AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT 1974

The world today is experiencing a succession of crises, intensified by short-sightedness and by pre-occupation with power and profits rather than human need. Left unchallenged and unchecked these forces suppress voices of reason and human potential for good. Dedicated to promoting understanding and peace and helping those ill and oppressed, AFSC staff, volunteers, and supporters in 1973-74 undertook these hopeful actions:

WORKING FOR BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

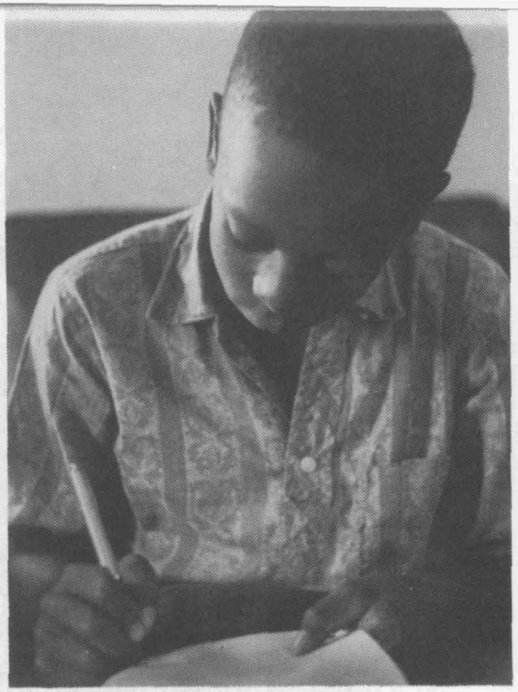
Education Two key programs seek to overcome the exclusion that denies students humanity and educational rights. In the South AFSC deals with issues of school finance, student rights, parent advisory councils. In Pasadena AFSC provides resources to local groups working to improve the quality of integrated education. These experiences provide a base for planned AFSC work in Boston.

Housing The AFSC in Florida seeks to increase the supply of housing for farm workers. The program can point to a list of "firsts" in the use of government resources and development of community groups to deal with their housing needs. In seven counties of South Central Florida black farm workers have, with AFSC help, broken a 100-year barrier of segregation. Many of the families now owning their own homes have been able to move into better paying year-round jobs and leave the uncertainty of migrant farm life.

Native Americans AFSC supports Native American efforts for self-determination, including the Indian fishing rights struggle, educational efforts and the development of cultural awareness. A new program in the Northern Plains supports Indian efforts to control use of their land and other resources.

Health and Safety In 1974 AFSC entered the field of occupational safety and health with a Workers Health and Safety Project (WHASP) in St. Louis. WHASP encourages rank-and-file based solutions to problems which cause well over 100,000 deaths each year. Staff provide workers with data on lead poisoning, opportunities for blood tests, plus legal and technical assistance.

Justice AFSC workers in 11 states and the District of Columbia continue to explore creative alternatives to our system of criminal justice. A "Mothers in Prison" program has started in Chicago; Des Moines staff provide



legal assistance to women and girls in trouble with the law; in California AFSC seeks a moratorium on building new prisons. A publication *Juvenile Rights in Pennsylvania* grew from Pittsburgh work; an Ann Arbor group challenges illegal bonding fees; a Newark program works with prisoners' families.

Hunger AFSC efforts in the U.S. aim to make existing food programs work. In the midwest staff help groups learn their food rights and advise people—often Native Americans—about remedies when food rights are denied.

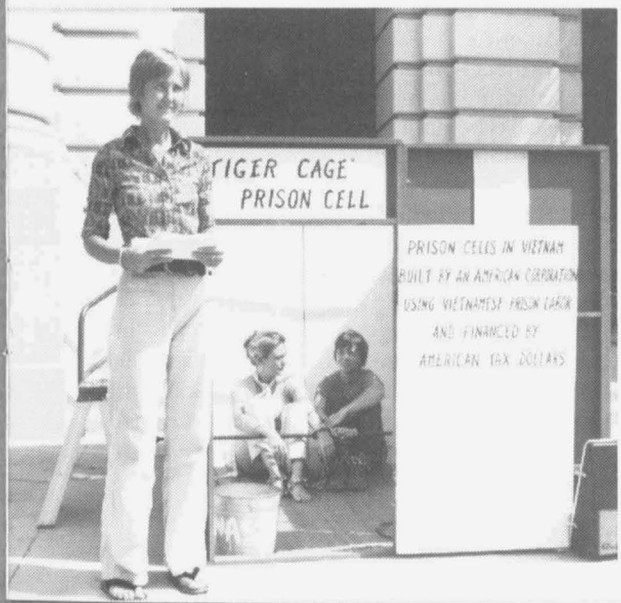
Poverty Inflation and unemployment are new assaults on the very survival of the poor. At the same time 1974 saw a continuation of Federal abandonment of efforts to meet needs of the poor. Requirements for community participation in decision-making have been weakened while further discretionary power is placed in the hands of local officials. The AFSC monitors these changes and shares with community groups information about ways to fight for more adequate responses to human needs.

PROTESTING WAR AND ITS WEAPONS

More than 55 public vigils and actions against the B-1 bomber were mounted by the AFSC and Clergy and Laity Concerned in October, and fresh protests occurred in December when the prototype of the B-1 rolled out of its Palmdale, California hangar. The elimination of the B-1 is a major nationwide priority goal of AFSC. The cost of the new weapons system will be upwards of 50 billion dollars. A Bureau of Labor Statistics report says that this amount of money spent on civilian work, such as housing or health care, would create 128,000 more jobs.

Peace education staff across the country worked this past year to educate the public on the plight of political prisoners in South Vietnam, and on how aid to the Saigon government was being used in violation of the Peace Accords.

A Tiger Cage Vigil and Fast in Washington, D.C. from June 24 through August 24 received much publicity and attention. Government officials and tourists mounting the central Rotunda steps to the Capitol encountered this graphic reminder of continuing U.S. responsibility for the war in Indochina, and in particular the political prisoners. Participants distributed 100,000 leaflets and visited 175 Congressional representatives.



Working for Peace In a number of cities in the U.S. AFSC programs of peace studies are helping teachers plan and implement courses dealing with nonviolence, conflict resolution and international peace-keeping.

Out of concern for the situation in the Middle East peace staff are providing local communities with speakers and resource materials to explore the requirements of peace and the process by which it can be obtained. Much information is supplied directly by AFSC staff based in Jerusalem, Cyprus and the Gaza Strip.

At the invitation of East Africa Friends, the peace education division sent two staff members to Kenya in August to conduct nonviolence training workshops with leaders of East Africa Yearly Meeting.

A new program was begun in southern Africa which provides a representative to keep in touch with movements for social change, and to interpret in the U.S. this struggle for self-determination.

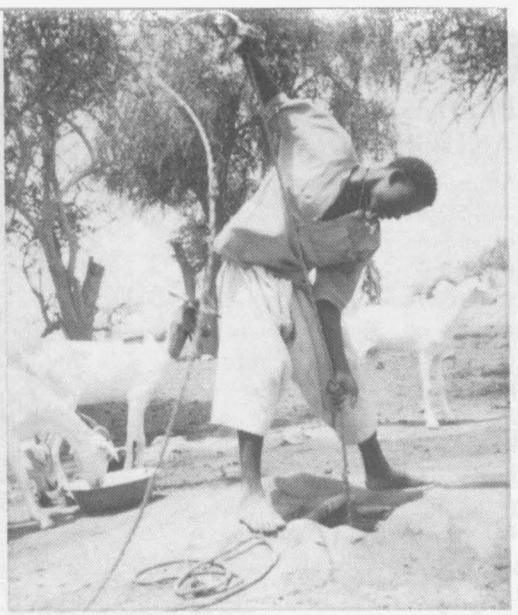
OFFERING TECHNICAL AND MEDICAL AID

Indochina In August, three AFSC representatives visited North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government area of South Vietnam to deliver medical supplies and agricultural equipment. AFSC later shipped $50,000 worth of copybooks needed by schoolchildren in North Vietnam. Upon request, AFSC sent deep disc plows and mobile sawmills to the two factions of the government in Laos, and trained Laotians in their use. The plows were used to clear land so refugees could return to farming; the sawmills to cut lumber for houses and other buildings destroyed in the war.

Bangladesh In Rajoir Thana, staff of the Bangalee project, supported by AFSC, undertook food-for-work projects in which villagers raised the level of school compounds to provide areas of refuge from floods, and repaired damaged roads. The project continued work with adult literacy, public health cooperatives and youth clubs.

Africa Upon approval of a World Bank loan in July, the Zambian government began the upgrading of squatter settlements in the capital city of Lusaka. At the government's request, AFSC and the AFSC-trained Zambian staff members will provide field work training for all government community development workers who will staff this project over the next three years.

Small patients at the Quaker Rehabilitation Center in Quang Ngai, South Vietnam



In Mali, the AFSC is assisting the government in a program to relocate drought-stricken families from refugee camps and to provide them with the means to become self-sufficient again.

The Middle East In addition to its kindergartens in Gaza refugee camps, the AFSC opened an Information and Legal Aid Center in East Jerusalem in July. Staff apprise residents of social and health services, entitlements and rights under Israeli law, and provide legal assistance where needed.

Latin America In a shantytown of Santiago, Chile, project staff are making possible a program which helps feed malnourished children. AFSC is also helping support a carpentry training workshop for youths from families where no one is employed, and has helped set up a hostel for Mapuche Indian students where they can live cooperatively while they continue their studies.

Rural development projects continue in Guatemala and Mexico with good results. The work in Lagunita, Hidalgo, Mexico—with its new clinic, school, carpentry workshop, baths, sewing workshop, fruit trees, and small animal projects—is serving as a model for Mexican development agencies in the area.

PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR REASONING TOGETHER

In this past year, Quaker efforts at reconciliation were focused principally on the Middle East. Believing in face-to-face dialogue, Quaker staff succeeded at two international conferences in bringing together Israeli and Arab participants in a neutral atmosphere.

A conference in France in September dealt with a topic of common interest to Middle Easterners: "The Mediterranean: Cooperation for Survival?" Among the participants were two Egyptians, two Tunisians, two Lebanese and four Israelis. The conference director reported "Through a gradual thawing process, friendly relations between these two groups developed beyond anything we anticipated . . . The whole week was one of the most moving experiences I can remember."

The AFSC's Quaker International Affairs Representative traveled widely in the Middle East in the past year, visiting Israel and the Occupied Territories, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, and kept in close touch with individuals with many points of view and at many levels of society.

In the Far East, staff continued a series of luncheons for diplomats posted in Tokyo. Topics dealt with both international and internal Japanese conflicts of interest and their possible resolution. An average of 31 diplomats attended, representing 33 countries and the Foreign Ministry of Japan. The program director writes: "The unique off-the-record characteristic of these Quaker gatherings seems to be one feature the diplomats value most."

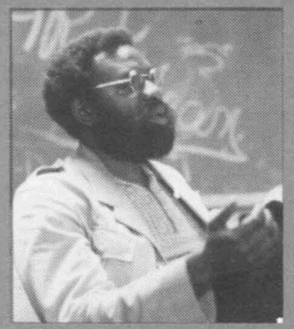
The AFSC sought to strengthen peacemaking, peace-keeping, and peace-building through the Quaker United Nations programs in New York and Geneva. The staff concentrated on building support for Middle East peace initiatives and arms limitations; self-determination in Rhodesia, Namibia, and the Portuguese colonies of southern Africa; human rights in armed conflict, especially prohibition of napalm and incendiary weapons, and an effort to curtail international violence and terrorism.

Quaker representatives at the U.N. arranged informal discussions on critical matters before the U.N. at Quaker House in New York and at the Geneva Center. A survey of U.N. personnel revealed they are convinced the Quaker U.N. Office offers a unique opportunity for informal discussion in an atmosphere free of bargaining.

In 1973, a Reciprocal Youth Program with Puerto Rico was launched. Research by the four Puerto Ricans who worked in the United

States for fourteen weeks and their five North American counterparts who worked in Puerto Rico has shed light on the character and influence of U.S. corporate power on one small Latin American "territory."

The Struggle for Social Justice The International Affairs Division gave increased attention to the struggle for social justice in the developing world. As staff conferred with persons in twenty countries in the Third World they gained a sense of local priorities. These encounters led to the organization of dialogues, seminars and conferences on: Strengthening Leadership for Development; Mobilization for Social Change; Utilization of Foreign Aid and The Responsibility of Developed Countries to the Third World.



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED

Financial Highlights for the Year Ended Sept. 30, 1974

	CURRENT AND BEQUEST FUNDS	ENDOWMENTS AND DEFERRED GIVING*	TOTAL
FUNDS RECEIVED			
Contributions — Unrestricted	**$2,987,000**		$2,987,000
Contributions — Restricted	**2,697,000**		2,697,000
Fees & Grants from Gov't. Agencies	**266,000**		266,000
Investment Income	**589,000**	$320,000	909,000
Other Revenue	**337,000**		337,000
Bequests Received	**1,438,000**[1]		1,438,000
Endowments & Deferred Giving Gifts:			
Endowment Gifts		221,000	221,000
Life Income Agreements		553,000	553,000
Gift Annuities		245,000	245,000
Revocable Gift Trusts		350,000	350,000
Ten Year Revocable Gift Trusts		205,000	205,000
Annuity Trusts & Unitrusts		494,000	494,000
Total Funds Received	**8,314,000**	2,388,000	10,702,000
FUNDS EXPENDED			
International Service	**1,368,000**		1,368,000
International Affairs	**744,000**		744,000
Peace Education	**1,559,000**		1,559,000
Community Relations	**2,313,000**		2,313,000
General Management	**1,167,000**		1,167,000
Fundraising	**1,038,000**		1,038,000
Paid to Beneficiaries		327,000	327,000
Paid to Bequest Fund		244,000	244,000
Other Legal Expense, Refunds, Transfers, etc.	**3,000**	16,000	19,000
Total Funds Expended	**8,192,000**	587,000	8,779,000
EXCESS OF FUNDS RECEIVED OVER FUNDS EXPENDED	**$122,000**	$1,801,000[2]	$1,923,000[2]

(1) Bequest Funds are generally used over a period of two or more years.
(2) $1,801,000 not available for current expenditures.
*A Deferred Giving brochure is available upon request.

Audited financial statements, including beginning and ending balances, are available upon request.