Contents

3 Letter from the Executive Director

4 50 Years of Human Rights Leadership

8 2010 Year in Review
   12 A Year of Advocacy Milestones
   14 Amnesty International USA Campaigns
   22 International Work
   25 Membership
   26 Communications

27 Financial Statements

30 Donors and Supporters

35 Senior Staff
   Board of Directors
   Financial Resources Development Committee
   Regional Staff Contact List
AS WE REFLECT BACK ON THE 2010 FISCAL YEAR, we are in the midst of some of the most far-reaching advances for human rights in history. The electrifying and massive human rights revolutions that began in Tunisia and then ignited Egypt continue to spread across the Middle East and North Africa, inspiring human rights activists around the world. Yet as dramatic and far-reaching as these developments are, they should not eclipse the key victories won through the diligent though less visible work of the human rights movement the previous year—victories that also bring us closer to our vision of expanding freedom, dignity and justice for all.

One example of such a victory is the July 2010 passage of the Tribal Law and Order Act (see page 9), comprehensive legislation to curb epidemic rates of sexual violence against Native American and Alaska Native women. The law was the result of years of high-level advocacy and vigorous campaigning by Amnesty International USA and includes several key recommendations made by Amnesty International in its 2007 report, *The Maze of Injustice: The failure to protect Indigenous women from sexual violence in the USA*, as well as increased funding to support these measures.

AIUSA harnessed every resource to ensure the success of our campaign to protect Indigenous women: impeccable independent research, carefully cultivated partnerships with Native women’s groups, strategic mass media outreach, sustained high-level advocacy and vigorous, coordinated grassroots action. By doing so, we accomplished what many thought was impossible: systemic change to protect the human rights of a group that law enforcement and judicial institutions had ignored for centuries.

This victory, along with major gains in other campaign areas outlined elsewhere in this report, fortified us as we began preparations for our year-long 50th anniversary commemoration. It reminded us of what we can accomplish when all elements of this wonderful, complex grassroots organization work toward a common goal. And it reminded us that human rights work is typically a long-haul endeavor, one in which we seek carefully planned, intentional change that strengthens the rule of law and advances human rights for all.

Over the course of my decades of work in the human rights movement, I have witnessed history in the making—from the fall of bloody dictatorships in the Southern Cone of Latin America to the dismantling of the Berlin Wall. As I begin my final year as executive director of AIUSA, however, I am inspired by the AIUSA activists and members who understand that realizing our vision of all rights for all people requires equal parts passion, strategy and stamina. To all of our supporters, I offer my deepest gratitude, for you are the lifeblood of our human rights movement.

Larry Cox
Executive Director,
Amnesty International USA
CELEBRATING 50 YEARS WITH A CALL TO ACTION

For someone risking everything in the fight to secure basic human rights, a simple act by a caring stranger halfway around the world can make the difference between hope and despair, freedom and imprisonment, life and death. For 50 years, this principle has inspired the millions of people in the Amnesty International movement to realize our vision of a world where everyone can enjoy all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Mao Hengfeng is serving an 18-month sentence in a “re-education through labor” facility in China. Her crime? “Disturbing social order” by protesting the 2009 arrest of human rights defender and 2010 Nobel Peace Prize winner Liu Xiaobo; Mao has also campaigned against forced abortions and forced evictions in China. At a hearing to appeal her sentence, Mao showed bruises and reported that officers have instructed other inmates—up to a dozen at a time—to beat her repeatedly. Her family has only been allowed to see her a few times since she was detained in February 2010.

Like Mao, millions of people worldwide live in fear of persecution by repressive governments or armed factions. Hundreds of millions cling tenuously to survival amid pervasive economic oppression that denies them fundamental rights—such as the rights to education, health care and clean water—and makes them more vulnerable to repression.

Yet we are not powerless in the face of these injustices, as Amnesty International has proven. Fifty years ago, British lawyer Peter Benenson took action after reading a newspaper story about two Portuguese students who were jailed for raising their glasses in a toast to freedom. He published his now famous 1961 appeal in The Daily Telegraph urging readers to write letters on behalf of “prisoners of conscience.” His appeal sparked an international grassroots campaign to protect human rights, and Amnesty International was born.

In the 50 years since that seminal moment, Amnesty International has grown into a global movement of 3 million people in more than 150 nations and territories. Amnesty International USA is the largest grassroots organization in the country, with half a million supporters. Our model of collective action has achieved remarkable results internationally and at home. We have helped win the freedom of tens of thousands of people jailed in the darkest prisons, prevented torture, halted life-threatening persecution and helped win the commutation of death sentences.

Our activism on behalf of countless human rights defenders—those courageous dissidents, journalists, and activists on the front lines—has protected them from mortal danger and empowered them by putting authorities on notice: We are watching. And over the long term, we have been instrumental in building the critical groundswell of public support necessary to establish an international human rights framework of treaties and institutions that bring war criminals to justice, ban torture, limit arms trafficking and eliminate discrimination.

Using a simple technique—bringing together millions of people around the globe to focus massive, unrelenting public pressure on the offenders—we fight to stop violence against women, discrimination based on sexual orientation, and the forces—such as denial of health care, education, shelter, water, food and other basic necessities—that entrench people in poverty and perpetuate human rights abuses.

The human rights victories outlined in the following pages were the result of skilful advocacy, strategic organizing and grassroots power. While we celebrate these accomplishments, we are also acutely aware that our mission has never been more vital. We strive to continue the growth of the human rights movement because we have seen that each new member adds a critical voice to a powerful chorus speaking truth to power—and saving lives.

ABOVE: Amnesty International prisoner of conscience Mao Hengfeng in Tiananmen Square, Beijing.
Adan Hajizada, a political blogger in Azerbaijan, was arrested in July 2009 after posting a video that was critical of government activities. Amnesty International took on his case in 2009 and has continued to campaign for his conviction to be overturned since his release in November 2010.

I do not know and may never know most of you. But deep in my heart I felt your presence while going through the hardships of prison life. Please be aware that your activity played a major role in our liberation. The campaign, which has no precedents in the history of Azerbaijan, took everyone by surprise and ended in our release. You should know that every letter, report and statement that you made had an impact. But the struggle for justice, democracy and liberty never stops. I wish you good luck on this difficult path. Let us hope that all prisoners of conscience will be liberated soon.

Adan Hajizada
Fifty years after its founding, Amnesty International has grown from one man’s appeal on behalf of two “prisoners of conscience” into a global movement of over 3 million members, activists and supporters in more than 150 countries and territories who campaign to end grave abuses of human rights. Here are some of the milestones Amnesty International has achieved in working to protect all rights for all people around the world.

1961
Peter Benenson publishes “The Forgotten Prisoners,” the seminal call-to-action that set the foundation for Amnesty International, in The Observer London newspaper on May 28, 1961. Benenson wrote his appeal on behalf of “prisoners of conscience” after reading a news article about two Portuguese students who were imprisoned for raising their wine glasses in a toast to freedom.

1962
Members from around the world meet in Belgium and officially found Amnesty International.
Amnesty International sends its first fact-finding missions to Ghana, Czechoslovakia and Portugal, establishing independent, on-the-ground research as a central tenet of its mission.
The new organization sends observers to the trial of Nelson Mandela.

1963
Amnesty International establishes the International Secretariat, its global headquarters, in London.

1964
The United Nations gives Amnesty International formal consultative status.

1965
Amnesty International publishes its first country report, on Portugal, then under the dictatorship of António de Oliveira Salazar.

1966
Amnesty International is founded in the United States as AIUSA.

1967
AIUSA is founded in the United States as AIUSA.

1968
Amnesty International is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its contribution to “securing the ground for freedom, for justice, and thereby also for peace in the world.”

1972
AI launches the Campaign Against Torture, its first worldwide campaign for human rights. AI is given consultative status at the Organization of American States.

1973
The first Urgent Action is issued on behalf of Luiz Basilio Rossi, a Brazilian academic who was arrested and tortured for political reasons.

1977
Amnesty International is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its contribution to “securing the ground for freedom, for justice, and thereby also for peace in the world.”
1984
The Convention Against Torture is adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10.

1986
Amnesty launches its Conspiracy of Hope concert tour, initiating a tradition of cultivating international popular support for human rights through music.

1987
The U.N. Convention Against Torture is ratified.

1988
The Human Rights Now! concert tours 15 countries to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Musicians such as Bruce Springsteen, Peter Gabriel, Sting, Tracy Chapman and Youssou N’Dour bring the message of human rights to music fans around the world.

1990
Former Amnesty International Director Jack Healey joins Bono, Sting and other musicians at a Conspiracy of Hope concert in June 1986.

1991
AI expands its mandate to promote all human rights enshrined in the UDHR, from civil and political rights to economic, social and cultural rights.

1992
Membership passes the 1 million mark globally with 6,000 active groups in 70 countries.

1998
AI launches its first global campaign against human rights violations in the United States, focusing on police brutality, prison conditions, and the death penalty.
AI launches the “Get Up, Sign Up” campaign in 124 countries, collecting 13 million signatures in support of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights during its 50th anniversary year.

2000
Participants in AI Nepal launch the Stop Violence Against Women campaign with a rally in Banepa, near Kathmandu, during the Holi (the National Festival of Colors) in March 2004.

2002
The International Criminal Court, the world’s first permanent international judicial body, is established following years of campaigning by Amnesty International and others.
The U.S. Supreme Court bans the death penalty for mentally retarded defendants, following an AI report and global campaign.

2004
Amnesty International launches its global campaign to Stop Violence Against Women.

2005
After a global AI campaign, the U.S. Supreme Court bans juvenile executions.

2009
Amnesty International launches the Demand Dignity campaign, expanding the organization’s work to address poverty as a root cause of human rights violations around the world.
The United Nations agrees to establish a Global Arms Treaty to control the international trade of conventional arms following campaigning by Amnesty International.

2010
Following years of AI campaigning, the U.S. government passes the Tribal Law and Order Act, historic legislation to protect Native American and Alaska Native women from the crisis of sexual violence affecting their communities.
2010 YEAR IN REVIEW

FISCAL YEAR 2010

October 1, 2009 – September 30, 2010
LANDMARK LEGISLATIVE VICTORY

AI Advocacy Drives Comprehensive Reform to Protect Native American and Alaska Native Women

Lisa Marie Lyotte stood at the White House podium and took a deep breath, wiping the tears from her cheeks as she recounted the night that she was assaulted and raped in front of her two young daughters. To her left, President Barack Obama stood with his hand placed firmly on Lyotte’s shoulder. “If the Tribal Law and Order Act had existed 16 years ago, my story would be very different,” she said.

In July, President Obama signed the Tribal Law and Order Act—legislation addressing the jurisdictional chaos that has fueled an epidemic of violence against Native American and Alaska Native women. It was a landmark victory for Indigenous advocates and for Amnesty International, which helped shape the law and campaigned vigorously for it since the publication of its groundbreaking 2007 report, Maze of Injustice: The failure to protect indigenous women from sexual violence in the USA.

Before signing the legislation, President Obama remarked, “When one in three Native American women will be raped in their lifetimes, that is an assault on our national conscience; it is an affront to our shared humanity; it is something that we cannot allow to continue.”

President Obama was citing data included in AI’s report, which exposed an epidemic of sexual violence against Indigenous women—a rate that is 2.5 times that of the national average. In addition, the report detailed the complicated jurisdictional structure that allows men, particularly non-Native men, to perpetrate sexual violence against Native women with near-total impunity. Tribal authorities do not have jurisdiction to prosecute crimes committed by non-Native perpetrators in Indian Country, and prosecutions by federal authorities are rare. Meanwhile, non-Native men commit 86 percent of all rapes against Native women. Most are not held accountable for their crimes. The bipartisan Tribal Law and Order Act was introduced by Senator Byron Dorgan (D-ND), chair of the U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and Representative Stephanie Herseth Sandlin (D-SD). The act was designed clarify the jurisdictional authority of tribal, state and federal authorities in investigating and prosecuting crimes, standardize sexual assault protocols within the Indian Health Service and increase and standardize the collection and distribution of criminal data for crimes committed in tribal communities.

Although much work remains, the legislation provides for concrete, practical steps toward ensuring justice for Native women. One of the key components moving forward is the creation of the Indian Law and Order Commission, which will include a team of experts to address, track and monitor the jurisdictional labyrinth. The commission is tasked with going back to Congress to identify additional changes that will be necessary.

President Barack Obama signed the Tribal Law and Order Act into law on July 29, 2010, flanked by tribal leaders and congressional champions of the legislation. AIUSA has campaigned on the issue of sexual violence against Native women since 2007, and key staff members were present at the signing ceremony.

Sarah Deer, a consultant for Amnesty International’s Maze of Injustice report and campaign, is an assistant professor at William Mitchell College of Law and a citizen of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation.

The legislation provides beginning steps to empower tribal governments to take more direct action in cases of violent crime. When victims know that their perpetrators will be held accountable for their behavior, they will be more likely to report crimes. Empowering tribal law enforcement personnel to protect their communities is the key. There are 10 or 12 more steps we need to do, of course, but now it feels like we can change the world.

Our connection to Amnesty International was really crucial in getting us there. It hasn’t been an easy road, since they are a non-Native organization, but I really trust them. They created an atmosphere for us to come as Native women and turned it over to us in a very respectful way.
ARTISTS BOOST AI’S HUMAN RIGHTS WORK

Amnesty International USA continued its illustrious history of partnerships with filmmakers, musicians and actors in order to bring its message of human rights to new audiences. Following are just a few highlights from the 2010 fiscal year.

1. **AI HOSTS TIBET IN SONG PREMIERE**
   Tibetan ethno-musicologist and Fulbright scholar Ngawang Choephel returned to the land of his birth in 1995 to film a documentary about Tibetan song and dance. Hoping to preserve the music of his people despite Chinese campaigns aimed at destroying Tibetan culture, Choephel began filming his documentary in the city of Shigatse. Within a month he was arrested on charges of espionage and counter-revolutionary activities. Fourteen months later, after being held incommunicado and without trial, Choephel received one of the harshest sentences ever given to a Tibetan political prisoner: 18 years in prison. Choephel was released in 2002 following an international outcry from human rights groups, including a two-year letter-writing campaign led by Amnesty International. The documentary Choephel began more than 15 years ago, *Tibet in Song*, premiered in New York at a September event hosted by Amnesty International and the Shelley and Donald Rubin Foundation at the Rubin Museum of Art. The film won the 2009 Sundance Film Festival Special Jury Prize Documentary Award and the 2009 Calgary International Film Festival Best Documentary Award.

2. **AIUSA ROCKS THE WARPED TOUR**
   From Joan Baez and Bono to Coldplay and Jaguares, musicians of every stripe have used their voices to draw attention to human rights. In 2010, Amnesty International USA was a nonprofit sponsor for the second consecutive year for the Vans Warped Tour, a marathon of 43 concerts that showcased nearly 200 bands from June through August. AIUSA volunteers at the U.S. and Canadian events engaged new youth activists and raised awareness about our human rights work among young people. The longest-running music tour in the world, Warped sees nearly 1 million fans every summer.

3. **THE POWER OF WORDS**
   The Amnesty International video “The Power of Words” won the 2010 Webby People’s Voice Award. The Webby Awards received nearly 10,000 entries from over 60 countries and all 50 states and generated over 750 million media impressions worldwide. The stunning video is the result of an AIUSA partnership with Curious Pictures and director Ro Rao, who produced the video for the YouTube program Video Volunteers. Rao
and more than 15 volunteers worked around the clock for nearly six weeks building sets and models for the animated short, and Morgan Freeman volunteered to record an introduction about AI’s human rights work. The moving video about the power of AI activists to support human rights defenders and prisoners of conscience is narrated by dedicated AI supporter and actress Nazanin Boniadi. As of press time, the video had nearly 700,000 views on YouTube.

4 STRUGGLES OF THE INVISIBLES

Mexican actor and producer Gael Garcia Bernal and Amnesty International launched The Invisibles (Los Invisibles), a series of four films that records the journey of hundreds of migrants from the border between Guatemala and Mexico on their way to the United States. The November premiere of The Invisibles coincided with the start of the 2010 Global Forum on Migration and Development in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico. Garcia Bernal worked with AI researcher Sarah Shebbeare to produce the series, which can be viewed on YouTube.

The U.S. government estimates that as of January 2007, there were almost 12 million unauthorized immigrants living in the United States. The top five countries of origin are Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, the Philippines, and China. Mexico is one of the few countries in the world that is both destination and transit route for migrants. Driven by grinding poverty and insecurity back home, they travel through Mexico in hope of reaching the United States, and every year thousands of migrants are kidnapped, raped and sometimes murdered while making the journey. The Invisibles offers the unique testimonies of migrants, aid workers and medical professionals who speak about the danger and hopes of thousands of men and women who cross Mexico in search of a better life.

5 AIUSA’S BROADWAY PARTNERSHIP

Amnesty International USA partnered with the Tony-award-winning Broadway musical Fela! in a celebration to boost participation in AI’s Global Write-a-thon on International Human Rights Day on December 10, 2009. Fela Anikulapo-Kuti, a brilliant musical pioneer and outspoken critic of the Nigerian government, was imprisoned in 1984 on a dubious charge of currency smuggling. Amnesty International considered him to be a prisoner of conscience and successfully campaigned for his release.
ADVoCACY suCCeses

OCTOBER 2009
The Department of Homeland Security announced reforms to the immigration detention system, including several changes that reflect AIUSA’s recommendations in its March 2009 report Jailed Without Justice. They include moving from a penal system to a civil detention system, terminating contracts with eight jails AIUSA identified in the report, working on moving immigrants out of facilities that afford no outdoor recreation, and bringing a group of health professionals together to work on health-care reforms to address the lack of care in detention facilities.

JANUARY
Following the devastating January 12, 2010, earthquake in Haiti, AIUSA joined other organizations to mobilize an immediate and forceful grassroots call for the U.S. government to offer temporary protected status (TPS) to Haitians in the United States. The Obama administration subsequently announced that all eligible Haitians would be allowed to apply for TPS, a decision that potentially affected more than 100,000 people.

FEBRUARY
AIUSA was instrumental in lobbying for the February reintroduction of the International Violence Against Women Act (H.R. 4594), which creates a comprehensive approach to addressing violence against women internationally. AIUSA then worked throughout the year to build support for the act, collaborating with the congressional Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission to hold a hearing and working with leading international development and women’s organizations to sponsor a congressional briefing that was attended by more than 100 congressional staffers and representatives from various federal agencies. [see photo at right]

APRIL
The U.S. Senate unanimously passed a resolution calling on members of the Ugandan Parliament to reject Uganda’s proposed anti-homosexuality bill. The resolution followed sustained advocacy by AIUSA who worked in conjunction with approximately 20 Ugandan human rights groups. The proposed legislation would penalize gays in Uganda and their supporters with sentences ranging from seven years in prison to death. Co-sponsors of the Senate resolution stressed the “universality of human rights” and urged Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to more closely monitor human rights abuses based on sexual orientation.

MAY
Following several months of AI campaigning on maternal health as a human right in Burkina Faso, Peru, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and the United States, Rep. Lois Capps (D-CA) introduced the Improving Global Maternal and Child Health Outcomes While Maximizing Success Act (the Global MOMS Act), which would help fulfill U.S. commitments to improving maternal health around the world.
**JUNE**

AIUSA participated in a meeting with the Obama administration and other non-governmental organizations to urge the White House to push for Senate ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). To move ratification forward, AIUSA has partnered with international human rights and domestic civil rights groups and has taken a leadership position as the co-chair of the coalition's advocacy subcommittee.

**JULY**

Representative Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA) introduced the MOMS for the 21st Century Act in July. The vital new legislation addresses the maternal health crisis in the United States. AIUSA worked closely with Rep. Roybal-Allard’s staff in drafting the legislation in the follow-up to the publication of AI’s March 2010 report, *Deadly Delivery: The maternal health care crisis in the USA*.

AIUSA was instrumental in ensuring that the annual Department of State Foreign Operations Appropriations bill included language aimed at preventing U.S. military assistance to Pakistani military units that have committed human rights abuses. AIUSA also initiated resolutions and “Dear Colleague” letters on behalf of prisoners of conscience highlighted by AIUSA’s Individuals at Risk campaign.

After months of concerted action by more than 20,000 AIUSA activists, Congress passed crucial reforms related to trade in conflict minerals. Provisions of the legislation, which was included as part of the Wall Street reform bill, contains measures to help stop the flow of conflict minerals from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

President Obama signed the Tribal Law and Order Act into law on July 29 following nearly three years of sustained advocacy and congressional testimony by AIUSA and its Native American and Alaska Native Advisory Council. The milestone legislation—a critical step toward ending the epidemic of sexual violence against Native women in the United States—represents a major victory for AIUSA. Following the publication of the groundbreaking 2007 report *Maze of Injustice: The failure to protect Indigenous women in the USA*, AIUSA campaigned vigorously for concrete reforms to protect Native women from sexual violence. The passage of the historic law was preceded by other important AI-recommended reforms, including the January launch of the Department of Justice’s Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative, which specifically prioritized ending violence against women and children and allocated an additional $6 million in funding to bolster justice services and prosecution efforts in Indian Country.

**DECEMBER**

AIUSA submitted testimony during the hearing of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law on U.S. implementation of its human right treaty obligations—the first such hearing ever. Throughout the year AIUSA held meetings with senior State Department officials to advance key foreign-policy concerns, including those pertaining to countries in crisis and to the release of prisoners of conscience. AIUSA met regularly with Scot Marciel, then U.S. deputy assistant secretary for Asia and ambassador for ASEAN Affairs, to discuss the case of Aung San Suu Kyi and the ongoing call for her release.
CAMPAIGNS

ACTIVISTS, MEMBERS AND THE PUBLIC at large can engage directly in human rights advocacy through Amnesty International USA’s campaigns, which provide myriad opportunities to take action to protect the human rights of all people, at home and abroad. Our campaign strategies are built upon the foundation of Amnesty International’s independent, impartial and rigorous research—free of political and corporate influence.

Throughout 2010, we achieved an impressive array of human rights victories through campaigns that focused the considerable might of our resources on four priorities: the Individuals at Risk campaign, the Demand Dignity campaign, the Counter Terror with Justice campaign and the Death Penalty Abolition campaign. In addition, our Crisis Prevention and Response team stood at the ready to address urgent developing human rights crises.

Backed by the grassroots power of our membership, our campaigns made significant, tangible progress on our human rights agenda in 2010. In the pages that follow are some campaign highlights that showcase our effectiveness.

My grandfather said that you meet your friends in jail and in bed. I haven’t gone to bed with all of you [Amnesty International members]... but I got out of jail thanks to you. I think of you as friends, so thank you from the bottom of my heart.

Lydia Cacho is one of Mexico’s leading defenders of children’s and women’s rights and the subject of several Amnesty International Urgent Action appeals. An investigative journalist and a specialist on gender-based violence, Cacho founded and directs the Centro Integral de Atención a las Mujeres, a crisis center and shelter for victims of sex crimes and trafficking in Cancún. Her 2004 book The Demons of Eden exposed powerful government and business leaders involved in child prostitution and pornography and provoked retaliation by powerful enemies, including her 2005 kidnapping, torture and arrest. After an immediate international outcry, including action by AI, she was then released on bail and later cleared of charges. She continues her work despite judicial harassment and constant death threats, and Amnesty International continues to monitor her case.
AT THE CORE OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL’S MISSION IS THE PROTECTION of human rights defenders, who, at great risk to themselves, challenge authorities, powerful corporate interests and military forces to respect human rights.

One of Amnesty International’s central priorities is to support individuals who put their lives on the line to defend human rights. Human rights defenders and prisoners of conscience—and their families—often pay a steep price for their courage: violence, persecution, harassment and threats. Through sustained casework and the dedication of hundreds of local groups across the United States, AIUSA works to protect individuals at risk of persecution by putting authorities on notice that their actions are being monitored. AI members also offer support to human rights defenders and prisoners of conscience by letting them know they are not alone.

AIUSA combined vigorous grassroots pressure with high-level advocacy to work for the release of several high-priority prisoners, including that of the former Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who had spent more than 15 of the past 20 years in detention before her celebrated release in November 2010. AIUSA began campaigning on her behalf since 1989 and continued to do so throughout 2010, joined by influential members of the Obama administration, Congress and various embassies of member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Across the United States, AI members and local groups generated more than 67,000 online actions, 11,000 petition signatures and thousands of letters urging the Myanmar authorities to release Aung San Suu Kyi and the approximately 2,200 other prisoners of conscience detained by the military junta in Myanmar solely for exercising their human rights.

In addition to the release of Aung San Suu Kyi and dozens of other individuals released throughout the year (see page 14), AIUSA celebrated another major victory in June 2010 when Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa pardoned J. S. Tissainayagam, the Sri Lankan journalist who had been arbitrarily detained by the police in Colombo in March 2008 for writing two articles critical of the government. He was sentenced under the country’s terrorism laws to 20 years’ imprisonment and served two years in detention. Tissainayagam was an AIUSA priority case in 2010.

The 2009 Global Write-a-thon, which took place on International Human Rights Day, December 10, 2009, garnered record-breaking participation. More than 12,000 activists in all 50 states sent letters, faxes and emails on behalf of 10 featured individuals at risk, generating more than 100,000 letters. The phenomenal level of activism during the event contributed to the release of many individuals at risk within months of the event, including Musaad Abu Fagr, the Egyptian Bedouin blogger and activist detained without trial for almost three years for protesting the demolition of thousands of homes in the Sinai Peninsula, and Birtukan Mideksa, the leader of the Unity for Democracy and Justice Party in Ethiopia, who served 21 months of a life sentence.

Also during the 2010 fiscal year, AIUSA’s Urgent Action Network (UAN) serves as a vital frontline protection for people facing human rights emergencies—from arrest and imprisonment to death threats and harassment—by inundating authorities with emails, faxes and letters within 24 hours of receiving a bulletin from AI’s International Secretariat. In fiscal year 2010, UAN actions on 903 named individuals and 560,480 unnamed individuals helped bring about concrete improvements for 158 named individuals at risk and 2,778 unnamed individuals. These improvements included:

- The release of 510 individuals at risk from detention
- Reduction of prison sentences
- Access granted to lawyers and provision made for medical care
- Stays of execution granted
- Death sentences pardoned
- Death sentences commuted
- Prevention of forced evictions
- Human rights defenders allowed to return to their home country after being expelled
Both Mohammadi and Eskandari were released from prison in the central Iranian city of Esfahan on October 4, following their acquittal in a retrial after their convictions for adultery while being married were quashed by the head of the judiciary.

Released Oct ObeR 4, 2009

VettiVel Jasikaran & ValArMAtHi Jasikaran
SRI LANKA

Journalist Vettivel Jasikaran and his wife Valarmathi Jasikaran were arbitrarily detained for 19 months under anti-terror legislation. Vettivel was arrested in March 2008 on suspicion of “terrorism-related activities,” as was his wife for allegedly supporting him. After six months being held without charge, the Jaskaran’s wife were indicted for “inciting communal disharmony”. Their case has now been dismissed.

Released OCTOBER 26, 2009

AnDrei ZAtoKA
TURKMENISTAN

An environmentalist in Turkmenistan, Zakota was arrested on October 20, 2009, on charges of “hoooliganism” and sentenced to five years’ imprisonment after an unfair trial. A regional court ruled that the city court had failed to take into account mitigating factors such as Zakota’s environmental activity, reputation and cooperation. His prison sentence was commuted to a fine.

Released NOVEMBER 6, 2009

ZHAO SHIYING
CHINA

Independent writer who signed Charter 08, a proposal for fundamental legal and political reform in China that aims to achieve a democratic system that respects human rights; released after several weeks in police detention.

Released JANUARY 25, 2010

J.S. TISSAINAYAGAM
SRI LANKA

Sri Lankan journalist J.S. Tissainayagam was arrested in March 2008 after writing two articles critical of the Sri Lankan government’s conduct of the war against the Tamil Tigers in a several magazine articles. Tissainayagam, who was convicted and sentenced to 20 years’ hard labor, was an Amnesty International priority case. He was released following a presidential pardon.

Released FEBRUARY 13, 2010

MAX GOELDI
LIBYA

The Swiss businessman served a four-month prison sentence after being convicted of politically motivated immigration charges.

Released JUNE 2010

DArsi Ferrer
CUBA

Darsi Ferrer was arrested on charges stemming from organizing protests critical of the government and released from detention in Havana after serving almost a year in a maximum-security prison.

Released JULY 2010

Photo of Andrei Zakota © FerGhAnA News Agency, All Others © AI Faces of the Freed

A selection of the many prisoner releases AI celebrated during Fiscal Year 2010
8 MUSAAD ABU FAGR
EGYPT
Musaad Abu Fagr, an Egyptian Bedouin activist, was detained without trial for more than two years for protesting the demolition of thousands of homes in the Sinai Peninsula.
RELEASED JULY 13, 2010

9 U WIN HTEIN
MYANMAR (BURMA)
U Win Htein served a 14-year prison sentence for organizing the collection of information about agricultural productivity that the government deemed to be sensitive, and for helping three foreign journalists report on conditions for political prisoners in Myanmar.
RELEASED AUGUST 31, 2010

11 YUSAK PAKAGE
INDONESIA
Activist Yusuf Pakage was imprisoned for more than five years for his role in a peaceful demonstration during which the Morning Star flag, symbolizing Papuan independence, was raised.
RELEASED JUNE 7, 2010

FULBERT ATTISSO, GUILLAUME COCO, YAovi ABOBI AND ERIC SOLEWASSI
TOGO
The four political activists were arrested in March, ahead of the Togolese presidential election, and charged with "an attempt on the security of the state."
RELEASED SEPTEMBER 8, 2010

10 RAÚL HERNÁNDEZ
MEXICO
Raúl Hernández served two years on fabricated charges in Guerrero state prison in Mexico for his work to protect the rights of Indigenous communities and expose abuses by political and law enforcement officials.
RELEASED AUGUST 31, 2010

MESSAGE OF THANKS

Amnesty is God’s angel... It becomes the strength for those drowning, cheering up those who are sad, being the friend of the excluded, the protector of those in need, the parents of those who are fatherless and motherless and the hope which keeps our hope alive. Thank you to everyone at Amnesty International, members across the world. May Jesus God protect you all, from someone who has suffered and who now smiles again thanks to Amnesty.

www.amnestyusa.org

Yusak Pakage in prison in Papua, Indonesia.
Amnesty International campaigned throughout the 2010 fiscal year to call attention to dismal maternal death rates around the world—a human rights crisis borne of poverty and disenfranchisement that claims the life of 350,000 women in pregnancy or childbirth each year. Although the vast majority of these deaths are preventable, the world has seen little progress toward reducing the maternal death rate by 75 percent by 2015, the target specified by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

“It’s such a clear example of people dying who don’t need to,” AIUSA Executive Director Larry Cox told New York Times columnist Clyde Haberman, who wrote about AI’s campaign in September. “That’s the ultimate definition of a human rights issue—steps that can be taken, and aren’t,” he added.

After launching campaigns to advance maternal health as a human right in Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and the United States, AI saw concrete gains in policy and legislation. Following a 2009 AI report on barriers to maternal care in Burkina Faso and launched an international campaign in January. After the report’s release, an Amnesty International delegation met with the president of Burkina Faso, Blaise Compaoré, who pledged to lift all financial barriers to emergency obstetric care and access to family planning, a promise AI will monitor.

In March 2010 AI released Deadly Delivery: The maternal health care crisis in the USA, a groundbreaking report on the inequities, structural barriers to care and lack of accountability within the U.S. maternal health care system. AIUSA followed the report’s publication with a campaign on U.S. maternal health and immediately saw positive developments, with Representative Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-Calif.) introducing a vital piece of legislation in July titled the Maximizing Optimal Maternity Services for the 21st Century Act. Legislators also began work on three other pieces of legislation on maternal health, each of which AI helped to draft.

AI USA staged the Maternal Health Is a Human Right speakers’ tour in April, which featured the leaders of AI Burkina Faso, Peru, Sierra Leone and the United States, as well as local maternal health experts. The events focused on the maternal health crisis in each country and the steps governments must do to end the crisis. On May 6, AIUSA organized a standing-room-only congressional briefing on maternal health, featuring Reps. John Conyers (D-Mich.) and Gwen Moore (D-Wis.). In addition, the campaign helped generate critical support for the unanimous passage in June 2010 of the New York State Midwifery Modernization Act, which expands the availability of midwives, particularly in underserved communities, both rural and urban.

Above: Amnesty International launched its Maternal Death Clock, which keeps track of the total number of maternal deaths worldwide, in September—as world leaders attended the Millennium Development Goals summit in New York City.
COUNTER TERROR WITH JUSTICE

Amnesty International USA’s Counter Terror With Justice (CTWJ) campaign used a variety of tactics throughout the 2010 fiscal year to keep pressure on the U.S. government to close Guantánamo and end torture, indefinite detention and military tribunals. On the legal front, AIUSA continued to work on Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) litigation with the Center for Constitutional Rights and the Center for Human Rights and Global Justice at New York University School of Law. The litigation, which focused on “ghost” detainees and unregistered prisoners, resulted in the release of two CIA documents disclosing information about “disappeared” detainees—documents Vice President Dick Cheney once publicly referred to as evidence that “enhanced interrogation techniques” were effective, although they not in fact provide any such proof.

Tom Parker, the Counter Terror With Justice campaign’s policy director, went on NBC Nightly News with Brian Williams, as well as on National Public Radio’s All Things Considered and Morning Edition, to discuss the litigation. The original FOIA requests were filed in 2004 with several U.S. government agencies, including the CIA and the Departments of Justice and Defense.

AIUSA also kept public pressure on the U.S. government with its “10 Against Torture” action, which enlisted ten prominent authors, artists and activists to urge President Obama to end torture, indefinite detention and military tribunals. By late October 2009, more than 15,000 members and supporters had forwarded their favorite letters to the president, including missives penned by authors Alice Walker, Stephen King and Ariel Dorfman, former U.S. military interrogator Malcolm Nance, and actor Martin Sheen.

After years of campaigning for Guantánamo detainee Mohammed al-Odaini to be either charged and fairly tried or released, Amnesty International USA activists welcomed news of his June 2010 release after an eight-year imprisonment. The U.S. government had for years denied the Yemeni detainee access to a lawyer and habeas corpus, the right to challenge the lawfulness of his detention. Although he had been cleared for release by the administration of former President George W. Bush, he remained incarcerated at Guantánamo for more than four additional years because officials refused to allow him to return to Yemen or let him come to the United States, and authorities failed to find another country to resettile him.

AIUSA mobilized strong grassroots support for al-Odaini, featuring his case in the December 2009 Global Write-a-thon and the June 2010 Torture Awareness Month activities. Local AI groups 50, 139 and 708 took up their dossier, and former U.S. military interrogator Matthew Alexander joined AIUSA’s call for the immediate resolution of his case. Al-Odaini is now with his family in Yemen, and his lawyer sent this message to Amnesty International: “We had an uphill fight. But with Amnesty International’s support, we persuaded the government to return Mr. al-Odaini to Yemen and reunite him with his family. Only the kind of broad public support Amnesty brings to bear could ensure such a happy ending. I cannot thank you enough.”

AIUSA also welcomed the February 2010 release of two brothers, Bahtiyar Mahnut and Arkin Mahmud, ethnic Uighurs from China who were resettled in Switzerland after being held in Guantánamo for nearly eight years without charge.

AIUSA members wrote letters, sent e-mails, made calls and penned letters to their local papers for many years on their behalf, and AI local groups 371 and 15 worked on their cases.

Despite these successes, Guantánamo is still operating. At press time, more than 172 detainees remain unlawfully detained there and hundreds more at the U.S. detention facility in Bagram, Afghanistan. President Obama fully embraced—and in March 2011 institutionalized via executive order—the Bush-era practices of indefinite detention without charge and the use of military commissions at Guantánamo, which do not meet international standards for fair trials. Impunity for the U.S. government’s torture program persists. Amnesty International’s work to end U.S. human rights violations under the guise of national security remains an urgent priority, and the need for intense public scrutiny and grassroots pressure remains as critical as ever.

We had an uphill fight. But with Amnesty International’s support, we persuaded the government to return Mr. al-Odaini to Yemen and reunite him with his family. Only the kind of broad public support Amnesty brings to bear could ensure such a happy ending. I cannot thank you enough.

—lawyer for Mohammed al-Odaini

Mohammed al-Odaini, who was released from Guantánamo in June 2010 after years of vigorous AI campaigning on his behalf. Al-Odaini was one of AI’s Global Write-a-thon cases in 2009.

MESSAGE OF THANKS
Jayaprakash Sittampalam Tissainayagam, a Sri Lankan journalist who worked for The Sunday Leader, the Northeastern Monthly and as a columnist for the Sunday Times, was arbitrarily detained by the police in Colombo in 2008, convicted under the Prevention of Terrorism Act for two articles written by him in a monthly magazine and sentenced to 20 years’ rigorous imprisonment. Tissainayagam, an AIUSA priority case and the subject of two consecutive AIUSA World Press Freedom letter actions, was pardoned by President Mahinda Rajapaksa in June 2010 and now lives in the United States.

Justine Masika Bihamba is coordinator for Synergy of Women for Victims of Sexual Violence, a women’s human rights organization in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The organization provides services for victims of sexual violence and has drawn attention to the widespread use of rape as a weapon of war in the North Kivu region of the country. She has faced death threats for her work, and in 2007 soldiers broke into her house when she was not home, tied up her six children at gunpoint and assaulted two of them. Although Bihamba and her children identified the soldiers, authorities still have not made any arrests.

I believe that publicity does help a lot, contrary to what the government itself says. They say, ‘Okay, if you don’t talk about that, if there is quiet diplomacy, we will be more receptive to your demands.’ But I don’t believe that is true. I believe that the more shaming that is done, the more pressure that is put publically, the more the Sri Lankan government is willing to act, I think that is what works.

Dear Amnesty members, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the moral support that you have provided through the letters you have sent to human rights defenders that are being threatened in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Not only do these letters encourage us by letting us know that we are not alone and that there are thousands of people that support us from thousands of miles away, throughout the world, but these letters also save human lives, because writing to the local authorities pressures them to treat us differently, knowing that if they do us harm, it is the entire world that will react. Thank you again so much for your support.
AIUSA fueled a national outcry last year over disturbing developments in the case of Troy Davis, who remains on death row for the 1989 murder of Savannah policeman Mark MacPhail even though the case against him has fallen apart. In 2009 the U.S. Supreme Court issued a rare order for a new evidentiary hearing in federal court, following AI’s intense global campaign on Davis’ behalf. The federal district judge ruled against Troy Davis in June 2010. Proceeding that set what the district court itself described as an “extraordinarily high” standard for Davis to prove his innocence. That ruling sparked intensified grassroots advocacy on Davis’ behalf and an appeal by Davis’ lawyers to the Supreme Court on his behalf and an appeal by Davis’ lawyers to the Supreme Court, whose death sentence Ohio Governor Ted Strickland commuted in September. The commutation was a remarkable turn given that the state parole board had voted unanimously against a clemency recommendation.

In addition to these developments, decades of painstaking state-level coalition work came to fruition as Illinois set in motion legislation to abolish the death penalty (signed into law in early 2011). Illinois is the 16th state to abolish capital punishment, and our success there demonstrates the efficacy of our strategy of combining work on emblematic death-penalty cases with state-by-state legislative campaigns.

Capitalizing on the momentum of the Illinois victory, activists worked throughout the 2010 fiscal year to lay the groundwork for campaigns to repeal the death penalty in other states, including Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland and Montana.

In its 2005 Roper v. Simmons decision holding the juvenile death penalty unconstitution- al, the U.S. Supreme Court cited “evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society.” The state-level progress outlined above and recent developments around the world support the idea that this concept is taking hold. When Amnesty International first began its global campaign against the death penalty in 1977, only 16 countries had abolished capital punishment. Today, 139 countries have abolished the death penalty in law or in practice. In 2010, only 58 retained the death penalty on their books and only 23 were known to have carried out executions. At the United Nations, a third moratorium resolution was adopted in December. AI actively campaigned and lobbied member states, as it had for previous moratorium resolutions, and saw the number of votes for the resolution increase.

Three countries took significant action to reject the death penalty in 2010. In India, the Supreme Court ruled in February that long incarceration and socioeconomic factors leading to crime are relevant and mitigating considerations for commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment. In Kenya, a unanimous July decision by a three-judge court of appeals declared that the country’s mandatory death penalty sentence for murder was inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the constitution. And in Ghana, AI continues to press for abolition to be included in a set of proposals recommended in the country’s penal code. In Mongolia, AI is working to persuade Parliament to abolish the death penalty during its upcoming review of the country’s constitutional review process. At the outset of Amnesty International’s 50th anniversary year, the historic gains of the movement to abolish the death penalty are cause for celebration indeed.

We should follow this path.” AI continues to press for change, focusing on the immediate future on countries where key political openings have emerged. In Mongolia, AI is working to persuade Parliament to abolish the death penalty during its upcoming review of the country’s penal code. And in Ghana, AI continues to press for abolition to be included in a set of proposals recommended in the country’s constitutional review process. At the outset of Amnesty International’s 50th anniversary year, the historic gains of the movement to abolish the death penalty are cause for celebration indeed.
Amnesty International USA’s Crisis Prevention and Response work mobilizes members and supporters to take action on urgent human rights crises around the world.

**GAZA**
AI pushed for an international inquiry into the May 31, 2010, Gaza flotilla raid, an international incident in which six ships carrying humanitarian aid, medical equipment and construction materials to the blockaded Gaza Strip were boarded and seized by Israeli Defense Forces. The raid resulted in the deaths of nine activists and provoked a global outcry. AIUSA’s Crisis Response and Prevention team launched an online petition urging President Obama and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to support an independent inquiry into the incident and to speak out against the illegal blockade on Gaza. CPR also conducted a postcard drive in support of lifting the blockade that was delivered to the White House in early 2011.

**SRI LANKA**
Throughout the summer of 2010, AIUSA focused grassroots pressure on the U.S. government and the United Nations to call for an international investigation into war crimes committed during the 26-year war between Sri Lankan security forces, composed mainly of Sinhalese Sri Lankans, and rebels from the ethnic Tamil minority group. AIUSA helped secure 58 signatures from members of the U.S. House of Representatives and 17 signatures from senators for two congressional “Dear Colleague” letters urging Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to call for the investigation. In addition, AIUSA has collected nearly 35,000 signatures in support of the inquiry, which were delivered to U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in early 2011.

**KYRGYZSTAN**
AIUSA closely monitored clashes in southern Kyrgyzstan between rival gangs of mostly Kyrgyz and Uzbek youths that rapidly escalated in June, causing hundreds of thousands of Uzbeks to flee the country. AIUSA’s Science for Human Rights team released satellite images documenting attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, and revealed more than 100 SOS signs. This release came at a critical time, ahead of the country’s constitutional referendum to approve a new constitution and endorse a provisional president until the end of 2011, and shortly after a senior U.N. official warned of the likelihood of renewed violence. Using the images, AIUSA mobilized 15,000 activists to push for an international investigation into crimes committed during the violence.
OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS, AIUSA’S SCIENCE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (SHR) program has developed cutting-edge expertise in the human rights applications of geospatial imaging and related technologies. Building on the 2009 success of its partnership with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), AIUSA leveraged this technology during 2010 to augment traditional narrative and survey evidence used in AI’s international advocacy.

Although such technologies are not a panacea for the obstacles our researchers encounter in reporting on large-scale human rights crises on the ground, using these tools has invigorated our advocacy efforts by providing irrefutable visual evidence of forced displacement and mass violence in armed conflict. Remote-sensing tools allow researchers, advocates and campaigners to quantify destruction of civilian infrastructure, provide evidence on the types of damage to infrastructure, identify weapons and perpetrators, establish a timeline of events for purposes of establishing legal responsibility, document direct targeting of civilians, and identify official or unofficial graves.

The SHR tools have had a measurable impact on AI’s work on forced displacement in Chad and Sri Lanka. AIUSA’s SHR team provided striking evidence to mobilize activists, garner media attention and help persuade policymakers to act. In Chad, eyewitness accounts of the recurring problem of civilian home demolitions were compellingly verified, significantly increasing AI’s advocacy and grassroots campaigning. The images enabled AI to accurately track the number and location of properties destroyed over the course of a year and to support the testimony collected in 2009 by AI researchers that many of these evictions occurred in violation of international human rights standards and Chadian law.

After AI’s Chad researchers returned from the 2009 mission, the SHR team trained and supplied them with a GPS device to cross-reference ground observations and satellite images. On a later project, the team was able to use satellite images collected in 2010 to inform and expand the scope of their mission, and their subsequent report concretely furthe...
“In my work on Iraq, several of our actions were successful—just this year one prisoner was released, and another was given a trial after being detained for eleven years without charge. It’s hard for me to believe that I myself was part of the force that led to these success stories, but I have seen it so many times: When Amnesty International takes up a cause and fights for it with all its might, it can succeed. Many people outside of AI find it hard to believe that writing letters, or signing a pre-written letter online, can make a difference. Yet this is what gave Walid Yunis Ahmad his trial and freed Qusay ‘Abdul-Razaq Zabib after two years of detention without charge in Iraq.”

Shatha Almutawa is Amnesty International USA’s Iraq country specialist.

“Being a human rights activist isn’t something you do on the weekends or once a week in your meetings. It’s a way of life. The stories of the individuals we work to support stick with you every day, and that consciousness is invaluable. The most rewarding part of the work I do with Amnesty International is that every day when I go to bed, I know that something was done to move the world toward being a better place—and that I had something to do with it.”

Hamzah Latif is President of the University of Michigan, Dearborn, AI chapter and is also a member of the AI Detroit Activist Network. He is the 2011 recipient of the Ladis Kristof Memorial Fellowship for Organizing and Activism.
Amnesty International USA derives its power from its members, who lend vital momentum to our campaigns and muscle and expertise to our advocacy work. But AIUSA does more than simply benefit from the collective well of talent and energy that our activists contribute to the human rights movement. We cultivate our activists’ expertise. In late 2009, we brought together nearly 2,000 activists from around the country for the annual fall regional conferences. By providing many opportunities for activists to strengthen their campaigning and organizing skills on human rights issues and governance, these conferences supported activists and laid the groundwork for campaign successes throughout the 2010 fiscal year.

Building on the success of the regional conferences, AIUSA held a powerful annual general meeting in New Orleans in April, with more than 700 activists, partners and human rights defenders attending from all over the country. The conference also kicked off a five-city tour to highlight maternal health, a key component of AI’s Demand Dignity campaign on poverty and human rights. The tour began in New Orleans, then traveled to San Francisco, Detroit and New York City, ending with a standing-room-only congressional briefing on Capitol Hill. Each stop of the tour engaged local and national partners and was organized with the support of local and student groups. In total, more than 700 people attended tour events and are now working in their communities and at the national and international level on maternal health. Members of Congress have since introduced several pieces of legislation to improve maternal health outcomes internationally and here in the United States.

Congressional lobbying—one of AIUSA’s most effective tactics—also gained unprecedented momentum during this period. Activists worked with staff to mobilize 132 delegations to participate in the November in-district lobby week. The delegations met with 60 senators and 72 representatives to urge them to close Guantánamo, oppose indefinite detention, and prioritize accountability for those responsible for human rights violations committed during the “war on terror.”

AIUSA also launched several campaigns to amplify particular aspects of our ongoing human rights campaigns. The 10,000 Against Torture campaign, an intensive eight-week campaign calling for an end to U.S. torture and other ill-treatment, mobilized more than 68,000 activists to take action directed at President Obama and Congress through phone calls, hundreds of letters to the editors in local papers, emails and films screenings to engage new supporters. AIUSA also launched a campaign after the publication of AI’s report on Reginald Clemons, who has been on Missouri’s death row for 15 years despite a conviction that was marred by police brutality and prosecutorial misconduct. AIUSA’s Death Penalty Awareness Week drew national attention to the abolition movement through 250 events across the country.

As the 2010 fiscal year drew to a close, AIUSA had already begun intensive planning for its 50th anniversary Annual General Meeting (held in March 2011) in San Francisco.
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL USA’S COMMUNICATIONS TEAM combined traditional mass media outreach with a strategic expansion of new media initiatives to spotlight AI’s research and human rights agenda and advance our human rights outcomes.

Throughout 2010, communications team leveraged AI’s research expertise and advocacy strength to secure prominent and consistent coverage of international human rights concerns that helped AIUSA achieve concrete, and in some cases immediate, legislative and policy goals. The media coverage and ensuing legislative developments following the March 2010 publication of AIUSA’s report Deadly Delivery: The maternal health care crisis in the USA is perhaps the best example of how media work can advance the human rights agenda.

AIUSA’s communications team generated broad media coverage of the Deadly Delivery report through an all-hands-on-deck strategy that landed coverage on national television, in both national and regional magazines and newspapers, and in African American and Latino media. Coverage of AIUSA’s “maternal death clock,” launched in September in New York City, framed maternal health as a human right while world leaders gathered for the U.N. Millennium Development Goals summit. A New York Times column quoted AIUSA Executive Director Larry Cox explaining why maternal death is a human rights issue: “It’s such a clear example of people dying who don’t need to. . . . That’s the ultimate definition of a human rights issue—steps that can be taken, and aren’t.” Policy-makers took notice. Within months, the heavy media coverage, combined with intensive AIUSA campaigning and well-timed high-level advocacy, produced stellar results: Congress introduced the Maximizing Optimal Maternity Services for the 21st Century Act and three other pieces of legislation designed to improve maternal health at home and abroad. The campaign also helped generate critical support for an important state-level victory for maternal health in New York with the unanimous passage of the Midwifery Modernization Act, which expands the availability of midwives, particularly in underserved communities, both rural and urban.

The communications team also worked to secure media coverage of key death penalty cases, a strategy developed to support AIUSA’s state-by-state approach to legislative abolition. AI’s May 2010 report on Missouri death-row inmate Reggie Clemons and the AIUSA-led campaign to win clemency for him generated intense regional media coverage and helped build public awareness of the systemic flaws in the application of capital punishment. AIUSA also continued to generate regional and national mass media coverage of the Troy Davis case in Georgia, a case that has galvanized opposition to the death penalty.

Ahead of the fifth anniversary of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, AIUSA’s April report Un-Natural Disaster: Human Rights in the Gulf Coast gained coverage in more than 300 traditional and online news outlets, both domestic and international. Chronicling the human rights violations that followed the storms, the report and ensuing media exposure supported AIUSA’s ongoing work on behalf of residents in the Gulf region—particularly the right of residents to return to the region and have access to jobs, health care, housing and schools.

AI’s international research, reports and analysis also received extensive coverage. Television networks, radio programs and influential news blogs highlighted several of AI’s key publications, including AI’s signature annual report, State of the World’s Human Rights—which is cited year-round as a go-to reference for reporters, producers, bloggers and other journalists—and AI’s annual report on the death penalty worldwide, Death Penalty Statistics. The communications team also drew widespread media attention to AI’s research and advocacy on the military trials of a number of Guantánamo detainees, the U.S. cluster bomb attack in Yemen that killed civilians and other journalists—and AI’s ongoing work on behalf of residents of Guantánamo Bay. As AIUSA continues to target traditional media outlets, the communications team is integrating dynamic new-media strategies to inform, educate, and engage existing and new activists. In the 2010 fiscal year, the New Media team added more than 215,000 new online activists, bringing AIUSA’s scientific report page membership to 690,000 people. AIUSA’s Facebook page membership grew more than 215,000 new online activists, bringing AIUSA’s Facebook page membership grew more than 50 percent during this same period, AIUSA’s Twitter following more than quadrupled and AIUSA’s Facebook page membership grew by more than 50 percent.

As AIUSA continues to target traditional media outlets, the communications team is integrating dynamic new-media strategies to inform, educate, and engage existing and new activists. In the 2010 fiscal year, the New Media team added more than 215,000 new online activists, bringing AIUSA’s online activism base to 690,000 people. AIUSA’s Human Rights Now! blog traffic grew more than 100 percent during this same period, AIUSA’s Twitter following more than quadrupled and AIUSA’s Facebook page membership grew by more than 50 percent.

AI also continued its successful strategy of developing micro-sites produced by AIUSA’s Science for Human Rights team, such as Eyes on Pakistan, which drew attention to the work of AIUSA’s Science for Human Rights team. And a partnership between AIUSA and Curious Pictures, a production company that offered its services pro bono, yielded the YouTube PSA “The Power of Words,” which received the prestigious People’s Choice 2010 Webby Award. All这些都是一个例子，展示了通过媒体工作如何推动人权目标的实现。
DESPITE THE CONTINUED ECONOMIC CHALLENGES we have all been confronting in the United States, Amnesty International USA has been very fortunate to have the steadfast commitment of hundreds of thousands of individual members—many of whom themselves were negatively impacted by the prolonged recession that began in 2008. Their support has sustained the life-saving work of Amnesty International USA through this difficult period. Foundation support of our innovative human rights work also bolstered AIUSA’s revenue stream, as did the impressive growth of bequests and planned giving.

We are profoundly grateful to our members and supporters for the actions they take to advance human rights, whether it be through their generous financial support, activism or participation in letter or email campaigns. There are many ways to work toward our vision of all rights for all people.
AIUSA 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOTAL EXPENSES

- MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL
- FUNDRAISING
- PROGRAMMATIC EXPENSES

$46,009,280

TOTAL PROGRAMMATIC EXPENSES

- ADVOCACY, RESEARCH AND POLICY
- ORGANIZING, MEMBERSHIP AND CAMPAIGNS
- INTERNATIONAL

$37,428,093
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A I U S A 2 0 1 0 F I N A N C I A L S T A T E M E N T S</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Revenue:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Contributions from Individuals                         $28,347,327
| Grants from foundations                                 $12,500
| Donated services                                        $5,850,657
| Literature and merchandise sales (Note 11)               $61,605
| List rental                                             166,545
| Media awards and miscellaneous income                   652,572
| Conference fees/regional fundraising                    152,150
|                                                          |
| **Total Operating Revenue:**                             |
|                                                          |
| $36,812,291                                              |
|                                                          |
| **Expenses:**                                            |
|                                                          |
| Program services                                        $37,428,093
| Management and general                                  $1,845,683
| Fundraising                                             $6,735,504
|                                                          |
| **Total Expenses**                                      $46,009,280 |
|                                                          |
| **Decrease in Net assets before non-operating revenues:**|
|                                                          |
| $10,196,989                                              |
|                                                          |
| **Non-operating revenues:**                             |
|                                                          |
| Bequests and planned giving                              $6,513,089
| Charitable Gift Annuity income                           $270,965
| Net realized gains (losses) on investments               $390,689
| Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments             $358,114
| Interest and dividends                                   $282,638
| International secretariat                               $152,150
|                                                          |
| **Total non-operating revenues**                         $7,300,565 |
|                                                          |
| **Change in net assets**                                $1,896,424 |
| **Net assets, beginning of year**                        $10,683,905 |
| **Net assets, end of year**                              $8,787,481 |
DONORS AND SUPPORTERS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR’S LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

At the invitation of Amnesty International USA’s Executive Director, Larry Cox, members of the Executive Director’s Leadership Council provide leadership support, guidance and advocacy strength to advance human rights regionally and nationally.

Kerry Kennedy, Chair
Patricia Shield Ayres and Robert Ayres
David Boatwright
Joe W. Bratcher III
Philip Emminger
Stuart Feigin
Bob and Pat Flynn
Joan and Philip Haan
Nadine Hack
Carolyn Mary Kleefeld
Betsy and Paul Mazursky
Eric Michelsen
Claes Oldenburg

FOUNDATION SUPPORT

As AIUSA works to expand this relatively nascent program, we are grateful for the collaboration of our institutional donors along with their generous financial support. While the investment of foundations in AIUSA certainly helps to support, guidance and advocacy strength to advance human rights regionally and nationally.

Kerry Kennedy, Chair
Patricia Shield Ayres and Robert Ayres
David Boatwright
Joe W. Bratcher III
Philip Emminger
Stuart Feigin
Bob and Pat Flynn
Joan and Philip Haan
Nadine Hack
Carolyn Mary Kleefeld
Betsy and Paul Mazursky
Eric Michelsen
Claes Oldenburg

INDIVIDUALS, FAMILY FOUNDATIONS AND CORPORATIONS

Our special thanks go to the following individuals, family foundations and corporations for providing major gifts and financial stability to our work in fiscal year 2010.

Ware and Ellen Adams
James and Mary Adelstein
Heinz and Margaret Aeschbach
The Sidney and Beatrice Albert Foundation
George and Herawati Alvarez-Correa
John and Alix Ankele
Ann Arbor Community Foundation
Anonymous (40)
Around Foundation
James H. Averill
Rick & Sue Ayre
Patricia Shield Ayres and Robert Ayres
Mr. & Mrs. D. Evan Baird
The Cameron Baird Foundation
Matt and Margaret Balitsaris
Gustavo E. Bamberger and Martha Van Haitsma
The Barrington Foundation
John and Linda Benner
Alan Berlow
Bernheim Foundation
Arnold and Jeanne Bernstein Fund
Jutta and Hans Bertram-Nothnagel
David Boatwright
Richard Bronks
Markell Brooks
Walker G. Buckner, Jr.
Laura & Stefan Budac
Reverend & Mrs. C. Frederick Buechner
John T. Bullitt
The Bunting Family Foundation
Polly Chermer
David R. Clark
The Cogan Family Foundation
Jace Cohen
Jonathan L. Cohen
Marjorie T. Coleman and William R. Coleman
Liam P. Connell
Bridget L. Cooke
Roslyn Hees and Donal O’Leary
Michael and Bonnie Rothman
Carol and Harry Salo
Dr. Andrew M. Sessler
Stephen M. Silberstein
John V. Stevens, Jr.
Sir Patrick Stewart
Rose Styrion
Philippe Villers
William Wardlaw and Patricia Arnold
Michael Wall
A. Lee and Peggy Zeigler
Margueritte S. Murphy and Brian Cooper
Anne Cowett
Reverend Stuart P. Coxhead, Jr.
Mr. Ronald Soltman and Ms. Judith Crum
Dancing Skies Foundation
Ruth Davee
Ms. Hester Diamond
The Fickle Mermaid Corp.
Cafe Figaro
Judith Watson and Daniel Finnegan
David and Marianna Fisher
FJC - A Foundation of Philanthropic Funds
Bob and Pat Flynn
Frankel Family Foundation
Franklin Philanthropic Foundation
Malcolm and Elizabeth Fraser Foundation
Mr. Leland Doan and Mrs. Frances Freewater
Sherry and Leo Frumkin
Portia Gage
The Garfield Foundation
Gaucho Fund, Santa Fe Community Foundation
Jackson and Irene Golden Charitable Trust
Gail Goldsmith
Myrtle E. Green
Ward and Marlene Greenberg
Tom Parker and Michelle Griffin
Alfred R. Gurney, Jr.
Joan B. and Philip C. Haan
Colleen and Robert D. Haas
Tessa Gunther and Scott Hagg
Dr. Lawrence Pratt and Dr. Melinda Hall
Frank Kendall and Elizabeth Halpern
The David and Mary Harbeitner Charitable Gift Fund
Mrs. Serena Hatch
Dawson Heron
Arnold Hiatt
Charlotte Hill
Graham W. and Jane B. Hills
Thomas C. Hogan
Hunt Alternatives Fund
Carl Jacobs Foundation
The Jarvey-McCord Foundation
Alan K. and Cledith M. Jennings Foundation
Janet G. Jones
Prof. Judy M. Judd
Al and Diane Kaneb
Rochelle S. Kaplan and Arthur D. Lipson
Kaufman Family Fund
Margaret H. and James E. Kelley Foundation
Andrew and Kathryn Kimball
Carolyn Mary Kleefeld
Nicholas Kristof & Sheryl WuDunn
George and Eddy Krumme
Harold and Estelle Kuhn
Julia M. and Frank Ladner
Lear Family Foundation
Angelica N. Leeds
Ms. Tara Greenway and Mr. Lawrence Leibowitz
Janette Leonidou
The Lon & Nancy Lewis Family
The Link Foundation
Dr. Harold W. Lischner
Benjamin Loevinsohn and Anne Ellsworth
Ms. Marianne Loner
Michael MacLeod
John Cawley and Christine Marshall
Betsy and Paul Mazursky
Leslie and Mark McGauley
Susanne McMillan
Eric and Laura Michelsen
The Middle Passage Foundation
Christopher Miller
Leo Model Foundation
James Modrall
Clark and Jane Moeller
Joanne Cipolla Moore
Beth Mullen
Thomas Nagel
Charlie Gushee and Sheryl Nelson
Lee and Heidi Newberg
Roslyn G. Hees and Mr. Donal o’leary
Nancy & Charles Perkins
John O’Farrell and Gloria Principe
Kati and Bob Rader
Connie and John Rakoske
Katharine Rayner
Marjorie L. Reed
Anne Powell Riley
Lori Fields and Marlin Risinger
The Philip W. Riskin Charitable Foundation
The Toby & Nataly Ritter Foundation
Paul and Catherine Rosenberger
Rothman Family Foundation
Ed Rounds and Callae Walcott-Rounds
Nancy and Miles Rubin
The Shelley & Donald Rubin Foundation
Harry and Carol Salo
Betty J. Sanders
William Scanlan
Imogene C. Schaetzel
Schaffner Family Foundation
Dr. Andrew M. Sessler
Eldar Shafir
Ben and Norma Shapiro
The Shifting Foundation
Stephen M. Silberstein
Lawrence and Lillian Solomon Fund, Inc.
The Benjamin and Sophie Scher Charitable Foundation
Martin J. Spalding
Arthur and Lois Staiman
Elizabeth Steele
Gordon Naylor and Helen Stewart
Donald R. Straus and Carol Goss
The Joe Higdon and Ellen Sudow Fund
Peter Swift
Gillian M. Teichert
Uyghur American Association
Phil and Kate Villers
The Edna B. Wardlaw Charitable Trust
Barbara Weedon
Mr. and Ms. Kim Wennesland
Diane B. Wilsey
Edward and Barbara Wilson
Matt Winkler
The Wyss Foundation
David R. Mendels and Leila Yassa
Zephyr Fund

CIRCLE OF LIGHT

The Circle of Light was created by Amnesty International USA’s Board of Directors to honor those members and friends who have made a commitment to stop human rights abuses wherever and whenever they occur. The following members have helped to secure the future strength of our human rights movement through a gift in their long range plans. These individuals have provided for AIUSA in one or more of the following ways: included a bequest in their will or living trust, named AIUSA a beneficiary of a retirement plan or life insurance policy, and/or established a charitable trust or charitable gift annuity to benefit AIUSA. Please join the nearly 1,000 current members representing every state in the nation and abroad who have already established their legacy to perpetuate the mission of AIUSA.

Anonymous (252)
Elizabeth Lee Abbott
Helen Ackerson
Deanne L. Adams
Robert and Kerstin Adams
Ofelia Adan-Fernandez
Kathleen Agena
Hans Agneessens
Elizabeth Alford
Edmund L. Allen
Doris Altier
Jeffrey Amthor
Wendy Andberg & Michael Pileggi
Donald W. and Margaret Anderson
Leonard M. Anderson and Elke Maus
Marianne Andy
Alan M. and Helen C. Appleford
Diane C. Aragon
Esther Archie
Rabih Aridi
Barbra Mains Armento
Dianne Armstrong Delorenzo
Margie Aronson
Kurt Aschermann
Jeffery S. Atwater
Marylou Avanzino
Gilbert S. Avery, III
Dr. Malik A. Kayoom Awan
Carolyn D. Ayers
Dr. Lyndon and Mrs. Betty Babcock
Nicholas Bachelin
Gary L. Bailey
Shirley Ball
David J. Bamberger
Mildred S. Barish
Carol A. Barker
Robert Barnes and Sylvia Kashdan
Linda S. Barone
Margaret L. Barshell
Donna Lee Bartell
Patricia Bartlett
Harold and Lillian Barton
Lawrence A. Basile
Ross Baumstone
Dory Beatrice
Jean Becket
Gerhard F. Bedding
Floyd Benner
Russell H. Bennett
Joan Benson
Philip L. Bereano
Prof. And Mrs. Paul Berg
Dr. Doris Bergen
Janet L. Bergman
Arthur Berliner
Arnold Bernstein
Richard A. Bernstein
Stephen A. Bessone
Joan Beyer
Adeline Bianchi
Maya and Harvey Birenbaum
Thomas G. Black
John Blair
Edmund Blau
Robert Blizard
Wayne M. Blocher

Ebenezer Akwanga, Jr., is an activist who fought for the economic, social and cultural rights of southern Cameroonians and founded the Southern Cameroons Youth League (SCYL). Akwanga, a former prisoner of conscience, was released in 2003 after spending seven years in harsh conditions that included long-term solitary confinement and torture. He came to the United States in 2006 under the U.N. Refugee Resettlement Program and is currently pursuing a Master’s degree in international diplomacy. In 2009, he volunteered for several months with AIUSA’s Campaign for Individuals at Risk in Amnesty’s Washington, D.C., office.

Just imagine you are locked up in a prison somewhere, and your friends, even your own family members, give up on you. You become an outcast. No matter how strong you are, your conviction, your stamina, your courage are lost. Your hope becomes hopelessness. Then someone in the world, living in a place you don’t know, decides to intervene in your life. He tells you, ‘Don’t give up hope. I am here. I know what you are fighting for. I will not give up on you.’

I am a symbol of the good work of Amnesty International. If not for AI, I would have been long dead.
DONORS AND SUPPORTERS

Kathleen Blumenthal
John Boduch
Thelma Boeder
Howard Boroughs
Kristin Borsenik
Richard A. Borth
Doyle Bortner in memory of Alba P. Bortner
Edna Boslet
Dr. D. Boulian & Ms. C. Ruebusch
Adele S. Bowler
Ruth G. Bowman
John E. Bradshaw, Jr.
Ted Brandt
Kara Brascia
Regene Braun
The William D. Bray
and Frances H. Bray
Family Trust
Emma Brier
Conley Brooks
elaye Brown
Emily Brown
Emily Halicki Brown
Dr. Gary I. Brown
Jacquelyn Browne
Ronald Bryant-Doxstater
Meghan Buhl
Robert L. Carter
Robert A. and Janet R. Chesnut
Nancy and William Child
Irving L. Chortek
James E. and Harriett A. Clark
Maria Clark and Dwight Gledhill
Carol and Tom Clark
Ruth and Sam Class
Gary Lee Clayton
Marion Clement
Norris C. Clement and Diane Bessell
Sharon Cohen
Elisa H. Coleman
Douglas L. and Lieselotte F. Collins
Jane E. Combs
Maryanne Conheim
Dorothy Conlon
Dennis R. Connolly
Laura Connolly
Jack and Robert Conrad
Michael Cooney
Sarah J. Cooney
Edward T. Cooper
Matthew Cooper
Corinne Cooperman
Michael Corrado, M.D.
Edward Costello
Virginia M. Coupe
Caroline Courts
Lynne and Todd Coward
Ursula M. Cowgill
Margaret Crahan
Patsy Cravens
Roger Craver
Victoria M. Creager
Maria-Laura Crespo
Anne S. Crossman
Peter Cross
Prudence Crowther
Bob and Carol Cumbie
Dr. Stephen J. Cummings
Alyson Cupps
Susan V. and Robert Curtis
Sherry Cushman
Lynne Cutler
Gary Cigan
Mark Da Sylva
Dennis Einar Dahl
Edith Daman
Bill Danforth
James C. Davies
Andrew Davis
Gilbert R. Davis and Patricia K. Davis
Jane Dawson
Peter Day
Gerry S. De Harven
Jan De Vries
Andrew G. Dean and Consuelo Beck-Sague
Philip Glenn DeBlock
John C. and Evelyn Dee
Frank M. Deffry, Ph.D.
Noelle Delore
Nicholas L. and Dolly Demos
Rodney Dennis and Donna Leslie-Dennis
Nina Penelope Denton, Ph.D.
Stacy Deruiter
Bruce Dewitler and Sandy Winter
Jamieson Deuel
Urmila K. Devgon
Elizabeth B. Dexter
Penelope Di Miceli
Norma Diamond
Emily and Robert Dillard
Albert R. Dilley
Sharon Doll
Charles H. and Beverly A. Donald
John W. Donnelly
Gunilla S. Doremus
Anne W. Dorweiler
Mary Doychak
Anne Doyle
Alden Drew
Clifford Droke and Diane Pinney
Edward J. Dubrule, Jr.
Gilbert Dunne, Jr.
Jimmy Dunne
Richard Dwyer
Rex Dye
Beth Edwards
Pat Egan-Myers and Charles K. Myers
Michele and Jeffrey Engel
Fanita English
Nancy Farmer-Lanz
Judith Farrar
Dr. Jacqueline Farwell
Henry Fehrnabcher
Stuart Feigin
Martha Ferger
Joan M. Ferrante
Carl Ferree
Nancy Dotterer Field
Phillip Field
David M. Fine
Carole A. Finkel
Avis and Jeffrey Fisher
Marvin Fisher
Paula M. Fitzmaurice
Nancy Fitzpatrick
Joan L. Flanders
Agatha B. and Robert B. Fleming
Edward Flesch
Virginia Fletcher
Wolfram and Faith Fliegel
Jane Fiinn
Ellen L. Fogle
Ann E. Fordham
Donis L. Fostervold
D’Ette Fowlkes
Annette Fox
Margaret R. Fox
Carl Frank
Julian Frederick
Ernest Fredricksmeyer
Estelle Freedman
Joel Freedman
Dr. Edward Fremouw
Lawrence Friedman, Ph.D.
Robert D. Fuld
Richard Fursland
Peter Fuss
Josiane and Etienne Gabel
Mary Galgota
Montagu Hankin, Jr.
Judith Hamburger
Yvonne and Joseph Hamerquist
Sandra Hammersmark
Montagu Hankin, Jr.
Judith Hanlon
Kathleen Hanold
Carol Hanson
Richard E. and Diane Harder
Mary B. Harren
Christopher and Sarah P. Harris
Daniel A. Harris and Jane L. Buttars
Ellis and Ellen Harris
Stan Hartman
Dennis Harvey
Jeffrey S. Harwood
Raymond D. Hathaway
Molly Perkins Hauck
Joseph R. Haun
Lester H. Hayes
Bettina Helmers
Nancy M. Henley
David W. Hester
A. Maren Hexter
Frederic Hicks
Dr. Vernon and Mrs. Elice E. Higginsbotham
Norman Higginson
Michele Hill
Charles K. and Mares Hirschert
William F. Hirsch and Yvette Cardozo
Ronald and Carol Hirsch
Larry Hochman
Michael Hoffmand and Wendy Taylor
Karen M. Holgerson, Ph.D.
Denise Holley
David L. Horn
Lucille Horner
John Hotchin, M.D.
Marjorie Howard-Jones
Warren Howe and Janet Karen
Conrad Hunter
Rev. Sharon Hunzeker and Mr. Harold Hunzeker
Elizabeth Hurd
David and Arlene Iacono
Suzanne Iannucci
Carol and Carl Ingram
Robert P. Isaacson
Grace Jackson
Richard Charles Jackson
Marvin Douglass Jensen
Dr. Maryanne Jerome
Tom Jewell
Helen Jobet-Dunstan
Jane Johnson
Joan H. Johnson
Marilyn Johnson
Mary L. R. Johnson
Robert and Betty Johnson
Thomas J. Johnson
William M. Johnson, M.D. and Marlene E. Johnson
Don and Louise Johnston
Ralph Jollensten and Susan Berzac
Judy M. Judd
John P. Junkroski and Patricia L. Meloy
Gerritina Justitz
Charles Kahn
Nancy A. Kane
Daniel M. Kaplan
Helen Karl
George Karnoutsos
Claire Karpov and Joe Karpov
Anita Karr
Dr. Deborah Eckstein Katz
Iris F. Kaufman and William M. Kaufman
Marjorie Kaufman
G. Armit Kaur
Eva Kaytes
Carolyn Keagle
Sam Keen
Mary Keenan
Anne Kleeman
Donald M. & Katherine Z. Keller
Wayne H. Keller
Mary Kellogg
Dianne Kelly
Dorothea Kelsey
Gordon J. Kendall
Cathy Kent
Clarence C. and Carole J. Kent
Daniel D. Kereth
Kassandra Kersting
A. Donn Kesselheim
Martha and Michael Kessler
Amy Y. Kimura
Phyllis King
Nancy V. Kirk
Richard W. Kirschner
Meg Kuechi
Russell & Yonah Klem
Roxanne Klinger
P. Stanton Klose
John G. Koch
Ilse Kolbuszowski
Janet Kotheade
Vera Kramer
Marshall Krause
Patricia J. Krieger
Jack A. Kyle
Joan S. LaCroix
Raymond Largerveld
Carla J. Lambarth
Rudolf Lambracht
James E. and Sue G. Lamie
Peter B. Landecker
Carolyn A. Landwehr
Dr. Mary Laner
Anita M. LaPlaca
Paul Lape
Mary Larsen
Edwin & Miriam Lasker
Philip and Lynda Lathrop
Alan Lauer
Margaret Lauror
Harriet Lawrence
Robert P. Lawrence
Mercedes Lawry
Don Lebell, Ph.D.
Sema E. Lederman
Patty Lee
Ellen P. and Roger Leeds
Kay Leuscher
Dr. Robert Levin
Suzanne and Mark Levinson
Brett Miller Levy
Doris Lewis-Burgess
Clifford Liehe
D. Liffon
Rev. Barbara A. Linder
Arthur Lipkin and Robert W. Elsworth
Virginia C. Lippmann
Rev. Suzanne G. Listemann
Neal Lockwood
Mitzi Loftus
Roy A. Lombard
George and Karen Longstreth
Mona Lourie
Warren O. Lowe
Gunter and Lysianne Lowinsohn
Kathleen Lucatorto
Jacqueline Luder
Rolf and Margaret Ludwig
Eileen Lum
Katie Lunday
Eileen A. Lynch
Michael F. MacLeod
Margaret T. MacNeil
Elisabeth MacRae-Bobynskyj
Mark J. Magenheim
Mary Maguire
Sylvia Maizell
Nancy Malecek
Eric G. Marshall
A. Irene Martin
Albert Martin
Elizabeth Martin
Tina M. Martin
Ann R. Mason
Norman Masonson
Jeanette Mastrov
Dr. David R. Matteson and Sandra L. Matteson
Ed and Maria McClain
Joey McCoy
Nancy and Gregory McDaniels
Joe McFarlane
H. Coleman McGinnisto
Carole McMillen
John V. Meeks
Barbara Meislin
Robert C. Meissner
Elizabeth Melamid
George Mercer
Linda Merman
Michael Merritt
Emily S. Meyer
Harold K. Meyor
Dr. Michael Denis Michaelson
Eric and Laura Michelsen
Sara Michl
Annette Miller
Anstiss C. Miller
Henri E. Miller
John H. Moe
Seymour Moed
Allan F. Molgaard
Filippo Monetti
Gary Monroe
Helen Moore
Janie L. and Robert C. A. Moore
Jerry Moore and Birgitta Akesson
John Moore
Gloria and Arnold Morelli
Mary Moseley
Cathy S. Mosley
Joan W. and Hatsumi I. Moss
Elaine Mundt
Rhodos Murphey
Alice A. Murray
Carole Nagengast
Suzy V. Newman
Laura Ng
Theodore J. Nicou
Janet L. Niven
Beatrice Noble
Gail and Louvain Nolting
John Nordgaard
Jaroslav and Elizabeth Nyczak
James C. Oberkrom
Donald and Margaret O’Brien
Jean O’Donnell
Eileen L. Oehler
K. Norah O’Grady
Darcie & Christian Olson
Jane Olson
Lynn Olson and Frank Stone
Gigi Polasky Oram
Margaret G. Orlett
Velja Jeanne Osborn
Kathryn L. Owens
Charlotte Painter
Miss Hazel Palmer
Sherry Palmer
Elaine Paris
Janice Park
John and Margaret Parke
Sydney Parks
Gilda C. Parrella
G. Lyndall Parsons
Joanne Pawlick
Cynthia C. Payne
Emma Pearce
Jon T. Pearson and J. Patricia Gaffney
Mary K. Pearson
Judith Peck
Brian Peckman
Dean Peerman
Leonard Pelletti
Louis Pelosi
Rose Penn
Rosa M. Perez-Williams
Nancy Peters
Christian Peterson
Marianne Phelan

WWW.AMNESTYUSA.ORG
DONORS AND SUPPORTERS

Craig and Joyce Antila Phipps  
Carol Pierce  
Penelope Pinson  
Dr. Frances Fox Piven  
Karen Plowden  
Steve and Michelle Pohlmeier  
Pearl Porterfield  
Myrna Barbara Pototski  
Anne Thornton Prendergast  
in memory of Nicholas  
Thornton Chivers  
Robert O. Preyer  
Camille Carnell Pronovost  
Perry Pullins  
Jennie Quan  
George A. Quattrone, Ph.D.  
Barbara Alexandra Quinn  
Paul G. Quinn  
Dr. Virginia Raad  
Herbert H. and Mary P. Rabe  
James and Elizabeth Raby  
Charles and Audrey Raeback  
Helen Raffel  
David Raikow  
Julissa Lopez Ramirez  
Caroline Ramsay Merriam  
Jean Ranc  
Madalene Mary Ransom  
Michael J. and Laila L. Redman  
Bonita Regina  
Jo Reichler  
Ila L. Reierson  
Marvin Resnick  
Anne E. Rettenberg  
James C. Reynolds  
Lawrence Richette  
Tim C. Riedler and Yung Mi Choi  
Brian Rinehart  
Ann Robb and Michel Carn  
Barbara H. Roberts  
Joan K. Robles  
Rev. and Mrs. Donald Rogers  
Yvonne Rogers  
Sylvie Romanowski  
Jane A. Ronca-Washburn  
Michael Rooney  
Betty and Jack Roosa  
Margaret Ropchan  
Barbara M. Rose  
Hanni Rose in memory of  
Skander Najjar  
David and Carol Rosen  
Rhoda Rosenthal  
Paul L. and Marion J. Ross  
Lewis H. Rothman  
Sara Rothmuller  
Mr. and Mrs. James Rowan  
Jane Rowley  
Mindy Sampiner  
Jerome N. Scanlan  
Lee and Stuart Scheinold  
Ward C. Schendel and  
Catherine L.B. Schendel  
Genevieve Schiffmann  
Diane H. Schilke  
Florence F. Schimmel  
Susan Schindler  
Jermone and Elizabeth Schneewind  
Leslie Elsa Schneider  
Muriel Schnierow  
Teresa Schreitmueller  
Stephen Schuck  
John R. Schue  
Douglas and Joan Schwartz  
Elisabeth Seaman  
John and Irene Sedwick Briedis  
Barbara Segat  
David P. and Elizabeth T. Segel  
Dr. Andrew M. Sessler  
Burkhard Seubert  
Judith Shapiro  
Leonard and Dana Shaw  
Don Shea  
Teri A. Shecter  
Sarah K. Shed and Joel D. Davis  
Susan Sheinfeld  
Ayne Manfrie Sheldon  
Walter Sheppe  
McGyvera B. Sherin  
Jim and Mai Shields  
Susan Shields  
Elizabeth F. Shipley  
Irwin and Renee Shishko  
Robert Shultz  
A. Joanne Siegla, C.P.A.  
Yvette D. Simpson  
Sally Skinner-Sandford  
Ardis H. Smith  
Jim Smith  
Joel Smith  
Marjorie Smith  
Susan Smith  
Jenella Smith Emelianov  
Dorothy Snodgrass  
Claudia Sole  
Professor Arthur Solomon  
Anna Sontag  
Beth Sosnick  
Dr. William Spady  
John D. Spears  
Cherrill M. Spencer  
Pieter J. and Erna Jo Spijkerman  
Lenore Spindelman  
Donald Spoto  
Ward Stalnaker  
June C. Starck  
Sharon Stark  
William Stark  
John Staton  
Pearl F. Steele  
Jovanna Stein  
Marion Steininger  
Cookie White Stephan  
Elinor R. Stern  
Peter Stern  
Barbara L. Stewart, MLS  
Susan Stevater  
Caroline Stipe  
Jeanne Stoenner  
Jerome and Betty Stone  
Daniel and Rev. Carolyn J. Strack  
Helen A. Strand  
David Strasser  
Mary J. Srtattner-Gregory  
Mary B. Strauss  
Barbara A. Stribling  
Gaby Stuart, Ph.D  
Maria Nowakowski Stycos and  
Joseph Mayone Stycos  
John and Sheila Suarez  
Nancy Suhbur  
Anita and Russu Sumariwalla  
Norma and Julian Sweodesh  
Elliott H. Sweet  
Ray C. Talania  
T. Tappan  
Gerda Taranow  
Phyllis and Richard Taylor  
Victoria Taylor  
Maria Thaddeus  
David A. Thomas  
Helen and William Thomas  
Cassandra J. Timmins  
Walter W. Tingle and Thea F. Holmes  
Helen Toothy  
Juergen G. Tooren  
Brent A. Tozer  
Pola Fotitch Triandis  
Andres Cartagena Troche  
George and Erika Tucker  
Georgia Turner  
Greg Tutunjian  
William E. Tyree  
Marie Elizabeth Utzig  
Virginia Vanstory  
IMO Charles W. ‘Chig’ and  
Evelyn E. Varner  
Gabor Vermes and Ann Fagan  
Philippe and Katherine Villers  
Carol Vogt  
Barbara Clare Voltz  
Margaret Vose  
Professor Paul Wadden  
Phyllis Wafer  
Florece Wagner  
Dr. Gloria F. Waldman  
Robin A. Wallace  
Elinore Washburn  
W. Earl Wear  
Joan Weaver  
Kathy Webb  
Elaine Weidemann  
Robert and Gail Weigl  
Marvin J. Weinberger  
Mary Weimann  
Judith Weisberg  
Blanche Weiss  
Elizabeth Weiss  
Joseph Weitze  
DeVera and Wiley D. Wengel, Jr.  
Frances F. Werner  
Joan Wetherell  
Barbara Whan  
Darlene and Tom White  
Thomas White  
Dr. Ron Whittaker  
Jeanie Wilder  
Don C. and Julie Wilkin  
Molly Wilcox  
Paul Wilten  
Mary Williams  
Jeffrey Wilson  
Elaine Windrich  
Zack Winestine and Joanne Pawlowski  
Orville I. Wald  
Norma Wolf  
Helen F. Wolfson  
Alice H. Wolpert  
Robert Worthing  
Betty and Ted Wurm  
Robert S. Wyer, Jr.  
Charles Yancy and Janet Greenlees  
Dr. Michael Yokell  
Pam Young  
Jan H. Zahry  
Kit and Bill Zak  
Susan Zarbock  
Lee and Peggy Zeigler  
Stephen and Sally Zorich  
Margret Zwiebel
SENIOR STAFF, BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AND AIUSA OFFICES

SENIOR STAFF
LARRY COX
Executive Director
CURT GOERING
Senior Deputy Executive Director
TIMOTHY HIGDON
Deputy Executive Director for External Affairs
BETSY HAWKINGS,
RACHEL WARD
Deputy Executive Director for Research and Policy
GOURI SADHWANI
Deputy Executive Director for Organizing, Membership and Campaigns
PETER FARNSWORTH
Deputy Director/Chief Financial Officer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
STEPHEN ABRAMS
SARAH AIRD
JEFF BACHMAN
SIMON BILLENNESS
JESSICA CARVALHO MORRIS
MAYRA GOMEZ
RICK HALPERIN
THERESA HARRIS
SHAHRAM HASHemi
WILLIAM JONES
FRANK KENDALL
ZACHARY MICHAELSON
CAROLE NAGENGAST
CHRISTI ANNA NICHOLS LEAHY
DENNIS NURKSE
PHYLLIS PAUTRAT
BARBARA SPRouL
SUSAN WALTZ
RAFIA ZAKARIA

FINANCIAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
Established by the Board of Directors in 2009 to engage board members and volunteers in AIUSA fund raising efforts
PAT FLYNN, CHAIR
STEVE ABRAMS
ELLEN BENJAMIN
DAVID BOATWRIGHT
KRISTINA BRADY
SHERRY FRUMKIN
SHAHRAM HASHemi
MICHAEL MACLEOD
ERIC MICHELSEN
HARRY SALO

AIUSA OFFICES
NATIONAL OFFICE
5 Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10001
phone: (212) 807-8400
fax: (212) 627-1451
aimember@aiusa.org

REGIONAL OFFICES
MID-ATLANTIC
600 Pennsylvania Ave. SE
5th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20003
phone: (202) 544-0200
fax: (202) 546-7142
aiusama@aiusa.org

MIDWEST
53 West Jackson
Suite #731
Chicago, IL 60604
phone: (312) 427-2060
fax: (312) 427-2589
aiusamw@aiusa.org

SOUTHERN
730 Peachtree St. NE
Suite 1060
Atlanta, GA 30308
phone: (404) 876-5661
fax: (404) 876-2276
aiusaso@aiusa.org

WEST
350 Sansome St.
Suite 210
San Francisco, CA 94104
phone: (415) 288-1800
fax: (415) 288-1861
aiusasf@aiusa.org

NORTHEAST
58 Day Street
Davis Square
Somerville, MA 02144
phone: (617) 623-0202
aiusane@aiusa.org

www.amnestyusa.org
“ONLY WHEN THE LAST PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE HAS BEEN FREED, WHEN THE LAST TORTURE CHAMBER HAS BEEN CLOSED, WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IS A REALITY FOR THE WORLD’S PEOPLE, WILL OUR WORK BE DONE.”

—PETER BENENSON, FOUNDER OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL