



# 2009 AIUSA ANNUAL REPORT

**AMNESTY**  
INTERNATIONAL



# CONTENTS

AMNESTY USA 2009 ANNUAL REPORT

page	<b>3</b>
	<b>LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR</b>
	<b>4</b>
	<b>LETTER FROM THE BOARD</b>

page	<b>5</b>
	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>

page	<b>6</b>
	<b>2009 YEAR IN REVIEW</b>
	<b>7</b>
	<b>CAMPAIGNS AND ACTIONS</b>
	<b>16</b>
	<b>THE YEAR IN HUMAN RIGHTS</b>
	<b>17</b>
	<b>MEMBERSHIP</b>
	<b>18</b>
	<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>
	<b>19</b>
	<b>INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY</b>

page	<b>20</b>
	<b>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</b>

page	<b>22</b>
	<b>SENIOR STAFF, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, REGIONAL OFFICES</b>

# LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Larry Cox  
Executive Director

**WHEN PRESIDENT OBAMA FIRST ADDRESSED THE COUNTRY** after learning that he had won the Nobel Peace Prize, he signaled that the time had come for the United States to consider basic human rights that have been brushed aside for several decades. “We can’t accept a world in which more people are denied opportunity and dignity that all people yearn for—the ability to get an education and make a decent living, the security that you won’t have to live in fear of disease or violence without hope for the future,” he said.

Although intentions must, of course, be translated into action to be meaningful, the very fact that the U.S. president spoke to the country about opportunity and dignity in the context of education, health care and work—long established as human rights in the Universal Decla-

ration of Human Rights (UDHR), but not recognized as such by the U.S. government—provides human rights advocates with an important opportunity to advance economic, social and cultural rights. Doing so is not only integral to achieving Amnesty International’s vision of a world in which every person enjoys all of the rights enshrined in the UDHR, it is also a natural outcome of our commitment to protecting human rights defenders, many of whom put their lives on the line to fight for opportunity and dignity. Protecting human rights defenders so they can work for basic human rights such as housing, education, a living wage, water and health care, along with the freedom to organize and to express one’s beliefs and political opinions, is a core part of Amnesty International’s work.

In the spirit of renewed commitment, let us review some of our major accomplishments in fiscal year 2009, a year in which more than 2.8 million Amnesty International members acted with commitment and conviction on core principles of justice, freedom and dignity. Through our actions, we produced victories that changed—and at many times saved—people’s lives. Through your support of Amnesty International, we will continue to shine a light wherever human rights are being denied, derailed or delayed. Together we will seek justice and freedom for every individual. Together we will create a new and long-lasting hope for humanity.

Best wishes,  
*Larry Cox*

# LETTER FROM THE BOARD CHAIR



Jeff Bachman  
Board Chair

**I ONCE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF MEETING NOMGCOBO SANGWENI**, a children's advocate and former prisoner of conscience in apartheid-era South Africa. Her fight against oppression, in the face of near-certain torture and imprisonment, left me awestruck during our first encounter in 1989. Later that year, my local Amnesty International group helped secure the release of Matthias Schroeder, a student imprisoned for attempting to cross the Berlin Wall. He wrote to thank us, saying that Amnesty International had provided his only hope while he was incarcerated.

These experiences taught me that recognition of our common humanity lies at the core of the Amnesty International movement. What I have also witnessed throughout my 20-year commitment to Amnesty International is that no other organization empowers so-called ordinary

individuals to make a real difference in the lives of people like Nomgcobo and Matthias. This past year, as chair of the Board of Directors, I have watched as our commitment to human rights made powerful differences for thousands of people around the world.

When Roxana Saberi, an Iranian journalist, was imprisoned and sentenced to eight years on April 18, 2009, Amnesty International members responded swiftly by sending 26,000 messages to the Iranian government, which later released Saberi. Also in April, former Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori was found guilty of murder and kidnapping, a ruling that followed more than a decade of campaigning and activism by Amnesty International and its supporters around the world. When Amnesty International organized its 2008 Global Write-a-thon, we generated more than 300,000

letters on behalf of prisoners of conscience worldwide. The school-teacher Ma Khin Khin Leh, who had been sentenced to life in prison for her involvement with the opposition party National League of Democracy, was one of the focus cases of that write-a-thon. She was released from prison on February 21, 2009, after serving 10 years.

I have witnessed the power of Amnesty International's campaigning. I saw it in 1989 with Nomgcobo and Matthias, and I have seen it throughout my tenure as AIUSA board chair.

I know, with your support, we will continue to make a real difference in people's lives in the coming year and long into the future.

Thank you for all you do.

*Jeff Bachman*

# INTRODUCTION

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IS A GLOBAL MOVEMENT** of ordinary people committed to an extraordinary mission: to mobilize individuals around the world to protect the rights of all people to live free from violence and injustice. We are committed to building a world where everyone can enjoy the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards.

Amnesty International, recipient of the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize, unites the voices of more than 2.8 million people from more than 150 countries to advance our human rights agenda. Thousands of people have been spared from torture and protected from death threats following global action by Amnesty International. Our campaigns, built upon the foundation of our own independent and impartial research, have persuaded governments to change their laws and practices, stop torture, commute death sentences and hold accountable those responsible for abuses.

At Amnesty International USA, we are keenly aware that U.S. policies shape the lives of people all over the world, and we are dedicated to marshalling the full force of our global movement to influence our country's leaders.

Using a combination of high-level legislative advocacy, organizing strategies and various communication tactics, we work to:

**ELIMINATE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS THAT ARE BOTH THE CAUSE AND RESULT OF POVERTY**

**SECURE THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE**

**STOP TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT**

**PROMOTE ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN LAW**

**HOLD THOSE WHO VIOLATE HUMAN RIGHTS ACCOUNTABLE**

**END MASS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN CONFLICT ZONES AND STOP THE EXPORT OF ARMS USED TO COMMIT ABUSES**

**PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS**

**ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY HERE AND ABROAD**

Amnesty International's campaign to stop maternal mortality in Sierra Leone launched with a caravan in Freetown in September 2009.



# 2009 YEAR IN REVIEW

FISCAL YEAR 2009 | OCTOBER 1, 2008 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2009



Amnesty International has played a critical role in protecting human rights defenders Jenni Williams and Magodonga Mahlangu from persecution by the Zimbabwe authorities. As leaders of Women of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA), Williams and Mahlangu have organized fellow Zimbabweans since 2003 to take to the streets to decry policies that keep ordinary Zimbabweans entrenched in poverty. Their protests quickly made them a target of the police and reminded AI members all over the world of the risks that human rights defenders take to keep the fight against poverty alive.

**“I am alive today after 33 arrests; we are alive today because members of Amnesty International sent those text messages, phoned and faxed the Zimbabwe Republic Police. It caused those police to say, ‘Let me not torture them today, let me not rape them today, let me not beat them today.’ So I am here today on behalf of all grassroots human rights defenders in Zimbabwe to thank you for saving our lives and to encourage you to keep up that good work.”**

*– Jenni Williams, address at the 2009 AIUSA Annual General Meeting, Boston*

# CAMPAIGNS

**OUR CAMPAIGNS AND ACTIONS** give our activists, members and the public at large the tools to engage directly in human rights advocacy that saves lives and protects the human rights of all people, at home and abroad. Our campaign strategy is based on the principles of independence, impartiality and solidarity. It is the integrity of our rigorous independent research, free of political and corporate influence, that provides an unshakeable foundation for effective collective action in defense of human rights.

In fiscal year 2009, our campaigns and actions achieved an impressive array of human rights victories. Some of these achievements were tangible and direct results of AIUSA's work, such as historic funding increases to the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in order to combat sexual violence against Native American and Alaska Native women. Other achievements are better assessed from the long view, such as our leadership in bringing accountability for U.S. torture to the forefront of national debate during the final years of the presidency of George W. Bush. In the pages that follow are some highlights of AIUSA's work over fiscal year 2009.



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AIUSA activists in action



Indigenous women wait outside a health clinic in San Juan de Ccarhuacc in Huancavelica province, Peru.

# FREEDOM FROM FEAR, FREEDOM FROM WANT

Amnesty International's Demand Dignity campaign to protect the human rights of those living in poverty

By Larry Cox, Executive Director  
Amnesty International USA

**“Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made, and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings. And overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice. It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life.”**

*– Nelson Mandela*

Among the many courageous individuals Amnesty International works to protect are Jenni Williams and Mago-donga Mahlangu, leaders of Women of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA). The group formed in 2003 and took to the streets in protest, Williams said, because “the time has come for ordinary Africans to speak out about social justice, to speak out about the basic issues— access to food, access to shelter over our heads, access to dignity as a people, access to be able to do an informal job, to become a vendor, with-

out the government criminalizing that.”

Although the daily struggles Williams and Mahlangu face are common to billions of poor people around the world, their protest of the policies that keep them entrenched in poverty quickly made them targets of the riot police. As Williams recounted, “They beat us with their baton sticks, they abducted, they tortured.” Still, the women of WOZA kept mobilizing until their movement was 70,000-strong and was embraced by struggling citizens

across Zimbabwe, where 5 million people needed food aid by the end of 2008.

When Williams and Mahlungu traveled to Boston last year to speak to Amnesty International activists gathered for the Annual General Meeting, they told us our support had kept them alive.

"Amnesty International found WOZA," Williams said, "and they said, 'The next time your members are arrested, make sure you email us fast, and we will launch our Urgent Actions. We will make sure that those Zimbabwe Republic Police know the world is watching.' And that's what they did."

As we conclude the first year of our Demand Dignity campaign, we must thank WOZA for the visceral reminder that when we work to address human rights abuses, we do so in solidarity with brave people fighting poverty. The women of WOZA first came to the attention of Amnesty International as prisoners of conscience who

had been persecuted for publicly challenging their government, yet they were driven by economic desperation. The women faced a future that promised no hope: day after day without enough food for their families, without access to health care, without potable water.

WOZA's right to protest is the very thing Peter Benenson, Amnesty International's founder, sought to protect when he crafted his first public appeal in defense of "prisoners of conscience" nearly 50 years ago, and our work since then has led us directly to the advocacy of economic, social and cultural rights.

Early on, Benenson and early Amnesty International members—I include myself in that group, since I joined the movement in 1976—learned that prisoners of conscience were being tortured, so we began to fight torture. Upon recognition that torture was just a step away from the ultimate human rights violation of execution, we decided to

make that part of our agenda. Then we realized that political dissidents were also killed outside of prison walls, so we began to address extrajudicial executions. Following that, we tackled "disappearances," abductions that robbed family members of any certainty about the fates of their loved ones.

In 2001, we launched the multi-year Stop Violence Against Women campaign to address the terrible fact that one out of every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime; we worked to challenge the perception that violence against women is a private matter. The campaign successfully redefined violence against women as a human rights issue and a matter of public concern requiring action from recognized authorities.

This trajectory brought us to the most pervasive human rights issue of all—poverty—and perhaps the most perplexing set of questions. What if the threat to your dignity and freedom is that you're being denied the education needed to secure a decent standard of living? Affordable housing? Clean water? Health care and medication that determine whether you live or die? These forms of structural violence cause acute and entirely preventable suffering and keep people entrenched in poverty. Poverty can in turn isolate

Shepherds stand beside a cistern in the village of Umm al-Kheir, in the southern West Bank. Vulnerable herding communities in the Occupied Territories are not connected to the water network and rely on the harvesting and storage of rainwater using cisterns, which are often destroyed by the Israeli army.

and marginalize, becoming a barrier to the very institutions with the power to alleviate abuses. But poverty can also motivate ordinary individuals to become human rights defenders—and political prisoners. A key element of our Demand Dignity campaign is to give voice to both the human rights defenders and the voiceless individuals on whose behalf they fight.

There is no question that the moral imperative of our time is to address the unprecedented disparity in wealth and power between the tiny elite and the billions of people who struggle to make it through each day. Recognizing the indivisibility of all human rights is part of an inevitable progression for human rights advocates. From the prolonged devastation of post-Katrina New Orleans to Nairobi, home to the largest urban slum population in Africa, we bear witness to the ways poverty makes people vulnerable to disenfranchisement, violence, displacement and persecution—and to the ways that these abuses drive people further into poverty.

Amnesty International's commitment to the inherent dignity of all human beings compels us to deepen our commitment to securing social and economic rights for all, and that fight is critical now more than ever here at home. The United States is the wealthiest country on the face of the earth, yet it ranks 27th out of 30 member states of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in terms of entrenched poverty and growing income disparity. Forty-five million Americans don't have

adequate health care; two to three women die every day in the United States from causes related to maternal health; and African American women are nearly four times more likely to die of pregnancy-

organizations do valuable work to alleviate poverty, our goal is nothing short of changing the way that poverty-alleviation strategies are discussed and developed. By drawing attention to the poverty as a

**WHAT IF THE THREAT TO YOUR DIGNITY AND FREEDOM IS THAT YOU'RE BEING DENIED THE EDUCATION NEEDED TO SECURE A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING? AFFORDABLE HOUSING? CLEAN WATER?**

related causes than are white women. These latter grim measures have not improved in 25 years because the government has failed to show the political will to provide all women with access to good prenatal health care.

The full spectrum of human rights is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the seminal document of the human rights movement. Yet while our leaders have made much of the United States' commitment to civil and political rights, they have refused to adopt the International Covenant for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Not only has the U.S. government failed to formally recognize the rights so clearly articulated by former President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Martin Luther King, Jr., it has blocked groundbreaking international initiatives aimed at strengthening the enforcement and adjudication of these rights.

Amnesty International is uniquely positioned to articulate the urgent necessity of both individual and systemic redress. Although numerous humanitarian and government

human rights issue and by demanding that governments and non-state actors such as corporations and armed groups be held accountable for abuse, we intend to send the message that poverty-reduction strategies must be informed by human rights. We will further underscore the inextricable link between—to use FDR's words—freedom from fear and freedom from want, thus manifesting the holistic vision of rights first set out in the UDHR.

Over the next several years, Amnesty International will tackle urgent poverty-related human rights issues. The Demand Dignity campaign begins with our global effort to reduce epidemic rates of maternal mortality—the bitter legacy of poverty, political disenfranchisement and the status of women in most societies. We will also focus on the rights of people who live in slums and on the critical issue of corporate accountability for poverty-related human rights abuses. This body of work will certainly break new ground in the human rights movement—an Amnesty International tradition.



IV ©

**MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ARE IMPRISONED IN POVERTY.**

Thousands of men, women and children die each day from hunger and preventable disease, and untold numbers go without clean water, education and work. But poverty is not “natural”; nor is it intractable. Far too often, it arises from human rights violations perpetrated by governments, corporations and international institutions.

Amnesty International is applying its traditional strengths of research and activism to the cause of eliminating human rights violations that are both the cause and result of poverty. AI’s goal is to help realize the vision of human dignity articulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights—a vision that includes economic rights such as the opportunity to earn a living wage and access potable water, shelter and decent health care.

In 2009 AI launched its Demand Dignity campaign with a focus on maternal health, the first of three major initiatives highlighting the intersection of poverty and human rights (the others to follow are corporate accountability and the rights of people living in slums). AI followed the July publication of *Fatal Flaws: Barriers to maternal health in Peru* with actions to pressure Peru’s government to improve maternal health funding for low-income, rural and indigenous women who are most at risk for maternal death.

In September, AI sent a high-level mission to Sierra Leone to follow up on our

report *Out of Reach: The cost of maternal health in Sierra Leone*. The report details an alarming maternal death rate of one in eight women—a consequence of lack of access to health care—in a country still recovering from 11 years of civil war.

Throughout fiscal year 2009, AIUSA’s own research team conducted extensive fieldwork for AI’s 2010 report on the U.S. maternal health care crisis, *Deadly Delivery: The maternal health care crisis in the USA*. The team conducted more than 100 in-depth interviews and 17 focus groups with women, their families, activists, advocates, public-health experts, support workers, service providers and health workers in towns and cities across the country; the team also interviewed several officials at federal agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services.

A woman who had lost her twins in childbirth a few days earlier speaks with Gouri Sadhwani, AIUSA’s deputy executive director of organizing, membership and campaigns. Sadhwani visited Prince Charles Maternity Hospital in Freetown as part of an AI mission to Sierra Leone, where nearly 13 percent of women die from pregnancy-related complications.



“I am very grateful to everyone who is part of Amnesty International. Thanks to the solidarity with the women of Atenco, we have hope of obtaining justice and keeping this from happening again.

To close people in and fill them with anger, fear, suffering and powerlessness is to suck the life out of them. Only an even more intense emotion can heal the damage, and that is exactly what you all have given us through your solidarity, sisterhood, affection, support and fighting on our behalf. You have taught us not to be ashamed of what happened. And even though we know that they want to wear us down by making the road to justice as long as possible, I want them to know they have failed because we have you all at our side, bringing us back to life.

It is an honor to fight at your side, and when I am sad and tired, all I have to do is open one of your letters to realize that we are not alone and that we can't back down, because you are all there, pushing us ever forward. Thank you for all your support, thank you so much.”

– Claudia Hernandez



**AT THE CORE OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S MISSION** is the protection of human rights defenders who, at great risk to themselves and their families, challenge authorities, powerful corporate interests and military forces to respect human rights. A close look at AI's Individuals at Risk campaign reveals another key principle at the core of AI's advocacy: all human rights are inextricably linked. The women of San Salvador Atenco, Mexico—a Priority Case for AIUSA—are demanding justice after being sexually assaulted by police

during a protest by poor farmers demanding economic rights. In Zimbabwe, Jenni Williams and Magodonga Mahlangu of Women of Zimbabwe Arise (WOZA), another AIUSA Priority Case, were arrested, imprisoned and persecuted by the authorities for protesting corruption and poor economic conditions. WOZA has credited AI's actions for protecting them from violence at the hands of police. In addition to the long-term casework carried out by more than 100 local AI groups, AIUSA members also

Claudia Hernandez is one of 26 women who were sexually assaulted by police in a brutal 2006 police crackdown on civil unrest in San Salvador Atenco, Mexico, that began with a protest by flower vendors. The police action resulted in two reported killings and more than 200 cases of torture and ill-treatment.

worked to get prisoners of conscience released through special campaign events. In fiscal year 2009, record numbers of people gathered in schools, churches and homes to make the Global Write-a-thon AIUSA's most successful yet, with participants across the United States pledging to send 350,000 letters on behalf of human rights defenders and other people at risk around the world. AIUSA has also used high-level government advocacy, such as meetings with State Department officials and congressional *Dear Colleague* letters, in support of human rights defenders who have been imprisoned.

AIUSA's Urgent Action Network (UAN) grew 15 percent in fiscal year 2009, to approximately 11,000 people; the network counts about 80,000 members worldwide. The UAN, known as AI's first-responder network, serves as vital frontline protection for people facing human rights emergencies—from arrest and imprisonment to death threats and harassment—by flooding government authorities with e-mails, faxes and letters within 24 hours of receiving a bulletin from AI's International Secretariat. Their actions brought about concrete results in the lives of hundreds of individuals. (See box at right)

## FRONTLINE HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENSE

AI's Urgent Action Network documented hundreds of improvements in the cases on which it acted in Fiscal Year 2009 including:

- 140** unnamed individuals released
- 93** named individuals released
- 15** prisoners' conditions improved
- 2** named individuals granted protection following death threats
- 2** cessations of death threats
- 1** transfer from military to civilian custody of a so-called "enemy combatant" held in U.S. custody
- 1** grant of asylum/prevention of refoulement (repatriation that would endanger the asylum seeker)
- 1** forced eviction of a community prevented



## CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION

A selection of the many prisoner releases AI celebrated during Fiscal Year 2009

### IDRISS BOUFAYED LIBYA

The doctor and human rights activist was the secretary general of the Libyan organization National Union of Reform and an outspoken critic of Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi. Boufayed was arrested in February 2007 for trying to organize a peaceful demonstration against the Libyan government. He was released in October 2008, after being diagnosed with lung cancer in May.

### MA KHIN KHIN LEH<sup>1</sup> MYANMAR

Schoolteacher Ma Khin Khin Leh was released from Insein prison on February 21, along with 23 other political prisoners. Myanmar had sentenced her to life in prison after failing to capture her husband, a student activist who was planning a demonstration

to protest the deteriorating economic and human rights climate in Myanmar.

### ALEXIS SINDUHIJE BURUNDI

Released March 11 after charges against him were dropped on the orders of the High Court. Sinduhije is the president of a political opposition group and was arrested during a meeting held by the group in November 2008.

### WEI LIANGYUE AND DU YONGJING

**CHINA**  
Human rights lawyer Wei Liangyue and his wife, Du Yongjing, were released on March 30 after 30 days of detention. Wei and Du were detained on February 28 and interrogated for allegedly attending a Falun Gong meeting. An investigation is pending.

### SAKIT ZAHIDOV AZERBAIJAN

Released April 9 before the end of his term in prison. The journalist was sentenced to three years' imprisonment after an unfair trial for drug possession, a common tactic used to silence journalists and activists.

### MOHAMED AL MAHJOUR SUDAN

Released without charge on April 17 after spending six days detained incommunicado by the National Security and Intelligence Services in El Fasher, North Darfur. It appears he was detained solely for his activities as director of a center that treats and rehabilitates victims of torture.

### ROXANA SABERI IRAN

Released May 11 from Evin prison after more than three months in detention. Saberi, a U.S. national and reporter for the BBC and National Public Radio, was arrested in January and convicted of unspecified "espionage."

### BINAYAK SEN<sup>2</sup> INDIA

Released from Raipur prison on May 26 after the Supreme Court granted him bail. Sen, a noted medical doctor and human rights activist, had been imprisoned for two years on charges of aiding Maoist insurgents. Sen had reported on unlawful killings of indigenous peoples by police and by a private militia.

### JOSÉ LUÍS DA SILVA AND SEVERINA DOS SANTOS SILVA

**BRAZIL**  
Appointment of a special investigator on July 22 following an AI Urgent Action to protect the da Silva family, who had been attacked because of their land rights activism. Threats diminished after the local authorities received letters from AI members.

### SHADI SADR<sup>3</sup> IRAN

Released on bail on July 28 after being abducted on July 17 in Tehran by men believed to be security officials. Sadr,

a lawyer and journalist, was arrested in connection with her human rights activities after the disputed presidential election.

### EMIL TOURAY GAMBIA

Released September 3 with five other Gambian journalists who had been jailed because of their professional activities. Touray, secretary general of the Gambian Press Union, was convicted in August on charges of sedition and defamation.

### JACINTA FRANCISCO MARCIAL<sup>4</sup>

**MEXICO**  
Released September 17 after being falsely accused of kidnapping six federal agents and imprisoned for 3 years. Marcial, an Otomí Indigenous woman, had been sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment despite a lack of any evidence to justify her prosecution.

### JESTINA MUKOKO<sup>5</sup> ZIMBABWE

The Supreme Court ordered authorities on September 28 to drop all charges against Mukoko, the director of the Zimbabwe Peace Project, who was abducted by state security agents in December 2008, detained incommunicado and tortured along with other human rights activists. She faced prosecution for "recruiting persons for training as insurgents or saboteurs," charges AI believes to be false and part of a wider strategy to silence perceived political opponents.

**“When I arrived in France after being released from Guantánamo, I saw my family, my wife and my daughters. My daughter, when I left the first time to go to Guantánamo, was 18 months old. After nine years, it’s a big difference. She and I cried for more than half an hour. I am trying to rebuild my life. And now I believe I am like all people. I feel I am human. I have one message for the members of Amnesty International: please keep writing letters. You don’t know us, but your letters give us the hope we need to go on.”**  
 – *Lakhdar Boumediene*



Amnesty International welcomed the steps President Barack Obama took immediately after his inauguration to close Guantánamo, close secret CIA detention centers and end the use of the “enhanced interrogation techniques” approved by the Bush administration. Since then, however, President Obama has embraced some of President Bush’s most egregious human rights violations, including indefinite detention without charge and unfair trials in military commissions—and he has allowed the U.S. torture program to continue with impunity. Throughout 2009, Amnesty International’s Counter Terror With Justice (CTWJ) Campaign has utilized a wide range of advocacy tactics to keep the pressure on the Obama administration to live up to its promises to respect the rule of law.

Following the 2008 Guantánamo Cell Replica Tour—an eight-city, six-month tour across the United States that drew more than 11,000 visitors and generated media coverage that reached an estimated 10.4 million people—AIUSA prepared its “100 Days Action.” It began in January 2009 with the president’s inauguration and urged the U.S. government to take a number of concrete steps to bring detention and

Lakhdar Boumediene was released from Guantánamo on May 15. Boumediene lent his name to the landmark U.S. Supreme Court case *Boumediene v. Bush*, in which the court ruled that Guantánamo detainees have a constitutional right to file habeas corpus petitions in U.S. court.

interrogation policy in line with international law and ensure accountability during the first 100 days of Obama’s presidency. In the spring, the campaign generated public pressure for AI’s recommendations through letters, phone calls and hundreds of visits to in-district congressional offices. In addition, AIUSA staff met with President Obama’s administration and congressional staff.

The CTWJ campaign also marked Torture Awareness Month in June with a large-scale member action to deliver petitions with more than 350,000 signatures to the White House. The delivery marked June 26—the U.N. International Day in Support of Victims of Torture—and rounded out a national call-in week reiterating the call for accountability and an end to military commissions and indefinite detentions.

In September, the CTWJ campaign launched its *10 Against Torture* action after securing letters by 10 prominent authors, artists and activists to President Obama urging accountability. More than 15,000 people have forwarded their favorite letters to the president, including those by Alice Walker; Ariel Dorfman, author and cultural advisor to former Chilean President Salvador Allende; Juma Al Dossari, former Guantánamo detainee; Malcolm Nance, former military interrogator; Martin Sheen, and Stephen King. AIUSA has kept the pressure on with continued letter and e-mail actions to President Obama, Congress and Attorney General Eric Holder.

On the legal front, AIUSA,

the Center for Constitutional Rights and the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at New York University School of Law continued their joint Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) litigation. This work resulted in the release of two CIA documents disclosing information about “disappeared” detainees, including “ghost” and unregistered prisoners—apparently the documents Dick Cheney once referred to as evidence that “enhanced interrogation techniques” were effective. Tom Parker, AIUSA’s CTWJ policy director, characterized the two CIA memos as unconvincing, and his

discussions of the memos were featured on *NBC Nightly News* with *Brian Williams* and on National Public Radio’s *All Things Considered* and *Morning Edition*. The original FOIA requests were filed in 2004 with several U.S. government agencies, including the Departments of Justice and Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency. In fiscal year 2010, AI will be keeping the pressure on President Obama, his administration and Congress to bring U.S. practices in line with international law and to investigate and prosecute those responsible for U.S. torture. (See box for key recommendations)

## VICTORIES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RULE OF LAW

In 2009, AIUSA members joined worldwide AI campaigns calling for Guantánamo detainees to either be charged and fairly tried, or released.

**LAKHDAR BOUMEDIENE WAS RELEASED FROM GUANTÁNAMO ON MAY 15, 2009.** Boumediene lent his name to the landmark U.S. Supreme Court case, *Boumediene v. Bush*, in which the court ruled that Guantánamo detainees have a constitutional right to file habeas corpus petitions in U.S. courts.

**FOUR UIGHUR DETAINEES FROM GUANTÁNAMO WERE RELEASED IN JUNE TO BERMUDA;** in the fall, another six Uighurs from Guantánamo were resettled in Palau.

**MOHAMMED JAWAD WAS RELEASED FROM GUANTÁNAMO IN AUGUST 2009,** after six and a half years in detention. He was at most 17 when brought into U.S. custody; according to some reports he was as young as 12. He is now home in Afghanistan.

**AHMED ZUHAIR AND TWO OTHER SAUDI NATIONALS WERE RELEASED FROM GUANTÁNAMO AND FLOWN TO SAUDI ARABIA IN JUNE 2009.** Zuhair had been held without charge or trial in Guantánamo since June 2002, and he had been on hunger strike and a force-feeding regime since 2005.



**THE DEATH PENALTY ABOLITION CAMPAIGN ACHIEVED IMPRESSIVE VICTORIES** in the United States by pursuing state-level mobilization and coalition-building strategies. In March 2009, AIUSA activists and members celebrated the abolition of the death penalty in New Mexico after nearly a decade of advocacy work—including intensive outreach efforts during the final stages before the vote in the state legislature. The Connecticut legislature also voted to abolish

the death penalty, although the bill was vetoed by Gov. M. Jodi Rell, and New Hampshire legislators voted to create a death penalty study commission to determine whether or not to keep capital punishment. Amnesty staff and activists campaigned heavily in Maryland, where an abolition bill failed to pass but an amended bill made Maryland's death penalty the most restrictive in the country. Abolition votes fell just short of passing in Montana and Colorado.

AIUSA also continued its strategy of highlighting individual cases emblematic of deep flaws in the criminal justice system, such as lack of redress for strong innocence claims. The grassroots support of hundreds of thousands of people across the country and around the world helped carry the Troy Davis case from Georgia's death row to the U.S. Supreme Court. In August 2009 the court took the extraordinary step of ordering a federal court to consider new

evidence presented by Davis in an "original" habeas corpus petition (a rare direct petition to the U.S. Supreme Court). The court had not taken such an action in nearly 50 years. The hearing, set to take place in 2010, presents Davis with the difficult task of "clearly establishing his innocence"; nevertheless, it represents a stunning achievement by committed activists who have been building support for Davis since the publication of AI's 2007 report, *Where Is the*

#### *Justice for Me?*

AIUSA was instrumental in these successes. Led by the Death Penalty Abolition Campaign, it combined grassroots activism, coalition work—local, regional, national and international—and high-level lobbying to garner hundreds of thousands of supporters around the world, including the pope, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, members of Congress, former Congressman Bob Barr, former FBI Director William Sessions, Harry Belafonte,

Amnesty International activists demonstrate in Atlanta, Ga.

Russell Simmons and Murder Victims' Families for Reconciliation. On May 19, 2009, Amnesty organized a global day of action during which more than 150 events were held worldwide. AIUSA's advocacy on this case demonstrates a driving principle behind our work: protecting human rights of individuals and challenging institutional injustice are inextricable goals.

[WWW.AMNESTYUSA.ORG](http://WWW.AMNESTYUSA.ORG)

# IMMIGRANTS' RIGHTS

WITH THE PUBLICATION OF *JAILED WITHOUT JUSTICE: IMMIGRATION DETENTION IN THE USA*, Amnesty International drew national attention to human rights violations in the U.S. immigration detention system. Key findings made national news and sparked policy debates that led to the introduction of two new detention bills in the Senate:

the Protect Citizens and Residents from Unlawful Detention Act (S. 1549), which would create special procedures for vulnerable groups and establish due-process protections for U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents and immigrants affected by immigration enforcement and detention operations; and the Strong STANDARDS Act (S.

1550), which sets minimum enforceable standards for the treatment of immigrants in detention.

In October, Amnesty International applauded the announcement by the Department of Homeland Security of major changes to the immigrant detention system; several changes reflect AI's recommendations in the

report, including expanding the use of community-based alternatives to detention and improving conditions—specifically medical conditions—within detention.

BELOW: A detained immigrant visits with his son and family members in a California detention center.



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## STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

### AI'S GLOBAL CAMPAIGN TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

culminated in fiscal year 2009 with major legislative victories on the domestic front. After the publication of *Maze of Injustice: The failure to protect Indigenous women from sexual violence in the USA*, AI's strategic advocacy advanced reforms to protect Native American and Alaska Native women from sexual violence. AIUSA's Native American and Alaska Native Advisory Council helped secure the revision of Indian Health Service (IHS) policies to ensure that IHS personnel may testify and present evidence in cases of sexual assault and domestic violence in Indian Country. The Department of Justice received an additional \$6 million to bolster Indian

Country prosecution efforts—a key recommendation in AI's report.

AIUSA also advanced key legislation to combat violence against women internationally. Following months of vigorous work by AIUSA and coalition partners, both the House and the Senate held hearings in October to pave the way for the re-introduction of the International Violence Against Women Act (I-VAWA), landmark legislation that AIUSA has helped shape through years of advocacy and grassroots action.

ABOVE: Jackie Brown Otter is the founder of Pretty Bird Woman House, whose efforts to help Native American women survivors of sexual violence were highlighted in AI's *Maze of Injustice* report.



© STEVEN RUBIN

# THE YEAR IN HUMAN RIGHTS 2009

## JANUARY 22

President Barack Obama signs executive orders to close the U.S. detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, ban the use of torture by U.S. personnel and suspend use of military commissions—all recommendations of Amnesty International (AI).

## FEBRUARY 15

The economic stimulus package includes historic funding increases for both the Indian Health Services (\$735 million over fiscal year 2008) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (\$575 million over fiscal year 2008)—accompanied by nearly all the recommendations made by AI to allocate much of that money to reducing sexual violence against Native American and Alaska Native women.

## FEBRUARY 17

Amnesty International releases *Empty Promises on Darfur*, a detailed exposé of the failings of the international community to provide security for the people of Darfur, Sudan.

## FEBRUARY 21

Ma Khin Khin Leh, a prisoner of conscience in Myanmar and AIUSA priority case, is released from prison after serving 10 years of a life sentence.

## FEBRUARY 23

Amnesty International releases *Fueling Conflict: Foreign arms supplies to Israel/Gaza*, a report calling for a comprehensive arms embargo on both Israel and Hamas. AI researchers found that both Israel and Hamas used weapons supplied from abroad to carry out attacks on civilians during the January 2009 conflict, and that Israeli forces used weapons supplied by the United States to carry out attacks in residential areas densely populated by civilians.

## MARCH 4

The International Criminal Court issues a warrant for the arrest of Sudanese President Omar Al Bashir for crimes against humanity and war crimes committed under his authority in the Darfur region; his arrest was one of the central goals of several global Amnesty International actions.

## MARCH 18

New Mexico abolishes the death penalty after more than a decade of sustained, state-level Amnesty International activism.

## MARCH 25–27

Amnesty International releases *Jailed Without Justice: Immigration detention in the USA*, a report that exposes the human rights violations endemic to the broken and unnecessarily costly U.S. immigrant detention system. Tens of thousands of activists take to the streets to demand reform. AIUSA meet with key officials to highlight major concerns, including a complaint filed by immigration detainees at the Port Isabel Detention Center in Texas as a result of the AI report. AIUSA's government relations team works to advance Rep. Roybal-Allard's bill, the Immigration Fairness and Oversight Act, which would create enforceable standards for conditions in detention and promote the use of alternatives.

## MARCH 31

President Obama announces the creation of the first ambassador-at-large for global women's issues, a central recommendation in AIUSA's signature legislation, the International Violence Against Women Act (I-VAWA).

## APRIL 7

After years of campaigning for justice, Amnesty International welcomes the announcement that the former president of Peru, Alberto Fujimori, was found guilty by a Peruvian court for two sets of killings by a military hit squad.

## MAY

The Sri Lankan government finishes an offensive against the opposition Tamil Tiger rebels, defeating them to end a 26-year civil war. In the ensuing months, some 280,000 civilians who fled the combat area are forced to live in camps run by the military. Conditions in the camps are overcrowded and dire, and Amnesty International continues to push hard for the protection and freedom of all displaced Sri Lankans.

## MAY 19

AI's global day of action for Georgia death-row inmate Troy Davis results in 150 events in 14 countries. The largest, in Atlanta, draws an estimated 1,200 people.

## JUNE 28

Democratically elected Honduran President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales is forced from power and into exile by a military-backed political group. The coup d'état is followed by widespread civil unrest and a harsh crackdown on dissidents by the new authorities. Amnesty International reports beatings, mass arrests and at least two shooting deaths at the hands of police and the military and calls for an end to the abuse.

## JULY

Comprehensive immigration legislation is introduced to drastically improve the plight of detained U.S. citizens and immigrants, after intensive advocacy and campaigning following the publication of Amnesty International's *Jailed Without Justice* report.

## JULY 2

The Delhi high court upholds a law decriminalizing homosexuality in India.

## JULY 25

Protestors in more than 80 countries, in numbers ranging from a couple hundred to several thousand, take to the streets to stand in solidarity with the Iranian people against their government's brutal crackdown in the wake of disputed June elections. Iranian authorities subsequently release 140 prisoners. Parliament official Kazem Jalali also declares that 150 prisoners, arrested during the unrest, still remain behind bars.

## AUGUST 5

Laura Ling and Euna Lee, two U.S. journalists who had been held by North Korean officials since March on charges that they had entered the country illegally to document human rights conditions, are released by the North Korean government. Amnesty International members took action to demand their immediate release.

## AUGUST 11

A court in military-ruled Myanmar sentences opposition leader and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Aung San Suu Kyi—one of Amnesty International's Special Focus Cases—to three more years in prison, a sentence that was immediately reduced to a year and a half under house arrest.

## AUGUST 17

The U.S. Supreme Court orders an evidentiary hearing for Georgia death-row inmate Troy Davis after years of dedicated global campaigning by Amnesty International that has helped Davis narrowly escape three execution dates. The case may provide the court the unprecedented chance to rule on the constitutionality of executing an innocent person.

## AUGUST 24

Attorney General Eric Holder opens a review of several cases of detainee abuse in the U.S.-led "war on terror." Amnesty International continues to call for a full independent commission to investigate all aspects of U.S. detention and interrogation practices. AI also calls for criminal investigations into cases of abuse that come to light.

## SEPTEMBER 18

Irish rock band and global ambassadors U2 kick off their U.S. tour and promote Amnesty's Demand Dignity campaign.

# MEMBERSHIP

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL USA'S POWER TO EFFECT CHANGE** comes from its members, who lend momentum to our campaigns and muscle to our advocacy work. The membership program cultivates concrete organizing expertise in our activists, who represent a collective well of talent and energy. AIUSA staff members coordinate the activities of volunteers, who comprise more than 1,500 local and student groups and regional, professional and issue-based networks of human rights experts. These volunteers play critical roles in the organization, providing invaluable expertise and organizing power.

Our members and supporters routinely act on a range of urgent human rights issues, and the time and expertise they contribute to the human rights movement are instrumental in achieving campaign successes. Volunteers and members provide the momentum that bring our campaigns alive. Here are a few highlights of the year in activism:

Volunteers made the global day of action for Troy Davis a huge success in May. In the United

States alone, AIUSA held more than 125 events in 45 states, including a rally of at least 1,200 people at the state capitol in Atlanta.

About 1,000 members attended the 2009 AIUSA Annual General Meeting in Boston, with activists providing considerable organizing muscle. The meeting, which began with a rally for immigrants' rights, provided leadership and issues training to engage members in AI campaigns.

The Northeast Regional Office worked closely with Group 133 in Somerville, Mass., for the 15th annual Get on the Bus event on April 17. About 800 activists from throughout the Northeast converged on Manhattan for a full day of vigils and rallies in front of various missions to the United Nations.

AIUSA held a training series at regional conferences throughout fiscal year 2009 to strengthen the grassroots membership base. This series concretely improved members' tactical skills in event planning, outreach and communications with other activists.

JACQUELINE CROWTHER, AIUSA ACTIVIST, ATLANTA, GA.

**“Anyone anywhere in the world can do human rights work from their homes, in their schools and in their communities. The ‘grassroots movement’ isn’t just a phrase coined by Amnesty International USA. It’s an organization that makes an investment in its members’ participation so that they can help shape the strategy, take on human rights issues and build a powerful human rights movement.”**



# COMMUNICATIONS

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL USA'S COMMUNICATIONS TEAM** drew attention to AI's research and human rights agenda at the national, regional and local levels, using traditional mass media and new technologies. Thanks to the communications team's diligence and development of decentralized communication modes via social networks, AIUSA's many and varied activities received generous media coverage, bolstering AI's status as a critical voice of research, analysis and action in the United States.

Amnesty International was featured consistently in national daily newspapers and on major television networks in relation to major human rights stories. Coverage included AI's work on the case of Esha Momeni, a student detained in Iran, AI's report on the Russia-Georgia-South Ossetia conflict and AI's annual report on the state of human rights around the world. AIUSA also focused national attention on human rights violations committed in January during the war in Gaza, in which Israeli forces misused white phosphorous, a U.S.-supplied weapon.

On the domestic front, AIUSA generated a streak of national, regional and local news stories about Georgia death-row inmate Troy Antho-

ny Davis, whose case exposes deep flaws in the U.S. criminal justice system. The media coverage drew national attention to his case at a critical phase of his quest for justice. The media team also achieved sustained national print and broadcast coverage of *Jailed Without Justice: Immigration detention in the USA*, reaching 10 million-plus people nationwide, in part by including key Spanish-language media. As the result of these efforts, AI was able to contribute to draft legislation with proposals for key reforms.

AIUSA's New Media team launched AIUSA's blog, Human Rights Now, and achieved 500 percent growth in readership during fiscal year 2009. It also launched [www.ProtectTheHuman.org](http://www.ProtectTheHuman.org) to

support the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Concentrated efforts greatly expanded AIUSA's presence on social media sites, with AIUSA Facebook groups surpassing the 400,000 member mark.

AIUSA's Creative Group cultivated partnerships with key musicians, producers and artists to bring AI's mission to tens of thousands of people who attended the Warped Tour, the Bamboozled music festival, Viva! Chicago, the U2 tour and other events. AIUSA and Link TV produced the "Price of Silence" music video, which generated more than 200,000 views on YouTube and a strong response from Latino communities. AIUSA also produced a video for State Radio's song "State of Georgia" to garner support for Troy Davis, and the Creative Group produced a series of Music for Human Rights interviews with Link TV featuring musicians from around the world speaking about human rights.

AIUSA Executive Director Larry Cox addresses a rally for Troy Davis in Atlanta in October 2009. AIUSA's close partnerships with local media organizations drove strong local and regional turnout for the demonstration.



© AI

# INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY

AIUSA's international advocacy work supports a U.S. foreign-policy agenda that is increasingly responsive to human rights by fostering Amnesty International's vigorous, independent research, advocacy and reporting around the world. We bring to the U.S. government's attention AI's annual country report on human rights and the findings and recommendations of AI's in-depth investigative reports and on-the-ground missions to areas where human rights crises are unfolding.

Our Country Specialists—a network of volunteers who bring regional expertise to our international advocacy—play a crucial role in keeping Amnesty International abreast of human rights developments around the world. The countless hours and intellectual resources they contribute help shape our strategies in the international arena.

Country specialists also help us respond swiftly and strategically to breaking human rights crises, with strong leadership from our Crisis Prevention and Response team. Last fall, CPR launched AIUSA's Science for Human Rights satellite imagery project and illustrated the scale of destruction in residential neighborhoods of N'Djamena, Chad:

3,700 homes and businesses destroyed throughout the city since February 2008. Subsequent research confirmed that many evictions violated international human rights standards and Chadian law. AI used the satellite images to pressure the government of Chad to stop the forced evictions and to provide redress to the victims.

The Crisis Prevention and Response team also provided vital information to members, who stood in solidarity with Iranians imprisoned for voicing dissent and calling for justice during Iran's contested presidential election. AIUSA actively campaigned on behalf of several high-profile prisoners and sponsored a global day of action for Iran; 140 prison-

ers were subsequently freed.

Throughout 2009, as crises unfolded in Gaza and southern Israel, North Korea, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Honduras, Amnesty International was there to expose abuses taking place and to demand action from authorities. For example, AI's report *Out of Reach: The cost of maternal health in Sierra Leone* revealed the reasons that Sierra Leone has one of the world's highest maternal death rates and highlighted the intersection of poverty, gender-based discrimination and human rights abuses, a key theme of our Demand Dignity campaign. AI also highlighted the plight of western China's Uighurs, an ethnic group whose rights are being systematically eroded. After Honduras' democratically elected president, José Manuel Zelaya Rosales, was forced from power in June in a military coup and expelled from the country, AI responded quickly by issuing its report *Honduras—Human rights crisis threatens as repression increases*. Developed from field research in dozens of countries, these reports not only inform policy directly but help mobilize actions by millions of AI members around the world.



JANUARY 7, 2008



NOVEMBER 8, 2008

AIUSA's Science for Human Rights project used satellite imagery, like these photos showing home demolitions in Chad, to document the scale of destruction in some residential neighborhoods of N'Djamena and to pressure Chad's government to stop the forced evictions and provide redress to the victims.

# AIUSA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

**FISCAL YEAR 2009** was a difficult year for the non-profit sector. The period covered in this report, October 1, 2008, to September 30, 2009, coincided with the greatest economic downturn the United States has experienced since the Great Depression. Virtually every non-profit organization in the country was negatively impacted by the economic crisis, and Amnesty International USA was no exception. We saw a sharp decline in the value of our reserves—as well as a drop in contributions from our dedicated supporters, many of whom saw their own household incomes decline.

In the face of this new financial reality, AIUSA's leadership had to make some tough choices in order to uphold our fiduciary responsibilities. We scaled back expenses while focusing our work ever more diligently. That we managed to achieve the

remarkable human rights victories described in this report is a testament to the dedication of our staff, activists and members.

We are currently investing in new and proven fundraising strategies to position AIUSA to its best advantage as the economy recovers. Since AIUSA does not accept government support and receives only a small amount of rigorously vetted corporate support, our financial stability was clearly due to the hundreds of thousands of dedicated donors who dug deep to support us as generously as they possibly could. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to our supporters, both veteran and new, for helping AIUSA weather the storm and continue its life-saving human rights advocacy.

# AIUSA 2009 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED	2009	2008
<b>Operating Revenue:</b>					
Contributions from Individuals	\$ 28,735,716	\$ 10,390	\$ -	\$ 28,746,106	\$ 34,560,097
Grants from foundations	101,807	1,825,000	-	1,926,807	1,042,288
Donated services	3,822,280	-	-	3,822,280	4,224,264
Literature and merchandise sales	234,648	-	-	234,648	481,012
List rental	179,403	-	-	179,403	203,478
Media awards and miscellaneous income	600,653	178,785	-	779,403	1,950,202
Conference fees/regional fundraising	127,426	-	-	127,426	127,058
NET ASSETS RELEASED FROM RESTRICTIONS:					
Satisfaction of program actions	3,643,364	(3,643,364)	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 37,445,297</b>	<b>\$ (1,629,189)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 35,816,108</b>	<b>\$ 42,588,399</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>					
Program services	32,288,888	-	-	32,288,888	41,910,299
Management and general	3,044,929	-	-	3,044,929	1,181,789
Fundraising	8,229,692	-	-	8,229,692	9,757,959
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ 44,563,509</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 44,563,509</b>	<b>\$ 52,850,047</b>
<b>Decrease in Net assets before non-operating revenues</b>	<b>\$ (7,118,212)</b>	<b>\$ (1,629,189)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (8,747,401)</b>	<b>\$ (10,261,648)</b>
<b>Non-operating revenues:</b>					
Bequests and planned giving	\$ 3,557,509	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,557,509	\$ 4,929,086
Charitable Gift Annuity income	-	-	-	-	466,379
Net realized gains (losses) on investments	(853,363)	-	-	(853,363)	1,477,315
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments	268,833	-	-	268,833	(4,192,510)
Interest and dividends	540,925	-	-	540,925	779,357
International secretariat contingent liability adjustment	4,547,134	-	-	4,547,134	-
<b>Total non-operating revenues</b>	<b>\$ 8,061,038</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 8,061,038</b>	<b>\$ 3,459,627</b>
<b>Reclassification of net assets</b>	<b>\$ 506,366</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (506,366)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Change in net assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,449,192</b>	<b>\$ (1,629,189)</b>	<b>\$ (506,366)</b>	<b>\$ (686,363)</b>	<b>\$ (6,802,021)</b>
<b>Net assets, beginning of year</b>	<b>9,234,713</b>	<b>3,659,892</b>	<b>1,936,167</b>	<b>14,830,772</b>	<b>21,632,793</b>
<b>Net assets, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 10,683,905</b>	<b>\$ 2,030,703</b>	<b>\$ 1,429,801</b>	<b>\$ 14,144,409</b>	<b>\$ 14,830,772</b>

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