

1975 represented a transition year for the Africa Fund in response to events in Africa. For the past several years, major projects of the Africa Fund have been geared primarily to areas of Africa which had been under Portuguese domination. Most of our project money was used to support medical, educational and agricultural programs in Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and Angola. Guinea-Bissau became independent in September 1974, Mozambique in June and Angola in November 1975. Our activities during the year, therefore, had to respond to these important events as we looked towards the future.

In order to make some assessment of the direction in which things were moving, particularly in the former Portuguese colonies, and how the Africa Fund ought to relate to them, the executive secretary made two trips to Africa in 1975. In February and March I spent about a month visiting Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Angola. In October I visited Mozambique, with a briefer period in Zambia and Tanzania. As I reported to the Trustees at our November meeting, I was impressed by the effective transition to independence being made in Guinea-Bissau and in Mozambique. Cape Verde became independent in July, a couple of months after I was there, and Angola was under a transitional government, but entering a period of internal conflict, at the time of my visit. Our main assistance programs during the last few years have been in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. The Solidarity Hospital, which we had been helping to support for many years, was moved from Boke in the Republic of Guinea (Conakry) to Bolama in Guinea-Bissau where it was already functioning by March 1975. The Friendship Institute, which had previously had its headquarters in Conakry was now well established in Bissau and its work was expanding effectively. We made a grant of \$10,000 to the Solidarity Hospital in 1975. In addition about \$6,000 worth of equipment for the Friendship Institute was sent through Church World Service, as arranged by the Africa Fund.

In Mozambique, the Bagamoyo Secondary School, which we had helped to support for many years, was moved to Ribaue in Nampula Province in the northern part of the country after independence. It was not in session at the time I was in Mozambique, and therefore I did not visit it. However I had rather extensive talks with various Mozambique leaders about it and was assured that the program was proceeding very well. The Boavida Hospital, which a grant from the Africa Fund had helped to build back in the 60's, had not as yet been moved into Mozambique and was still located in Mtwara in southern Tanzania. I had lengthy talks with the Minister of Health who told me that plans were under way for the hospital to be moved into northern Mozambique, within a few weeks. This move has now been made. During the course of 1975 we contributed \$20,000 towards the medical program and an additional \$15,000 for the agricultural implement program which had been started in Tete Province even before the struggle for independence had come to an end.

The Africa Fund has monies which have been contributed for the medical program in Angola, but this money was not sent in 1975 because of the internal confusion which existed in the country. These funds should be sent soon now that the internal struggle for power has been settled and a stable government has been established.

At the November meeting of the Trustees we discussed criteria for projects

and agreed that our first priority should be the not-yet-independent areas of southern Africa, but that we should continue our interest and support as we are able to in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola.

Finances and Mailing Lists

During 1975 the Fund raised \$141,857.78. Expenditures amounted to \$148,003.95. Thus we spent \$6,146.17 more than we raised. However since we had a balance on hand at the beginning of the year, this represented no problem. The bulk of our expenditures fall in the category of projects and educational work of the Fund. In 1975 this accounted for almost 2/3's of our total expenditures.

We spent over \$8,000 in the category of Emergency and Legal Assistance. Although the total amount spent in this category is not great, we did give assistance to about 40 different individuals who were facing emergency problems ranging from inability to meet rent, or needed help to cover additional fees at school, or to cover emergency travel expenses, etc. \$678.00 was spent of the \$2,000 which the Africa Fund contributes through the Africa Defense and Aid Fund. Eight more individuals in Africa were given needed emergency assistance in this way. This emergency assistance program gives priority to political refugees or students from southern Africa.

The mailing list of the Africa Fund is expanding slowly. It has grown from 2600 to 3500 in the last year. We raised more than \$15,000 through mailings in 1975 which is more than in previous years. We expect continued expansion through mailings. A great deal of literature was produced in 1975 and the probability is that we will see the results from this financially in 1976 and the following years. The bulk of our funds still come through small foundations, and individual and organizational contributions. Some of the most significant sources are the Orisha Foundation, the Soros Fund, the Norman Foundation, the Normandie Foundation, the United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, Samuel Rubin Foundation, the Public Welfare Foundation, the Fund for Tomorrow and National Council of Churches of Christ.

Research and Literature

The research and publications program has been active. The report of the research director, Jennifer Davis, will indicate the various studies which have been undertaken. Towards the end of 1975, as the Angolan crisis attracted world attention, the Africa Fund produced a packet of Angola material which has been distributed quite widely. Literature sales and distribution is handled by Richard Knight and he has prepared a literature list which has facilitated the sale of our publications. The indications early in 1976 are that we will have a larger sale this year than we have ever had. By the end of March, 1976, sales are already approaching the \$2,000 mark compared with only a little over \$2,500 sold during the entire 1975 year. Our files are in constant use by students, and by organizations engaged in research.

The Internal Revenue Service Review

For the third time in the last five years IRS has examined the books of the Africa Fund. The most recent study covered our fiscal year from April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974. Our bookkeeper, Mrs. Minette Kirson, backed up by our auditor, Nathaniel Hoffman, gave several days to the IRS representative who metic-

ulously went through our books. We received a notice November 17, 1975 saying "We are pleased to tell you that as a result of our examination for the above periods we will continue to recognize your organization as tax-exempt."

Trustees and Officers

I have received excellent cooperation from our chairman, Frank Montero and our treasurer, Andrew Norman. Also Marvin Rich, who helps with our fund-raising and with the expansion of our mailing list, gives sound advice and very generously of his time not only for consultations in our office, but to meetings related to projects, budgets, etc. The trustees have continued the same as in the last several years with the exception that Edwin L. Crosby, who is based in Minneapolis, felt that it was impossible for him to continue to serve as a trustee and his resignation was regretfully accepted in November, 1975. The trustees at present are:

Isaac Bivens
Jacob Clayman
Edler Hawkins
John L.S. Holloman
Jan Van Hoogstraten
Sophia Yarnall Jacobs
William B. Landis
Frank C. Montero
Andrew Norman
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