LGBT PRIDE 2012:
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights are Human Rights!
ACTIVIST RESOURCE PACKET
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Dear Activist,

Thank you for joining your community’s Pride activities this year! Showing your support for your local LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) community, which continues to strive to realize equality and human rights, is so important.

Amnesty is committed to working for the human rights of all people, including LGBT people. It is very important that we continue to demonstrate our support of LGBT rights as human rights. To that end, we have prepared this activist resource packet for Amnesty members and others who want to take action on these issues, particularly during the many activities happening in Pride Month (June).

So, grab your Amnesty banner, print out the tools in this packet and have fun celebrating and promoting the human rights of all people! At any time, please visit www.amnestyusa.org/lgbt for more information on our website or contact cneffmaley@aiusa.org.

WHAT IS PRIDE?

In June of 1969, a riot ensued in response to police brutality aimed at LGBT people around the Stonewall Inn (a gay bar) in New York City. This act of resistance to ongoing discrimination helped galvanize the LGBT community and their allies across the U.S., giving birth to the modern LGBT rights movement. This event has since been commemorated annually in many U.S. and international communities with festivals and marches.

Eleven years ago on June 2nd, President Clinton proclaimed the month of June to be Pride month, and in 2009, President Obama did the same. But, Pride is more than a political statement - it is a celebration of the LGBT community. Over the years, Pride celebrations have grown from small grassroots events to major city-wide events in big cities around the world. Many corporations have sponsored events and more and more faith-based groups have also participated in celebrations.

Pride events are primarily a place where LGBT communities celebrate who they are and create positive visibility for a community that has suffered greatly under a cloak of invisibility. Some events feature over-the-top parade floats, drag costumes, dance, music and great festivities. Pride is not a “wallflower” event! But, many simply show up in their shorts and t-shirts to see what’s going on or to add their support.

Overall, Pride events are significant opportunities to campaign on behalf of human rights for all LGBT people!
LGBT RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS!

Individuals who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual, those who engage in same-sex sexual relations without adopting an associated identity and transgender people live in a context of the prevailing primacy given to heterosexuality and adherence to the acceptance of only two fixed gender roles of male or female. In transgressing these norms, they risk discrimination, exclusion and at times violent attack.

In most countries, consensual sexual relations between individuals of the same sex remain socially taboo, are therefore discriminated against and are sometimes explicitly or indirectly criminalized. Laws criminalizing homosexuality encourage the dehumanization of lesbians and gay men by effectively making that aspect of their identity illegal.

In the United States, President Obama’s statement earlier this year in support of marriage equality was a boon to the human rights movement. The president’s announcement was especially heartening following the news in May that North Carolina passed a ban on marriage for same-sex couples and other partnership agreements in and also that state legislators effectively blocked the Colorado Civil Union Act from going to a vote.

The president’s statement is also an important act of global human rights leadership that will no doubt lend hope to lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people in countries like Saudi Arabia, Uganda and Cameroon who face threats of execution, torture, imprisonment and persecution for their sexual orientation.

President Obama is the first sitting U.S. president to take a stand in favor of marriage equality, and to do so during an election year was a bold and principled act among others, including ending the U.S. military’s Don’t Ask Don’t Tell policy and the administration’s directive to advance the human rights of LGBT people internationally. Yet we must remember that marriage equality for LGBT people is a human right, and as such should not be left for states to “decide the issue on their own,” as President Obama suggested in May.

In the 61 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, at a time when homosexuality was even more widely criminalized than it is now, the UN has made significant developments in promoting and protecting human rights and sexual orientation and gender identity.

The UN Human Rights Committee has affirmed that no individual can be denied the enjoyment of the rights protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including equality before the law and equal protection of the law, because of their sexual orientation. Similar affirmations that the principle of non-discrimination includes discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation have been made by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. The Human Rights Committee now routinely requests information regarding the steps taken by states to prevent, address, and prohibit discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation. It urges states not only to repeal laws criminalizing homosexuality but also to enshrine the prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation into their constitutions or other fundamental laws.

Since 1991, Amnesty International has committed itself to campaigning for the release of anyone imprisoned solely because of homosexuality, considering it a grave violation of human rights. Amnesty International regards people detained or imprisoned under such laws to be prisoners of conscience and calls for their immediate and unconditional release. Amnesty International further calls on states to reaffirm that exceptions to the universality of rights protections are unacceptable; to condemn human rights abuses on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity or expression; and to respect, protect, and fulfill the human rights.
AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL USA’S LGBT PRIDE TOOLKIT 2012
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Rights are Human Rights

TAKE ACTION AT YOUR PRIDE EVENT!

Included in this PRIDE Toolkit are three key actions that Amnesty International has identified—both domestic and international—that can help make a true impact on the lives of LGBT people everywhere. Print out the following pages to bring to your PRIDE event and encourage your community to take action!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION—UNITED STATES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Support the Respect for Marriage Act; Repeal the Defense of Marriage Act</td>
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<td>pages 6-7</td>
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<th>ACTION—INTERNATIONAL</th>
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<td>CAMEROON: Love is a Right, Not a Wrong—Stop Discrimination</td>
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<th>ACTION—INTERNATIONAL</th>
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<td>RUSSIA: Ensure freedom of assembly for LGBT community in Moscow</td>
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Working alongside many notable LGBT organizations, Amnesty International lends a human rights framework to the fight for full equality for LGBT people around the world. Pride events are primarily celebrations, so learn a couple bullet points for our set of advocacy issues and practice giving a short pitch: you may not be able to hold or keep people’s attention for too long! This is a great opportunity to raise awareness on a handful of issues facing LGBT people globally and to encourage like-minded people to become AI members, join your local human rights efforts, or renew their support for Amnesty International and LGBT rights!

So, hand out materials, rack up those signatures, and sign up community members up to join your Amnesty group!

Also visit our website: www.aiusa.org/lgbt for more information & links to these actions online!

LGBT PRIDE 2012: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights are Human Rights!

ACTIVIST RESOURCE PACKET
**ACTION:** Support Respect for Marriage Act

**ISSUE BRIEF**

The *Respect for Marriage Act (RMA)* would repeal the discriminatory 1996 Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA). DOMA discriminates against same-sex couples by allowing states to refuse to recognize valid civil marriages of same-sex couples and exempting married same-sex couples from more than 1,100 federal statutes and regulations that apply to all other married couples.

The RMA would restore the rights of all legally married same-sex couples to receive the federal benefits and protections of marriage and ensure they would be protected if the couple moves to another state.

The *Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA)* singles out lawfully married same-sex couples for unequal treatment under federal law. This law discriminates in two important ways. First, Section 2 of DOMA purports to allow states to refuse to recognize valid civil marriages of same-sex couples. Second, Section 3 of the law carves all same-sex couples, regardless of their marital status, out of all federal statutes, regulations, and ruling applicable to all other married people—thereby denying them over 1,100 federal benefits and protections.

For example, legally married same-sex couples cannot file their taxes jointly, take unpaid leave to care for a sick or injured spouse, receive spousal, mother’s and father’s, or surviving spouse benefits under Social Security, or receive equal family health and pension benefits as federal civilian employees.

On May 31, 2012 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in Boston, declared that the section of the Defense of Marriage Act that denies federal benefits to lawfully married same-sex couples is unconstitutional, to which Amnesty International officially responded:

“We welcome this ruling against the discriminatory Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA). The Court has told the federal government it can no longer deny same-sex couples the rights and privileges that every heterosexual couple enjoys. This ruling brings us one step closer to enjoying our nation’s shameful institutional discrimination against citizens who are members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community.

“The Court’s ruling reflects the rising tide of outrage over the inequality inherent in laws denying marriage equality to all citizens. We hope that if this case reaches the U.S. Supreme Court, the nine justices will uphold the ruling by the First Circuit. Eliminating DOMA would be an important step forward in one of the defining civil rights struggles of our time.”

Amnesty International opposes the Defense of Marriage Act as blatant discrimination against LGBT couples. The organization believes the Constitution of the United States guarantees full equality under the law, including in questions of marriage, for all individuals, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

**ACTION DETAILS**

Use the petition on the following page (p. 7) to collect signatures calling for the passage of the Respect for Marriage Act (RMA), which would in turn, repeal the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA). You can [access this action online](#).
We are writing to you to urge you to work for the **passage of the Respect for Marriage Act (RMA)**, which would in turn repeal the discriminatory Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) of 1996. The RMA would restore the rights of all legally married couples—including same sex couples—to receive the benefits of marriage conferred by federal law. Furthermore, the RMA would also ensure that federal benefits and protections for a marriage in a state where such unions are legal would be protected even if a couple moves or travels to another state.

We believe strongly that married same-sex couples should not be denied the more than 1,100 benefits and protections that federal law provides for other married couples. Furthermore, **marriage equality is a human right**, and as such must be protected by the federal government. The recognition of the marriage of a same-sex couple should not be up to individual states to decide.

These policy debates have big real-life implications, ranging from the right to take unpaid leave to care for a sick or injured spouse under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act to the right to receive surviving spouse benefits under Social Security or receiving family health and pension benefits as federal civilian employees.

Please protect the human rights and honor the loving commitments of same-sex couples, who deserve equal recognition and protection under the law. **Your support of the Respect for Marriage Act will put you on the right side of history.**

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Send completed petitions to: **Amnesty International USA, c/o Cristina Finch** —600 Pennsylvania Ave, SE, 5th Floor  
FAX: (202)546-7142  |  cfinch@aiusa.org  |  Washington, DC 20003
ACTION: Stop Discrimination in CAMEROON

ISSUE BRIEF

Police in the central African country of Cameroon regularly detain people suspected of being gay or lesbian. Section 347(a) of the Cameroon Penal Code criminalizes same-sex sexual conduct, imposing up to five years in prison for those convicted under the law. Section 347(a) violates treaties to which Cameroon is a party, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights. Since June 2011, Amnesty International has documented numerous arrests and three convictions under the law.

People arrested under Section 347(a) have routinely been denied basic rights. They are often held without charge for more than 48 hours, exceeding the maximum time allowed by Cameroonian law. When charges are issued, the courts often deny detainees bail, or else detainees are unable to afford its terms. Trials can take place months after arrest, during which time people languish in pre-trial detention in police stations or in prison. Police authorities often order inhuman, degrading, and intrusive anal examinations by doctors to supposedly prove a history of penetration – a practice that, in addition to having no scientific credibility, contravenes medical ethics and may constitute torture.

ACTION DETAILS

1. Please sign and circulate the petition on the following page (p. 9), which calls on Cameroon to repeal the law that is used regularly to detain people suspected of being gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender. Make copies and circulate them in your community. Send completed petitions to the Campaign for Individuals at Risk office in Washington, DC (see address at the bottom of the petition).

2. Show solidarity with those at risk in Cameroon. Photograph yourself holding a sign in English or French reading:
   
   English: “[detainee’s name], we have not forgotten you.”
   
   French: “[detainee’s name], nous ne vous avons pas oublié.”

You can send copies of the photos to the individuals, in care of these supporting organizations:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Alternatives Cameroun</th>
<th>Association pour la Défense de l’Homo-sexualité (ADEFHO)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2178 Boulevard de la Liberté-Akwa</td>
<td>Rue Kitchener Bonanjo</td>
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<tr>
<td>BP 12767 Douala</td>
<td>BP 59 Douala</td>
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<td>CAMEROON</td>
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LGBT PRIDE 2012: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights are Human Rights!
TO:  His Excellency Paul Biya,
President of Cameroon

We are deeply concerned that people in Cameroon face harassment, arrest and imprisonment because of their perceived sexual orientation. Authorities have detained an increasing number of people on charges of homosexuality under Section 347(a) of Cameroon’s Penal Code, a law that contravenes Cameroon’s obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and under the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights.

Three men - Jean-Claude Roger Mbede, Singha Jonas and Ndome Ndome Frankie - are currently serving prison terms after their conviction under Section 347(a). Four more men - Onbwa Joseph Magloire, Tiomela Lontsie Emma, Ntamack Nicolas, and Ntsama Séraphin – have been detained under the law since August 2011, but have not yet received a trial. All seven men are detained in Kondengui Central Prison in Yaoundé.

We respectfully urge you to combat homophobia in Cameroon by repealing Section 347(a) of the Penal Code and by immediately and unconditionally releasing all those imprisoned solely because of their perceived sexual orientation, including the people named above. We further call on you to ensure the safety of these individuals while they remain in detention. Thank you.

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)  SIGNATURE  EMAIL  KEEP ME INFORMED

Send completed petitions to: Amnesty International USA’s Campaign for Individuals at Risk—600 Pennsylvania Ave, SE, 5th Floor
FAX: (202)675.8566  iar@aiusa.org  Washington, DC 20003
ISSUE BRIEF

Moscow police detained dozens of people on May 27, 2012 for advocating for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights during a Pride event in the Russian capital. The LGBT activists gathered outside the Moscow City council and the Moscow mayor’s office, where they attempted to unfold rainbow flags and raise small pieces of paper calling for an end to homophobia. They were immediately detained. Meanwhile, a group of counter-protesters was allowed to gather for at least an hour in front of the Mayor’s office to protest against the Pride event and shout homophobic slogans. Police only arrested the counter-protesters who attempted to attack LGBT activists, and some of those arrested were reportedly later released without charges.

Moscow’s authorities must uphold the rights to freedom of assembly and expression for the city’s LGBT activists. Police must halt their arbitrary detention of people merely based on their sexual orientation or gender identity.

“We will continue … to call for broader recognition of our rights,” detained activist Yuri Gavrikov told Amnesty International.

In 2010, the European Court of Human Rights found that Russia had violated the rights of Nikolai Alekseyev, the main organizer of Sunday’s Pride action, by repeatedly blocking him from holding a Pride event in Moscow. Nevertheless, the Moscow authorities continue to suppress Pride events, in violation of Russian and international law.

ACTION DETAILS

1. **Please sign and circulate the petition** on the following page (p.11), which calls on Moscow’s authorities to respect the human rights of those seeking to organize Pride events in their city. Send completed petitions to the Campaign for Individuals at Risk office in Washington (address at bottom of petition), and we will ensure that they reach Moscow’s mayor.

2. **Show solidarity with those at risk.** Please send cards and letters of support to the LGBT activists in Moscow with messages like: “We support your efforts to speak out for LGBT rights.” Mail your cards to the Campaign for Individuals at Risk office in Washington, and we will forward them to the activists in Moscow:

   Moscow Pride Activists  
   c/o Campaign for Individuals at Risk  
   Amnesty International USA  
   600 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, 5th Floor  
   Washington, DC 20003

© A1
TO: Mayor Sergei Sobyanin  
Moscow, Russia

We are alarmed that Moscow authorities continue to oppose Pride events in violation of Russian and international laws that guarantee freedom of assembly and freedom of expression. Despite criticism from the European Court of Human Rights over Russia’s failure to uphold the right to freedom of assembly and over persistent discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, Moscow authorities yet again failed to authorize this year’s Pride event.

Moscow police detained dozens of people on May 27, 2012 for advocating for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights during a Pride event. The LGBT activists gathered outside the Moscow City Duma and the mayor’s office, where they attempted to unfurl rainbow flags and raise small pieces of paper calling for an end to homophobia. They were immediately detained. Meanwhile, a group of counter-protesters was allowed to gather for at least an hour in front of the Mayor’s office to protest against the Pride event and shout homophobic slogans. Police only arrested the counter-protesters who attempted to attack LGBT activists, and some of those arrested were reportedly later released without charges.

We call upon you to uphold the rights to freedom of assembly and expression of the city’s LGBT community. Please take immediate steps to ensure that peaceful public LGBT actions are authorized and that police stop arbitrarily detaining LGBT activists for merely expressing their views.

Thank you.

NAME (PLEASE PRINT) SIGNATURE EMAIL KEEP ME INFORMED

Send completed petitions to: Amnesty International USA’s Campaign for Individuals at Risk—600 Pennsylvania Ave, SE, 5th Floor  
FAX: (202)675.8566 | iar@aiusa.org | Washington, DC 20003
LGBT RIGHTS: The Yogyakarta Principles

In November 2006, a group of 29 international human rights experts, including a former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN independent experts, current and former members of human rights treaty bodies, judges, academics and human rights defenders, met in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and affirmed a set of principles drawing on legally binding international human rights law to address the application of a broad range of international human rights standards to issues of sexual orientation and gender identity. The Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in Relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, provide a universal guide to applying international human rights law to abuses experienced by lesbians, gay men, bisexual and transgender people to ensure the universal reach of human rights protections. For more information, please visit: www.yogyakartaprinciples.org.

Preamble: The Preamble acknowledges human rights violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity, establishes the relevant legal framework, and provides definitions of key terms.

Rights to Universal Enjoyment of Human Rights, Non-Discrimination and Recognition before the Law: Principles 1-3 set out the principles of the universality of human rights and their application to all persons without discrimination, as well as the right of all people to recognition before the law.

Example: Laws criminalizing homosexuality violate the international right to non-discrimination (decision of the UN Human Rights Committee).

Rights to Human and Personal Security: Principles 4-11 address fundamental rights to life, freedom from violence and torture, privacy, access to justice and freedom from arbitrary detention.

Example: The death penalty continues to be applied for consensual adult sexual activity between persons of the same sex, despite UN resolutions emphasizing that capital punishment may not be imposed for this reason.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Principles 12-18 highlight the importance of non-discrimination in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, including employment, accommodation, education and health.

Example: Lesbian and transgender women are at increased risk of discrimination, homelessness and violence (report of UN Special Rapporteur on adequate housing).

Rights to Expression, Opinion and Association: Principles 19 to 21 emphasize the importance of the freedom to express oneself, one's identity and one's sexuality, without State interference based on sexual orientation or gender identity, including the rights to participate peaceably in public assemblies and events and otherwise associate in community with others.

Example: A peaceful gathering to promote equality on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity was banned by authorities, and participants were harassed and intimidated by police and extremist nationalist shouting slogans such as “Let's get the fags” and “We'll do to you what Hitler did with Jews” (report of the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance).
LGBT RIGHTS: The Yogyakarta Principles (continued)

Freedom of Movement and Asylum: Principles 22 and 23 highlight the rights of persons to seek asylum from persecution based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

Example: Refugee protection should be accorded to persons facing a well-founded fear of persecution based on sexual orientation (Guidelines of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees).

Rights to Participation in Cultural and Family Life: Principles 24-26 address the rights of persons to participate in family life, public affairs and the cultural life of their community, without discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

Example: States have an obligation not to discriminate between different-sex and same-sex relationships in allocating partnership benefits such as survivors’ pensions (decision of the UN Human Rights Committee).

Rights of Human Rights Defenders: Principle 27 recognizes the right to defend and promote human rights without discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and the obligation of States to ensure the protection of human rights defenders working in these areas.

Example: Human rights defenders working on sexual orientation and identity issues worldwide “have been threatened; their houses and offices raided, they have been attacked, tortured, sexually abused, tormented by regular death threats and even killed....[of concern] is an almost complete lack of seriousness with which such cases are treated by the concerned authorities.” (report of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Human Rights Defenders).

Rights to Redress and Accountability: Principles 28 and 29 affirm the importance of holding rights violators accountable, and ensuring appropriate redress for those who face rights violations.

Example: The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has expressed concern about “impunity for crimes of violence against LGBT persons” and “the responsibility of the State to extend effective protection.” The High Commissioner notes that “excluding LGBT individuals from these protections clearly violates international human rights law as well as the common standards of humanity that define us all.”

Additional Recommendations: The Principles set out 16 additional recommendations to national human rights institutions, professional bodies, funders, NGOs, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN agencies, treaty bodies, Special Procedures, and others.

Example: The Principles conclude by recognizing the responsibility of a range of actors to promote and protect human rights and to integrate these standards into their work. A joint statement delivered at the UN Human Rights Council by 54 States from four of the five UN regions on December 1, 2006, urges the Human Rights Council to “pay due attention to human rights violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity” and commends the work of civil society in this area, and calls upon “all Special Procedures and treaty bodies to continue to integrate consideration of human rights violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity within their relevant mandates.” As this statement recognizes, affirmed by the Yogyakarta Principles, effective human rights protection truly is the responsibility of all.
Here are just a few tips for organizing your own event or participating in an action in your local community:

**Make some Noise.** If you are marching, it would be fun and engaging to lead the crowd in chants. You may also want to bring noise-makers, whistles and things to beat to create a little noise.

**Visibility is Key.** Don’t forget your Amnesty banner! Make some signs and march and/or setup a table with stickers (see pg. 18 to print on label paper), handbills (see pgs. 16-17 to print), petitions (see pgs. 9, 11 & 13 to print) and other background information. You are more likely to get petitions signed as you wait for the march to step off. You can have some people on the edges of your group hand out stickers and handbills. To make buttons, try http://www.buttonsonline.com; to make banners, try www.bannersonthecheap.com. Visit local party or craft stores for more decorations and noise makers!

**Grow the Movement.** The more people who become members of Amnesty International USA, the more capacity we have to educate communities and make a change on critical human rights issue that matter. If you are tabling, ask your Regional Office (see pg. 19 for a list of Regional Offices around the country) for a stack of membership cards and Amnesty Magazines and other materials to hand out. If you’re part of an Amnesty group—bring a sign-up sheet with information on when your group meets to give out to interested people. This is a wonderful opportunity to bring in new AI members!

**Get help getting started.** If this is your first time putting together or participating in a Pride event and you’re not sure how to get started, contact your Regional Office and speak to a Field Organizer who can help you put together a successful action or event. To contact your local Regional Office, visit page 19 in this packet, or visit www.amnestyusa.org/contact.

**Be prepared for the sun!** We recommend that you wear sunscreen, bring water and wear comfortable shoes. Make sure to communicate this to any volunteers you may be working with as well.

**Don’t be shy, but keep it short and simple!** If you are collecting signatures on petitions you will need to get your pitch down to a short conversation. Often, working the crowd before a march is the best time to get people interested! Practice using basic talking points to communicate each action!

On the following pages you will find:

- **15** Suggested Slogans
- **16-17** Quarter-page, double-sided handbills on LGBT human rights *(for printing)*
- **18** “Love is a basic human right” sticker template *(for printing)*
- **19** LGBT RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS! Rally sign *(for printing)*
- **20** AIUSA Regional Office Contact Information
Here are a collection of suggested slogans and chants for Pride events. Feel free to come up with your own that focus on the fight for LGBT Human Rights!

**AMNESTY RIGHTS (BEAT, BEAT) FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (BEAT, BEAT)**

**LGBT RIGHTS (BEAT, BEAT) ARE HUMAN RIGHTS (BEAT, BEAT)**
[you can repeat this chant substituting in “lesbian” by it self, then on the next rounds, use “gay”, then “bisexual”, then “trans”, then “queer”. But have your group know the cycle so you’re in unison!]

**LOVE IS A HUMAN RIGHT! (BEAT, BEAT…BEAT, BEAT, BEAT) [repeat]**

**LEADER: WHAT DO WE WANT?**
**GROUP: LGBT RIGHTS! *  
*[you can sub in “human rights” or a more specific term such as “trans rights,” or “gay rights”]*

**LEADER: WHEN DO WE WANT THEM?**
**GROUP: NOW!**

**THE WORLD SHOULD BE (BEAT, BEAT) TORTURE/DISCRIMINATION FREE!**

**HUMAN RIGHTS (BEAT, BEAT), ARE MY PRIDE!**

*For the (BEAT), try having the chant leader use a whistle, beat an upside down paint tub, clap or simply create pauses. Be creative!!*
Around the World and Here at Home:
LGBT Rights are Human Rights!

AI supports human rights defenders taking a visible stand in hostile environments, including new Pride events in eastern Europe.

Photos: 1st Baltic Pride (Latvia, 2009).

Working for Human Rights Worldwide
amnestyusa.org + 1-800-AMNESTY

Amnesty International
OUR WORLD OUR RIGHTS!

The United Nation’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights enshrines the rights recognized by the community of nations.

LGBT rights include the right to...

- life, liberty and security of person
- freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman treatment
- equal protection under the law
- freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile
- seek asylum from persecution
- marry and to found a family
- work and protection against unemployment
- an education that promotes understanding and tolerance

Join Amnesty International to fights for these rights!

Become a member today:
www.amnestyusa.org/join + 1-800-AMNESTY
LOVE IS A BASIC HUMAN RIGHT!

Working for Human Rights Worldwide
amnestyusa.org + 1-800-AMNESTY

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
LGBT RIGHTS ARE HUMAN RIGHTS!

www.amnestyusa.org/lgbt

( F L Y E R  F O R  P R I N T I N G )

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
AIUSA Resources on the web, and in the field

AIUSA WEBSITE
www.amnestyusa.org/lgbt

AIUSA BLOG
blog.amnestyusa.org/category/lgbt/

AIUSA’s LGBT Human Rights Coordination Group

Amnesty International USA is currently seeking volunteers for its new LGBT Rights Action Network. In collaboration with other activists, this newly formed group will develop and implement strategies to promote LGBT rights. Volunteers will support some combination of work in the following areas: Seeking the decriminalization of homosexuality; opposing discrimination in civil marriage; insuring accountability for reports of human rights violations based on sexual orientation or gender identity; supporting human rights defenders at risk worldwide; support for domestic and international Pride activities and other outreach efforts. They will pursue these efforts by supporting the work of the AIUSA LGBT Co-group by putting its strategies into action. If you are interested in working with AIUSA’s Action Network for LGBT Rights please email cgintern@aiusa.org or call 202-509-8169 for more information.

AIUSA Regional Offices (call 1-866-A-REGION to be connected directly to your region)

Northeast Office
(CONNECTICUT, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, VERMONT & RHODE ISLAND)
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fax: (617) 623-2005
✉ aiusane@aiusa.org

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fax: (202) 546-7142
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fax: (312) 427-2589
✉ aiusamw@aiusa.org

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☎ (404) 876-5661
fax: (404) 876-2276
✉ aiusaso@aiusa.org

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