

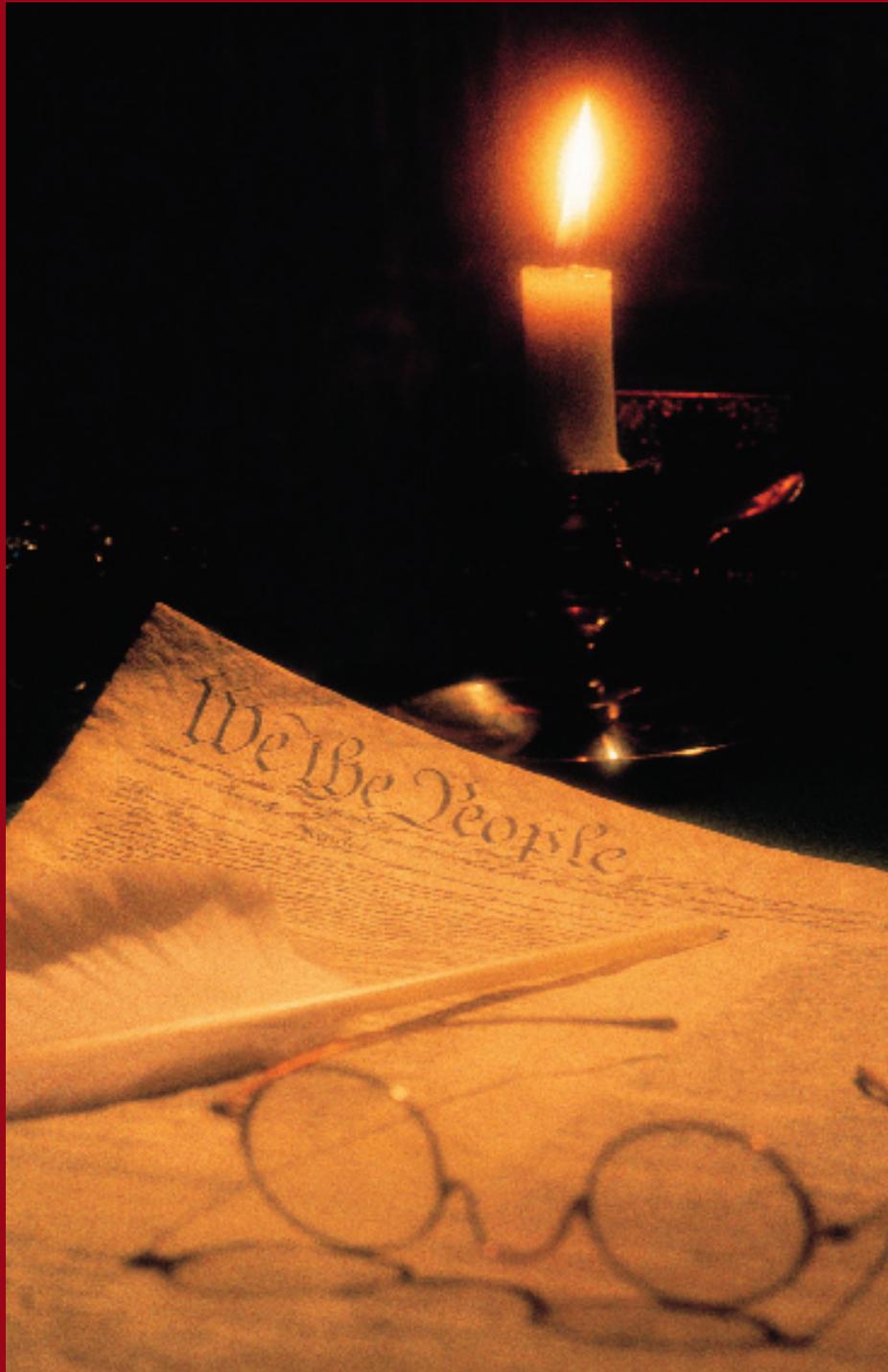


FOUNDATION FOR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN EDUCATION

FIRE

Defending individual rights in higher education.

2005 Annual Report



Annual Report 2005

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Letter from the President

When I started at FIRE back in the fall of 2001, I was not entirely sure of what awaited me. FIRE, which had been incorporated only in late 1999, was relatively unknown. Even at that young age, however, FIRE had achieved some high-profile victories, including successfully defending the freedom of association of Christian students at Tufts University, the free speech of a poet and professor at the University of Alaska, and the right of the Penn State Young Americans for Freedom to include a reference to God in their constitution. Still, while people all over the world had heard about the “water buffalo incident” that led Alan Charles Kors and Harvey Silverglate down the path to founding FIRE, comparatively few had heard of this upstart organization. I moved to Philadelphia in October 2001 and immediately knew I was part of something truly special. FIRE was the hardest-working, most focused, and most dedicated nonprofit I had ever encountered. The staff was the most ideologically diverse group I had ever seen, but because of our belief in free speech, we never shied away from an argument or a chance to debate an important issue of the day.

The instances of administrative abuse that confronted us—mostly arising in the wake of September 11—were astounding to the uninitiated (like me). While FIRE did not hesitate to defend speakers who, for example, joked about the attacks, most of the incidents we saw involved universities that were trying to squelch expressions of anger or patriotism that so many Americans felt. Little did I know that this was just the beginning of my immersion in the bizarre world of higher education, where repression and double standards are rampant. I would like to say that the abuses on campuses no longer surprise me, but somehow, every year, colleges and universities find some new tactic, some novel justification or rationalization, for punishing dissent.

Now, FIRE is a mature, established, and nationally-known force for liberty in higher education. Our *Guides* on free speech, religious liberty, and freedom of conscience are read by tens of thousands of students, faculty, and administrators across the country. FIRE’s Spotlight catalogues speech codes and abuses from over 350 colleges around the country, with more being added all the time. Our website averages over 300,000 visits each month and our print media coverage is unmatched, reaching hundreds of millions of readers in 2005.

The public’s greater awareness of our name has, sadly, led only to our discovering an increasing number of abuses on campus. Last year was the busiest in our history. The cases demonstrate that the repressive standards that produced the “water buffalo incident” never left our campuses, and in fact may have only hardened. For example: students at a Florida college were banned from showing the movie

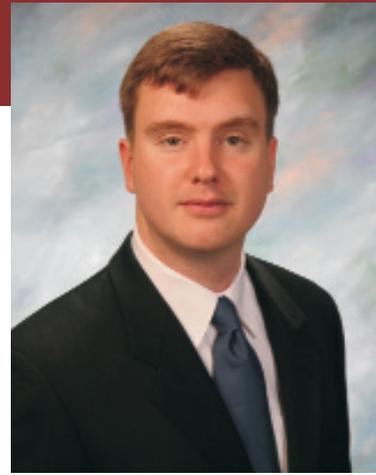
The Passion of the Christ because of its “R” rating, even though the college had hosted a skit called “F**king for Jesus”; universities in North Carolina, Louisiana, and Wisconsin attempted to enforce policies banning religious groups from using religious criteria to choose their leaders and members; a college in Florida informed a student animal rights activist that she could not hand out flyers because an administrator simply disliked the group she supported; a university in Wisconsin banned student resident assistants from leading Bible studies in their dormitories; and a college in New Jersey convicted a Muslim student of “discrimination” when he sent a private e-mail expressing his religious objection to homosexuality.

These cases represent only a small fraction of FIRE’s battles in 2005, but each of them is a scandal at institutions that publicly claim to honor free speech. The good news, however, is that FIRE successfully resolved each of these cases and many, many more in 2005. Without FIRE it is unlikely that any of these students would have prevailed.

I am deeply honored to have been chosen to serve as FIRE’s president. I am extremely proud of all FIRE has accomplished in its short history, though I believe our work has only begun. FIRE is, without a doubt, the most effective force for liberty on campus that exists. In 2006, FIRE’s message will again reach hundreds of millions of people. We will expand our presence in the free speech debate on campuses nationwide. We will continue to build our catalogue of speech codes and other violations. We will educate universities and students about what it means to live in a free society. We will coordinate new legal challenges to repressive speech codes and capitalize on the many legal victories we have already won. We will reveal many universities’ gross disrespect for their students’ private consciences. We will complete more in-depth and groundbreaking educational policy work. We will challenge private colleges to honor the rights they promise their students.

All the while, we will remain the single best resource for students and faculty whose basic rights are threatened. As always, FIRE’s goals are ambitious, but I learned long ago that with FIRE’s clear moral mission, our talented staff, and the generous help of our supporters, we can and do accomplish the extraordinary.

Greg Lukianoff



Greg Lukianoff

FIRE's Programs

FIRE is working to protect individual rights through two programs: the Individual Rights Defense Program and the Individual Rights Education Program. Through these programs, FIRE brings public attention to campus repression and provides protection to those who are often helpless in the face of abuses of power on campuses across the nation.

Individual Rights Defense Program

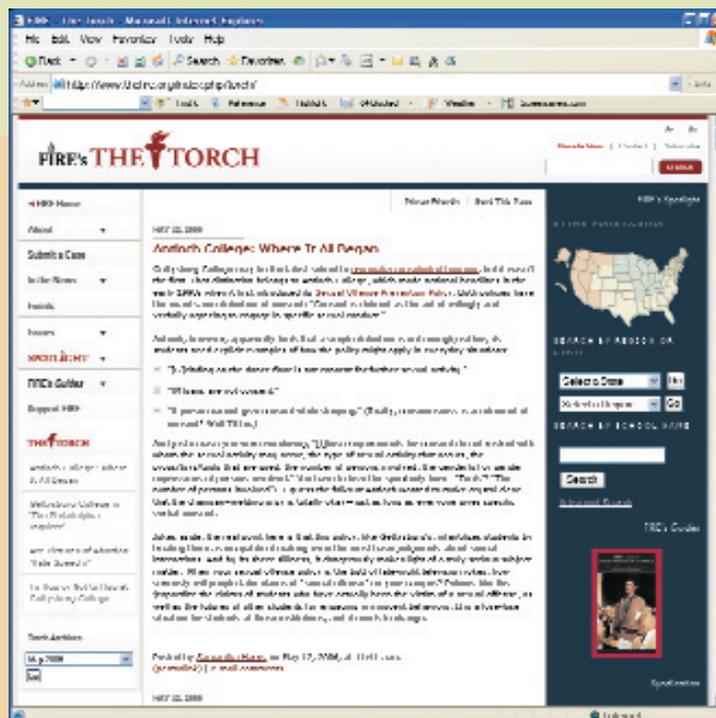
FIRE's Individual Rights Defense Program encompasses FIRE's work to defend liberty on behalf of students and faculty at colleges and universities across America. The program provides effective assistance to these individuals and promotes accountability through public exposure of abuses. While many of the cases we accept can be resolved quickly and amicably by our office staff, other cases require the intervention of an attorney. When appropriate, FIRE refers individual cases to our Legal Network, a group of *pro bono* attorneys who share our principles, values, and goals. The cogent and principled defenses of individual rights offered by the program have long provided students, faculty members, journalists, and others the intellectual tools with which to argue for the importance of liberty at America's colleges and universities. The Individual Rights Defense Program represents FIRE's most direct form of involvement on campuses and addresses the following core issues:

- Due Process & Legal Equality
- Free Speech
- Freedom of Association
- Freedom of Conscience
- Religious Liberty

Individual Rights Education Program

FIRE's Individual Rights Education Program works nationally to inform the public about the fate of liberty on our campuses. Through FIRE's *Guides to Student Rights on Campus* project, FIRE educates students, faculty, and administrators regarding the true extent of student and faculty rights on campus. FIRE's Spotlight: The Campus Freedom Resource is a section of FIRE's website in which students and parents can find pages for individual academic institutions with relevant links to FIRE's speech codes database, case materials, media coverage of FIRE's work, and entries from FIRE's weblog, *The Torch*. Last year, FIRE began its campaign of proactive studies of the treatment of First Amendment freedoms on campus with its State University System Research Project's groundbreaking report on the *State of the First Amendment in the University of North Carolina System*. FIRE is transforming the culture of higher education in this country through the following educational efforts:

- FIRE's *Guides to Student Rights on Campus*
- Public Awareness Project
- FIRE Internships
- FIRE Events
- State University System Research Project



Case Highlights

Indian River Community College: Students Free to Show ‘The Passion of the Christ’

Under intense public pressure, Florida’s Indian River Community College (IRCC) ended its campaign of repression against the Christian Student Fellowship (CSF) for attempting to show Mel Gibson’s *The Passion of the Christ* on campus and allowed the group to show the film. In November 2004, the college banned the group from showing the film allegedly because it was “R”-rated, despite the fact that the college had screened other “R”-rated films for students and during the same semester the college hosted a live performance entitled “F**king for Jesus” that described simulated sex with “the risen Christ.” After CSF contacted FIRE for assistance, FIRE wrote IRCC to explain that its actions against CSF were unconstitutional and violated its own policies, which emphasize that at IRCC “students are treated as mature adults.”

Le Moyne College: Student Dismissed for Dissenting Views

Administrators at New York’s Le Moyne College, which claims to protect academic freedom, summarily dismissed an education student for writing a paper advocating strict discipline for students. The chair of Le Moyne’s education department expelled master’s student Scott McConnell because of a “mismatch” between his personal beliefs and the goals of the college’s graduate education program.

After McConnell contacted FIRE for assistance, FIRE wrote Le Moyne President Charles Beirne to remind him that dismissing a student based solely on his expression would undermine the college’s own standards, which state that students who interfere with others’ expression are subject to “the maximum penalty of suspension or dismissal.” FIRE’s intervention prompted intense media scrutiny of the College and a federal lawsuit. In January 2006, a New York appeals court determined that Le Moyne College wrongly removed McConnell from its education program.

University of Alabama: Faculty Senate ‘Hate Speech’ Resolution

In a remarkable display of intellectual independence and moral courage, the University of Alabama (UA) Student Senate passed a “free speech” resolution that directly opposes a “hate speech” resolution passed by UA’s Faculty Senate in the fall of 2004. Recognizing that the faculty’s “hate speech” resolution was a call for a speech code, the students’ resolution urged the UA administration and faculty “to adopt policies that explicitly protect free speech for all

students at the University of Alabama.” The students’ move came after close consultation with FIRE and followed an open letter FIRE sent to the UA community to protest the faculty’s proposed regulations.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Denial of Freedom of Association for Christian Fraternity

U.S. District Judge Frank W. Bullock issued a preliminary injunction against the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill’s (UNC’s) attempt to prevent Alpha Iota Omega (AIO), a Christian fraternity, from choosing its members based on religious belief. The judge found that UNC’s application of its expansive nondiscrimination policy “raises significant constitutional concerns and could be violative of the First Amendment of the United States Constitution.” The preliminary injunction means that UNC cannot enforce its nondiscrimination clause against AIO and that, pending the final outcome of the case, the university must permit AIO to use religious principles when making decisions on membership and participation. The lawsuit against UNC was filed by the Alliance Defense Fund in coordination with FIRE, which first took up the students’ case in July 2004.

University of Oregon: Derecognition of Student Group for ‘Offensive’ Publication

The Oregon Commentator, a conservative student magazine at the University of Oregon (UO), won a fight for press freedom against the UO student government. After the *Commentator* published items satirizing a transgendered student senator, the student government’s Program Finance Committee subsequently rejected the publication’s mission statement, which, according to *Commentator* staff, had remained unchanged for the past 21 years. Students complained to FIRE, and after FIRE intervened, the student government finally reversed its unconstitutional actions and recognized the *Commentator*.

Louisiana State University: Threat to Muslim Group’s Freedom of Association

After a year and a half of denying the Muslim Students Association (MSA) official recognition, Louisiana State University (LSU) finally recognized its duty to protect the First Amendment rights of all of its students. LSU initially denied the MSA official recognition when the group declined to include “nondiscrimination” language in its constitution that was inconsistent with its expressive purpose. After FIRE intervened, LSU reaffirmed its commitment to the First Amendment rights of its students and recognized the MSA.

Case Highlights



The College Republicans' Bake Sale

Northeastern Illinois University: Suppression of Affirmative Action Bake Sale

In another speedy victory for students' freedom of expression, Northeastern Illinois University (NEIU) restored the rights of the NEIU College Republicans to hold an "affirmative action bake sale" protest after FIRE publicized the case. The College

Republicans had canceled their planned "affirmative action bake sale" protest after Dean of Students Michael Kelly warned the group in an e-mail that to hold such a sale would violate NEIU's "nondiscrimination" policy and expose the students to punishment. NEIU was the latest in a string of schools nationwide that have attempted to shut down these protests against affirmative action.

Milwaukee School of Engineering: Threat to Christian Group's Freedom of Association

In a victory for religious liberty and freedom of association, the Milwaukee School of Engineering granted full recognition to the ReJOYce in Jesus Campus Fellowship (RJCF) student group. One week after FIRE took the case public, the school's student government granted full recognition to all student organizations with "temporary status," which included RJCF. Prior to FIRE's intervention, the student government had denied RJCF full recognition because of an article in the group's bylaws requiring members to live in accordance with the group's faith.

State University of New York College at Brockport (SUNY Brockport): Speech Code Litigation

FIRE's Speech Codes Litigation Project won its fourth victory when a federal lawsuit brought by FIRE Legal Network attorney Robert Goodman of Arnold & Porter against the speech code at SUNY Brockport was settled. FIRE's Legal Network had filed the lawsuit in federal court against SUNY Brockport on behalf of students Patricia Simpson and Robert Wojick. SUNY Brockport's speech code had banned expression clearly protected by the U.S. Constitution. The settlement requires SUNY Brockport to modify several of its policies to make them consistent with the First Amendment and to notify students of the changes on the Internet, in college offices, in college publications, and in the student newspaper.

Princeton University: Refusal to Recognize Religious Group

In an important victory for religious liberty and freedom of association, Princeton University has recognized a Christian student group that had been arbitrarily denied official recognition. After FIRE wrote to Princeton on behalf of the group to remind the school of its commitments to freedom of religion and association, the university quickly moved to restore the group's rights and to recognize the group on an equal basis with other student organizations.

Dartmouth College: Abolition of Speech Code

Following a series of communications between FIRE and Dartmouth College, the school issued a clear and unambiguous statement in favor of free speech, ending what Dartmouth called "confusion" about the college's policies by removing from its website documents containing language that earned the college a poor, "red light" rating on the speech codes section of FIRE's Spotlight. This was a remarkable development for liberty on campus.

Seminole Community College: Refusal to Allow Student to Distribute Literature

After FIRE intervened, Florida's Seminole Community College (SCC) decided that a student's right to distribute literature on animal cruelty is on equal terms with the distribution rights of other students and student groups. The college, which had initially insisted that student Eliana Campos distribute literature only within the college's so-called "free speech zone," reversed this decision only a few hours after FIRE took the case public. SCC also promised to review and recommend changes to its speech policies to ensure that students' constitutional rights are respected.



SCC Student Eliana Campos

Craven Community College: Attempt to Suppress Freedom of the Press

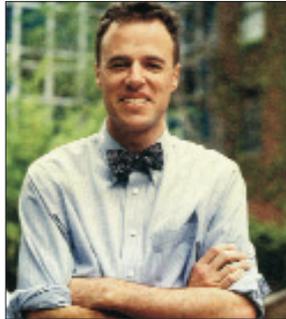
In a victory for freedom of the student press, North Carolina's Craven Community College agreed to respect the independence of its student newspaper, *The Communicator*. Reacting to controversy over a short-lived sex column, Craven had initially (and erroneously) claimed the college was "not authorized to provide its students an independent and open forum," and had been considering granting prior editorial review of the paper to college administrators. Thanks to protests from FIRE

Case Highlights

and the Student Press Law Center, Craven now affirms its students' First Amendment rights.

Brooklyn College: Possible Investigation of Professor's Expression

In a swift and crucial victory for freedom of speech and academic freedom, Brooklyn College affirmed only days after FIRE came to professor K. C. Johnson's public defense that he would not be subjected to an unconstitutional inquisition into his views. Since May 2005, Johnson has been speaking out against the use of "dispositions" theory by Brooklyn College's School of Education. Since this theory requires that education students' commitment to "social justice" be evaluated along with academic performance, Johnson fears its use constitutes an ideological litmus test and invites viewpoint discrimination.



Professor K. C. Johnson

Arizona State University: Racial Restrictions on Class Enrollment

In response to pressure from FIRE, Arizona State University (ASU) declared that two English classes listed on its website as "for Native Americans only" are open to all students. Just a day after FIRE took the case public, FIRE received a letter from ASU Provost Milton D. Glick stating that "any student may enroll" in the sections and that the website had been changed to reflect this. While ASU insists that this reflects a "long-standing practice" of enrolling students in the classes regardless of race, FIRE has uncovered evidence showing the classes were racially segregated for at least eight years.

Hosty Brief: FIRE Urges Supreme Court to Hear Student Newspaper Censorship Case

FIRE filed a friend-of-the-court brief urging the Supreme Court to hear an appeal of *Hosty v. Carter*, a Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals decision that poses a grave threat to student press freedom. FIRE's brief was joined by a remarkable coalition of nonprofit groups including the American Council of Trustees and Alumni, Feminists for Free Expression, the First Amendment Project, the Individual Rights Foundation, the Leadership Institute, the National Association of Scholars, and Students for Academic Freedom. In *Hosty v. Carter*, the Seventh Circuit refused to hold liable a college administrator at Governors State University in Illinois who censored a student newspaper that was highly critical of the administration, choosing

to apply in the college context a Supreme Court decision that has been used to severely curtail the free speech rights of high school students.

University of Wisconsin–Eau Claire: Ban on RAs' Leading Bible Studies

Administrators at the University of Wisconsin–Eau Claire (UWEC) suspended its ban on resident assistants' (RAs') leading unofficial bible studies in their own dormitories after a Christian RA filed a federal lawsuit challenging the policy. UWEC's experiment with repression began in July, when UWEC administrator Deborah Newman banned RAs from leading private, non-school-sponsored Bible studies in their dorms out of concern that students might feel "judged" and that Bible study-leading RAs might not be sufficiently "approachable."



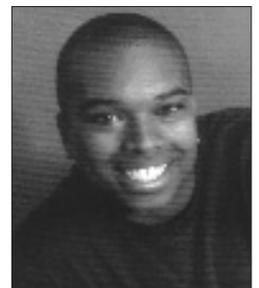
UWEC RA Lance Steiger

William Paterson University: Response to Mass E-mail Incites 'Harassment' Charges

Muslim student employee Jihad Daniel at William Paterson University (WPU) in New Jersey was finally cleared of baseless sexual harassment charges inflicted on him after he expressed his religious opinion of homosexuality in a private e-mail to a professor. After sending the e-mail, Daniel had received a letter of reprimand in his permanent file saying he was guilty of violating state discrimination and harassment regulations. Daniel contacted FIRE, which on July 5 wrote WPU President Arnold Speert in protest and reminded him that state college administrators "cannot simply choose to ignore the First Amendment when it becomes inconvenient."

Washington State University: Administrative Support for Heckler's Veto of Student Play

Thanks to a campaign led by FIRE, Washington State University (WSU) rejected the "heckler's veto" and warned students not to disrupt a controversial play. WSU financed and organized the disruption of a different play by the same student playwright, Chris Lee, in the spring of 2005 when a group of about 40 students disrupted a performance of his satirical *Passion of the Musical*, which Lee warned was potentially "offensive or inflammatory to all audiences." Although the heckling, which included threats of physical violence directed at cast members, was so severe that it actually stopped the performance, campus security refused to remove those disrupting the play.



WSU Student Playwright Chris Lee

FIRE Media Impact: Top 25 Articles



U.S. News & WORLD REPORT

The New York Times

The Boston Globe



FOX NEWS
.com

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES

1. January 18, 2005, *The Village Voice*, “Intimidated Classrooms,” by Nat Hentoff
2. January 28, 2005, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, “Choosing Their Flock,” by Burton Bollag
3. February 3, 2005, Associated Press, “Indian River Community College reverses ban on screening of *Passion of the Christ*”
4. February 4, 2005, *Chicago Sun-Times*, “Students have appallingly weak grasp of free speech,” by Thomas Lipscomb
5. February 8, 2005, *The Boston Globe*, “Colleges value civility over free expression,” by Scot Lehigh
6. March 10, 2005, *The New York Times*, “College Expels Student Who Advocated Corporal Punishment,” by Patrick Healy
7. March 17, 2005, *Christian Science Monitor*, “To paddle or not to paddle? It’s still not clear in US schools,” by Stacy Teicher
8. March 14, 2005, *Time*, “Fighting Words 101,” by Jeff Chu
9. March 24, 2005, *The Baltimore Sun*, “Free speech on campus” (staff editorial)
10. April 14, 2005, *Scripps Howard News Service*, “A question of decency,” by Jay Ambrose
11. April 18, 2005, *U.S. News & World Report*, “Baking With Fire,” by John Leo
12. May 5, 2005, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, “Trustee Election at Dartmouth Is Seen as ‘Battle for Academic Freedom,’” by Paul Fain
13. May 11, 2005, Associated Press, “Princeton recognizes Christian group initially denied campus sanction,” by Chris Newmarker
14. June 16, 2005, Syndicated Column, “Balancing our free speech rights away,” by Paul McMasters
15. August 24, 2005, *Fox News*, “Will Colleges Respect Your Child’s Rights?,” by Wendy McElroy
16. August 27, 2005, Associated Press, “Group Defends Campus Free-Speech Rights,” by JoAnn Loviglio
17. September 3, 2005, *The Boston Globe*, “Wronging student rights,” by Greg Lukianoff
18. September 9, 2005, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, “The Chill Is Nothing New,” by Greg Lukianoff
19. October 24, 2005, *U.S. News & World Report*, “Class(room) Warriors,” by John Leo
20. October 24, 2005, *National Review*, “Pariahs, Martyrs—and Fighters Back,” by John J. Miller
21. November 7, 2005, Syndicated Column, “Trumping Moses and Matthew,” by Suzanne Fields
22. December 7, 2005, Associated Press, “‘Harassment’ reprimand dropped against college worker,” by Wayne Parry
23. December 11, 2005, *The New York Times*, “Keep ‘Adam and Steve’ Out of His In-Box. Is That So Hateful?,” by Peter Applebome
24. December 12, 2005, *The Boston Globe*, “A new wave of PC on campus,” by Cathy Young
25. December 16, 2005, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, “We Don’t Need That Kind of Attitude,” by Robin Wilson

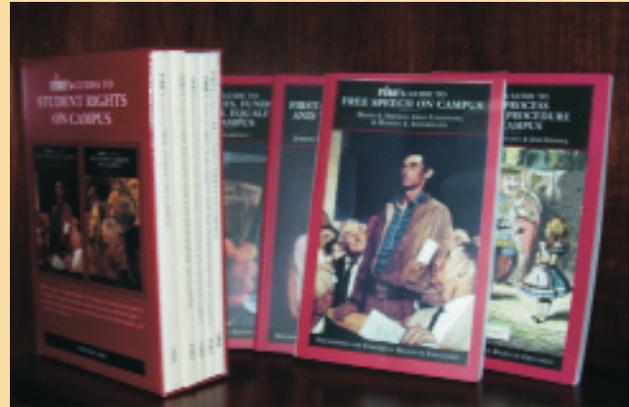
Looking Forward

In 2005, FIRE's Individual Rights Defense Program took on—and won—the most cases in its six-year history, and FIRE is on track to achieve many more important victories for liberty in the coming year. FIRE will also continue to select and publicize its Speech Code of the Month, which aims to publicly expose particularly illiberal speech codes and effect changes to those policies. Despite FIRE's interventions, however, FIRE has discovered that certain institutions have repeatedly infringed upon the rights of students and faculty. Therefore, FIRE is launching its Campus Freedom Network to establish a sustained, on-campus presence at target schools that will pressure administrators and serve as a watchdog for possible violations of individual rights. FIRE will help establish student-faculty networks on these campuses, which will use proactive methods to educate their fellow students and faculty members and to change immoral and unconstitutional policies.

FIRE's **SPOTLIGHT** THE **CAMPUS** FREEDOM RESOURCE

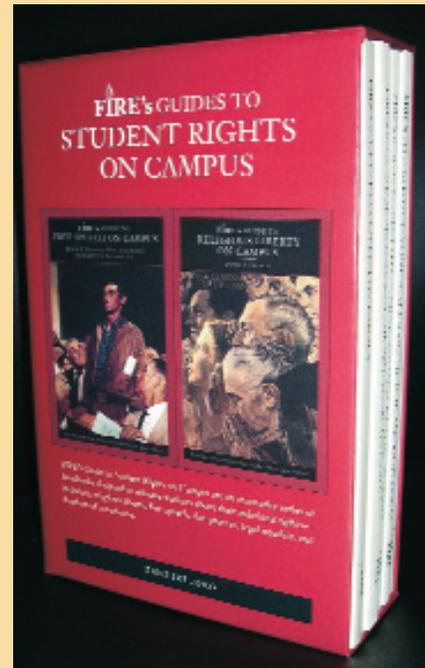
Over the next year, FIRE will maintain its current database of over 350 schools listed on FIRE's Spotlight: The Campus Freedom Resource and will add dozens of additional universities to the site. FIRE will also launch a new project to expand the school pages of our nation's top 25 colleges and universities to include an evaluation of mandatory diversity training programs for freshmen and restrictions on the associational rights of student groups. The goals of the project are to allow prospective college students and their parents to obtain a comprehensive and accurate evaluation of a school's regard for the full spectrum of civil liberties, to encourage them to weigh a school's respect for the First Amendment in choosing a college, and to encourage current students at the top 25 schools to combat illiberal and unconstitutional policies at their schools.

In 2006, FIRE will coordinate additional free speech lawsuits through its Speech Codes Litigation Project. This important project aims to bring policies in line with the Bill of Rights and to effect national exposure of and educa-



tion about the scandal of unconstitutional speech codes at public universities. FIRE's Speech Codes Litigation Project eventually intends to bring challenges to public college speech codes in every federal circuit, producing legal precedents that will bring about the downfall of speech codes on all public campuses. Private universities will also feel more pressure to respect free speech because of the example of comparable public institutions.

Lastly, FIRE will continue to publicize and distribute its series of *Guides to Student Rights on Campus*, which was completed with the publication of FIRE's *Guide to First-Year Orientation and Thought Reform on Campus* in November 2005. In addition to offering a complete set of *Guides* for download online, FIRE has launched an effort to encourage parents to take a more active role in the defense of liberty on campus by offering an Individual Rights Student Kit for their sons and daughters. For a contribution of \$35, participating students receive a Student Kit from FIRE containing a boxed set of FIRE's *Guides to Student Rights on Campus*, an affinity identification card, a FIRE brochure, and a poster advertising FIRE's *Guide to Free Speech on Campus*; enrollment also includes a one-year subscription to *The FIRE Quarterly* and FIRE's e-mail list.



Financial Statements

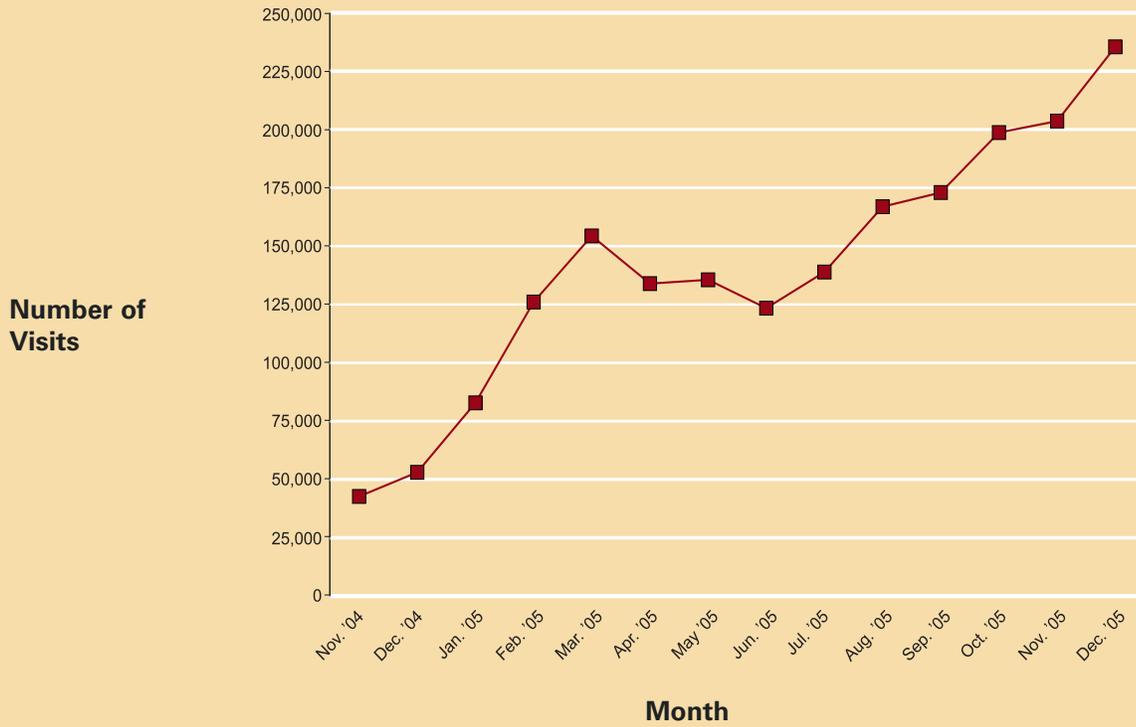
Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

	2005	2004
Balance Sheets		
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$562,948	\$432,295
Accounts receivable	1,279	—
Investments (unrestricted)	24,498	21,979
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,000	5,116
Total Current Assets	592,725	459,390
Property and Equipment , net of accumulated depreciation	58,457	64,752
Security Deposits	26,095	15,242
	677,277	539,384
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	6,272	—
Accrued expenses	616	11,258
Total Current Liabilities	6,888	11,258
Net Assets		
Unrestricted	476,942	468,078
Temporarily restricted	182,751	50,000
Permanently restricted	10,696	10,048
Total Net Assets	670,389	528,126
	677,277	539,384

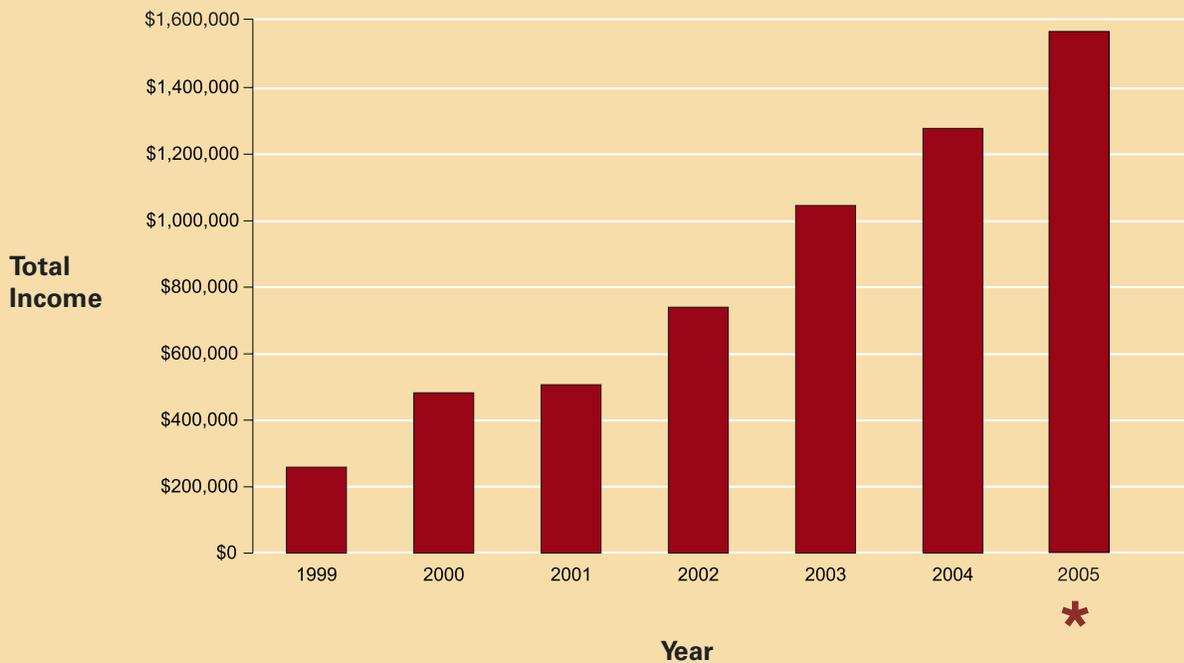
Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets

Changes in Unrestricted Net Assets Revenue		
Contributions	1,557,569	1,284,265
Operating Expenses		
Program services (<i>FIRE reorganized its programs in 2005</i>):		
Free Speech on Campus	308,757	122,390
Speech Codes Litigation	78,359	—
Religious Liberty on Campus	82,160	—
Freedom of Conscience on Campus	87,210	—
Freedom of Association on Campus	38,933	—
Due Process & Legal Equality on Campus	37,928	—
FIRE's <i>Guides</i> to Student Rights on Campus	265,384	100,385
Public Awareness	127,484	—
FIRE Internships	52,727	78,840
FIRE Events	71,746	—
Voices of Vision Documentary	79,900	—
State University System Research Project	67,990	—
Legal Network	—	156,964
Media Network	—	143,142
Lectures and Conferences	—	28,715
Center for Religious Freedom on Campus	—	63,152
www.thefire.org (Website)	—	60,312
Individual Rights Program	—	144,612
Total program services	1,298,579	898,512
Development expenses	97,416	91,820
Administrative services	97,164	90,908
Total Operating Expenses	1,493,159	1,081,240
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Operating Expenses	64,410	203,025
Investment and Other Income		
Investment income	9,503	4,302
Other income	68,350	447
	77,853	10,338
Increase (Decrease) in Unrestricted Net Assets	142,263	207,774
Net Assets, Beginning of the Year	528,126	320,352
Total Net Assets	\$670,389	\$528,126

FIRE Website Traffic Through 2005



FIRE Income History



About FIRE

FIRE's Mission

The mission of FIRE is to defend and sustain individual rights at America's increasingly repressive and partisan colleges and universities. These rights include freedom of speech, legal equality, due process, religious liberty, and sanctity of conscience—the essential qualities of individual liberty and dignity. FIRE's core mission is to protect the unprotected and to educate the public and communities of concerned Americans about the threats to these rights on our campuses and about the means to preserve them.

Senior Staff

Greg Lukianoff
President

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*Vice President
of Operations*

Samantha K. Harris
*Director of Legal
and Public Advocacy*

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Co-founder and Chairman Emeritus

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Milton Rosenberg
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