permit CCR to represent the entire class of inmates at Pelican Bay subject to long-term solitary confinement, ensuring the case will have a much larger reach.

Prisoners in solitary confinement or other restrictive conditions throughout California suspended their third hunger strike in September 2013 after nine weeks. Despite the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's stubborn refusal to engage with the prisoners, its retaliation against them, and its efforts to break the strike, the peaceful protest successfully secured legislative hearings that examined the inhumane conditions that thousands of prisoners in solitary confinement have endured for many years. Following these public hearings, two bills were introduced in the California Assembly that were designed to improve conditions in the SHU and limit the offenses that can result in SHU placement.

"Unless you have lived it, you cannot imagine what it feels like to be by yourself, between four cold walls, with little concept of time, no one to confide in, and only a pillow for comfort – for years on end. It is a living tomb." – Gabriel Reyes



CCR, allies and activists outside the federal court building prior to a hearing in our lawsuit challenging prolonged solitary confinement as cruel and unusual punishment.

With this case, CCR hopes to expand the law relating to the Constitution's prohibition on "cruel and unusual punishment" as applied to solitary confinement.

Due Process Violations and Retaliation at Experimental Prison Units

CCR continues to challenge violations of fundamental constitutional rights at two experimental prison units, called Communication Management Units (CMUs), which the federal government has designed to isolate certain prisoners from the rest of the prison population and the outside world. Despite the fact that many CMU prisoners have neither significant disciplinary records nor any communications-related violations, CMU prisoners have extremely limited calls and visitation and are forbidden from hugging, touching or embracing their family members

during visits. Our clients have spent years under these conditions without knowing why they were designated to the CMUs nor afforded a proper review process that allows for transfer back to the general population.

Since filing, we have had important victories and learned valuable information. Prior to our lawsuit, the federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) had not transferred a single CMU prisoner to a general population unit. Since our case was filed, dozens of prisoners have since been transferred out of the units.

Documents that CCR obtained during litigation reveal that our clients were explicitly targeted for the CMU in retaliation for their political and religious speech—speech that is protected by the First Amendment. The documents also show that 60 percent of CMU prisoners are Muslim, though Muslims comprise only six percent of the federal prisoner population. Based on these documents, we know that CMU prisoners have clearly been denied due process every step of the way.

WHISTLEBLOWER SUPPORT

It appears that it is open-season on truth tellers. In the past year alone, Chelsea Manning was sentenced to 35 years for her alleged disclosure of documents concerning U.S. crimes in Afghanistan and Iraq and diplomatic cables exposing the inner workings of a seriously flawed global system. Jeremy Hammond is serving a 10-year sentence for disclosing emails from a private "intelligence" firm Stratfor. Edward Snowden, who leaked NSA documents on surveillance, remains in Russia as the U.S. refuses to consider amnesty. James Risen, the *New York Times* reporter who refused to name his source, lost his appeal and WikiLeaks founder and publisher Julian Assange passed his two-year mark since taking refuge in the Ecuadorian embassy in London, where he has been granted asylum. In April, the U.S. filed legal papers stating that Assange and WikiLeaks remain under criminal investigation by the Department of Justice.

Information is the life-blood of democracy; yet our government increasingly seeks to silence and punish those who expose their criminality, corruption, and hypocrisy to the public. Increasingly, cases brought by CCR and others to expose abuses and hold officials accountable are being dismissed based on so-called "state secrets" and other nearly unchallengeable grounds; and thus



Left to right: Edward Snowden, Julian Assange and Chelsea Manning.

whistleblowers become even more essential to providing the facts we need to make democracy work.

The Center's President Emeritus, Michael Ratner, with support from CCR attorneys, continues to serve as U.S. counsel to WikiLeaks and Julian Assange. That representation has gotten more complex since WikiLeaks was credited with helping Snowden safely leave Hong Kong. Ratner and CCR are involved in advocating on behalf of other whistleblowers, journalists and publishers who publish materials necessary for making informed political choices. Ratner travels frequently to London to meet with Assange where he remains in the Ecuadorian embassy, and to Berlin for related work and consults with the network of other attorneys, including Baltasar Garzon,

who represent Assange in this extremely complicated case. CCR advises Assange on U.S. law, the complicated legal issues regarding extradition to the U.S. and asylum claims. Ratner writes and speaks frequently on behalf of CCR on these issues and has drawn the connection between our clients' cases and those of Manning, Hammond and Snowden as part of a larger attack on dissent, transparency and accountability.

Despite the jailing, forced exiles and intimidation of whistleblowers and publishers, the government is not winning this battle—more information is being revealed and courageous people are publishing it. Ultimately, we expect that these brave individuals who have risked everything to force government accountability will be seen as the heroes they are.

"The people who ought to be prosecuted are the people who carried out the illegal acts, the illegal surveillance, the illegal wiretapping on everything from our telephones to our computers to every communication." – Michael Ratner, CCR President Emeritus

International Human Rights

CCR's mission is to advance and protect the rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It is why CCR seeks to integrate an International Human Rights (IHR) frame into virtually all of our work. Whether conducting an IHR analysis of the death penalty, pushing the limits of the Alien Tort Statute (ATS) to challenge human rights violations by corporations abroad, or using the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to seek accountability for torture committed by the U.S. government, expanding and defending human rights is at the core of so much of what CCR does.

CCR also uses international fora and advocacy to advance our clients' interests. Whether appearing before the United Nations in Geneva to expose the extent of sexual violence by priests against children and the failure of Vatican officials to adequately respond, or by working with grassroots organizations in Iraq and veterans in the U.S. to show the ongoing harm caused by the U.S. invasion of Iraq—CCR goes where it must to ensure that the U.S. respects international law both at home and abroad.

ANTI-GAY EXTREMISM

CCR has made great strides in the case against anti-gay extremist Scott Lively, filed on behalf of our client, Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG). This is the first case using the ATS to seek accountability for persecution on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. SMUG alleges that Lively's involvement in Uganda, including his active participation in the formulation of anti-gay legislation to revoke fundamental rights of LGBTIQ persons, constitutes the crime of persecution. This case seeks to curtail similar efforts by other anti-gay extremists by showing that they, too, can be held accountable. The suit has raised awareness of the human impact of Lively's actions on LGBTIQ Ugandans—whose very lives are threatened by this law—and the role of U.S. religious extremists in promoting these policies.

In an enormous victory in August 2013, the federal court denied Lively's motion to dismiss (and has since denied two other similar attempts to end the case), which is historic for three reasons: it recognized for the first time that persecution on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity is a violation of international law and a crime against humanity under the ATS—a major win for LGBTIQ rights worldwide; it was the first positive ATS ruling since the 2013 Supreme Court decision in *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum/Shell* (in which the Supreme Court narrowed the scope of the ATS), building new precedent for the continued vibrancy of ATS litigation; and it means the case will proceed, providing a much-needed boost for our client, attracting worldwide attention to the issue, and keeping public pressure on the Ugandan government.



Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni signs the anti-gay legislation in Kampala, Uganda, February 2014.

In February, the Ugandan President signed the repressive Anti-Homosexuality Bill (AHB) into law, resulting in more arrests of LGBTIQ Ugandans—some of whom have been tortured while in detention. Others have gone into hiding or are seeking asylum. The climate of persecution in Uganda, means that our clients' existence, speech and advocacy, including this very case with CCR, are all illegal and put them in danger—making challenging Lively and other anti-gay extremists in equal parts delicate and critical.

LITIGATION

Corporate Accountability

April marked the solemn 10-year anniversary of the publication of the deeply disturbing Abu Ghraib photos. To date only the lowest level of military personnel have been held accountable for their actions. This lawsuit seeks to expose the participation of high-level U.S. officials and to hold corporations to the same standard as individuals when they commit human rights violations abroad.

In a watershed victory, on June 30, 2014, a federal court of appeals ruled that CCR's case on behalf of victims of torture in the notorious Abu Ghraib prison could pursue their legal claims against a private military contractor responsible for atrocities there. In 2004, U.S. military investigators determined that the U.S.-based CACI Premier Technology, Inc. had contributed to torture and other "sadistic, blatant, and wanton criminal abuses" at Abu Ghraib. The June decision overruled an earlier dismissal based on *Kiobel* and recognized that CACI could be held liable in U.S. courts under the Alien Tort Statute (ATS). This is the second CCR case that has overcome the *Kiobel* limits on the ATS—and the first appellate court ruling to preserve the ATS post-*Kiobel*—thus keeping this vital tool for holding accountable those responsible for human rights abuses in U.S. courts.



Government Misconduct

Early this year, CCR and our clients were handed a bitter loss when our lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the targeted killing of three American citizens by U.S. drones in Yemen in 2011 was dismissed. CCR and the ACLU filed the case on behalf of the families of Anwar Al-Aulaqi, Samir Khan, and Al-Aulaqi's 16-year-old son, Abdulrahman.

At the request of our client, CCR will not appeal this ruling. As Nasser Al-Aulaqi (father to Anwar, grandfather to Abdulrahman) stated in explaining

his decision: "I have now spent years asking American courts to decide whether the U.S. government can deprive even its own citizens of life... This isn't justice. ...I have no faith left in a judiciary that refuses even to hear whether Abdulrahman, an American child, was wrongfully killed by his own government."

CCR continues to speak out against unlawful drone killings and will continue to identify ways to raise awareness and seek accountability for unlawful U.S. drone attacks.

U.S. ADVOCACY

Palestinian Legal Support Network

As U.S. activism in support of Palestinian human rights increases, suppression of speech and activities has also increased, including suppression of campus solidarity activism, abuse of Department of Education anti-discrimination policies, use of material support laws to criminalize solidarity work, and harassment of pro-Palestinian activists. This suppression is aimed at squelching the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions movement and the activities of other groups and individuals that are sympathetic to the Palestinian cause for self-determination and human rights. In response to this growing need, CCR aims to ensure that there is not a "Palestine exception" to the First Amendment, and that freedom of speech and assembly do not stop at the mention of Palestine or criticism of Israel.

U.S. Accountability for Post-Coup Honduran Massacre

CCR is working with the Committee of Families of the Detained and Disappeared (COFADEH) in Honduras to demand accountability for the U.S. Drug Enforcement

Agency's role in a massacre that took place in Ahuas, Honduras in May 2012. Four innocent civilians were killed and four others were seriously injured in a "botched" drug interdiction mission launched from a nearby U.S. base when security forces opened fire on a passenger boat.



International Human Rights

INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY

Vatican Impunity

In the past year, CCR pursued investigations and prosecutions of high-level Vatican officials for knowingly enabling and facilitating sexual violence against children and vulnerable adults before two UN committees. In January, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) questioned the Vatican before a room overflowing with press and observers, including survivors from around the world. This historic event was the first time the Vatican has been called to account for its actions on this issue before an international body.

CCR and our client and partner, the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP), were not disappointed with the historic and damning report issued in February by the Committee. Among its many recommendations, the CRC called on the Vatican to remove all child sexual abusers and report the abuse to the appropriate authorities.

This year, CCR and SNAP submitted two reports to a second UN body, the Committee Against Torture. The Committee, which has long addressed rape and sexual violence as forms of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading



Representatives from SNAP and CCR at the UN Committee Against Torture hearing in Geneva.

treatment, questioned the Vatican sharply on its compliance with the Convention Against Torture. The Committee raised serious questions about the Vatican's compliance with the treaty's obligations to prevent, punish and redress acts of sexual violence, committed and furthered by officials around the globe under its control.

"The Committee is particularly concerned that in dealing with allegations of child sexual abuse, the Holy See has consistently placed the preservation of the reputation of the Church and the protection of the perpetrators above children's best interests..."
– UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, February 2014

Universal Jurisdiction

CCR continues to use Universal Jurisdiction (UJ) to seek accountability for the role of Bush administration officials in the IHR violations committed as part of the "War on Terror." Working with the European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, the International Federation for Human Rights and the Canadian Center for International Justice, CCR has filed cases in Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain and Canada—making travel a risky business for many high-level U.S. officials. Our most successful and ongoing efforts to date have been in Spain.

In February, Spain sought to amend its UJ law to limit cases to those with a direct tie to Spain. CCR joined with other NGOs to speak out against the proposed amendment, but it was unfortunately adopted. However, rather than close the case immediately, the judge instead asked the parties to submit briefs on the relationship between the new law and Spain's international treaty obligations. CCR argued that closing this investigation breaches Spain's obligations under the Geneva Conventions and Torture Convention, which require

signatory states to prosecute war crimes and torture. In response, Spain will continue its investigation into the alleged torture of men formerly detained at Guantánamo by U.S. officials. The judge ruled that Spain's obligations under international law to investigate any credible allegation of torture took precedence over the new restrictions, and renewed his request for information from the Obama administration regarding any U.S.-based investigations into torture allegations. CCR and co-counsel stand ready to respond to the U.S. submission.



In October, Canada belatedly filed its response to the UN Committee Against Torture for failing to investigate and prosecute George W. Bush during his 2011 visit, and justified its lack of action because the authorities would not get the necessary assistance from the United States. Canada argued that any evidence "of torture by the U.S. government resides, for the most part, within the very centre of the U.S. administration and with present and former U.S. officials residing in the United States."

CROSSING BORDERS

The Right to Heal Initiative

Eleven years ago, many of us rallied in the biggest global protests ever seen to stop the invasion of Iraq. But we were unable to stop the war and watched in horror as an illegal invasion and occupation killed hundreds of thousands of people, and injured and poisoned countless more. The harms of the war will be felt for generations.



CCR and Right to Heal partners with Phil Donahue at the People's Hearing on the Iraq War in Washington, DC.

CCR has joined Iraq Veterans Against the War, the Organization of Women's Freedom in Iraq, and the Federation of Workers Councils and Unions in Iraq to form a new joint project: the Right to Heal Initiative, in order to demand that the full costs of the war be assessed and to call for concrete action, such as the clean-up of toxic areas in Iraq and the provision of adequate health care for veterans and Iraqis. Since the project launched in 2013, the coalition has garnered enormous support through outreach in U.S. Congress, signature gathering on the streets of Iraq and online, media work, and public events. In a pivotal moment, in March 2014, we organized meetings and a briefing in the U.S. Congress regarding continued crises resulting from the war as well as a People's Hearing on the Iraq War moderated by Phil Donahue, that brought together Iraqi civil society leaders, U.S. veterans, and experts in public health and human rights. As the sectarian conflict reached a breaking point in June 2014, CCR helped build an echo chamber to amplify the messages of our partners in Iraq and Iraq War veterans critical of further U.S. military intervention.

CCR will continue to work with war impacted communities on this long-term advocacy project to build relationships between U.S. and Iraqi civil societies and demand the 'Right to Heal'. Learn more at www.righttoheal.org.

Movement Support and Advocacy

Central to CCR's advocacy work is our commitment to promoting human dignity. At the heart of our diverse efforts are people—the courageous movements, impacted communities, and clients that face injustice with action and hope for a better, more just future. It is at their lead and by their side that CCR continues our work to dismantle unjust policies and practices at home and abroad. CCR has successfully harnessed the power of a range of non-litigation tools and strategies—organizing, public education, legislative advocacy, storytelling, and solidarity actions—to help make critical connections between the struggles of many.

CCR's advocacy team has had a phenomenal year. These snapshots and highlights show the range, depth, and global reach of our advocacy work, and our brave partners who inspire us and with whom we move in solidarity.



- [1] Press conference announcing victory in our stop-and-frisk case, *Floyd v. City of New York*. [2] Passage of Community Safety Act in New York, which CCR helped secure as a member of Communities United for Police Reform. [3] CCR team filmed in New York and Yemen for our Guantánamo documentary. [4] Honduran soldier searches man as he enters a voting center during 2013 Honduran elections. [5] CCR partner Organization of Women's Freedom in Iraq collects signatures in Iraq to demand reparations from the U.S. government for the disastrous effects of war. [6] Screening of "God Loves Uganda" documentary with CCR client and Executive Director of Sexual Minorities Uganda, Frank Mugisha. [7] Launch of the No Separate Justice Campaign to end human rights abuses in federal terrorism cases. [8] Publication of CCR comic "The Case Against Scott Lively" and *SMUG v. Lively* advocacy booklet. [9] Members of Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests at the Vatican review at the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. [10] CCR, as a member of the Right to Heal Initiative,



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hosts "People's Hearing on the Lasting Impact of the Iraq War" panel and livestream. **11** CCR hosts panel discussion and livestream on U.S. Drug War and its devastating domestic and international impact. **12** Guantánamo beach "art"; CCR travelled to the base eight times to meet with clients. **13** & **14** Panel discussion and launch of Death Penalty Mission Report on the World Day Against the Death Penalty. **15** Global Day of Action to Close Guantánamo and End Indefinite Detention. **16** CCR participates in Rutgers University event on NYPD surveillance of Muslim communities.



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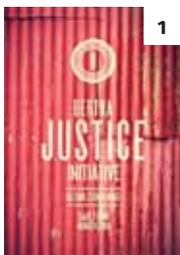
Bertha Justice Institute

Bertha Justice Institute: Since 1966, CCR has been on the frontlines of using the law to advance the power of social movements. Twenty-six years ago, in recognition that students needed a radical antidote to traditional legal programs, CCR formalized its training with the creation of the Ella Baker Summer Internship Program. In 2010, with the generous support, vision and partnership of Bertha Philanthropies, CCR began building a much more ambitious and far-reaching program: the Bertha Justice Institute (BJI), which launched in 2012. The goal of the BJI is to be an innovative training institute that will build the next generation of "people's lawyers." Through the BJI, CCR is building a cadre of lawyers to support social movements in the U.S. and across the world.



Be Just Fellows

In 2012, CCR launched three in-house fellowships for emerging lawyers as part of the Bertha Foundation's global Be Just Fellows Program. The program offers three new lawyers the opportunity to start their legal career at the Center through a two-year fellowship. Be Just Fellows are immersed in CCR's cases and learn the fundamentals of the Center's lawyering approach through the support and mentorship of CCR attorneys and the BJI Director. In addition, CCR's Fellows are part of the global Bertha Be Just Initiative, an international network of legal organizations across the world.



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professors, legal organizations and the Be Just Network.

Training for Practicing Lawyers

CCR hosted a CLE program this past November with the Columbia Law School Human Rights Institute entitled *The ATS & Transnational Accountability in the Age of Kiobel*. The course focused on the Alien Tort Statute (ATS) as a tool for seeking accountability for serious human rights violations, particularly in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum*. Over 200 participants attended this program which brought together the leading scholars and practitioners in this specialized area of human rights litigation. The ATS is a critical tool for accountability by victims of corporate, individual or



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governmental abuse that are unable to seek justice in their home country. The *Kiobel* decision may have further eroded the statute's protections, which made the subject matter urgent and timely, and the need for attorneys to develop complementary strategies and discuss how to move legal precedent forward all the more important.

Global Bertha Fellows Convening

This year, CCR participated in the first ever global convening of Bertha Fellows from around the world. At the weeklong event in Cape Town, South Africa, the Center's Bertha Fellows Chauniqua Young, Susan Hu, and Jessica Lee met Bertha Fellows from 13 legal organizations across the world—including from Palestine, Haiti, South Africa, Mexico, India and the Philippines.

Movement Lawyering 101 Training

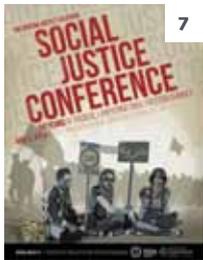
This year, the BJI launched a new "Movement Lawyering 101" training—a four-hour foundational training on how lawyers can support social movements. Over the past year, we have trained over 800 lawyers/law students across the country on this method. We are now turning the facilitation guide into a formal curriculum that will be available online with reading resources and interviews with current movement lawyers. Once this is completed, we plan to distribute the curriculum to students, law schools,



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Social Justice Conference

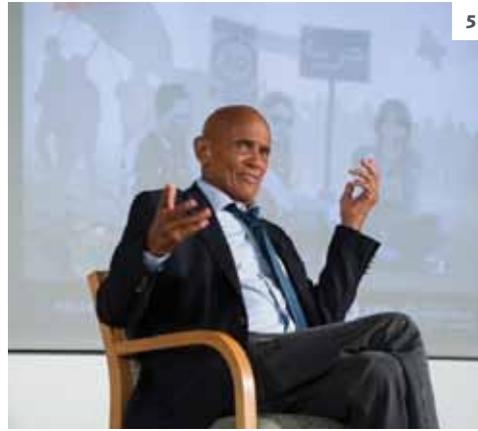
On June 6, 2014, the Center hosted our third Social Justice Conference entitled *50 Years of Radical Lawyering Since Freedom Summer*. The conference marked the 50th



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anniversary of Freedom Summer and CCR's radical roots by profiling global and domestic examples of where lawyers and organizers worked together within grassroots social justice movements to build power. The conference brought together some of the most important activists of our time and the

lawyers supporting them including: stop and frisk in NYC, anti-LGBTIQ legislation in Uganda, stand your ground laws in Florida, indefinite detention at Guantánamo, torture in Colombia, exploitation of laborers in New Orleans, and the Marikana mineworker



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massacre in South Africa. The conference featured keynote speakers Phillip Agnew of the Dream Defenders and long-time activist and artist Harry Belafonte. The event drew 250 attendees representing 50 organizations from New York and across the world.

Ella Baker Program

The Ella Baker program is an intensive, 10-week summer program that uses a combination of seminar-style classes and field experience to train law students on the theory and practice of being a people's lawyer. This past year, the BJI hosted 20 law students at three sites including: CCR; the Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti in Boston; and the Community Justice Project of Florida Legal Services in Miami. Ella Baker interns develop practical litigation skills by working hand-in-hand with lawyers on active cases and sharpen their theoretical understanding of social change by



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interacting with community organizations and affected individuals.

Ella Baker Alumni Network

This past year, the BJI hosted over 30 social events, film screenings, cultural events, talks and seminars for current and past Ella Bakers. We invited Ella Baker alumni to participate in Ella Baker program trainings, BJI conferences and trainings. Through these efforts, the BJI is helping the Center's 200+ alumni stay in touch, continue to exchange strategies and tactics, and most important of all, build community. As we continue to graduate classes of Ella Bakers, and grow the number of Be Just Fellows, create more training opportunities and materials to share, the BJI is pleased to see our alumni network grow.



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1: Week-long agenda/orientation booklet from Global Bertha Fellows Convening in Cape Town. 2: Ella Baker program closing retreat. 3: Bertha Justice Institute Director Purvi Shah with South African freedom fighter Ahmed Kathrada who was jailed in Robben Island for over 20 years with Mandela. 4: Neijla Calvo, Jesus Torres, and Claunick Duronville, 2014 Ella Baker Summer Interns. 5: Harry Belafonte gives closing address at the Bertha Social Justice Conference. 6: Ella Baker Summer Orientation. 7: Bertha Social Justice Conference program. 8: Ella Baker program closing retreat.

Communications

CCR's Communications Department continues to build and expand its reach and impact, thereby increasing CCR's role in public debates surrounding issues we are litigating. Most prominently, CCR received major press coverage this year of our lawsuit with Muslim Advocates against the NYPD for spying on the New Jersey Muslim community, the granting of class action status in our case challenging long-term solitary confinement at California's Pelican Bay State Prison, the launch of our case with CUNY Law School challenging the No Fly List's use to coerce Muslims into spying on their communities, and our victory suing the NYPD for its unconstitutional and racially discriminatory stop-and-frisk practices. The stop-and-frisk case *Floyd v. City of New York* was on the front page of the *New York Times* twice this year, and was the subject of thousands of news articles, blogs



CCR's Katherine Gallagher debates Rev. Thomas Rosica, a Vatican spokesman, on a United Nations report demanding that the Vatican turn over all known and suspected clergy child sexual abusers over to law enforcement to face investigation and possible prosecution.

and broadcasts. Our work helped make stop and frisk the leading issue in the mayoral campaign last year and contributed to overwhelming public pressure for reform.

CCR is increasingly invited to present its perspective in the mainstream progressive press, appearing multiple times over the past year on MSNBC and PBS and, of course, we remain a mainstay on Democracy Now! During the period covered in this annual report CCR was cited in over 15,000 news stories across the country and around the world.

In the past year, CCR has placed a remarkable 58 opinion pieces, in outlets ranging from *The Hill* to *Ms. Magazine* and the *L.A. Times*, the *Star Ledger*, and *Al Jazeera*, not only bringing CCR's unique voice and political analysis to audiences everywhere, but increasing worldwide awareness of the issues at stake in our cases. Our commitment to highlighting the voices of our clients was best demonstrated by a series of first-person pieces on *Truthout* by each of the 10 plaintiffs in our Pelican Bay case. The heart-wrenching piece by our client Nasser Al-Aulaqi, "The Drone that Killed my Grandson," was the most viewed article on the *New York Times* website the day that it ran.

Perhaps the ultimate accomplishment in CCR's communications work is to shape the narrative around an important issue, something CCR is proud to have done in our efforts to hold high-level Vatican officials accountable for sexual violence by Catholic clergy. When CCR filed a petition with the International Criminal Court in 2011, con-



CCR's Wells Dixon talks with Rachel Maddow about the Bergdahl prisoner exchange and the Obama administration's authority to continue releasing men from Guantánamo.

versations about the crisis still debated the viability of holding perpetrators accountable in various courts and the scope and scale of the problem. Now, after the revelations in our briefs and the targeted communications campaign augmenting our litigation and UN advocacy work, this issue is increasingly covered with the glare of the spotlight on officials. The focus is squarely on the seriousness of these acts, including reference to them as "violence" and "torture," and the Vatican's responsibility—and failure—to meet its international human rights obligations. This year the Vatican was twice summoned to appear before UN bodies and account for its actions and inaction, and the CCR Communications team coordinated a multi-channel effort to amplify these historic developments, including op eds, international press teleconferences as well as local press conferences in Geneva, livestreams, and social media.



Alexa O'Brien @carwinb · Jan 29

From the beginning @theCCR was at the #Manning trial working with journalists to make sure we had access.



Jen Robinson @suigenesisjen · Jun 30

Win! Court rules Abu Ghraib torture victims can pursue legal claims against private military contractors ccrjustice.org/newsroom/press... #FF @theCCR



Andrew Cohen @CBSAndrew · Jun 2

Big and welcome win for @theCCR. MT @MikeScarcella: Federal judge grants class-action status to inmates in solitary latimes.com/local/politica...



Linda Sarsour @lsarsour · Jun 6

I have only been at the @theCCR #radlaw2014 conference for a short time and I am inspired and emotional.



Left: CCR's Darius Charney gives an overview of the significance of the historic stop-and-frisk ruling. Right: CCR's Omar Farah discusses debate on the fears we should ignore to preserve freedom and those that should be confronted to strengthen security.

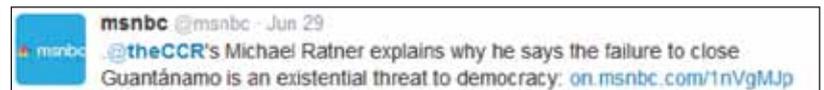
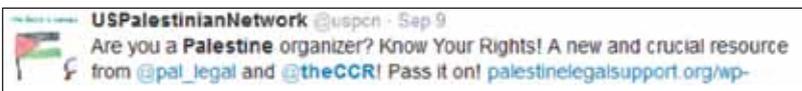
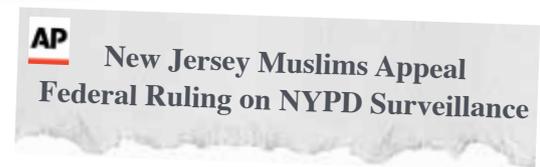
Our social media presence continued to grow, deepen, and diversify. In addition to our more than 45,000 Twitter and Facebook followers and likes, social media puts CCR in direct, real-time, public conversation with journalists, opinion-makers, and other advocates. As a prominent voice on the social media stage, the public and journalists alike turn to CCR for timely, thoughtful, and unique insight into dozens of human rights and civil rights issues.

This year, we are producing more videos than ever, ranging from short pieces for social media to longer mini-documentaries. Of particular note is the year-long project, just completed, to tell the story of Fahd Ghazy, one of the first detainees at Guantánamo and a CCR client. With the help of the New Media Advocacy Project and funding from the Bertha Foundation, we traveled to Yemen to interview Fahd's family and produce a compelling story that we are now planning

an extensive campaign around for the coming year. You can learn more at ccrjustice.org/fahd.

We are also in the middle of full redesign of the CCR website, a 16-month project that will result in a brand new web presence in early 2015, fully integrating our social media properties and microsites with our main site, ccrjustice.org. This project is a significant investment in our ongoing effort to expand our capacity, reach and impact.

All of this work is accomplished with a talented staff working to maximize our resources and our reach, along with help from our longtime media consultants at Riptide Communications. We could not do this work without our CCR supporters; whether giving a gift, sharing a story or following us on Twitter, you are a part of our success and our increased impact.



Message from the Legal Director



Last August, in a usually sleepy month, we received two unprecedented decisions in our cases. First, in *Floyd v. City of New York*, the federal district court in New York

ruled, following our nine-week trial, that the New York Police Department's divisive stop-and-frisk program has been systematically violating the Fourth Amendment rights of all New Yorkers and that the largest police force in the country was unlawfully targeting Blacks and Latinos in violation of the Constitutional guarantee of Equal Protection. Just a few days later, in *Sexual Minorities Uganda v. Lively*, a federal judge in Massachusetts held that our case against anti-gay extremist minister Scott Lively for his conspiratorial role in persecuting LGBTI persons in Uganda could proceed and ruled for the first time that sexual orientation and gender identity—just like race, religion, gender—are protected under international human rights law. The sheer audacity of these cases and the rulings they produced continues CCR's radical litigation approach and framed our work for the rest of the year.

In *Floyd*, after a politically hostile court of appeals panel tried to subvert the district judge's ruling, CCR's litigation, organizing and activism kicked into high gear, pressuring the new mayor, Bill de Blasio, to drop the appeal and proceed with court ordered reforms of the NYPD. In a dramatic joint press conference in the Brownsville Recreation Center in Brooklyn, the new mayor, standing next to Vince Warren and CCR client Nicholas Peart, promised to do just that. Our negotiations with the less-hostile de Blasio administration continued in other places, creating a final settlement of our remaining claims in *Vulcans v. City of New York*, which requires serious reforms to the

recruitment, hiring and promotion of Black firefighters, and millions of dollars in back pay. The settlement capped a 40-year struggle of the Vulcan Society and this year, produced the most diverse firefighter class in New York City history.

Our prisoners' rights cases are proceeding on pace. In our challenge to the federal government's Kafkaesque "Communications Management Units," we've assembled a wealth of evidence for the district court showing that this disciplinary system is arbitrary and unconstitutional. And in our challenge to long-term solitary confinement at the notorious Pelican Bay prison in California, the court granted our request to represent the entire class of individuals subject to the soul-and-body-destroying effects of prolonged isolation. CCR is using Freedom of Information Act litigation to force transparency around the increasingly punitive detention practices in our immigration policy.

Our International Human Rights docket continued our work for international solidarity, justice and accountability. We continued our alliance with the amazing Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP). Our filings with the United Nations accountability mechanisms forced Vatican officials, for the first time, to face survivors of its policies and to answer aggressive questioning by UN officials—which produced strong international pressure demanding that the Vatican take responsibility for its documented role to cover up and abet priest sexual violence against children. The last of our three cases against private military contractors for their role in torture and abuse of Iraqi prisoners in Abu Ghraib, *Al Shimari v. CACI*, was initially dismissed following the Supreme Court's *Kiobel* decision, but the appeals court overturned the decision and upheld the use of the Alien Tort Statute. Our work defending Palestinian human rights activists took on particular urgency in light of

an uptick in campus crackdowns on lawful protests and state legislative attempts to punish academic organizations encouraging boycotts of Israeli universities.

Our Guantánamo and related national security work continues as resilient as ever despite enormous challenges. Since last year's hunger strike 17 men have been transferred from Guantánamo, including CCR client Djamel Ameziene, who is with his family in Algeria and on a slow path to recovery. Still, on this, the 10th anniversary of our Supreme Court victory in *Rasul v. Bush*, 149 men remain, stuck in a political-judicial vortex we are continuing to contain. Our case challenging the "targeted killing" of U.S. citizens in Yemen, *Al-Aulaqi v. Obama*, was dismissed by the district court and our clients, after years of agonizing frustration with the U.S. judicial system, chose not to appeal. Our challenge to the NYPD's program of "human mapping" and suspicionless surveillance of Muslims in New Jersey was dismissed by a district court ruling which fully embraced the program's grossly discriminatory premises, but we are confident about our appeal. And, furthering our attempts to challenge domestic law enforcement manifestations of the "War on Terror," we filed a challenge to the FBI's standardless No Fly List and the FBI's practice of placing Muslims on the list as a condition for becoming informants on their community—a practice that violates their rights to free association and freedom of religion.

In the following pages, you will find more information on the breadth of issues we've covered through our cases and joint projects with our partners.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Baher Azmy". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Baher Azmy, Legal Director

Guantánamo

Al-Bihani v. Obama

Representation of Ghaleb Al-Bihani, a Yemeni citizen held at Guantánamo for over 12 years without charge or trial. His habeas petition was denied based on a finding that he was an assistant cook for a group allegedly associated with the Taliban. The ruling was twice upheld by the D.C. Circuit, once by a three-judge panel which concluded that international law was not applicable in its review of Al-Bihani's detainability, and again by the full court, the majority of which concluded that the panel's international law ruling was unnecessary, but that he was nonetheless detainable. The Supreme Court declined to review the case.

Status: Al-Bihani was cleared for transfer by the Periodic Review Board in May 2014, yet he remains in Guantánamo.

Al-Hamiri v. Obama

Habeas petition filed on behalf of Mohammed Al-Hamiri, a Yemeni citizen who was raised in Saudi Arabia. Al-Hamiri suffered severe cranial injuries as a young man and traveled to Pakistan in search of affordable medical care. He crossed the border into Afghanistan shortly before the 9/11 attacks and was arrested by police in Pakistan as he fled the ensuing conflict. He was then transferred to Guantánamo where he has been detained for more than 12 years. Al-Hamiri has never been charged with a crime and is approved for transfer. In January 2011, the D.C. district court heard oral argument on his habeas petition. The presiding judge in Al-Hamiri's case retired without rendering a decision. The case was transferred to a new judge who has called for additional argument in the matter.

Status: Decision pending; awaiting scheduling of further oral argument.



On May 23, a year after President Obama recommitted to closing Guantánamo and lifted the ban on transfers to Yemen, CCR joined activists around the globe to hold him accountable.

Al Qahtani v. Obama

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

Status: The case has been stayed since October 2010.

Center for Constitutional Rights v. Department of Defense (Al Qahtani FOIA)

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit seeking public disclosure of videotapes of Mohammed al Qahtani made when he was in solitary confinement immediately prior to a period, detailed in a log published by *TIME* Magazine in 2006, in which al Qahtani was systematically tortured. Al Qahtani's attorneys at CCR have viewed the tapes, but are prohibited from

discussing their contents, including confirming or denying whether they contain footage of abuse. The suit also seeks certain photographs of al Qahtani.

Status: CCR moved for summary judgment, but the district court dismissed the lawsuit, accepting the government's arguments for secrecy. CCR as plaintiff appealed to the Second Circuit and the appeal was argued in June 2014 by pro bono counsel Gibbons, P.C.

Al-Zahrani v. United States

CCR brought a civil suit on behalf of the families of Yasser Al-Zahrani of Saudi Arabia and Salah Al-Salami of Yemen, who died at Guantánamo in June 2006 along with a third man, Mani Al-Utaybi. While the military claims that the men committed suicide, four soldiers stationed at Guantánamo at the time later came forward with first-hand accounts, as reported by Scott Horton in *Harper's Magazine*, suggesting that the military covered up the actual cause and circumstances of the deaths, and that the

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Guantánamo Bay

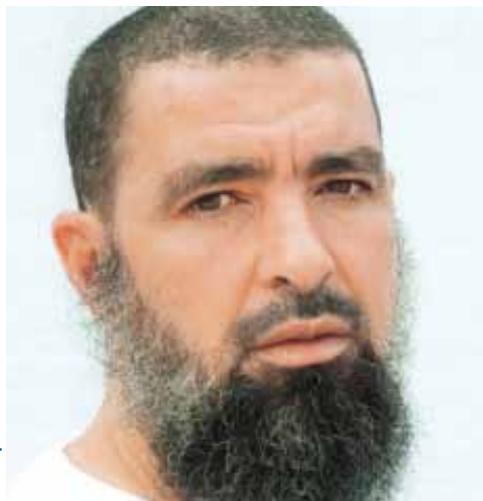
men may have been killed at a secret site at Guantánamo. The case was dismissed and appealed to the D.C. Circuit, which affirmed, holding that the courts lacked jurisdiction over the case under the Military Commissions Act. CCR then filed a petition at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights requesting that the body review the case. Since then, additional evidence of a cover-up has been revealed by Scott Horton and the Seton Hall Law Center for Policy & Research.

Status: The IACHR petition is pending an admissibility decision.

• **Ameziane v. Obama** **Ameziane v. United States**

Habeas petition on behalf of Djamel Ameziane, an Algerian man who was never charged with any crime and was held at Guantánamo from 2002 to December 2013. Ameziane suffered serious abuse in the prison, including profound isolation in solitary confinement, and required urgent resettlement protection to keep the U.S. government from returning him to Algeria, a country he fled nearly 20 years ago to escape violence, instability and oppression. In 2012, the D.C. Circuit unsealed documents revealing government admissions that Ameziane was long cleared for transfer, his detention was "no longer at issue," and he should be released. In 2008, CCR filed a petition with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). The IACHR accepted jurisdiction over Ameziane's case, the first time it had done so in a case of a Guantánamo detainee, underscoring the fact that there has been no effective domestic remedy available to victims of unjust detentions and other abuses at the base.

Status: Over CCR's and Ameziane's objections he was forcibly repatriated to Algeria in December 2013. We continue to litigate his habeas case in order to clear his name and get back property that was seized from him at the time



Djamel Ameziane is an Algerian refugee who has been detained at Guantánamo since 2002. In December 2013, the U.S. transferred him to Algeria against his will.

of his capture. We also continue to pursue his case before the IACHR, which will examine the human rights violations suffered by Ameziane, including his harsh conditions of confinement, the abuses inflicted on him, the illegality of his detention, and his forced transfer.

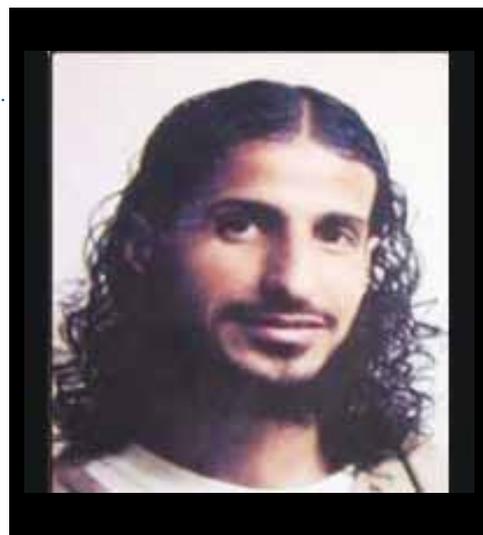
• **Ba Odah v. Obama**

Habeas petition filed on behalf of Tariq Ba Odah, who is a Yemeni citizen and lifelong resident of Saudi Arabia. Ba Odah has never been charged with a crime, and recently disclosed documents show that the Guantánamo Task Force has approved Ba Odah for transfer. Ba Odah requires urgent release from Guantánamo for humanitarian and medical reasons. He has been on a peaceful unbroken hunger strike at Guantánamo since February 2007 to protest his indefinite detention, now in its second decade. Guards at Guantánamo continue to strap him to a restraint chair every morning and night and force-feed him in an excruciating process by inserting a tube through his nasal passage.

He is also held in near complete isolation as punishment for his refusal to end his strike. *Status: Court granted voluntary motion to dismiss without prejudice in March 2014. CCR continues to advocate for the release of Ba Odah and our other cleared Yemeni clients, who remain detained almost entirely because of their citizenship.*

Barhoumi v. Obama

Habeas petition on behalf of an Algerian national who has had three sets of military commission charges brought against him and all dropped. CCR also represents Barhoumi as civilian military commission defense counsel. *Status: The district court rejected a motion to reconsider its denial of the habeas petition, based on new evidence belatedly turned over by the government. The government continues to refuse to charge Barhoumi with any offense.*



Tariq Ba Odah is a Yemeni-national who has been detained at Guantánamo since February 2002. He has spent one-third of his life in Guantánamo without charge.

Celikgogus v. Rumsfeld **Allaithi v. Rumsfeld**

Civil suits against Donald Rumsfeld and others responsible for the detention, torture and mistreatment of six men illegally detained in Guantánamo for years, including three men released years after being classified as non-enemy combatants.

Status: The district court dismissed the cases. CCR appealed to the D.C. Circuit, but in June 2014, the Court of Appeals affirmed the dismissal.

Fahd Ghazy

Habeas petition filed on behalf of Yemeni detainee Fahd Ghazy and later voluntarily withdrawn without prejudice. Ghazy was detained at Guantánamo roughly four months before his 18th birthday, making him one of the last remaining men at Guantánamo to be detained as a minor. He has never been charged and has been approved for transfer by both Presidents Bush and Obama. Ghazy is fluent in English and Arabic. He graduated first in his high school class and won a scholarship to Sana'a University. Ghazy's daughter, who was only months old when he was detained, his wife, brothers, and extended family are in Yemen waiting to be reunited with him.

Status: Ghazy has been cleared for transfer since 2007 and advocacy efforts to secure his release are ongoing.

Hamad v. Gates (amicus)

CCR submitted an amicus brief in support of a former Guantánamo detainee's request that the Supreme Court review the lower court's dismissal of his case seeking damages for abuse suffered in detention. CCR argued that the lower courts wrongly decided that Congress has the power to forbid federal courts from even considering such claims by former Guantánamo detainees, a question with fundamental

implications for the separation of powers between Congress and the Judiciary. If Congress has the power to bar all consideration of federal legal questions (arising from statutes, treaties, or the Constitution itself) then vast classes of litigants may equally be at risk of having their claims thrown out of court wholesale by future Congressional actions.

Status: The Supreme Court denied certiorari in June 2014.

• **Hicks v. United States**

Appeal on behalf of former Guantánamo detainee David Hicks, an Australian citizen, challenging his military commission conviction for providing material support for terrorism on two grounds: (1) the military commission was without jurisdiction to convict him for material support; and (2) his guilty plea was involuntary because it was obtained under torture. Hicks seeks to invalidate his conviction and, finally, clear his name. His appeal is based on a D.C.



CCR filed an appeal on behalf of former Guantánamo detainee David Hicks seeking to vacate his conviction in the military commissions.

Circuit ruling in *Hamdan v. United States*, which held that providing material support for terrorism is not a war crime that can be charged and tried by military commission.

Status: Appeal stayed pending further court review in Al Bahlul v. United States.

IACHR Precautionary Measures on Guantánamo

Petition filed with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights requesting a hearing and granting of precautionary measures regarding detention policy at Guantánamo and related issues.

Status: The IACHR granted the request for precautionary measures. In July 2013, the IACHR expanded the scope of the precautionary measures, ordering the U.S. to immediately close the facility, transfer detainees to their home or safe third countries, expedite release of those cleared, and provide due process rights and appropriate conditions of detention to detainees referred for trial.

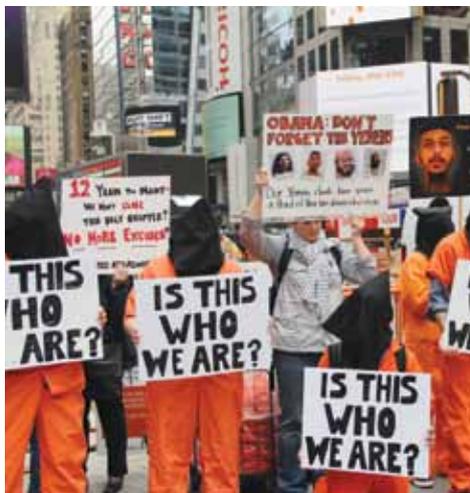
United States v. Khan

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

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



CCR staff and allies in NYC's Times Square on the Global Day of Action to Close Guantánamo and End Indefinite Detention.



Corporate and Institutional Accountability

Al Shimari v. CACI

Filed in 2008, this lawsuit on behalf of four Iraqi civilians alleges that employees of a private military contracting corporation (CACI Premier Tech., Inc.) conspired to commit torture at the notorious Abu Ghraib prison. The complaint alleges that CACI employees ordered military police to "soften up" detainees for interrogation, which caused our clients to suffer electric shocks, beatings, painful stress positions and sexual humiliation and alleges the corporation attempted to cover up reports of abuse from the U.S. Government and the International Committee of the Red Cross so it could continue to reap millions in profits from the war.

Status: Following a number of appeals and discovery in the district court, in June 2013, the district court dismissed the case following the Supreme Court's Kiobel decision limiting the extraterritorial application of the Alien Tort



Since 2004, CCR has represented over 340 Iraqis suing private military contractors for their role in torture at Abu Ghraib and facilities throughout Iraq.

Khan Tumani v. Obama

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

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

Kiyemba v. Obama (I and III)

Coordinated habeas petitions filed on behalf of 17 Chinese Uighurs held at Guantánamo, who won their cases in 2008. A federal judge ordered the Uighurs, members of a persecuted minority in China, to be released into the United States since they were unable to return to China for fear of torture and persecution and did not have a third country to accept them. The D.C. Circuit reversed in Kiyemba

I, and the Supreme Court granted review to consider whether a habeas court has power to order actual release from custody in these circumstances. The Uighurs were then offered resettlement in third countries, which all but five of them accepted, and the Supreme Court vacated Kiyemba I and remanded. In Kiyemba III, the D.C. Circuit reinstated Kiyemba I.

Status: The last three Uighurs at Guantánamo were transferred to Slovakia in December 2013, more than five years after their exoneration and subsequent indefinite detention, which the court determined was unlawful.

Othman v. Obama

Habeas petition for Khaled Abd Elgabar Mohammed Othman of Yemen. Yemenis comprise 88 of the 149 still detained at Guantánamo.

Status: The district court stayed Othman's case in late 2008. The President officially lifted his moratorium on transfers to Yemen in mid-2013 but has still not transferred a single cleared Yemeni home since 2010.

Statute. Plaintiffs' appeal of that decision to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals was successful, as the court held in a June 2014 decision that human rights abuses committed by a U.S. corporation at a U.S.-controlled prison in a conspiracy with U.S. soldiers is sufficiently connected to the United States so as not to be considered "extraterritorial" under Kiobel. The case has been remanded again to the district court for further proceedings.

Mamilla Cemetery Human Rights Campaign

International advocacy supporting descendants of people buried in the historic Muslim Mamilla Cemetery in Jerusalem who seek to halt construction of a "Museum of Tolerance" atop the cemetery by the Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Center, to re-bury the removed remains, and to protect and preserve the remaining cemetery.

Status: Plans to construct the "Museum of Tolerance" persist; CCR continues its work to stop desecration of the cemetery.

Government Accountability

Al-Aulaqi v. Panetta

Civil suit brought with the ACLU against senior CIA, Department of Defense and Joint Special Operations Command officials for the drone killings of U.S. citizens Anwar Al-Aulaqi, Samir Khan, and Anwar Al-Aulaqi's 16-year-old son, Abdulrahman, in two strikes in Yemen in 2011. *Status: After oral argument in July 2013, the District Court in Washington, DC dismissed the case in April 2014, finding that "special factors" of war-making, national security, and foreign policy precluded a judicial remedy for violations of constitutional rights. Faced with the prospect of having to relive these tragic events in*

another legal process, and their belief that the U.S. justice system has failed them, our clients chose not to appeal. CCR will continue this work through other forms of advocacy.

Al-Majalah Freedom of Information Act

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests submitted with the ACLU, for documents pertaining to U.S. airstrikes in December 2009 on the village of al-Majalah in Yemen, in which dozens of civilian bystanders were killed, including 21 children.

Status: Administrative requests are pending.

Bush Torture Indictment

A criminal indictment against George W. Bush for torture filed in British Columbia, Canada in October 2011 on behalf of four individuals who had been subjected to the U.S. torture program.

Status: Following Canada's failure to initiate a criminal investigation against Bush under the Convention Against Torture, the plaintiffs filed a complaint with the UN Committee Against Torture against Canada, which is pending.



CCR legal team in front of courthouse for argument on drone killings of U.S. citizens.

CCR v. Department of Defense et al.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit seeking the release of U.S. records pertaining to U.S. policy towards the blockade of Gaza and regarding the May 2010 attack by Israel, in international waters, on a flotilla seeking to break the siege and deliver humanitarian aid to Gaza.

Status: In response to the filing of the case in May 2011, more than 8,000 pages of documents have been released. CCR continues to challenge the withholding and redactions of documents and has summarized and analyzed the documents, grouping them thematically, so advocates can locate and make use of them.

CCR v. Obama

Challenge to NSA warrantless domestic electronic surveillance, asserting that it violated the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and the First and Fourth Amendments. The lawsuit was brought on behalf of CCR attorneys seeking to protect our clients' right to confidential attorney-client communications. At this stage of the litigation, the only remaining claim centered on our request that the court order the government to destroy any records of surveillance that it still retains from the illegal NSA program.

Status: In January 2011, the district judge dismissed all plaintiffs' claims. CCR appealed. The case was set for argument on June 1, 2012, but 11 days beforehand, the Supreme Court granted cert in a similar case, Clapper v. Amnesty International, and the Ninth Circuit stayed our appeal pending the Supreme Court's decision. Following the Supreme Court decision, the Ninth Circuit dismissed CCR's appeal in June 2013. CCR then appealed to the full Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; that appeal was denied in October 2013. CCR filed a petition seeking review by the Supreme Court in January 2014, which the Court rejected in March 2014.

• CCR v. United States

CCR v. Lind

A petition for extraordinary relief filed in the military appeals courts, seeking access to documents in the court-martial proceedings for Private First Class Chelsea (formerly Bradley) Manning, including the government's motion papers, the court's own orders, and transcripts of proceedings, none of which had been made public by the court-martial.

Status: The Army Court of Criminal Appeals denied relief. CCR filed its appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces which held by a 3-2 vote that it lacked jurisdiction over claims of members of the public and media seeking access to a court-martial. The plaintiffs then filed a new lawsuit, CCR v. Lind, in federal court in Baltimore. The day before the government had to respond to that suit, it published versions of almost 500 of the documents we had sought for over a year. The case was voluntarily dismissed in January 2014, after the government posted redacted transcripts of classified sessions of the Manning trial, as well as several hundred defense and prosecution trial exhibits.

Haiti – IACHR Precautionary Measures on U.S. Deportations

In January 2011, CCR and partner organizations filed an emergency petition with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to halt the roundup, detention and imminent deportation by the U.S. of hundreds of Haitian nationals being sent back to cholera-ridden detention facilities in post-earthquake Haiti. The petition argues that deporting people to Haiti while it is still reeling from the devastating 2010 earthquake, and is burdened with a massive cholera epidemic, political unrest, and rampant street violence, would result in serious human rights violations, including deprivations of the rights to life, family, and due process and of freedom from cruel or unusual punishment.



Private First Class Chelsea Manning was sentenced to 35 years in prison for her alleged disclosure of documents concerning U.S. crimes in Afghanistan and Iraq, pictured as she sees herself.

Status: The IACHR expanded the precautionary measures to cover additional people facing deportation to Haiti. The U.S. is still actively removing people to Haiti, and CCR and its partners have continued to file updates and requests with the IACHR.

• Honduras Freedom of Information Act

CCR represents journalist Jeremy Bigwood and the True Commission, the alternative truth commission formed by Honduran civil society, around requests for records from the U.S. government regarding various U.S. interests, actors, or agencies and their knowledge of or role in the 2009 *coup d'état* in Honduras. CCR supported the efforts to understand the root causes of the coup, to ensure accountability for human rights violations stemming from it, and to achieve genuine truth and reconciliation in Honduras. CCR represents Bigwood in a FOIA lawsuit, *Bigwood v. DOD*, challenging the withholding of documents responsive to Bigwood's requests. This case takes place in the context of CCR's broader solidarity work in Honduras.

Status: Since CCR filed Bigwood v. DOD in

March 2011, the Department of Defense has turned over a number of documents. CCR continues to fight for release of more information and transparency around U.S. foreign policy in Honduras. Summary judgment briefing is complete, and the Court's decision is pending.

Mamani v. Sánchez de Lozada and Sánchez Berzaín

Cases against former president and former minister of defense of Bolivia for their roles in the killing of civilians during popular protests against the Bolivian government in September and October 2003.

Status: Amended complaint filed June 2013; defendants' motion to dismiss denied in part in May 2014. Defendants have filed a motion to certify for interlocutory appeal that is currently being briefed.



Silvia Mencías holds a photo of her son Isis Obed Murillo who was killed by Honduran military forces during the 2009 coup d'état.

Spanish Investigation into the U.S. Torture Program

The Center has made filings in two cases brought under Spain's universal jurisdiction laws that seek to hold former high-ranking U.S. officials accountable for their individual roles in directing, implementing or planning the U.S. torture program. Spain investigated whether U.S. officials undertook "an authorized and systematic plan of torture and ill-treatment on persons" in U.S. detention facilities in violation of international law. A case filed against the "Bush Six"—David Addington, Jay S. Bybee, Douglas Feith, Alberto R. Gonzales, William J. Haynes, and John Yoo (lawyers from the Bush administration)—for torture and war crimes is on appeal before the Spanish Constitutional Court, with CCR having filed an amicus to the Supreme Court.

Status: Appeal of the closure of the "Bush Six" case is pending before the Spanish Constitutional Court. Following amendment of Spain's universal jurisdiction statute limiting its applicability, the investigating magistrate affirmed his continued jurisdiction over the ongoing investigation into the global torture program.

French Investigation into the U.S. Torture Program

The Center, with the European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, submitted a dossier to the High Court of Paris setting forth the criminal responsibility of former Guantánamo commander Geoffrey Miller, and called on the court to subpoena him in the ongoing investigation into torture at Guantánamo.

Status: The French judge declined to subpoena Miller, but the investigation remains open.

Policing and Prisons

Aref v. Holder

Challenging policies and practices at two experimental prison units called Communications Management Units (CMUs), highly restrictive federal prison units that segregate certain prisoners from the general prison population and the outside world, closely monitoring and controlling these prisoners' communications through a complete ban on any physical contact with visiting friends and family and severely restricted access to phone calls, work, and educational opportunities. Individuals are designated to CMUs with no meaningful explanation and without a clear way to seek return to the general population—a due process violation that allows for the abuse of power, retaliation and racial and religious profiling. 60% of these prisoners are Muslim, and many others have "unpopular" political views, including environmental activists designated as "eco-terrorists."

Status: Discovery has been completed and both parties have moved for summary judgment. We hope for a final decision in the case later this year.

Floyd v. City of New York

A class action lawsuit challenging the current "stop-and-frisk" policy and practice of the New York City Police Department (NYPD) as unconstitutional and racially discriminatory. These NYPD practices have led to a dramatic increase in the number of suspicionless stop-and-frisks occurring per year, with the vast majority of stops taking place in communities of color and with the greatest impact on Blacks and Latinos. This case stems from CCR's landmark racial profiling case, *Daniels v. City of New York*, which was settled in 2003. That settlement ended the notorious Street Crimes Unit after the outrage over the death of Amadou Diallo,

and required the NYPD to maintain and report stop-and-frisk data—provisions that have allowed the Center to build our *Floyd* case and work towards systemic reform of NYPD stop-and-frisk policies and practices.

Status: In August 2013, the District Judge ruled that the NYPD's stop-and-frisk practices were unconstitutional and appointed a court monitor to oversee policy reforms. The City appealed that ruling. In October 2013, the Court of Appeals stayed the District Court ruling pending the outcome of the appeal. The City's appeal is still pending.



Mayor Bill de Blasio announces that the City has agreed to drop the appeal in CCR's stop-and-frisk case, alongside CCR client Nicholas Peart and CCR Executive Director Vince Warren.



New Yorkers rally outside the courthouse when CCR put the NYPD on trial for its unconstitutional and racially discriminatory stop-and-frisk policy and practice.



As part of a series of vigils organized by the No Separate Justice Campaign, CCR and allies call for Fahad Hashmi to be transferred out of solitary confinement.

● Fahad Hashmi

Representation of Fahad Hashmi, a U.S. citizen of Pakistani origin who grew up in Queens, NY, to challenge his solitary confinement at the Administrative Maximum (ADX) prison in Florence, Colorado—the country's only federal "supermax" prison. Hashmi was held in 22- to 24-hour solitary confinement at ADX for three years, after being convicted of providing material support to Al Qaeda. His "support" constituted storing waterproof socks and ponchos in his apartment for two weeks that were later allegedly delivered to an Al Qaeda member in Pakistan. Hashmi pled guilty to one count of material support after being held for nearly three years in pre-trial solitary confinement and under Special Administrative Measures (SAMs) at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York.

Status: Hashmi was transferred out of ADX in June 2014, ending seven years of solitary confinement.

Hassan v. City of New York

First and Fourteenth Amendment challenge to the New York Police Department's (NYPD) human-mapping and surveillance program of

Muslim Americans in New Jersey. Petitioners include businesses, organizations, and individuals who were subjected to the NYPD's surveillance program. Internal NYPD documents reveal that its sole basis for targeting plaintiffs was their religious affiliation in clear violation of the core constitutional principles of freedom of religion and equality under the law.

Status: The federal District Court of New Jersey dismissed the case without oral argument on February 20, 2014; plaintiffs appealed to the Third Circuit.

Patel v. Arpaio

While serving as a legal observer for the National Lawyers Guild, CCR attorney Sunita Patel was arrested without cause at protests against SB1070 in front of Sheriff Arpaio's jail in Phoenix. Charges were later dismissed. This case challenges her unlawful arrest and Arpaio's practice of excessive force and repressive law enforcement in Arizona. Suspicions that Arpaio had been targeting those working on immigrant rights issues were confirmed when the Department of Justice investigated and issued findings that Arpaio targets legal advocates, lawyers and judges in an effort to silence them.

Status: The case was dismissed; CCR attorneys, along with the Center for Social Justice at Seton Hall Law School, have filed an appeal to the dismissal in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. We are awaiting an oral argument date.

● Ashker v. Brown

In May 2012, CCR filed a federal class action suit on behalf of prisoners at Pelican Bay State Prison who have spent between 10 and 28 years in solitary confinement in the Security Housing Units (SHU). The case grew out of a 2011 hunger strike by thousands of California prisoners protesting the inhumane conditions. Originally filed by our client as a *pro se* suit,

CCR and several advocate and legal organizations in California joined the case, alleging that prolonged solitary confinement violates Eighth Amendment prohibitions against cruel and unusual punishment, and that the absence of meaningful review for SHU placement violates the prisoners' right to due process.

Status: The court denied defendants' motion to dismiss our claims in April 2013 and certified the class in June 2014. Meanwhile, discovery is underway.

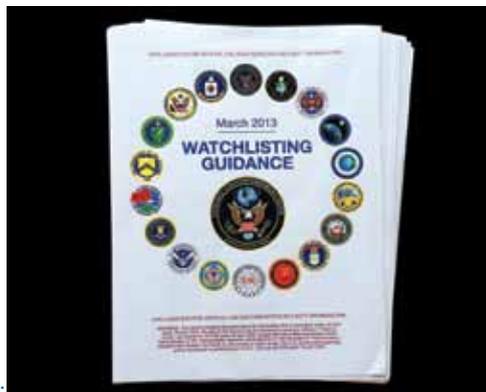
● Tanvir v. Holder

Tanvir v. Holder is a federal lawsuit brought by four American Muslim men (Muhammad Tanvir, Jameel Algibhah, Naveed Shinwari, and Awais Sajjad). The four were placed on the federal government's notoriously overbroad and inaccurate "No Fly List," not because they pose a threat to aviation security, but because they refused to serve as government informants against innocent members of their religious community.

Status: Amended complaint filed April 2014.



Marie Levin is interviewed about keeping in touch with her brother, CCR client Ronnie Dewberry, who has spent the last 23 years in solitary confinement.



The government's 2013 Watchlisting Guidance, which describes the criteria for placing someone on the No Fly List and other terrorist watchlists.

U.S. v. Mehanna (amicus)

Amicus brief filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in support of the reversal of Tarek Mehanna's conviction for material support to Al Qaeda. CCR's brief argued that the government's prosecution, on the basis of Mehanna's translations and other speech, penalized activity that was protected by the First Amendment as independent advocacy and core political speech. The First Circuit upheld his conviction, and Mehanna's petition for rehearing en banc was denied. He filed a cert petition with the Supreme Court in May 2014. *Status: Cert petition is pending.*

Wright v. Corrections Corporation of America (FCC Rule-making Petition)

Petitioning the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to regulate interstate prison telephone calls to ensure fair and reasonable rates for prisoners and their families. *Status: The FCC published a rule in February 2014 regulating interstate inmate calling service rates.*

Immigrant Justice

Blackman Hinds v. DHS (amicus)

CCR submitted an amicus brief in an appeal by an immigrant challenging his mandatory deportation under the 1996 immigration reform statutes. The amicus brief argues that Congress's power to regulate immigration is not enumerated in the text of the U.S. Constitution; instead, the U.S. Supreme Court has consistently characterized it as a power "inherent in sovereignty," created by—and limited by—international law. International law norms like the right to family integrity should inform and restrict draconian mandatory deportation procedures. In this case, deportation should not be allowed without individualized consideration of hardship and whether the government's interest in removal outweighs the harm. *Status: The case was argued before a panel of the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in April 2014.*

Immigrant Defense Project et al. v. ICE et al.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Department of Homeland Security on behalf of Immigrant Defense Project and the Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama seeking documents related to the continuing practice by the Obama Administration of using home raids as an enforcement tactic to arrest and detain immigrants. *Status: Federal complaint to be filed in Southern District of New York in August 2014.*

• Detention Watch Network v. ICE et al.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Department of Homeland Security for documents related to ICE's implementation of the "Detention Bed Quota," a provision of the

annual appropriations bill that requires funding and filling 34,000 immigration detention beds per day and that results in the detention of tens of thousands of immigrants, even when the law permits them to be released. Because the provision is up for renewal in the ongoing Congressional budget debate, information about the effects of the quota is a crucial advocacy tool for advocates fighting to end it. *Status: Federal complaint filed in January 2014; motion for preliminary injunction fully briefed by March 2014. Judge dismissed preliminary injunction motion without prejudice and instead established a system of required monthly submissions by DHS and ICE, beginning June 2014.*

National Day Laborer Organizing Network v. Department of Homeland Security

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) lawsuit led to a landmark ruling, the release of a trove of more than 500,000 pages of documents and revelations contained in them regarding the Immigration and Customs Enforcement's "Secure Communities" (S-Comm) data sharing program.



CCR seeks information related to ICE's "detention bed quota" operation, which has resulted in record numbers of immigrants behind bars.



S-Comm is an ICE program that requires state and local law enforcement to send fingerprints of anyone arrested through immigration databases.

The program established immigration fingerprint checks for all arrestees, even for when charges are minor and there is no criminal conviction. CCR and broad coalitions of activists and officials across the country have mobilized against the program, organizing protests against S-Comm and initiating local legislation to fight the effects of the program.

Status: The case was settled for \$1.2 million in July 2013. In the aftermath, numerous localities, from Philadelphia to Los Angeles, have refused to comply with the ICE "holds" that are the hallmark of the Secure Communities program. These reforms are the direct result of activism by organizing groups who used information gathered through the NDLOM litigation to spearhead local change.

Turkmen v. Ashcroft

Class action lawsuit seeking to hold former Attorney General John Ashcroft and other high-level officials accountable for unlawful racial profiling, mass detention, and abusive treatment of South Asian, Arab, and Muslim non-U.S. citizens after 9/11.

Status: In December 2012 the district court dismissed plaintiffs' claims against high-level defendants, but denied motions to dismiss by the wardens and other supervisors at the

Metropolitan Detention Center. A cross-appeal to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals was argued in May 2014. We are now waiting for a decision.

Racial Justice

Phillips v. Snyder

Challenging the Michigan law that allows the governor to appoint so-called "emergency managers" to take control of democratically elected local governments and/or school districts. The lawsuit charges Michigan Governor Rick Snyder and the legislature with implementing an unconstitutional power grab that effectively silences and disenfranchises citizens and ends democratic government in some of Michigan's poorest communities and communities of color.

Status: Case filed in the Eastern District of Michigan in March 2013. The state moved to dismiss, and the action was stayed pending adjudication of the state's claim that the federal district court lacked jurisdiction due to Detroit's bankruptcy filing. Stay was lifted after amended complaint was filed excluding Detroit plaintiffs, and defendants again moved to dismiss. The motion to dismiss is fully briefed, but the defendants have appealed the lifting of the stay to the Sixth Circuit.

Gulino v. The Board of Education of the City of New York

Class action lawsuit on behalf of New York City public school teachers of color who are challenging discriminatory tests and licensing rules which stripped them of their permanent teaching licenses, seniority, and in some cases their tenured teaching positions, resulting in drastic reductions in salary, benefits and pension. Many of these teachers were kept in the classroom in the same positions and course loads,

but on a *per diem* basis and without benefits or union protections.

Status: In December 2012, the District Court held that the City Department of Education discriminated against minority teachers and imposed injunctive relief on the City Department of Education. The Court of Appeals upheld that decision in February 2014. In August 2013, the District Court certified a plaintiff class for damages. The remedial phase of the case is now proceeding in the District Court.

Johnson v. Locke

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

Status: Class certification is pending.



CCR, the Vulcan Society and co-counsel from Levy Ratner at a press conference announcing the settlement of our challenge to the FDNY's racially discriminatory hiring practices.

United States and Vulcan Society v. City of New York

Challenging racially discriminatory hiring practices of the New York City Fire Department (FDNY) on behalf of the Vulcan Society, an association of Black firefighters, and individual class representatives. New York City has the least diverse fire department of any major city in America. Only 7.4% are Black and Latino in New York City, whereas 57% of Los Angeles' firefighters, 51% of Philadelphia's, and 40% of Boston's are people of color. The case charged the FDNY with intentionally discriminating against minority applicants. In a strongly worded rebuke to the city, the district judge ruled in favor of CCR and the Vulcan Society in 2009 and 2010 on their claims of discrimination. *Status: After conducting a full trial on what measures would be required to remedy this persistent pattern of discrimination, the judge ordered broad injunctive relief, including 10 years of court-supervised monitoring of FDNY and enhanced recruitment and retention efforts. The judge also separately issued an order*

awarding eligible class members back pay in an amount up to \$128 million. The city appealed the judge's injunctive relief order and January 2010 finding of intentional discrimination to the U.S Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. In May 2013, the Second Circuit issued a ruling upholding almost all of the injunctive relief—including the court monitoring—but remanding the intentional discrimination issue to a different district court judge for trial. In April 2014, a settlement was reached to resolve the claims process by paying almost 1500 claimants \$98 million dollars, and the Vulcan Society settled the intentional discrimination case with the City in return for winning enhanced recruitment of candidates of color, improved appointment processes, and the hiring of a new Chief Diversity and Inclusion Officer and Diversity Advocate to monitor fairness within the FDNY.

Defending Dissent and Activism

Animal Legal Defense Fund v. Otter (amicus)

CCR filed an amicus brief urging a federal court to strike down Idaho's Ag-Gag law as a violation of the First Amendment. The law unjustly criminalizes undercover investigations and whistleblowing inside animal agricultural facilities. *Status: Amicus brief filed May 2014. We expect a ruling soon.*

● Blum v. Holder

Federal lawsuit challenging the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act (AETA) as an unconstitutional infringement on free speech. The plaintiffs are five long-time animal rights activists whose advocacy work has been chilled due to fear of being prosecuted as terrorists under the AETA. One of the plaintiffs has already been prosecuted for free speech activity

around hosting a website that reported on and supported lawful and unlawful protests to shut down Huntingdon Life Sciences.

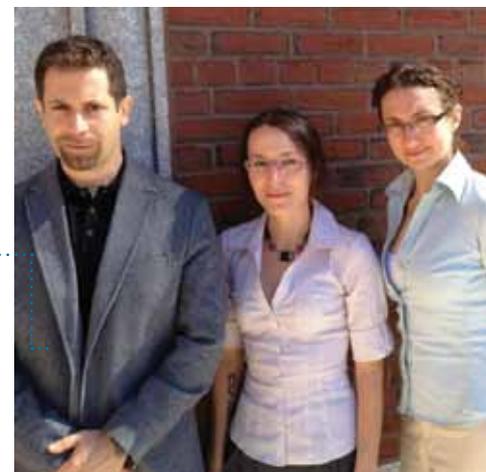
Status: In March of 2014, the First Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the district court's dismissal. A petition for rehearing was denied in May 2014.

Davis v. Cox

Defending Olympia Food Co-op Board Members against lawsuit brought by five of 22,000 members in response to boycott of Israeli goods. *Status: In April 2014, the Washington State Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court's dismissal of the case under the Anti-SLAPP (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation) statute and its award of fees and \$160,000 in damages, as well as upheld the statute's constitutionality. Plaintiffs' petition to the Washington State Supreme Court for review is pending.*

People v. Sayeed, et al.—Irvine 11 (amicus)

CCR and Jewish Voice for Peace filed an amicus brief in support of the appeal to overturn the convictions of the "Irvine 11"—students who



Long-time animal rights activists and plaintiffs in CCR's lawsuit challenging the AETA as a violation of the First Amendment.

Case Index

Defending Dissent and Activism/Gender Justice

were criminally prosecuted for peacefully protesting a speech by Israeli Ambassador to the U.S. Michael Oren in 2010.

Status: The trial court's judgment convicting the students for their protest was affirmed in February 2014, and the Court of Appeal denied defendants' motion to transfer the case in May 2014.

Gender Justice

- **Sexual Minorities Uganda v. Lively**
Suit brought under the Alien Tort Statute (ATS) by Sexual Minorities Uganda (SMUG), an umbrella LGBTI advocacy organization in Uganda, against Scott Lively, an anti-gay extremist pastor based in Massachusetts, for his direct role in an ongoing conspiracy to deprive LGBTI individuals of their fundamental human rights—including freedoms of speech and association and from arbitrary detention and torture based on their sexual orientation and/or gender identity. In August 2013, the Court denied the Defendant's motion to dismiss and,



CCR, SMUG clients and allies packed the courthouse in Springfield, MA, at oral arguments in Scott Lively's motion to dismiss our case against him.

in a landmark opinion, ruled that persecution on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity is a crime against humanity and that the fundamental human rights of LGBTI people are protected under international law. Subsequently, in February 2014, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni signed the notorious Anti-Homosexuality Bill into law. Lively played a key role in the development of that law and also in moving forward anti-speech and advocacy laws in Eastern Europe and elsewhere. CCR will continue the fight to hold Lively accountable in a U.S. court on behalf of SMUG.

Status: The case is progressing and has moved into the discovery phase.

- **Demanding Vatican Accountability for Rape, Sexual Violence and Torture**

CCR is working with the Survivors Network of those Abused by Priests (SNAP) to hold the Vatican and its officials accountable in international human rights bodies for policies and practices that enable widespread rape and sexual violence by Catholic clergy. In February 2013, CCR and SNAP filed a groundbreaking report with the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child and participated in the Committee's review of the Vatican in January 2014 in Geneva. In April 2014, CCR and SNAP filed a report with the United Nations Committee Against Torture, and participated in the Committee's review of the Vatican in May 2014. These UN Committees' inquiries represent the first time any international body has questioned the Vatican on these issues.

Status: In February 2014, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child issued its report, which found that the Vatican consistently placed the reputation of the Church ahead of the best interests of children, and that the Vatican's policies and practices had led to the continuation of sexual violence against children around the globe. In May 2014, the UN Committee Against



SNAP representatives in front of the United Nations in Geneva, where CCR and SNAP held the Vatican accountable for widespread sexual violence.

Torture emphasized that rape and sexual violence are forms of torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, under international law and expressed concern that the Vatican had failed to meet its obligations to prevent, punish and remedy acts of torture in this regard.

CCR Joint Projects

Cuba Travel Project

National Lawyers Guild attorney and longtime CCR partner Art Heitzer continues to help us respond to inquiries about laws surrounding travel to Cuba.

Death Penalty Mission

On October 10, 2013, the World Day Against the Death Penalty, CCR and the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) released the Death Penalty Mission Report following a fact-finding mission in California and Louisiana. Through interviews with death row prisoners, exonorees, family members, advocates, legal counsel, NGOs, and documentary review, the Mission conducted a human rights assessment of current issues arising from or related to the use of the death penalty in the U.S. The Mission found that the death penalty as currently practiced in California and Louisiana is arbitrary and discriminatory, and that conditions on death row constitute torture and cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment. With the report's release, CCR and FIDH called for an immediate moratorium on executions as well as procedural and prison reforms, including the end to the use of solitary confinement for those on death row, and set forth specific findings and recommendations to bring the U.S. in line with its human rights obligations. The report is available online: www.CCRjustice.org/death-penalty.

GTMO Hunger Strike Advocacy

In February 2013, in response to degrading searches of the men's Qu'rans and growing desperation from over 11 years of indefinite detention without charge, the majority of men at Guantánamo began a hunger strike that grew into the largest detainee protest at the prison. Eventually over 100 prisoners joined the hunger strike and as many as 40 were forcibly fed in restraint chairs, a practice widely condemned by the medical and international community as inhumane and torturous. Since the men were further isolated from each other and the outside world, it was all the more critical that CCR make frequent trips to Guantánamo to hear directly from them about the conditions at the prison and their health, and bring that information to the public. CCR and habeas counsel wrote letters to the prison administration and Department of Defense detailing our concern over the unfolding crisis; signed on to coalition letters calling on President Obama to address his failure to close the prison and to resume transfers; worked extensively with the media; and coordinated rallies and actions with grassroots groups and supporters. Our clients were central to these different forms of outreach and engagement.



HOOD was an invaluable partner during CCR's trip to Yemen to film our documentary about our Guantánamo client, Fahd Ghazy, and his family.

HOOD

HOOD is a human rights organization based in Yemen, which offers legal assistance to victims of torture and illegal detention. It has been active since Guantánamo opened, and for over a decade, HOOD has organized events, conferences, and protests on the ground in Yemen that help bring attention to the injustice of the prison and its effect on communities there. As a respected and trusted group in Yemen, it was through our partnership with HOOD that CCR and other Yemeni counsel were able to establish relationships with our clients' families and, ultimately, gain access to our clients in the prison. Further, HOOD has helped connect CCR with Yemeni officials and has assisted CCR attorneys with work on the ground. For example, in a recent trip to Yemen to film a documentary, HOOD facilitated most of our travel, advised us on various aspects of filming logistics, and travelled with the CCR legal team to meet our client's family for the first time.

HOOD has also been an invaluable partner in our targeted killings work. In 2010, they connected us with our client Nasser Al-Aulaqi in *Al-Aulaqi v. Obama*. It was in large part because of HOOD's recommendation, and specifically that of Mohammed Allawo, that Dr. Al-Aulaqi ultimately decided to retain CCR as counsel. We continued to collaborate with HOOD, including in 2013, when we submitted joint testimony on victims of targeted killings in Yemen to Congress, which was based on their on-the-ground research.

CCR Joint Projects

Human Rights Defenders Project

Human rights defenders stand up and speak out to defend the rights of everyone. Unfortunately, human rights defenders can be targeted by those who perceive defenders' activities as threatening their interests. CCR, in partnership with the Center for Reproductive Rights, launched a project in December 2012 to promote the human rights defender framework found in international human rights documents among our domestic allies, community organizers and grassroots human rights organizations. The project includes a new website, video and a toolkit comprised of educational materials and a guide for U.S. organizations to use international or regional human rights mechanisms to protect their rights. Learn more about the project at: www.DefendingRights.org

No Separate Justice Campaign

CCR has partnered with the No Separate Justice Campaign to shed light on and end a pattern of human rights and civil liberties abuses in federal terrorism cases in the U.S. criminal justice system. In early 2014, CCR co-sponsored the Campaign's inaugural launch event and has remained involved in organizing around the Campaign's core issues: inhumane conditions of confinement; fair trial and due process violations; First Amendment concerns and Material Support charges; and unlawful surveillance and entrapment. Since February, the Campaign has held vigils on the first Monday of every month in front of the Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC) in Manhattan in order to bring attention to the inhumane conditions for terrorism suspects and others held at MCC and to highlight various cases (including those of CCR clients Fahad Hashmi and Yassin Aref) where defendants' fundamental rights have been violated, both in courtrooms and prisons across the U.S. Through ongoing public education events, media work, research, and advocacy, the Campaign, CCR and allies are growing the movement to challenge the rights erosions happening on the domestic side of the U.S.' "War on Terror."

Justice for Human Rights Defenders Killed or Injured by Israel

The presence of human rights defenders is critical in areas experiencing widespread human rights violations, such as the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Attacks on human rights defenders are a serious violation of international law. The U.S. has repeatedly failed to take meaningful measures to demand accountability for the killing or injury of U.S. human rights defenders by Israel, despite its responsibility to ensure protection of its citizens. In response, in addition to its legal work in cases such as the Gaza Freedom Flotilla FOIA, CCR has long partnered with organizations such as the U.S. Campaign to End the Israeli Occupation, the Rachel Corrie Foundation and our Gaza-based partner the Palestinian Center for Human Rights to demand the U.S. pursues accountability



In January, CCR and partners launched the No Separate Justice Campaign with a panel discussion on the case of CCR client Fahad Hashmi.

instead of hindering it. In 2013, for example, CCR hosted a conference panel entitled Justice for Human Rights Defenders featuring CCR Attorney Maria LaHood and Cindy and Craig Corrie, the parents of Rachel Corrie who was killed by the Israeli military in Rafah, Gaza in 2003 and who CCR represented in *Corrie v. Caterpillar*. CCR has also produced factsheets, blogs, and organizational statements—including those signed by both Israeli and Palestinian human rights organizations—and engaged our supporters to call attention to the impunity.

Palestine Solidarity Legal Support

CCR, in partnership with Palestine Solidarity Legal Support (PSLS), and in collaboration with the National Lawyers Guild and others, is protecting and advancing the constitutional rights of Palestinian rights activists in the U.S. CCR has long been committed to fighting for Israeli accountability for international law violations, and as the Palestine solidarity movement in the U.S. has grown, so have attempts to silence, discredit, and punish students and activists who are critical of Israeli policies. CCR cooperating attorneys from PSLS—Dima Khalidi, Liz Jackson, and Radhika Sainath—are tracking incidents of intimidation of Palestinian rights activists and providing legal advice, representation or referrals, resources and advocacy support to activists. This repression against students and activists has included administrative complaints, civil lawsuits, school disciplinary proceedings, harassment, government surveillance and even criminal prosecutions for non-violent protest. This past year, we successfully worked with allies to advocate for students whose activism was scrutinized in Department of Education Office of Civil Rights Title VI investigations and to mobilize to defeat numerous legislative

threats to take away state funding from universities that fund membership or activities in faculty associations boycotting Israel. For more information about PSLS, please visit: palestinelegalsupport.org.

Communities United For Police Reform

Communities United for Police Reform, of which CCR is a founding member and steering committee member, is a campaign of more than 60 organizations working to end discriminatory policing practices. Over the nearly 10-week *Floyd v. City of New York* trial, CPR and its membership packed the court and held daily press conferences, rallies and events to draw public attention to how the communities they represent were being affected by unconstitutional and racially discriminatory stops and frisks. This critical organizing and aggressive advocacy behind the scenes, and in packing the court, was essential in securing the ultimate victory. See p.11 for more information.

Right to Heal Initiative

CCR joined Iraq Veterans Against the War, the Organization of Women's Freedom in Iraq, and the Federation of Workers Councils and Unions in Iraq to form the Right to Heal Initiative in order to demand that the full costs of the Iraq war be assessed. Since the project launched in 2013, the coalition has focused on domestic and international advocacy, including outreach in U.S. Congress, signature gather on the streets of Iraq and online, media work, and public events. As the sectarian conflict reached a breaking point in June 2014, CCR helped build an echo chamber to amplify the messages of our partners in Iraq and Iraq War veterans critical of further U.S. military intervention. See p.19 for more information.



On the 11th anniversary of the U.S. invasion of Iraq, Iraqi civil society leaders and U.S. military veterans testified to the lasting impact of the war and called for accountability in the U.S. government.



CCR legal team and plaintiffs in *Blum v. Holder*, along with animal rights activists, after February argument in Boston.

Animal Rights/Ag-Gag Laws

CCR has long been at the forefront of defense work on behalf of animal rights activists targeted by the Green Scare, deepening our relationship with this growing movement and helping to build a coalition that is now successfully pushing back against this corporate and government repression. In our most recent litigation efforts, CCR filed an amicus brief in a federal First Amendment challenge to Idaho's so-called "ag-gag" law, which punishes whistleblowing in animal agricultural facilities. The case was filed on behalf of a coalition of animal activists, journalists, workers' rights organizations, environmental groups, and civil liberties defenders, including journalist Will Potter, the animal sanctuary Farm Sanctuary, and the animal law organization Animal Legal Defense Fund. CCR Senior Staff Attorney and lead counsel in our challenge to the federal Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act, Rachel Meeropol, was also a featured speaker on the "Activist Repression" plenary panel at the National Animal Rights Conference, where she shared the stage with Potter and AETA plaintiff Sarahjane Blum. CCR's annual and prominent presence at the National Animal Rights Conference allows us to not only broaden our understanding of the animal rights movement's efforts, but also to connect with new partners.

Partners in Litigation

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

Al-Aulaqi v. Panetta

- AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)
Jameel Jaffer, Hina Shamsi, Brett Kaufman
- ACLU OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL
Arthur Spitzer

Al-Bihani v. Obama

- HOOD

Al-Hamiri v. Obama

- CLIFFORD CHANCE LLP
Jeff Butler

Al-Majalah Freedom of Information Act

- AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)
Hina Shamsi

Al Qahtani v. Obama

- CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
Sandra Babcock
- GIBBONS P.C.
Lawrence Lustberg, Joseph A. Pace
- Ramzi Kassem
- Gitanjali Guttierrez

Al Shimari v. CACI

- AKEEL & VALENTINE, PLC
Shereef Akeel
- PATTERSON BELKNAP WEBB & TYLER LLP
Robert P. Lobue, Michelle W. Cohen, Sarah Lorr, Peter Nelson, Jennifer Dixon
- George Brent Mickum
- Mohammed Alomari
- Jeena Shah
- THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Ralph Steinhardt
- COHEN MILSTEIN SELLERS & TOLL PLLC
Agnieszka M. Fryszman
- CENTER FOR JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY
Kathleen Roberts
- INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CLINIC AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL
Tyler Giannini
- UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF LAW
Deena Hurwitz

Al Shimari v. CACI (cont.)

- CENTER FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AT SETON HALL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
Jonathan Hafetz, Rachel Godsil, John Romberg

Animal Legal Defense Fund v. Otter (amicus)

- NEVIN, BENJAMIN, MCKAY & BARTLETT, LLP
Michael Bartlett

Celikgogus v. Rumsfeld/ Allaithi v. Rumsfeld

- ORRICK, HERRINGTON AND SUTCLIFFE LLP
Russell P. Cohen, Howard M. Ullman, Jason Cabot, Bob Rosenfeld

Ameziane v. Obama

- REFUGEE LAW OFFICE
Andrew J. Brouwer
- CORNERSTONE BARRISTERS
Sophie Weller, Jennifer Oscroft

Ameziane v. United States

- CENTER FOR JUSTICE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW (CEJIL)
Francisco Quintana, Charles Abbott

Aref v. Holder

- WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP
Gregory Silbert, Eileen Citron, John Gerba, Andrey Spektor, Lara Veblen, Robyn Lewis, Daniel Riegel
- PORTLAND LAW COLLECTIVE
Kenneth A. Kreuzer

Ashker v. Brown

- Jules Lobel
- LAW OFFICES OF CHARLES CARBONE
Charles Carbone, Evan Greenberg
- LEGAL SERVICES FOR PRISONERS WITH CHILDREN
Carol Strickman, Azadeh Zohrabi
- CALIFORNIA PRISON FOCUS
Marilyn McMahan
- SIEGEL & YEE
Anne Weills
- WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP
Timothy Saulsbury, Aaron Huang, An Tran, Bambo Obaro, Matthew Leung, David Sillers, George Gardner
- ELLENBERG & HULL
Gregory Hull
- CHRISTENSEN O'CONNOR JOHNSON KINDNESS PLLC
Carmen Bremer

Ba Odah v. Obama

- CLIFFORD CHANCE LLP
Jeff Butler

Bigwood v. Department of Defense

- THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
Zachary Wolfe
- CIVIL RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL LITIGATION CLINIC AT SETON HALL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
Barbara Moses

Blum v. Holder

- BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO SCHOOL OF LAW
Alexander Reinert
- LAW OFFICES OF HOWARD FRIEDMAN, PC
David Milton, Howard Friedman

Bush Torture Indictment (Canada)

- CANADIAN CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (CCIJ)
- Matthew Eisenbrandt

CCR v. United States/CCR v. Lind

- Jonathan Hafetz
- ZUCKERMAN SPAEDER LLP
William J. Murphy, John Connolly

Davis v. Cox

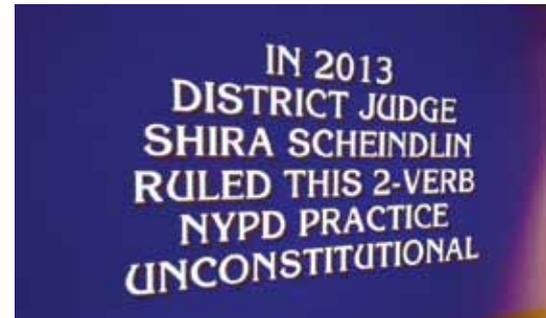
- Barbara Harvey
- Steven Goldberg
- DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE LLP
Devin Smith, Bruce Johnson, Angela Galloway, Sarah Duran, Ambika Doran

Floyd v. City of New York

- COVINGTON & BURLING LLP
Kasey Martini, Eric Hellerman, Gretchen Hoff Varner, Philip Irwin, Bruce Corey, Theresa Lin
- BELDOCK, LEVINE AND HOFFMAN, LLP
Jonathan Moore, Jenn Rolnick Borchetta
- EMERY CELLI BRINCKERHOFF & ABADY, LLP
Matthew Brinckerhoff
- HISCOCK & BARCLAY LLP
Brian Whiteley

French Investigation into the U.S. Torture Program

- EUROPEAN CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS (ECCHR)
Wolfgang Kaleck, Claire Tixeire, Andreas Schueller



CCR's successful challenge to stop-and-frisk in *Floyd v. City of New York* was the focus of a recent Jeopardy answer.

Gulino v. The Board of Education of the City of New York

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IACHR Precautionary Measures on Guantánamo

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Haiti – IACHR Precautionary Measures on U.S. Deportations

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Hassan v. City of New York

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Johnson v. Locke

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National Day Laborer Organizing Network v. Department of Homeland Security

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Spanish Investigation into the U.S. Torture Program

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Tanvir v. Holder

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United States and Vulcan Society v. City of New York

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United States v. Khan

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United States v. Mehanna (amicus)

- OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MORITZ COLLEGE OF LAW
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Wright v. Corrections Corporation of America

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

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Carol Drisko

At 84, Carol Drisko is unstoppable. Since retiring from her job as a children's newspaper editor, she's been involved fulltime with progressive activism—she can often be found at CCR's public education events. Outside of politics, she enjoys time with friends, wine tasting, the opera and camping in the Adirondacks. Carol learned about CCR in the 1990s when she noticed how CCR worked on every issue she cared about. Today, CCR's work challenging torture, drones, government surveillance and racial discrimination in the FDNY are of most importance to her.

"The issues that CCR attends to parallel those that have been on my agenda from early on in my life. Activities I took part in the 50s onward awakened my hopes for social justice and a fair society, that have turned out to be a continuing struggle never quite won. That's why CCR is a beneficiary in my will and trust, so I can ensure that the fight for justice continues as long as it is necessary."

Thelma Newman Spotlight



Carol with CCR staff member Sara Beinert.

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The **A T L A N T I C** *Philanthropies*

In 2005, The Atlantic Philanthropies selected CCR as a legacy organization, and for the 10 years since, CCR has been proud to be a grantee.

Atlantic has supported the Center with both generous capacity-building support, as well as programmatic support for our longstanding challenges to the post-9/11 national security state. The Atlantic Philanthropies has been a true partner in our work: challenging us in 2005 to grow the Center to meet the extraordinary demands of our post-9/11 work (CCR's staff has doubled in size since 2005, and our budget has nearly tripled); and preparing us for their eventual closure in 2016 by requiring CCR to match their support in order to ensure there would be funders to replace them. Atlantic understood that unless an organization is built on a stable foundation, the programmatic work would suffer. With their capacity-building grants, The Atlantic Philanthropies supported necessary, if often unglamorous, items, such as strategic planning, server upgrades, phone systems, and website redesigns; knowing that without this type of support, these essential items would either go unfulfilled or paid for with programmatic funds—either option hindering our effectiveness. By challenging CCR to match their funding, they have positioned the Center for a life without Atlantic, which will close its doors in 2016 after spending out its remaining funds.

Beyond the capacity support, Atlantic was also an early and ardent supporter of CCR's challenges to civil liberties and other human rights abuses that resulted from the so-called "Global War on Terror." With their support, The Atlantic Philanthropies encouraged other foundations and donors to come to the table. Atlantic is bookending their decade of support for CCR with a second capacity-building grant aimed at helping us increase funding and broaden awareness for the breadth of our work—including racial justice and international human rights—beyond our well established role as a leader in the post-9/11 field. Atlantic's funding truly revolutionized the way the Center works. It is not hyperbole to say that without The Atlantic Philanthropies, CCR would not be the organization it is today. While Atlantic may be closing its doors soon, in keeping with their founder, Chuck Feeney's "Giving While Living" approach, CCR is honored to have been selected to be one of the last grantees that they not only strengthened, but left better than they found us.

"Human rights problems exist everywhere. As a result, we believe that our most important legacy is a sustainable set of organizations with the proven ability to protect and advance rights."

– The Atlantic Philanthropies

Bret Grote

Bret currently serves as the Executive Director of the Abolitionist Law Center in Pittsburgh, PA which is a public interest law firm organized for the purpose of abolishing class- and race-based mass incarceration in the United States. He has worked with the Human Rights Coalition since 2007 as an investigator, organizer, and researcher and was the Isabel and Alger Hiss Racial Justice Fellow at the Center for Constitutional Rights in 2012. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh Law School in May 2013 and was recognized as the school's Distinguished Public Interest Scholar.

"My time with CCR in the Ella Baker program enabled me to develop a deeper set of understandings and relationships with people committed to cultivating a style of lawyering rooted in recognition of the need for radical social transformation and the prioritizing of political struggle in a movement-building context. In addition to building practical skills, the program aims to further the evolution of a lawyering methodology that serves the oppressed, challenges state and corporate power, and refuses to engage in the pragmatic rationalizations of an intolerable social order that typically define the legal profession."

Ella Baker Profile



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Doris and Don Shaffer Memorial Internship

Doris and Donald Shaffer were longtime members of the CCR community; as donors and volunteers they gave generously of their time and resources. Sadly we lost both over the last few years, but their sons Nathan, David and Robert continued the family tradition of supporting CCR by establishing the Doris and Don Shaffer Memorial Internship and making a generous gift to CCR. The five-year pledge funds the fellowship stipend, supports CCR programmatic work, and fulfills their parents' wish that there continue to be "Shaffers" in the CCR community.



The Shaffer intern will participate in the Center's Ella Baker Program, part of our mission to train the next generation of movement lawyers in partnership with the Bertha Justice Institute. Interns receive hands-on training working closely with CCR attorneys, clients and allies. This year's intern was Leena Odeh (see p.52).

The Center is honored to have this opportunity to carry on the Shaffers' tradition of supporting social justice and progressive activism and is grateful to their sons for making support of CCR a family affair.

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 Kathy Chamberlain

Leena Odeh

Leena is a founding member of Ella's Daughters, a network of artists, scholars and writers working in the tradition of civil rights activist Ella Baker. Her family is based in Chicago and she currently studies at Northeastern University of Law after graduating from Carleton College. Leena works as an organizer around Palestinian and other progressive issues and is a life-long activist for racial justice in Chicago and internationally. She has worked closely with the Southwest Youth Collaborative doing leadership and political education with Black, Latino and Arab youth.

"For me this work is life long and it goes beyond my day job as this will always be part of my life and who I am...so having the opportunity to meet like-minded folks who are committed and passionate but also have the same values deep from within and building that community of trust with them, it's exciting."

Ella Baker Profile



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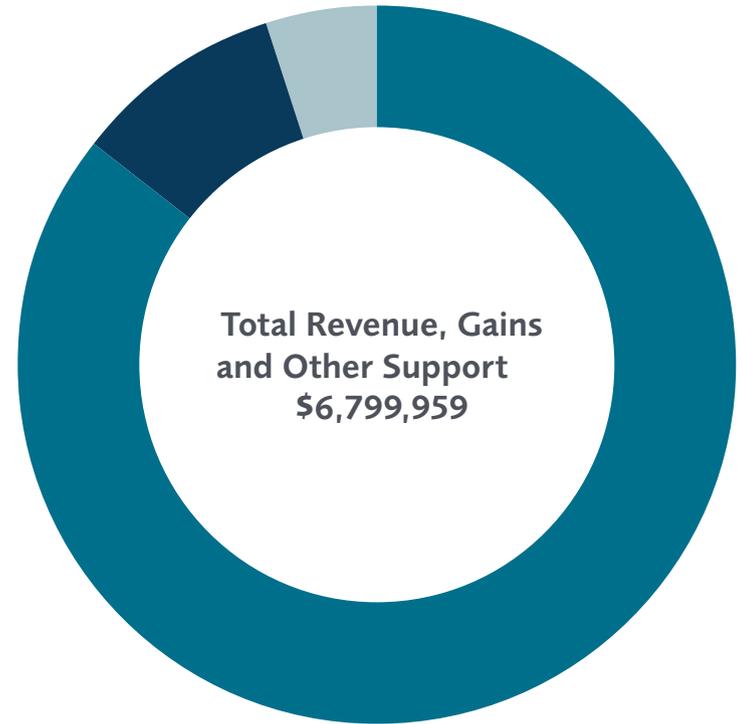
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Fundraising	\$1,060,297



■ Grants and Contributions	\$5,825,150
■ Court Awards and Attorney Fees	\$649,062
■ Investment Income	\$329,533
□ Other Income/loss	\$(3,786)

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

EXPENSES

Program Services	\$5,461,392
Supporting Services	\$1,773,836
Total Expenses	\$7,235,228

NET ASSETS

Net Assets as of June 30, 2013	\$6,324,820
Change in Net Assets	\$(361,821)
Net Assets as of June 30, 2014	\$5,962,999

CCR Board and Staff

Board of Directors

Katherine Acey
Laila Al-Arian
Catherine Albisa, Chair
Harry Anduze Montaño
Radhika Balakrishnan, Treasurer
Ajamu Baraka
Chandra Bhatnagar, Vice Chair
Katherine Franke
Sherry Frumkin
Abdeen Jabara
Wilhelm H. Joseph, Jr.
Julie F. Kay, Secretary
Nsombi Lambright
Paula Litt
Jules Lobel, President
Michael Ratner, President Emeritus
Alex Rosenberg, Vice-President
Michael Steven Smith
Richard A. Soble
Peter Weiss, Vice-President
Ellen Yaroshefsky

Management Team

Vincent Warren, Executive Director
Baher Azmy, Legal Director
Dorothee Benz, Communications Director
Kevi Brannelly, Development Director
Carolyn Chambers, Associate Executive Director
Annette Warren Dickerson, Director of Education & Outreach
(through November 1, 2013)

Administrative Staff

Amnah Almkhtar, IT and Administrative Assistant
Gregory Butterfield, Administrative Manager
Orlando Gudino, IT Manager
Lisa Levy, Human Resource Systems and Special Projects Manager
Chase Quinn, Executive Assistant
Jeffrey Weinrich, Finance Director
Alberto White, Office Manager

Communications

Lauren Gazzola, Communications Associate for Publications
Jesse Harold, Web Communications and Multimedia Manager
Jen Nessel, Communications Coordinator
Camilo Ramirez, Communications Associate for Social Media

Development

Sara Beinert, Associate Director of Development, Individual Giving
Pam Bradshaw, Grant Writer
Kevin Gay, Database and Online Giving Manager
Emily Harting, Associate Director of Development, Foundations
Christine Kim, Annual Fund Manager
José Monzon, Development Associate
Jeremy Rye, Senior Major Gifts Officer

Education & Outreach

Leili Kashani, Advocacy Program Manager, Guantánamo Global
Justice Initiative (through February 28, 2014)
Laura Raymond, Advocacy Program Manager, International
Human Rights
Meejin Richart, Education and Outreach Administrative Associate
Nahal Zamani, Advocacy Program Manager, Government Misconduct
and Racial Justice

Legal Department

Alexis Agathocleous, Senior Staff Attorney
Darius Charney, Senior Staff Attorney
Claire Dailey, Legal Worker
J. Wells Dixon, Senior Staff Attorney
Abigail Downs, Legal Worker
Omar Farah, Staff Attorney
Katherine Gallagher, Senior Staff Attorney
Ian Head, Legal Worker
Susan Hu, Bertha Fellow
Aliya Hana Hussain, Legal Worker
Shayana Kadidal, Senior Managing Attorney
Pardiss Kebriaei, Senior Staff Attorney
Maria LaHood, Senior Staff Attorney
Jessica Lee, Bertha Fellow
Rachel Meeropol, Senior Staff Attorney
Sunita Patel, Staff Attorney
Ibrahim Qatabi, Legal Worker
Ghita Schwarz, Senior Staff Attorney
Purvi Shah, Bertha Justice Institute Director
Pamela Spees, Senior Staff Attorney
Leah Todd, Assistant to Legal Director
An-Tuan Williams, Bertha Justice Institute
Program Associate
Chauniqua Young, Bertha Fellow

Consultants

Riptide Communications, Communications and Media
Nicholas Coster, Graphic Design
Sophie Weller, Guantánamo Resettlement Liaison
Jennifer Oscroft, Guantánamo Resettlement Liaison

2013-14 Ella Bakers

Mihal R. Ansik	Sophie Gebreselassie	Nikkita R. Oliver
Adriana Ballines	Dawit Getachew	Nikita Parekh
Kristine Beckerle	Scheagbe M. Grigsby	Sarah Raab
Tianna Bethune	Antonia House	Bruce Reilly
Lilian Boctor	Bianca Isaias	Caitlin Russell
Neijla Calvo	Brenda Kombo	Robert D. Sanderman
Matthew Daloisio	Aparna Krishnaswamy	Melissa Stewart
Diana Damschroder	Whitney G. Leeds	Nicole A. Summers
Rachel Davidson	Michael Mangels	Leana S. Taing
Pawanpreet K. Dhaliwal	Alexandria E. McKee	Mariah Thompson
Zamira Djabarova	Sophia Mire	Jesus Torres Garza
Claunick Duronville	Hoda Mitwally	Megan Wachspress
Eric Eingold	Zachery Morris	Kyle Webster
Katherine Erickson	Jasmina Nogo	Leah Weston
Farbod Faraji	Nanjala Nyabola	Tyler Whittenberg
Andres J. Gallegos	Leena Odeh	

Interns

Arwa Alhoribi	Rue Hogarth	Tessa Ruben
Amanda Bass	Simratpal Kaur	Desiree Salomone
Isabel Benincasa-Reade	Tanya Keilani	Rachel Silverman
Clark Binkley	Erica Maldonado	Mica Sloan
Jessica Brand	Meagan McKinstry	Kayla M. Smith
Christian Castaing	Tamara Morgenthau	Pamela Stamoulis
Scott Foletta	Meave Murphy	Jenna Tabatznik
Max Geller	Christina Murphy	Kevin Tang
Emerson	Claerwen O'Hara	Ellen Weinstein
Gordon-Marvin	Kevin Park	

Volunteers

Barbara Aubrey	Ruth Kreinik	Manuel Schonhorn
Megan Bean	Grainne Mellon	Jeena Shah
Robert Bloom	Kate Morris	Dan Shain
Sara Corda	Merry E. Neisner	Peter Shepherd
Rosemary F. Faulkner	Naomi Sager	Margaret Tobin
Mary J. Geissman	Douglas B. Sapola	John H. Wilson
Natalie Kabasakalian	Sally Saulvester	

In Memoriam



Ruby Dee

Legendary actress and civil rights activist Ruby Dee passed away peacefully at the age of 91. She lent her voice and presence to the cause of racial equality inside and outside of show business. She was an active member of the Congress of Racial Equality, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In 1946 she joined the cast of "Jeb," where she met her future husband Ossie Davis. Over their nearly 60 years together, they supported various causes including CCR. The day of Dr. King's historic March on Washington, they were the masters of ceremonies for the entertainment event where Dee delivered a stirring reading. Over the course of her acting career, which

spanned from the 1940s to the 21st century, she earned an Emmy, a Grammy and a Screen Actors Guild Award, along with a 2008 Oscar nomination.

Tod Ensign

A leading lawyer and activist for U.S. veteran's rights, Tod Ensign made a huge impact on the lives of GIs, veterans and those opposed to war. In 1969, Tod co-founded Citizen Soldier and participated in a range of cases, including the Agent Orange class action and the Vietnam-era Winter Soldier Investigation. Tod worked to provide health care and compensation to thousands of veterans and helped organize the legal defense of Iraq war resisters. He also challenged the military's policy of discrimination against LGBT servicemembers. Tod's personal passions included wine, food, travel and jazz. His partner Francine Smilen and their daughter Rachel Ensign chose CCR as the recipient of gifts in his memory to ensure that his work for justice continues. Tod also served as co-counsel to CCR.



Richard Mehl

Richard C. Mehl had two passions during his life: social justice and lifelong learning. By high school, he had become a socialist who valued individual freedom. He opposed violence and was a conscientious objector during the Vietnam War. He met his wife, Paula Allred, at Kalamazoo Friends (Quaker) Meeting in 1971, and the two began a life together filled with a love of nature, music, and entrepreneurship. In Richard's later years, he worked in the library at Western Michigan University, which gave him ready access to the books that he so voraciously devoured. CCR is grateful that he remembered the Center in his will with a generous bequest.

The following CCR supporters passed away this year and many thoughtfully honored CCR with a bequest. It is always sad to lose a member of our community, but their ideals will live on in the work they supported at CCR.

Bert Aubrey

Peg Brennan

Peter Broner

Maxine Burress

Wallace B. Cleland

Norman Eisner

Roma B. Foldy

Winifred W. Hirsch

Helen S. Lane

Rosemarie D. Lehman

Irwin Luckman

Jean A. Mann

Philip Murray

H. Milton Peek

Jennie Rhine

Margot Rosenblitt

Sylvia Schreibman

Peter and Toshi Seeger

Kenneth E. Tilsen

Murray Tobak

Nancy Winkler

Tanja Winter

Ways You Can Support CCR!

USE SOCIAL MEDIA and share the news. Follow @theCCR on Twitter and retweet us. Like "Center for Constitutional Rights" on Facebook and share our posts. Subscribe to our email list at: www.CCRjustice.org and forward our newsletters and action alerts to your friends.



MAKE AN ONLINE GIFT at: www.CCRjustice.org/donatetoday. It's fast, easy, and secure, and your gift will go to work right away. Online gifts are a greener way to give—and reduce mailing expenses and supplies so more of your gift goes to programs.

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, though public events are also listed on our calendar at: www.CCRjustice.org/calendar.



HOST A HOUSE PARTY to fundraise for CCR and introduce friends and allies to CCR's work. Public events are also listed on our calendar at: www.CCRjustice.org/calendar.

GIVE THE GIFT OF CCR! Ask friends and family to make gifts to CCR in your honor as your holiday gift OR give to CCR in honor of folks on your list. You will pay tribute to our shared social justice values, while fueling CCR's efforts to protect and extend human rights. Do this online at: www.CCRjustice.org/donatetoday



MAKE YOUR GIFT RECURRING These gifts provide CCR with a reliable, steady source of support making it possible for us to plan better and take on more cases. Sign up for a monthly recurring gift on our website: www.CCRjustice.org/donatetoday.

DONATE STOCK If you donate appreciated securities to CCR, you may avoid capital gains taxes and receive a charitable deduction. Please contact CCR at 212-614-6489 for stock transfer instructions.



INCLUDE CCR IN YOUR WILL Including CCR in your estate plan is an excellent way to make a statement about the values you held during your lifetime, while ensuring CCR stays strong for the future. Just call Sara Beinert at 212-614-6448 for suggested language.

Give to CCR and Your Gift Will Have Twice the Impact!

Thanks to our friends at The Atlantic Philanthropies, CCR has an exciting opportunity to raise an additional half million dollars this year. From July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, Atlantic will match, dollar for dollar, up to \$500,000 from:

- **First time donors to CCR.** Any gift you make will be matched 100%;
- **Donors who increase their giving to CCR.** For example, if you gave \$100 last year and increase your giving to \$150 during the matching period, \$50 will count toward the match;
- **Lapsed Donors.** Haven't been able to give to CCR in over two years? Now is the time to renew your support! Give today and 100% of your gift will count toward the match.

We are incredibly grateful to The Atlantic Philanthropies for this tremendous opportunity to fuel the fight for justice, and hope that you will join with CCR to help us reach our goal. Thank you for your goodwill, generosity, and for partnering with CCR to make a more just world.

**To donate online, go to
[CCRjustice.org/
donatetoday](http://CCRjustice.org/donatetoday)**



www.CCRjustice.org