

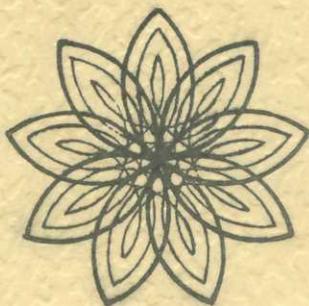
The Five Year Plan

1974 - 1979

Andrew

STATISTICAL REPORT

Ridván 1978



BAHÁ'Í WORLD CENTRE

The Five Year Plan

1974 - 1979

STATISTICAL REPORT

Ridván 1978



*Fourth
International
Bahá'í
Convention*

PUBLISHED AT THE BAHÁ'Í WORLD CENTRE FOR THE
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Preface

The fourth International Bahá'í Convention is a befitting occasion for the publication of a survey of the progress made towards achievement of the goals of the Five Year Plan, both at the World Centre and throughout the Bahá'í world. This survey has been compiled by our Department of Statistics.

The statistics given in this report are those available at the moment of going to press; they will be supplemented with the latest information available at the time of the Convention.

The Universal House of Justice

Haifa
Ridván 135

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Preface</i>	3
WORLD CENTRE GOALS	
1. Collation and Classification of the Sacred Texts	7
2. Publication of Authorized Translations of Three Compilations of Scripture	7
3. Initiation of the Construction of the Seat of the Universal House of Justice	8
4. Extension and Beautification of the Gardens	9
5. The Bahá'í International Community and the United Nations	9
6. Protection of the Faith from Persecution	11
7. The Eight International Teaching Conferences	18
8. Supplementary Achievements	19
SUMMARY OF NATIONAL GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS	
1. International Conferences	23
2. Mashriqu'l-Adhkárs	24
3. New National Spiritual Assemblies	25
4. National Spiritual Assembly Incorporations	26
5. Publishing Trusts	27
6. Languages	28
7. Properties	28
8. Local Incorporations	32

9. Inter-Assembly Collaboration Projects	32
10. Miscellaneous Goals	33
A. Train selected believers, 33	
B. Organize activities for women, 33	
C. Expand use of radio and television, 34	
D. Hold National Teaching Conferences, 35	
E. Conduct and develop correspondence courses, 35	
F. Give particular attention to teaching minority and other groups, 36	
G. Encourage the friends to gather for morning prayers, 37	
H. Production and dissemination of Bahá'í literature, 37	
I. Miscellaneous, 37	
11. Special Achievements	41

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES BY WORLD ZONES

Notes and explanations for Statistical Tables	45
Worldwide Statistics	47
Central and East Africa	48
Northern Africa	49
Southern Africa	50
Western Africa	51
Central America	52
North America	53
South America	54
North-eastern Asia	55
South Central Asia	55
South-eastern Asia	56
Western Asia	57
Australasia	58
Europe	59-60

World Centre Goals

1. Continued Collation and Classification of the Sacred Texts

The original Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh and 'Abdu'l-Bahá, together with the original letters of Shoghi Effendi, now at the World Centre number some 13,173, of which nearly 3,256 are Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh, 7,065 Tablets of 'Abdu'l-Bahá, and 2,852 letters of Shoghi Effendi. Moreover, authenticated copies available at the World Centre, for which no originals have yet been received, number 4,569 Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh, 12,328 Tablets of 'Abdu'l-Bahá, and 11,838 letters of Shoghi Effendi, totalling some 41,908 documents.

These documents have been studied and important passages from them have been extracted and classified.

During the period under review, nine major compilations from the Writings of the Faith have been prepared and circulated to National Spiritual Assemblies.

2. The Preparation and Publication of Authorized Translations of Three Compilations of Scripture:

- (a) Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh revealed after the Kitáb-i-Aqdas
- (b) Prayers and extracts from the Writings of the Báb
- (c) Selections from the works of 'Abdu'l-Bahá

Selections from the Writings of the Báb, compiled by the Research Department of the Universal House of Justice and translated by Habib Taherzadeh with the assistance of a Committee at the World Centre, was published in December 1976. A compilation of Bahá'u'lláh's

Writings to be published under the title *Tablets of Bahá'u'lláh Revealed after the Kitáb-i-Aqdas* is now in the hands of the printer and will be available for distribution within a few weeks. Translation has been completed of a compilation of selections from the works of 'Abdu'l-Bahá and will be published by the conclusion of the Five Year Plan.

In 1977 the Universal House of Justice felt moved to call for the production of a compilation of the writings of Shoghi Effendi. Published under the title *Call to the Nations*, the compilation was available for distribution in August of that year.

3. Initiation of the Construction of the Building on Mount Carmel to Serve as the Seat of the Universal House of Justice

This project, which will rank as the greatest single undertaking of the Five Year Plan, was initiated in February 1974 with the acceptance of the design conceived by Husayn Amánat, who was named as architect for the building. A site office was established in the old Archives Building, and a Bahá'í resident engineer was chosen by the architect to supervise on his behalf the construction of the building. Excavation of earth and stone amounting to over 65,000 cubic metres began in June 1975. In April 1976 a contract was signed with a firm in Italy, for the supply of over 3,000 tons of Pentelicon marble from Greece, to be carved and dressed in Italy at a cost of approximately six million dollars. This includes facing material for the exterior of the building and fifty-eight fluted columns with Corinthian capitals.

In December 1976 the first shipment of finished marble was delivered to the building site. The major plans of the building were supplied by the architect in October 1976, and were submitted with specifications to a number of local contracting firms for tender and bids. A general contractor residing in Haifa was chosen in January 1977, and he entered into a contract to be responsible for the reinforced concrete construction as well as to do the general supervision and coordination of the sub-contractors for the mechanical, electrical and finishing works. Excavations for the foundations commenced immediately thereafter.

At March 1978 construction has reached the level of the floor immediately above the council chamber, with related mechanical, electrical and finishing work well under way. Over 2,200 tons of finished carved marble have already been delivered to the site. A

contract has been signed with a French firm to install the marble on the building when the concrete shell has been completed.

4. Further Extension and Beautification of the Gardens and Lands Surrounding the Holy Places

The extension and beautification of the gardens surrounding the Holy Places has been one of the World Centre goals in both the Nine and Five Year Plans, and it has been constantly pursued.

Two new gardens outside the Haram-i-Aqdas and north of the Collins gate are in the initial stages of development: one immediately adjacent to the little house of the beloved Guardian which he used when planning and creating the gardens of the Haram-i-Aqdas, and the other on the opposite side of the path leading to the northern gate of the property.

In Haifa, the informal gardens on the upper slopes of the mountain facing the Shrine of the Báb have been further extended and beautified.

The pastoral setting of Mazra'ih has been beautified through the planting of a flower garden on the eastern side of the Mansion and the creation of an extensive orchard of various kinds of citrus trees, an avocado grove and other decorative fruit trees such as mango. A pathway dividing the orchard has been bordered with araucaria trees, and the fences defining the land blaze with plantings of colourful bougainvillea.

5. Continued Strengthening of the Relationship between the Bahá'í International Community and the United Nations

The Bahá'í International Community has continued to furnish pertinent information on the Bahá'í Faith to various permanent delegations to the United Nations, particularly to those of countries in which official recognition of the Faith was being sought, and found many opportunities to explain to the delegates, as well as to members of the United Nations Secretariat, how its interest in the goals of the United Nations Charter was rooted in the Bahá'í teachings, principles and laws, and how these present a lasting solution of the world's problems. Increasingly the Bahá'í International Community was able to point to the way of life evolving in Bahá'í communities around the world as an embodiment of the Bahá'í teachings.

Since 1974 the Bahá'í International Community added to its existing consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and its affiliation with the United Nations Office of Public Information, two new relationships—an affiliation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with headquarters in Nairobi, an association begun in 1974 which resulted in the appointment of an accredited representative in Nairobi to serve as liaison with UNEP; and, on 8 March 1976, consultative status with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), an affiliation which promises to offer many opportunities for closer ties between the Bahá'í world community and the United Nations.

The Bahá'í International Community participated in over twenty United Nations Conferences and Seminars throughout the world and in approximately twenty regular sessions of the Economic Council or its commissions, committees and other associated bodies. A total of almost thirty statements or reports were presented to the United Nations between 1974 and 1978. The following are some of the conferences and other meetings sponsored by the United Nations in which the Bahá'í International Community participated:

- Regional Consultation for Asia and the Far East on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors; Bangkok, Thailand; 13-17 May 1974.
- Regional Seminar for Africa on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; 3-7 June 1974.
- Seminar on the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of National, Ethnic and Other Minorities; Ohrid, Yugoslavia; 25 June-8 July 1974.
- World Population Conference; Bucharest, Rumania; 19-30 August 1974.
- Interregional Seminar on National Machinery to Accelerate the Integration of Women in Development and to Eliminate Discrimination on Grounds of Sex; Ottawa, Canada; 4-17 September 1974.
- World Food Conference; Rome, Italy; 6-16 November 1974.
- Regional Seminar for Latin America on the Integration of Women in Development with Special Reference to Population Factors; Caracas, Venezuela; 28 April-2 May 1975.
- Regional Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations organized by the Office of Public Information of the United Nations in

Cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; Bangkok, Thailand; 27-29 May 1975.

- Regional Preparatory Conference on Human Settlements for Asia, the Pacific, and Western Asia; Tíhrán, Írán; 14-19 June 1975.
- World Conference of the International Women's Year; Mexico City, Mexico; 19 June-2 July 1975.
- Regional Preparatory Conference on Human Settlements for Africa; Cairo, Egypt; 21-26 June 1975.
- Latin American Regional Preparatory Conference for Habitat: the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements; Caracas, Venezuela; 30 June-4 July 1975.
- Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders; Geneva, Switzerland; 1-15 September 1975.
- Seminar on the Participation of Women in Economic, Social and Political Development: Obstacles that Hinder their Integration; Buenos Aires, Argentina; 22-30 March 1976.
- Third Conference of the Economic Commission for Europe on Urban and Regional Research; Warsaw, Poland; 5-13 May 1976.
- Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements; Vancouver, Canada; 31 May-11 June 1976.
- Regional Seminar on Participation of Women in Political, Economic, and Social Development with Special Emphasis on Machinery to Accelerate the Integration of Women in Development; Kathmandu, Nepal; 15-22 February 1977.
- United Nations Water Conference; Mar del Plata, Argentina; 14-25 March 1977.
- United Nations Conference on Desertification; Nairobi, Kenya; 29 August-9 September 1977.
- Regional Conference on the Implementation of National, Regional, and World Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development; Nouakchott, Mauritania; 27 September-2 October 1977.

6. Constant Efforts to Protect the Faith from Persecution and to Free It from the Restraints Imposed by Religious Orthodoxy

Arab Boycott

Early in February 1975, through a misunderstanding as to the true nature and purpose of the Faith of Bahá'u'lláh, the Arab Boycott Office at its meeting in Cairo announced that the Bahá'í Faith had been placed

on its black list. The decision of the Arab Boycott Office was subsequently modified to state that only the businesses of individual Bahá'ís and companies owned by them would be boycotted.

A statement was immediately released during the same month, through the Bahá'í International Community in New York, explaining the position of the Faith on politics and the historical reasons why the World Centre of the Faith is in the Holy Land. It is hoped that these explanations have been helpful, and that the authorities in all Arab lands where Bahá'ís reside will increasingly appreciate the Teachings of our Faith which lay such stress on non-involvement in subversive activities and on loyalty and obedience to government.

Algeria

The Faith remains banned in Algeria, and no Bahá'í institutions exist there.

The adoption of a new constitution in Algeria has left the friends, to some extent, freer than before to hold small informal meetings in the form of family gatherings.

Burundi

The Faith was recognized in Burundi in the concluding months of the Nine Year Plan. In 1974 a reversal was experienced in the fortunes of the Faith in that country when the Egyptian chargé d'affaires made inaccurate statements about the Faith to the newly-appointed Minister of Justice of Burundi, recommending that he seek authority from the President to repeal the former decree. This was obtained, and the new decision was announced on the radio and released as a news item in a semi-official bulletin. The same bulletin also published a harshly abusive article vilifying the Faith as a dangerous political movement, the text of the article being provided by the staff of the Egyptian Embassy in Burundi.

At the request of the Universal House of Justice and through the able intervention of Dr. 'Azíz Navídí, several representations were made to the Government. In 1975 the President withdrew the ban that had been placed upon Bahá'í activities. The Bahá'ís became free in principle to resume their activities, but provincial and local officials had discretionary powers which required the Bahá'ís to obtain from the Ministry of the Interior specific confirmation of the lifting of the ban before permitting the resumption of Bahá'í activities. In provinces

where the local authorities did not object, Local Spiritual Assemblies were re-established and Bahá'í work was quietly pursued. In other areas, however, which included Bujumbura itself, the activities of the friends continued to be restricted. When approached, the Minister of the Interior promised that the requested permission would soon be issued. We are glad to report that this was done, and normal Bahá'í activities have been resumed in that country.

Cambodia

Owing to the political situation here, all Bahá'í activities had to be suspended, and there is no contact with the friends.

Congo

With the exception of five religious organizations, all other religious minorities, including the Bahá'í Faith, were banned in this country during February 1978. Dr. 'Azíz Navídí is currently in Brazzaville endeavouring to have the ban removed from the Bahá'ís, whose activities can in no way constitute a threat to the security of the State.

Egypt

Ever since the Decree of the former President of the United Arab Republic in 1960 banning all Bahá'í activities, the friends in Egypt have been subjected to a series of interrogations, arrests, imprisonments and fines, as well as abuse in the mass media of the country.

During the period under review, evidences of adverse as well as favourable developments have been witnessed. On the one hand, after the Arab Boycott Office, at its meeting in Cairo during February 1975, resolved to blacklist the Bahá'ís in Arab lands, the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt was summarily convened and announced its decision that the 1960 Decree of President Nasser banning all Bahá'í activities in Egypt was entirely constitutional, and therefore the application of the Bahá'ís for annulment of the Decree was dismissed. On the other hand, four other cases, long pending before the local courts, either have been dropped or are being allowed to reach their statutory period of limitation and thus set aside, although the major court case against the Bahá'ís, which was opened in Tanta, is still unresolved. Efforts have repeatedly been made, so far through appeals to President Sadat and to several Ministers of State, to explain the position of the Bahá'ís and to request that the 1960 Decree be re-

pealed, or at least that its effect on the Bahá'ís be lessened, so that the civil rights of the believers, as law-abiding citizens of the country, may be restored and protected.

Indonesia

Although the ban imposed upon Bahá'í activity in Indonesia remains in force, it prohibits only the operation of administrative institutions; teaching has continued quietly on an individual basis and Bahá'í publications in Indonesian languages have steadily increased. A number of enthusiastic and zealous new believers of Muslim background, knowledgeable in the Qur'án and in Arabic literature, have entered the Faith; several are members of prominent families. Reaction from fanatical elements brought brief imprisonment to a number of the new believers, but in prison they were able to capture the hearts of their fellow prisoners and a few of their jailers. Later four were again put in prison, where, with high spirit, they continue their ardent teaching. One of these, a former mullá, was named religious instructor and counsellor of the prison by the chief jailer.

At the present time the friends are hoping that the authorities will recognize the position of the Bahá'ís and will remove the restrictions imposed upon the operation of Bahá'í administrative activities.

Iran

The Faith is still unrecognized in the land of its birth, and fanatical elements continue to instigate severe attacks against Bahá'ís and their properties. In November 1975, the house of the maternal uncle of the Báb and the adjacent house where the Báb was born were destroyed, on the pretext that the sites and the adjoining area had to be cleared of buildings in preparation for the implementation of a town planning scheme. Steps were taken immediately to register with the authorities the indignation of the Bahá'ís that two of their most holy places in Shíráz had been unjustly and peremptorily demolished, despite prior submission to the authorities for protection of these properties. It is hoped that it will be possible in the future to rebuild these structures on the same sites and with much of the original material, including exquisite fittings and ornamentation which fortunately have been salvaged through the devoted efforts of the local believers.

In June 1977, near Gurgán, one of the devoted friends, Mr. Rúhu'lláh Taymúrí-Muqaddam, was cruelly martyred, and his sister serious-

ly injured. A court case has been opened against the perpetrators, and the National Assembly hopes that the sense of justice of the authorities will not allow such an odious act to remain unpunished.

In other areas, such as employment restrictions, civil rights, and the protection of Bahá'í Holy Places, the National Spiritual Assembly is keenly aware of the need to seek and obtain the understanding and support of the authorities, so that if the largest religious minority in the country must continue, for the time being, to exist without open acknowledgement of its legitimate status as an established religious community, such a status is at least tacitly recognized, and the rights of the individuals who compose the community will not be repeatedly trampled upon.

Irâq

In May 1970, the 'Irâqí Government issued a Decree disbanding all Bahá'í institutions and banning all Bahá'í activities. The attempts of the local friends to explain the Bahá'í position to the authorities were of no avail. For nearly three years, although the authorities carefully watched the conduct of the Bahá'ís, nothing apparently gave cause for interference in their personal lives and the imposition of fresh restrictions.

In mid-December 1973, an incident occurred which sparked a fire of persecution and adversity in whose flames many of the dedicated Bahá'ís of 'Irâq were engulfed, and whose future course seems unpredictable. A teenage Shí'ih Muslim girl learned of the Faith from one of her Bahá'í classmates and, with her older sister, became seriously interested in the teachings. When the Bahá'í Faith was referred to during a discussion of religion in class in one of the Government schools in Baghdád, the girl rose to her feet in defense of the Cause. When questioned by the teacher, she announced her belief in Bahá'u'lláh, an assertion which created a stir in the class. The students spoke of the incident the same day to their parents, among whom was the Minister of Education, who, the following day, ordered an investigation to be made, himself went to the school, dismissed the headmaster, and, following the intervention of the Minister of the Interior, ordered the arrest of the girl and three Bahá'í girls studying at that school. A chain of arrests, totalling almost fifty, followed in the course of the next few months. The trial began on 4 March 1974 and, although the hearings of the court were postponed several times,

its verdict exonerated the Bahá'ís. Dissatisfied with the verdict, the Revolutionary Council ordered the case of the Bahá'ís reopened in a military court. Twenty-nine Bahá'ís, both men and women, were eventually sentenced by this court to terms varying from life imprisonment to ten years, and Bahá'í properties, as well as properties of individual believers, were confiscated.

In July 1975, a partial amnesty reducing the terms of imprisonment by fifteen per-cent was granted on the occasion of one of 'Iráq's national events, to all those in 'Iráqí prisons, including the Bahá'ís. The friends incarcerated are still in custody, although some improvement is reported in the conditions under which they are being held.

In December 1977, all properties belonging to individual believers were returned to them, but Bahá'í properties and funds were turned over to the Ministry of the Interior for disposal.

During the period under review, several attempts have been made and are still under way to clear away any misunderstanding the authorities may have acquired about the Faith. It is hoped that the Government of 'Iráq will be assured of the innocence of the Bahá'ís, and will appreciate the true position of the Faith in its recognition of the divine origin of Islám and its injunction upon the believers to be loyal to government and to avoid any involvement in political or subversive activity.

Jordan

The National Spiritual Assembly here is actively endeavouring to explain to the authorities the independent character of the laws and ordinances of the Faith and the need for the believers to register themselves and their children as Bahá'ís, and for their institutions to conduct the Bahá'í marriage ceremony without referral to any religious court of the country.

Laos

The uncertain political situation in Laos has brought pressure upon the friends, and upon the pioneers in particular, who as foreigners are conspicuous; all but two have been forced to leave the country. Activities of the urban Bahá'ís do not seem to be restricted, and the borders remain open to travellers, but communications between the Bahá'ís in rural areas and those in the city are restricted.

It is hoped that the authorities, who are now reviewing the applica-

tion of the Bahá'ís to be regarded as a religious community, will give a favourable response.

Libya

A pioneer couple has recently been expelled from the country on the grounds that they are Bahá'ís. It has not been considered wise for the believers to take any official step to seek redress.

Mali

Although recognition of the Faith had been granted in Mali, the authorities decided in May 1976 to impose restrictions on Bahá'í activities and suspended the decree of recognition. Dr. 'Azíz Navídí, who recently visited the country, succeeded in removing many of the misgivings of high government officials about the Faith, and it is anticipated that, once again, the Faith will be recognized.

Uganda

In September 1977, twenty-seven religious organizations were banned in this country. Among them was the Bahá'í Faith. The National Spiritual Assembly and all the Local Assemblies had to suspend all their activities, while in the capital the resident Hand of the Cause and other representatives of the Faith met with government officials to determine the extent of the implications of this ban.

Although abused in many localities by their fellow-countrymen for belonging to a Faith which had been banned, the Bahá'ís have for the most part evinced exemplary steadfastness and constancy.

Upon the request of the authorities, a list of all Bahá'í properties in the country has been made and submitted to them.

Vietnam

The National Spiritual Assembly of Vietnam is still functioning, though in a very limited way. Freedom of worship is guaranteed by the country's constitution, and although the Bahá'ís should not have any problems in pursuing the administrative aspect of the Faith, it is difficult to maintain organized Bahá'í life because of the special circumstances involved. Some contact is maintained by the National Spiritual Assembly with the believers in that country through cable

and post, and it is gratifying to note their steadfastness and devotion to the Cause.

* * *

There are other countries where the Faith is restricted, but about which it is unwise to report.

7. The Holding of Eight International Teaching Conferences—From July 1976 to February 1977

These eight International Teaching Conferences were attended by a total of approximately 15,000 believers from all parts of the world.

<i>Place and Date</i>	<i>The Hand of the Cause of God Representing the Universal House of Justice</i>	<i>Number Attending</i>
<i>Helsinki, Finland 5-8 July 1976</i>	<i>Ugo Giachery</i>	<i>950</i>
<i>Anchorage, Alaska 23-25 July 1976</i>	<i>H. Collis Featherstone</i>	<i>1,005</i>
<i>Paris, France 3-6 August 1976</i>	<i>Amatu'l-Bahá Rúhíyyih <u>Khánum</u></i>	<i>5,700</i>
<i>Nairobi, Kenya 15-17 Oct. 1976</i>	<i>William Sears</i>	<i>1,363</i>
<i>Hong Kong 27-30 Nov. 1976</i>	<i>'Alí Akbar Furútan</i>	<i>506</i>
<i>Auckland, N. Z. 19-22 Jan. 1977</i>	<i>Abu'l-Qásim Faizí</i>	<i>1,195</i>
<i>Bahia, Brazil 27-30 Jan. 1977</i>	<i>Enoch Olinga</i>	<i>1,300</i>
<i>Mérida, Mexico 4-6 Feb. 1977</i>	<i>Paul Haney</i>	<i>2,000 plus</i>

During the Helsinki Conference Dr. Giachery paid a courtesy call on Mr. T. Aura, the Mayor of Helsinki.

The Governor of Alaska sent a message of greeting to the Anchorage Conference which was read on his behalf by Lieutenant-Governor Lowell Thomas, Jr.

Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, sent a message to the Paris Conference which was read on his behalf by Mr. Luc Van Bellinghen, Director of the United Nations Information Centre in Paris; this was the first occasion on which the United Nations through a high-ranking officer sent a message of goodwill to an international Bahá'í conference.

The Hon. N. W. Munoko, the Minister for Works, addressed the Nairobi Conference.

The Auckland Conference was opened by His Excellency the Right Hon. Robert D. Muldoon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Sir Dove-Myer Robinson, the Mayor of Auckland.

His Excellency Roberto Santos, Governor of the State of Bahia, opened that Conference.

The Hon. Dr. Francisco Luna Kan, Governor of Yucatán, himself a Mayan, opened the Mérida Conference.

As the Bahá'í world entered the second half of the Five Year Plan, these Conferences provided an opportunity for examination of its achievements and appraisal of its unaccomplished tasks.

8. Supplementary Achievements

Protection of the Resting-Place of Shoghi Effendi

A further supplementary accomplishment during the first half of the Five Year Plan was announced by the Universal House of Justice in its cablegram of 5 February 1975 to all National Spiritual Assemblies:

Announce purchase strip land Great Northern London Cemetery facing beloved Guardian's resting-place ensuring protection sacred plot. Prayers gratitude offered Divine Threshold.

The negotiations for this purchase were conducted on behalf of the Universal House of Justice by the National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the United Kingdom.

House of 'Abdu'lláh Páshá

The announcement by the Universal House of Justice of the acquisition of the House of 'Abdu'lláh Páshá, in which 'Abdu'l-Bahá lived for twelve years, was made on 14 January 1975. The purchase of this House, which derives its name from the Governor of 'Akká who built

the House during the early decades of the last century, is a supplementary achievement of the Five Year Plan.

In September 1977, the Universal House of Justice approved the plans for restoration prepared by Mr. R. Ashraf, a young Persian Bahá'í architect, and the actual work was started in December last year by a team of Persian Bahá'ís with experience of reconstructing certain of the Holy Places in Írán.

Preservation and Microfilming of Documents

Preservation of the Sacred Texts involves protecting them from acids from within as well as without the paper, and from the more usual deterioration factors. Accordingly, extensive tests of the acidity of the Tablets and of their surroundings were made and the decision taken to remove them from the translucent and transparent folders and albums, which had developed dangerous acidity, and to place them in acid-free folders within acid-free storage boxes in which air could circulate freely.

All available Tablets have been transferred, after microfilming, and are being stored in dehumidified rooms. In all, some 10,500 documents from the Central Figures are now in acid-free storage. Additional Tablets still being received are placed in acid-free storage even before microfilming.

More than 2,000 of the Guardian's letters having postscripts in his own hand have been similarly preserved, as well as his cables and draft manuscripts of his general letters and books.

Other historical documents similarly treated include handwritten manuscripts of several of Bahá'u'lláh's books, Nabíl's original notes, receipts written by 'Abdu'l-Bahá, autographed photographs, notes by early amanuenses, copies of Tablets, and examples of calligraphy.

At present, the letters received by the Guardian and already microfilmed are being transferred to acid-free storage. Other material will be treated when adequate storage space becomes available.

Microfilming of all available originals or verified copies of the Tablets of the Central Figures of the Faith has been completed.

Great progress has been made with microfilming of the letters of the beloved Guardian. As all such items arrive at the World Centre they will be microfilmed. Available documents associated with the history of the Faith are also on film.

Microfilming of the permanent letters and statements of the Uni-

versal House of Justice is up to date, and fourteen years of these letters have been indexed for Universal House of Justice retrieval on microfilm. The Master Subject Index and its related Names Index used for this purpose have been designed to provide a unified Indexing system for use throughout the World Centre when all material is on microfilm.

Letters and papers received by 'Abdu'l-Bahá are being prepared for filming.

Filming of letters received by the Guardian is proceeding.

All original film rolls are stored in a maximum-security depository and a copy of each roll has been stored in a depository in each of five different countries of the world for safekeeping.

Summary of Specific Goals assigned to National Spiritual Assemblies

1. National Spiritual Assemblies which were to make Plans to Accommodate the International Conferences of 1976/1977

Please refer to Section 7 under "World Centre Goals" for a complete summary.

Each of the hosting National Spiritual Assemblies had a major and decisive role in making these Conferences successful.

In addition, many countries held "Satellite" teaching conferences or summer or winter schools before or after the International Conferences, which were attended by many of those travelling to attend the latter. This enabled the spirit of the Conferences to be shared with many who had been unable to attend, and the utilization for travel teaching of the energies generated.

These "Satellite" events included 2 summer schools, an International Youth Conference, 23 National Teaching Conferences and 1 Regional Teaching Conference in Africa; 4 summer schools, 1 Native Council, and 16 National Teaching Conferences in the Americas; 1 winter school and 10 National Teaching Conferences in Asia and the Pacific; 1 summer school and 7 National Teaching Conferences in Australasia; and 10 summer schools, 2 winter schools, and 15 National Teaching Conferences in Europe.

2. Countries where the Construction of Mashriqu'l-Adhkárs is to be Initiated

India

During the Ten Year Crusade, 22 acres of land in New Delhi were acquired for the Mashriqu'l-Adhkár, but this property was requisitioned by the Government for a green belt area. After several years of constant negotiation by the National Assembly, and upon viewing the beautiful design for the Temple, the Government agreed to release the entire 22 acres, as reported on 1 February 1978.

On the occasion of the All-Asia Bahá'í Women's Conference in New Delhi, and at a special ceremony on 17 October 1977 at the Temple site, the Hand of the Cause Amatu'l-Bahá Rúhíyyih Khánum laid the foundation stone for this important edifice.

The Universal House of Justice has approved the concept of a design prepared by Fariburz Şahbá, who has been retained as architect for this Temple. Working drawings are being prepared by Mr. Şahbá and the structural engineers in England, and actual construction is scheduled to commence during the coming Bahá'í year.

Samoa

In November 1975, the National Spiritual Assembly of Samoa purchased a 12-acre lot at an elevation of 1,800 feet, overlooking the city of Apia and not far from Vailima, the official residence of His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II. His Highness visited the land and was delighted with its location. Most of the city of Apia can be seen from the site, and when the Temple has been erected it should be clearly visible from a wide area below.

Several concepts for the design of the Temple have been considered, but at the time of going to press none has been acceptable, and it has not been possible to appoint an architect.

Írán

(Construction of the Mashriqu'l-Adhkár in Tíhrán—preliminary steps are to be adopted to pave the way for its eventual construction, circumstances permitting.)

Although difficulties have prevented the Bahá'ís in that country from actively engaging in this important project, a special committee has completed all drawings and details for the construction. The plans have been

checked and made ready by an engineering firm in the United Kingdom, thus enabling immediate initiation of construction when circumstances permit.

3. National Spiritual Assemblies to be Established

In 1974 the number of National Spiritual Assemblies was.....	115
The Five Year Plan goal was to form	16
Thus calling for a total of.....	131
Present number of National Spiritual Assemblies	123
To be formed in May 1978.....	7
Total National Spiritual Assemblies, Ridván 1979.....	130

GOALS ACHIEVED:

<i>Western Africa</i>	<i>Western Asia</i>
1. Niger 1975	8. Jordan 1975
2. Sénégal* 1975	<i>Australasia</i>
3. Sierra Leone 1975	9. New Hebrides 1977
4. Togo 1975	<i>Europe</i>
5. Upper Volta 1977	10. Greece 1977
<i>Central America</i>	
6. French Antilles 1977	
<i>South America</i>	
7. Surinam and French Guiana 1977	

GOAL ASSEMBLIES TO BE FORMED IN MAY 1978

<i>Central and East Africa</i>	<i>North America</i>
11. Burundi**	13. The Bahamas
<i>Western Africa</i>	<i>Europe</i>
12. Mauritania	14. Cyprus

* Functioning as Upper West Africa

** First established in 1969, dissolved in 1972, now to be re-established

SUPPLEMENTARY ACHIEVEMENTS

In the course of the Plan, because of local circumstances, the National Spiritual Assemblies of Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, and Nepal had to be disbanded, and Mali and Somalia could not be formed. However, it has been possible to form the following National Spiritual Assemblies as supplementary achievements of the Five Year Plan:

15. The Marshall Islands Formed in 1977
 16. The Mariana Islands To be formed in 1978
 17. Oman To be formed in 1978
 18. Qatar To be formed in 1978

4. National Spiritual Assemblies to be Incorporated

FIVE YEAR PLAN INCORPORATION GOALS

Central and East Africa

Ethiopia In Process

Southern Africa

Réunion Goal Achieved

Western Africa

The Gambia Goal Achieved
 Mali Circumstances Permitting
 Mauritania To be formed and incorporated
 Sénégal Goal Achieved
 Sierra Leone In Process
 Upper Volta Goal Achieved

Central America

French Antilles In Process

South America

Surinam and French Guiana In Process

North-eastern Asia

Mariana Islands To be formed and incorporated

South-eastern Asia

Hong Kong Goal Achieved
 Nepal* Circumstances Permitting
 Singapore Goal Achieved

Western Asia

Turkey Circumstances Permitting

Australasia

New Hebrides In Process

Europe

Austria Circumstances Permitting

Cyprus To be formed and incorporated

Portugal Goal Achieved

* Goal achieved but recognition withdrawn in 1975

SUPPLEMENTARY ACHIEVEMENTS

Guyana

Nicaragua

5. Bahá'í Publishing Trusts to be Formed

In 1974 the number of Bahá'í Publishing Trusts was 16
 The Five Year Plan goal was to form an additional 6
 Thus calling for a total of 22
 Present number of Bahá'í Publishing Trusts 21

TRUSTS ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

Argentina	India	Netherlands	Taiwan
Belgium	Írán	Pakistan	Uganda
Brazil	Italy	Spain	United Kingdom
Germany	Near East	Sweden	United States

TO BE FORMED DURING THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

Australia	Achieved October 1975
Fiji Islands	Achieved March 1975
Japan	Achieved June 1975
Korea	Achieved February 1976
Malaysia	In Process
Philippine Islands	In Process

SUPPLEMENTARY ACHIEVEMENT

Norway Achieved February 1976

6. Languages into which Bahá'í Literature is to be Translated and Published and Those in which Additional Publications are to be made

	Goal	Achieved
Africa	42	32
Americas	15	13
Asia	39	31
Australasia	3	3
Europe	30	22
	129	101

The all-Quechua-speaking conferences in South America and a Chinese-speaking conference in Singapore included among their aims standardization of usage and terminology in Quechua and Chinese, respectively, to make the translation acceptable to a large number of those using the varied versions of these languages.

There is increasing use of tribal languages in radio broadcasting, especially in Latin America and in the Pacific.

7. Properties to be Acquired

A. National *Hazíratu'l-Quds*

FIVE YEAR PLAN GOALS ASSIGNED

<i>Central and East Africa</i>	Sénégal	Achieved
Burundi	Sierra Leone..	Achieved
Somalia	Togo	Achieved
	Upper Volta ..	Achieved
<i>Western Africa</i>	<i>Central America</i>	
Equatorial	Barbados	Achieved
Guinea	French	
	Antilles	Achieved
Mali	<i>North America</i>	
Mauritania	Bahamas.....	Achieved
Niger		

<i>South America</i>	<i>Australasia</i>	
Surinam	New	
	Hebrides...	Achieved
<i>South-eastern Asia</i>	<i>Europe</i>	
Hong Kong....	Cyprus	In Process
	Greece.....	Achieved
<i>Western Asia</i>		
Jordan		
Abu Dhabi ...		In Process

SUPPLEMENTARY ACHIEVEMENT

The Marshall Islands

B. National Temple Sites

FIVE YEAR PLAN GOALS ASSIGNED

<i>Central and East Africa</i>	French	
Burundi	Antilles.....	In Process
Somalia	Puerto Rico ..	In Process
		Permitting
Zaire	<i>North America</i>	
	Bahamas	Achieved
<i>Southern Africa</i>	<i>South America</i>	
Seychelles	French	
	Guiana	In Process
<i>Western Africa</i>	<i>North-eastern Asia</i>	
Chad	Eastern Caroline	
Equatorial	Is.(Ponape)	In Process
Guinea	Mariana	
	Is.(Guam) ..	Achieved
Gambia, The .	Marshall Is.	
Mali	(Majuro)....	Achieved
Mauritania.....	Western Caroline	
Niger	Is.(Yap)	In Process
Nigeria	<i>South Central Asia</i>	
Sénégal	Bangladesh	Achieved
Sierra Leone..		
Togo	<i>South-eastern Asia</i>	
Upper Volta ..	Hong Kong....	Achieved
<i>Central America</i>		
Barbados		

<i>Western Asia</i>	New Hebrides
Abu Dhabi Achieved	(Efate) Achieved
<i>Australasia</i>	<i>Europe</i>
Cook Islands	Cyprus Achieved
(Rarotonga) In Process	Greece In Process

SUPPLEMENTARY ACHIEVEMENTS

Burma
Oman
Surinam

C. National Endowments

FIVE YEAR PLAN GOALS ASSIGNED

<i>Central and East Africa</i>	Puerto Rico ... Achieved
Burundi..... Achieved	<i>North America</i>
Somalia Achieved	Bahamas Achieved
Zaire Achieved	<i>South America</i>
<i>Southern Africa</i>	Surinam In Process
Seychelles Achieved	<i>North-eastern Asia</i>
<i>Western Africa</i>	Eastern Caroline
Equatorial	Is.(Ponape) In Process
Guinea Circumstances	Mariana
Permitting	Is.(Guam)... Achieved
Gambia, The .. Achieved	Marshall Is.
Mali Achieved	(Majuro) Achieved
Mauritania..... In Process	Western Caroline
Niger Achieved	Is.(Yap)..... In Process
Sénégal In Process	<i>South Central Asia</i>
Sierra Leone .. Achieved	Bangladesh Achieved
Togo Achieved	<i>South-eastern Asia</i>
Upper Volta... In Process	Singapore Achieved
<i>Central America</i>	<i>Western Asia</i>
Barbados In Process	Jordan Achieved
French	
Antilles In Process	

<i>Australasia</i>	Tonga In Process
New Hebrides	<i>Europe</i>
(Efate) Achieved	Cyprus In Process
Papua New	Greece..... Achieved
Guinea Achieved	

SUPPLEMENTARY ACHIEVEMENT

Bolivia

D. Summer Schools

FIVE YEAR PLAN GOALS ASSIGNED

<i>Central and East Africa</i>	<i>North-eastern Asia</i>
Ethiopia In Process	Hawaiian
	Islands In Process

SUPPLEMENTARY ACHIEVEMENTS

Guatemala
Malaysia
Zambia

E. District Haziratu'l-Quds and Institutes

	Goal	Achieved	Supplementary Achievements
Africa	74	47	19
Americas	13	8	3
Asia	74	34	10
Australasia	0	0	1
Europe	1	1	0
	162	90	33
<i>F. Local Haziratu'l-Quds</i>			
Africa	811	529	188
Americas	297	126	15
Asia	154	78	36
Australasia	52	38	11
Europe	5	4	2
	1,319	775	252

<i>G. Local Endowments</i>	Goal	Achieved	Supplementary Achievements
Africa	1,270	523	113
Americas	352	114	13
Asia	73	42	42
Australasia	1	0	1
Europe	2	1	0
	<u>1,698</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>169</u>

8. Local Incorporations to be Achieved

	Goal	Achieved	Supplementary Achievements
Africa	37	14	120
Americas	893	641	9
Asia	1,124	446	57
Australasia	139	84	
Europe	183	110	71
	<u>2,376</u>	<u>1,295</u>	<u>257</u>

The only goal countries in which it has not yet proved possible to incorporate any Local Spiritual Assemblies are 2 in Africa, 2 in the Americas, 5 in Asia, and 2 in Europe. All other goal countries have achieved at least some portion, if not all, of their task.

9. Inter-Assembly Collaboration Projects

In 1974, 98 National Spiritual Assemblies were assigned to receive assistance through 444 projects assigned to 81 National Spiritual Assemblies. These projects included acquisition of properties, provision of literature, teaching and consolidation projects, supplying pioneers, teaching conferences, opening new territories, establishment of first Local Spiritual Assemblies, and re-establishing lost Assemblies in goal countries. As each new National Spiritual Assembly was formed, additional projects were assigned.

In a few instances, due to local circumstances, only token assistance was possible; in most cases the collaboration extended was substantial and effective.

Pioneers and Travelling Teachers—More than 2,000 believers left

their homes to settle in goal countries during the first four years of the Plan, leaving approximately 300 goals yet to be filled. More than 2,700 international travelling teachers have travelled to areas around the world to assist in proclamation, teaching, and consolidation. In some cases, teachers and pioneers were assigned to fill specific purposes, such as child education, women's activities and teaching of minorities.

10. Miscellaneous Untabulated Goals

A. National Spiritual Assemblies to Select One or More Believers from Local Communities, and to Train Them to Help in Deepening Their Fellow Believers and in Consolidating Their Local Communities

This goal was assigned to 52 National Spiritual Assemblies, which have chosen various approaches to fulfilling it. Some have interpreted the goal broadly, reporting deepening sessions for both old and new believers, members of new Local Spiritual Assemblies, women or youth; summer school programmes; youth and women's conferences; and, especially, teacher-training institutes. One National Spiritual Assembly in particular chose to focus on this goal, considering it the key to fulfilment of all other goals, and developed an extensive programme which included visiting localities, training teachers, training a deepening cadre, and the establishment of 27 five-week courses in various subjects, after which participants were expected to return to their homes to share what they had learned before being permitted to enrol for further courses. This programme has had great success, resulting not only in increased expansion, but also in deepening, consolidation, and strengthening of Bahá'í family and community life.

B. National Spiritual Assemblies which are to Organize Babá'í Activities for Women

This goal has been successfully pursued in many parts of the world. Bahá'í activities for women which have been initiated include greater participation in a wide range of endeavours to further the progress of the Cause through women's conferences, family life conferences, classes in child care, reading, nutrition and hygiene, arts and crafts, and many others. Particularly significant has been a great increase

in regular children's classes, and the formation of women's teaching teams. Some of these latter have visited three islands in the New Hebrides following a women's conference there, opened new localities in the Dominican Republic, spent four months opening new localities in Guatemala, and from Panama embarked on a three-nation travel-teaching trip. The National Spiritual Assemblies of Benin, the Solomon Islands, and the South West Pacific Ocean have reported the first native women elected to their National Spiritual Assemblies.

More than 1,000 Bahá'í women from all over Asia, with observers and speakers from Europe and America, gathered at Vigyan Bhavan Auditorium in New Delhi, India, 13-16 October 1977, for the Asian Bahá'í Women's Conference. The presence of the Hand of the Cause Amatu'l-Bahá Rúhíyyih Khánum as the most distinguished guest and principal speaker for the event was a source of great joy and happiness for the believers. Before the Conference opened, and while it was in progress, Rúhíyyih Khánum met five ministers of the Government of India. All meetings were most effective in strengthening cordial and personal relationships with these high dignitaries. The Conference received wide coverage in the news media in India. Many of the participants travelled to other parts of the country in a post-conference teaching plan.

C. National Spiritual Assemblies which are Specifically Called upon to Expand the use of Radio and/or Television

Thirty-nine National Spiritual Assemblies were assigned the specific task of expanding the use of radio and television for proclamation and teaching of the Faith. Developments have been impressive, notably in Latin America. Audio recording studios have been established and equipped in at least 11 countries. A centre for distribution of radio scripts, tapes and information—Centro para Intercambio Radiofónico Bahá'í de América Latina (CIRBAL)—has been established in El Salvador, which publishes a news bulletin "Ondas Bahá'ís" for radio committees and interested individuals. Three international radio and television conferences have been held in Latin America, and radio-television workshops have been conducted in many countries. Extensive radio programmes are afoot in Paraguay, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, and there are continuing programmes in Jamaica, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Liberia, Colombia, and the Netherlands Antilles.

In Africa, the Central African Empire holds the record with its

more than three years of twice-weekly broadcasts; Cameroon and Seychelles have begun regular programmes. In Samoa, Hawaii, Alaska, the United States and Canada, in western Europe and in Australasia many opportunities to use radio and television have been seized upon. In Canada a weekly cablevision telecast entitled "Bahá'í News" has been under way for many months in the Toronto area, the videotapes being used also in several other Canadian cities.

The high point of radio achievement has been the inauguration of the first Bahá'í radio station of the world in Otavalo and Cajas, Ecuador, broadcasting daily under the name "Radio Bahá'í".

The National Spiritual Assembly of Hawaii, with the collaboration of the Hand of the Cause William Sears, in 1975 completed 13 colour television programmes entitled "The New World"; the series was telecast several times in Hawaii and the Pacific; videotapes have been shown widely in Alaska and in the United States. India reports that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, has instructed All-India Radio to give proper coverage to Bahá'í festivals.

D. National Spiritual Assemblies which are Specifically Called upon to hold National Teaching Conferences

The holding of annual National Teaching Conferences was a goal assigned to 80 National Spiritual Assemblies. The spiritual stimulus imparted at such conferences has impelled the believers to greater efforts to achieve the goals of the Plan. Many countries have held conferences twice each year, or added a series of regional conferences and deepening institutes for further enrichment and development of the distinctive character of Bahá'í life.

E. National Spiritual Assemblies which are to Develop and Conduct Correspondence Courses

Development of correspondence courses for teaching and deepening was a goal assigned to 15 National Spiritual Assemblies; they are also in use in a number of other countries, some of which have been using them for many years.

Four countries in Latin America are making good use of a variety of courses, including some for literacy training (Ecuador). Pakistan is using a correspondence course for youth; Italy has courses for

parents and children. Malaysia and the Philippines each report correspondence courses in four languages! India reports about 1,000 new believers enrolled annually through correspondence courses in Hindi and English.

F. National Spiritual Assemblies Called upon to Increasingly Teach and Enrol People from Specific Minorities and Other Groups

Enrolment of minorities has been extensive in many parts of the world, whether or not specifically assigned as a goal. Examples include Pygmies in Zaïre, African refugees in Portugal, Poles in Switzerland, and Cypriots in the United Kingdom, Koreans in Samoa, Chinese and "Bush Pagans" in the Solomons, as well as native tribes in many countries. Especially successful in reaching many different minorities in their countries have been Australia, Benin, Chad, the Cameroon Republic, Guyana, Surinam and French Guiana, and Venezuela. Members of several minorities have been enrolled in Afghanistan. Chile has enrolled nine members of the vanishing Alacaluf tribe at the southernmost tip of South America; Fiji reports mass enrolments in areas of large populations from India, of both Sikh and Hindu backgrounds. Several Latin American countries are reaching remote areas through extensive use of radio programming in Quechua and Guajira.

Also significant is the increasing participation by these minority believers, reported by many countries. New Zealand reports two Local Spiritual Assemblies with Polynesian majorities, including Samoan, Tongan, and Maori believers. The United States has achieved and surpassed its goal of forming at least 25 Local Spiritual Assemblies on Indian reservations. Mexico reports Indian believers arising as homefront and international pioneers, as do several other countries. A particularly interesting minority teaching project has been the extensive travel-teaching trip taken to Lapland by an American Indian family from the United States. International all-Quechua-speaking and all-Guajira-speaking conferences were held in South America.

An example of the great value of such minority enrolments to the future of the Faith is the report received that Yugoslavs of Albanian background, who enrolled in the Faith in Luxembourg, have returned to Yugoslavia, some for holidays and some to live. Their homes in

Yugoslavia lie near the border with Albania, which is still a virgin territory for the Faith.

G. Encourage the Friends to Gather for Early Morning Prayers in Their Local Communities in Localities where such Gatherings Would fit into the Pattern of the Friends' Lives

This goal was assigned to 72 National Spiritual Assemblies: 36 in Africa, 13 in the Americas, 8 in Australasia and the Pacific, and 15 in Asia.

Reports received indicate increasing frequency of this inspiring and unifying practice in increasing numbers of communities, including some in Europe and in other countries which had not been assigned this goal. Some gatherings are sporadic but the most usual frequency seems to be weekly, although some communities report daily gatherings. In addition to local meetings some countries report regular meetings at the National Hazíratu'l-Quds or Temple sites.

The practice has been stimulated in Samoa by the early-morning devotional radio broadcasts sponsored by the Faith. Early morning prayers are also broadcast by Radio Bahá'í Ecuador and some of the other national communities.

H. Production and Dissemination of Babá'í Literature

During the first four years of the Five Year Plan, literature has been published in over 250 languages (approximately 50 for the first time), through the production of materials ranging from pamphlets and books for use in teaching activities and for use in deepening and children's classes, selected prayers and short selections for memorization, to scholarly works and compilations of the Sacred Texts.

Increasing numbers of translations are being published on tape, for use in areas where many of the friends cannot read.

Where necessary, National Spiritual Assemblies were assisted from the Literature Subvention Fund for the purchase or publication of essential literature and its distribution—often at prices below cost—to reinforce their teaching, consolidation, and deepening objectives.

I. Miscellaneous

- a. *Transfer of the remains of members of the Holy Family of the Báb (assigned to Irán)*

Special circumstances prevailing in the countries of the Middle East have held up the pursuit of this goal.

b. Acquire Holy Sites in Írán and 'Iráq (Írán)

Although the fortress of Chihríq came into the possession of the National Spiritual Assembly of Írán in 1972, the necessary legal procedures and documents were completed during the Five Year Plan.

The title deed for that portion of the fortress of Máhkú which served as the Báb's prison has been obtained, and this Holy Place is now owned by the Bahá'í Faith.

c. Establish an Institute of Higher Studies of the Faith (Írán)

This project was inaugurated at Riḍván 1975. Its purpose is to prepare a number of selected believers to pursue advanced and detailed studies about the history, teachings and principles of the Faith and its relationship with other religions and various schools of philosophy and thought. It is intended to be an Institute for both study and research. The Writings in Persian, Arabic and English are being studied in this Institute at present, and there are five instructors and 20 students. It is hoped that this nucleus will grow into a very useful Institute which will meet the needs of the Faith in the years to come.

d. With a view to attracting great numbers to the Cause, develop intensive teaching and consolidation plans in at least three of the States visited by 'Abdu'l-Bahá (United States)

In response to the call to develop intensive teaching and consolidation plans in at least three of the States visited by 'Abdu'l-Bahá during His stay in the United States, the National Spiritual Assembly of that country selected *California*, praised by the Master for its natural splendours and about which He expressed the hope that it would "earn an ideal similarity with the Holy Land"; *Illinois*, the first place in America where the Name of Bahá'u'lláh was publicly mentioned, and where 'Abdu'l-Bahá placed the foundation stone on the lakefront site where today stands the holiest House of Worship in the Bahá'í world; and *New York*, on whose great metropolis the Master bestowed the title "City of the Covenant", for it was there that He explained for the first time in the West the implications of His unique office as Centre of the Covenant of Bahá'u'lláh.

To the friends in these three States, the National Spiritual Assembly gave a high portion of the numerical goals assigned to the Ameri-

can Bahá'í community—21 per cent of the 7,000 localities to be raised, 30 per cent of the 1,400 Local Spiritual Assemblies to be formed, and 40 per cent of the Assembly incorporations to be achieved.

Valiantly striving to accomplish their tasks, those who have been participating in the plans designed to carry out the mandate given by the National Spiritual Assembly have achieved approximately two-thirds of the assigned goals at this time.

e. Assume a major role in promoting the spread of the Faith in the Far East (Japan)

No progress reported.

f. Greatly intensify the teaching work along the Black Sea coast (Turkey)

There are now at least five Local Spiritual Assemblies and five groups along the Black Sea coast and the route of Bahá'u'lláh's travels.

g. Develop the New Era and Rabbani Schools and increase the number of village tutorial schools (India)

New Era School

Great strides have been made in the development of this School at Panchgani, with the inauguration of a multi-purpose building at Naw-Rúz 1978, plans to establish a college for which land has been acquired and steps taken towards its construction, the establishment of the Rural Development Programme designed to improve the standard of living of the people in villages near the School, and the provision of educational opportunities for children of a number of pioneers from other areas, particularly the Arabian countries.

Rabbani School

This School was re-established in July 1977, and is designed to be vocational in atmosphere with emphasis placed on agricultural sciences useful to village development. An academic and Bahá'í curriculum has been developed, and there is a present enrolment of 45 boys. Poultry and fishery operations have begun, and extensive landscaping and construction of new facilities are planned so that an eventual enrolment of 300 students will be realized.

Tutorial Schools

The development of tutorial schools has played a great role in the

teaching and consolidation activities of the Bahá'í communities in India. At present there are 35 such schools in operation, and the National Spiritual Assembly hopes to establish at least 52 by the end of the Five Year Plan.

b. Develop the Bahá'í Education Trust recently established (Írán)

This Trust was established in 1974. Its purpose is to provide earmarked capital, the interest of which is to be used in providing scholarships to deserving students, enabling them to pursue their studies in goal countries. The amount of capital in this Trust has been gradually increasing, and it is hoped that in the near future there will be sufficient funds to satisfactorily carry out the purpose for which the Trust was created.

i. Develop the existing Bahá'í schools (Sikkim)

There are three tutorial schools operating in different parts of the country, all of which have brought prestige to the Faith in that land. In Gangtok, the capital city, the Bahá'ís have established a school which has become very popular and is considered one of the best schools in Sikkim. At present, this school has around 200 students.

j. Study and implement as far as possible the use in schools and colleges of specially prepared textbooks on the Faith (United Kingdom)

This goal, although a continuing one with no finality, has got away to a good start and may certainly be counted as accomplished for the Five Year Plan. The National Spiritual Assembly is represented on a number of government and other agencies dealing with the problem of religious education in schools, and in December 1976 the Community Relations Commission published *World Religions: A Handbook for Teachers*, a work compiled by the SHAP Working Party on World Religions in Education. This book, in large format, contains six full pages under "The Bahá'í Faith", comprising an excellent statement prepared by the National Spiritual Assembly and a list of Bahá'í literature categorized as Primary Sources—the Sacred Writings and works of the Guardian; Secondary Sources—histories, lives of the Founders, exegesis; and Periodicals and leaflets. It is available to all teachers in the United Kingdom and at present some 500 copies have been taken up. The Bahá'í friends are calling it to the attention of teachers in their localities.

k. Cultivate opportunities for courses on the Faith in Canadian institutions of higher learning (Canada)

The National Spiritual Assembly of Canada formed the Canadian Association for Studies on the Bahá'í Faith as the principal instrumentality for meeting this goal. Three international meetings of the Association have occurred, with three publications issued and others to follow. To be published under the auspices of the Université de Montréal will be a textbook on the Bahá'í Faith for courses in comparative religion in the colleges of Canada. Significant progress has been made in introducing formal presentations of the Faith in Canadian colleges and universities.

11. Special Achievements

LIECHTENSTEIN: "We joyfully announce the declaration of the first native Liechtenstein Bahá'í, Miss Edith Sprenger . . ."

Reported by the National Spiritual Assembly of Switzerland, 4 July 1974

CHILE: "We are very happy to announce that in June, one of our pioneers . . . travelled to Port Eden . . . in the extreme south of Chile. . . . This is the only place where there are Alacalufe Indians, a tribe that has been driven into isolation and near extinction, and out of the 25 persons of this race who are left, nine became Bahá'ís . . ."

Reported September 1974

(Enrolment of this tribe and translation of literature into their language were goals assigned to Chile.)

ARGENTINA: "The first regional Bahá'í Women's Congress of the Five Year Plan was held in Córdoba, January 18-19, 1975. . . . As Argentina is the resting-place of May Maxwell, the Congress was appropriately opened with a study of her life . . ."

Reported 13 February 1975

ALASKA: "Happy report Local Spiritual Assembly formed in Barrow, northernmost village in Alaska."

Reported 13 January 1976

EL SALVADOR: The Bahá'í Community of El Salvador was awarded a United Nations Peace Medal, 21 July 1976.

ÍRÁN: "... Joyous tidings received from Cradle Faith friends province Khurásán where mighty events took place early years Heroic Age have won unique distinction. Every Local Spiritual Assembly even every group that province has formulated its local goals and every individual believer has adopted personal teaching goals. Objective envisaged Five Year Plan brilliantly outstripped. Fervently praying Shrines Spiritual Assemblies groups individual believers every land will be inspired follow this example. Universal House of Justice"

15 October 1976

MALAYSIA: "Grateful Blessed Beauty completed goals Assemblies total 404 localities 1,600 Hazíratu'l-Quds East Malaysia exceeded, few West, two finalized three in process, new believers during six months 4,000, consultation Hands Counsellors launching new five months plan, submitting international travel-teaching possibilities, beseeching prayers. Deepest love."

Reported 18 November 1976

(This National Spiritual Assembly was the first to report completion of all Five Year Plan goals.)

RHODESIA: "The first International Bahá'í Women's Conference of Rhodesia was held . . . in Salisbury from 26-29 December 1976 with 30 women attending from 15 communities of Rhodesia, and three international visitors from the Seychelles, Malawi and South Africa."

"The National Spiritual Assembly of Rhodesia has joyfully announced that by January its Five Year Plan goal of establishing the Faith in 500 localities in Rhodesia had been surpassed by 26, and that plans for consolidation of the achieved goal and for further expansion are being pursued."

Reported February 1977

CAMEROON REPUBLIC: A unique method of keeping in touch with new Bahá'ís in the villages of Cameroon is being found very successful there. Called the Mobile Institute, its aims are "primarily to encourage the friends to properly re-elect their Local Spiritual Assemblies on April 21st; in addition, the Five Year Plan goals of early morning prayers, children's classes, building Bahá'í Centres, and starting Bahá'í farms are stressed." During one three-month

period in the spring of 1977, 37 localities in the Manyu Division of Cameroon were visited, with the Institute helping to form eight Local Spiritual Assemblies. On return trips they helped to elect the officers of the Assemblies. At the same time, the travelling teachers held firesides, showed filmstrips and presented gifts of Bahá'í books in some communities.

Report of May 1977

SWEDEN: Sweden reports the opening of Lithuania to the Faith by the declaration of a Lithuanian believer through the efforts of travel teachers from Sweden.

Reported July 1977

(The opening of Lithuania to the Faith was a goal assigned to Sweden.)

FIJI: "... the village elders visited the Conference and, during a formal Fijian ceremony, announced that, following a village meeting, the Bahá'í Faith was to be included as one of the official permitted religions on the island. The elders were aware of the Bahá'í teachings and were very happy with the tremendous interest being shown in the Faith by the villagers. A momentous event."

Reported August 1977

UNITED STATES: "Delighted report goal 25 Indian Reservation Assemblies achieved today. Deeply grateful your prayers."

Reported 11 November 1977

ECUADOR: The world's first Bahá'í radio station—"Bahá'í Radio of Ecuador"—broadcast its inaugural message on 12 October 1977, reported by a cablegram which read: "Hearts rejoiced communicate success first test broadcast Bahá'í Radio 11:10 a.m. October 12 in name of Blessed Beauty opening new path teaching Faith. . . ." Full-power, full-schedule operation began on 12 December 1977.

AUSTRIA: Reports Yugoslav believers enrolled in Luxembourg are returning to their homes in Yugoslavia near the Albanian border.

Reported January 1978

PANAMA: "Effort, stimulation Counsellor Ahmadíyyih, Board member Ruth Pringle, and National Teaching Committee helped (in) 10 days surpass Assemblies goal to 127. Set 13 more supplementary goals. Thank you for prayers."

Reported 29 January 1978

UPPER WEST AFRICA: "Announce achievement teaching goals. Mauritania 5 Assemblies, 12 localities; Sénégal 30 Assemblies, 76 localities. National Teaching Conference December Sénégal, Mauritania, 70 participants; Regional Youth Conference 53 participants. Five village chiefs lately accepted Faith."

Reported 31 January 1978

INDIA: "5,275 declarations, 170 localities including 75 Local Assemblies (achieved in) January. Bangalore Conference very successful with over 400 participants. 105 offered join South India Project for periods one to 16 months and 55 Persian student pioneers pledged travel teach for periods ranging three to 12 months. Besech prayers success humble efforts."

Reported 2 February 1978

CHILE: "Overjoyed announce enrolment nine first believers Aymara race in Putre and Chuzmisa near Bolivian border travel teacher Jorge Munos. Also communicate joyous fulfilment goal Alacalufe Tribe with translation three prayers their language by first Alacalufe believer . . ."

Reported 19 February 1978

Statistical Summaries by Zones

GOALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Local Spiritual Assemblies
Incorporated Local Spiritual Assemblies
Total Localities
District Hazíratu'l-Quds
Local Hazíratu'l-Quds
Local Endowments
Pioneers Sent
Pioneers Received

NOTES FOR TABLES ON PAGES 47-60

1. Latest available figures have been used throughout.
2. Countries where National Spiritual Assemblies will be formed in 1978 have been treated as established Assemblies.
3. "•" means goal has been achieved or exceeded.
4. "+" preceding a number indicates supplementary achievements.
5. "CP" means "Circumstances Permitting". These areas have been totalled separately; the figures appear below column sub-totals.
6. Figures for areas with goals where the Faith has been banned (Uganda and the Congo Republic) have also been totalled separately; the pertinent figures appear below column sub-totals.
7. Because of unsettled conditions in Laos and Vietnam, figures

reaching the World Centre are fragmentary. These have therefore also been listed separately below column sub-totals.

8. "Net" following the name of a region on the Worldwide summary indicates sub-total figures; figures listed separately per Items 5, 6 and 7 above have been deducted.
9. Blank spaces indicate no goal or no achievement.
10. The pioneer goals listed are those assigned in May 1977. The "Pioneers Received" column does not include six pioneers assigned to be sent to Gabon, an unallocated territory.
11. As a result of the division of territories, new names have been given to existing National Spiritual Assemblies as follows:
 Eastern Arabia is listed as Bahrain
 North West Pacific Ocean is listed as the Caroline Islands
 South East Arabia is listed as the Union of Arab Emirates
 Upper West Africa is listed as Sénégal but retains jurisdiction over Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands.

	LS As		INC. LS As		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HOI		LOCAL HOI		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Worldwide																
Central and East Africa (net)	3,117	1,752		21	11,545	9,555	31	23	402	338	548	318		1	26	8
Northern Africa (CP - See below)																
Southern Africa	915	507	17	33	3,958	3,434	17	9	160	55	333	110	4	3	24	9
Western Africa (net)	879	667	20	4	2,659	2,573	16	14	160	104	202	72		1	45	17
Central America	969	863	113	70	3,145	2,684	7	5	111	40	151	77		8	71	26
North America	1,770	1,284	575	451	8,700	6,965	1	0	6	1	7	6		153	2	0
South America	2,293	2,096	205	120	8,760	8,590	5	2	180	82	194	32		9	50	25
North-eastern Asia	355	229	36	22	1,510	1,261		29	35	10	4	1		11	64	21
South Central Asia	7,220	7,173	530	390	31,100	28,859	18	12	52	14	30	30		4	31	7
South-eastern Asia (net)	1,115	1,033	300	6	6,326	5,545	15	12	28	14				33	14	4
Western Asia	1,353	867	50	28	488	407	10	10	10	10	12	6		150	2	0
Australasia	569	380	139	84	1,988	1,790		1	52	38	1	0		28	51	12
Europe	668	455	183	110	2,579	2,092	1	1	5	1	2	1		37	43	16
NET TOTALS	21,223	17,306	2,168	1,295	82,698	73,738	81	121	1,201	743	1,484	652		438	423	140
CP Areas	227	80		3	494	350	6	2	18	1	32	9		24	32	4
Laos & Vietnam	1,100	-	208	32	2,750	80	28	-	27	-	22	2				
Banned Areas	1,550	740		255	4,265	3,647	7	1	73	31	160	17			1	0
TOTALS	24,100	18,126	2,376	1,295	90,145	77,115	162	90	1,319	775	1,698	680		462	456	144

Central and East Africa	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Burundi (NTC)	19	+ 18 ● 19			45	43			2	2	2	0				
Central African Empire (Faith banned see below)	75	55	+ 1		250	250	2	2	13	12	25	10			4	2
Congo Republic	(50	37	(22)	(150	125)	(1	0)	(9	9)	(10	5)				(1	0)
Ethiopia	120	+ 2 ● 120	+ 1		250	+ 69 ● 250		+1	3	3	23	21		+ 1		
Kenya	1,200	521	+ 1		5,000	+1,005 ● 5,000			5	3	65	50				
Rwanda	100	+ 10 ● 100			400	+ 293 ● 400			2	0	18	8			2	0
Somalia (All goals CP)	CP 9	6			CP 30	21	CP 1	1	CP 1	1	CP 1	0				
Sudan (All goals CP)	CP 15	3			CP 30	11				+1	CP 5	5			CP 2	1
Tanzania	303	86	+ 18		1,600	+ 6 ● 1,600			4	0	46	10			12	3
Uganda (Faith banned see below)	(1,500	703)	(10)	(4,113	3,522)	(6	1)	(64	22)	(150	12)					
Zaire	1,300	851			4,000	2,052	15	15	235	235	200	200			8	3
NET TOTALS	3,117	+ 30 1,752	+ 21		11,545	+1,439 9,595		+19	31	23	402	338		+ 1	26	8
CP Areas	24	9			60	32	1	1	1	1	6	5			2	1
Banned Areas	1,550	740	+ 32		4,263	3,647	7	1	73	31	160	17			1	0
TOTALS	4,691	+ 30 2,501	+ 53		15,868	+1,439 13,274		+19	39	25	476	370		+ 1	29	9

Northern Africa	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Morocco (All goals CP)	CP 25	10			CP 95	55					+ 4		CP 1	0	CP 4	+ 2 0
Tunisia (All goals CP)	CP 10	5			CP 50	27									CP 2	1
NET TOTALS													1	0		
CP Areas	35	15			145	82					+ 4		1	0	6	+ 2 1
TOTALS	35	15			145	82					+ 4		2	-	6	+ 2 1

Southern Africa	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Rotswana	50	24		+ 5	150	133	1	1	14	4	20	4			3	+ 1
Lesotho	70	34		+ 5	400	343	2	0	13	0	15	5			3	+ 3
Madagascar	6	0			CP 20	7	CP 1	OCP 1	1	0	1	0			CP 3	0
Malawi	50	19			150	117	1	0	9	1	15	2			5	0
Mauritius	60	+ 1 60	5	0	350	+ 126 350	1	0	9	+ 1 9	30	8			1	0
Réunion	98	61		+ 4	220	162	2	2	13	1	15	10	2	+ 2	0	
Rhodesia	20	8		+ 3	60	39			2	0	3	0			3	1
Seychelles	95	45		+ 10	500	+ 4 500	2	2	23	2	45	13				
South and West Africa	20	7		+ 1		+ 40			1	0	9	2	10	2	CP 1	0
Mozambique & Angola CP	217	111			778	600	2	2	23	6	85	25			7	+ 5
Swaziland	34	6		+ 5	CP 105	6	CP 1	OCP 1	6	6	10	1		+ 1		2
Zambia	85	64			400	340	2	2	13	7	30	13				
NET TOTALS	150	74	12	10	850	+ 130 850	3	0	32	23	65	28	2	0		
CP Areas	915	+ 1 507	17	+ 33 10	3,858	+ 300 3,434	17	9	160	+ 1 55	333	110	4	+ 3 0	24	+ 9 4
TOTALS	40	6			125	13	2	1	7		11	1	1		3	
TOTALS	955	+ 1 513	17	+ 33 10	3,983	+ 300 3,447	19	10	167	+ 1 55	344	111	5	+ 3 0	27	+ 9 4

Western Africa	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Benin		+ 15 50			100	+ 41 100	1	1	9	4	15	-				
Cameroon Republic	CP	2	0	+ 19	CP 4	0							+ 1	CP 4	+ 1	
Chad		+ 45 75			350	+ 106 350	2	0	18	14		+ 3			4	+ 3 4
Equatorial Guinea (All goals CP)	CP	12	0		CP 25	0			CP 5	OCP 5	0					
Gambia, The		+ 14 30			120	+ 2 120	1	1	6	+ 2 6	12	9			4	1
Ghana		75	52	10	4	250	+ 38 250	2	2	17	+ 1 17	20	0		5	0
Ivory Coast & Mali	Mali CP	9	2		CP 19	19			CP 3	OCP 5	0			CP 3	+ 6	
Liberia & Guinea	Guinea CP	50	50		90	+ 90	1	1	14	7	15	3		CP 2	+ 1 2	
Mauritania (To be formed)		45	39		+ 5	CP 25	4		1	1	11	4	15	4	2	2
Niger		5	5		+ 2	10	10			2	0	3	0			
Nigeria		15	9		+ 9	80	76	1	1	4	2	5	2			
Guinea Bissau & C. Verde Is.	CP	150	90	10	0	350	+ 57 350	2	2	17	13	30	0		17	+ 4 4
Sénégal	CP	8	0		CP 14	3			1	0	5	5	10	2	CP 2	2
Sierra Leone		30	+ 2 30		+ 1	75	73									+ 1
Togo		15	15			75	66			3	2	7	0		3	0
Upper Volta		+ 15 30	30			120	+ 62 120	1	0	9	4	15	7			
NET TOTALS		+ 2 9	9			19	+ 31 19			3	2	5	0		3	2
CP Areas	879	+ 114 667	20	+ 34 4	2,639	+ 415 2,573	16	12	160	+ 3 104	202	+ 3 72		+ 1	45	+ 18 17
TOTALS	36	3			87	26			8	0	10	0			11	2
TOTALS	915	+ 114 670	20	+ 34 4	2,726	+ 415 2,599	16	12	168	+ 3 104	212	+ 3 72		+ 1	56	+ 18 19

Central America	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Barbados & the Windward Islands	42	28	6	1		+ 36	2	1			2	0			7	0
Belize	48	+ 1 ● 48	10	6	150	+ 2 ● 150	3	2	9	2	24	5	2	0		
Costa Rica	75	69			200	161			7	4	25	22	1	● 1	6	+ 4 3
Cuba				+ 2		+ 5										
Dominican Republic	40	34	9	7	175	149			4	2	6	4		+ 1	2	1
El Salvador	100	94	6	3	260	+ 10 ● 260			20	7	25	4	1	0	1	0
French Antilles	25	10	2	0	75	45	1	● 1							8	+ 6 2
Guatemala	50	38	15	13	350	277			10	3	20	2			9	+ 2 3
Haiti	105	71			250	158	1	● 1			+ 7	+ 1			3	1
Honduras	100	● 100	15	● 15	300	277			10	4	15	12			4	+ 1 2
Jamaica	45	+ 2 ● 45	12	7	180	+ 66 ● 180						+ 1	1	0	5	+ 6 1
Leeward & Virgin Islands	16	10	5	2	45	29			2	1	2	0			6	5
Mexico	150	+ 2 ● 150			600	480			25	1			2	0	18	+ 2 6
Nicaragua	30	● 30	9	0	100	+ 8 ● 100			3	● 3	3	1				
Panama	125	+ 4 ● 125	18	15	400	371			19	12	27	● 27	1	0		
Puerto Rico	18	11	6	1	60	47			2	1	2	0			2	● 2
NET TOTALS	969	+ 9 863	113	70	3,145	+ 122 2,664	7	5	111	+ 12 40	151	+ 9 77	8	+ 2 1	71	+ 25 26
CP Areas		+ 2		+ 2		+ 5										
TOTALS	969	+ 11 863	+ 2	70	3,145	+ 127 2,684	7	5	111	+ 12 40	151	+ 9 77	8	+ 2 1	71	+ 25 26

North America	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Alaska	57	56	25	24	200	198	1	0	5	3	6	+ 1 ● 6	6	0		
Bahamas (To be formed)	8	7						+ 1					CP 1	+ 33		
Canada	300	224	150	90	1,500	893							CP 2	25	18	
United States	1,405	997	400	337	7,000	5,834			1	● 1	1	0	124	+ 50 ● 50	2	0
NET TOTALS	1,770	1,284	575	451	8,700	+ 15 6,925	1	0	6	4	7	+ 1 6	153	+ 79 77	2	0
CP Areas	1	0			2	0							3	2		
TOTALS	1,771	1,284	575	451	8,702	+ 15 6,925	1	0	6	4	7	+ 1 6	156	+ 79 79	2	0

South America	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Argentina	57	47	9	9	250	219			12	6	9	5			7	2
Bolivia	900	900	18	9	4,500	4,500			18	18			1	0	4	2
Brazil	130	130	35	21	400	400		+1	30	7	30	8	CP 2		5	5
Chile	75	75	9	3	275	275	1	1	9	4	19	1	2	0	1	1
Colombia	175	169	40	17	750	750		+1	19	14	27	2		2	3	2
Ecuador	300	205	14	11	750	679			19	10					1	0
Guyana	36	36	3	1	110	110	1	1	2	1	2	2			3	1
Paraguay	21	21	9	4	90	90			9	2	18	2			7	3
Peru	150	114	36	24	600	543			27	15	45	0		+1	8	2
Surinam & French Guiana	42	37	3	1	60	60	1	1	3	1	2	2			3	1
Trinidad & Tobago	120	120	6	6	300	300	2	0	8	2	10	5	2	0		
Uruguay	35	29	6	3	75	64			5	1	5	1			4	3
Venezuela	252	213	17	11	600	600			19	1	27	3			4	3
NET TOTALS	2,293	2,096	205	120	8,760	8,590	5	3	180	82	194	31		9	50	37
CP Areas													2			
TOTALS	2,293	2,096	205	120	8,760	8,590	5	3	180	82	194	31		11	50	37

North-eastern Asia	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Caroline Islands	25	24			130	84			7	4	2	0			5	2
Hawaiian Islands		+28	28	21		+28			5	2			10	0		
Japan	100	32			360	289									33	13
Korea	175	147			750	699			19	0					12	5
Mariana Islands (To be formed)	10	7			35	21			1	1	1	0				
Marshall Islands	15	9			35	35			3	3	1	1			2	1
Taiwan	30	10	8	1	200	133									12	0
TOTALS	355	229	36	22	1,510	1,261			35	10	4	1		11	64	21

South Central Asia	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Bangladesh	60	60	30	18	250	250	2	2	3	0					6	1
India	7,000	7,000	500	372	30,000	28,913	10	10	40	37	30	30	2	2	18	4
Sikkim	100	61		+52	500	445	3	0	7	5			2	0		
Sri Lanka	60	52			350	251	3	0	2	2					7	2
TOTALS	7,220	7,173	530	390	31,100	28,859	18	12	52	44	30	30	4	2	31	7

South-eastern Asia	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED		
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	
Burma	150	142		+ 4	350	276	3	1	4	1							
Hong Kong	12	8	10	6	1	+ 37			1	1				+ 3		+ 4	
Laos (See below)	(200	-)	(8	-)	(750	-)	(8	-)	(7	-)	(2	2)				3	2
Malaysia	400	+ 113 ● 400	250	0	1,500	+ 539 ● 1,500	10	+ 5 ● 10	10	+ 14 ● 10				+ 1			
Nepal (All goals CP)	CP 60	41			CP 75	+ 4 ● 75	CP 3	0	CP 2	0			24	2			
Philippines	450	+ 13 ● 450	36	0	4,000	3,645			5	1			6	0			
Singapore	8	● 8	4	0		+ 8							3	0	1	0	
Thailand	95	25			400	122	2	1	8	1					10	2	
Vietnam (See below)	(900	-)	(200	-)	(2,000	80)	(20	-)	(20	-)	(20	-)					
NET TOTALS	1,115	+ 126 1,033	300	+ 4 6	6,326	+ 584 5,543	15	+ 5 12	28	+ 14 14	-	-	33	+ 4 2	14	+ 4 4	
Laos & Vietnam	1,100	-	208	-	2,750	80	28	-	27	-	22	2					
CP Areas	60	41			75	+ 4 ● 75	3	0	2	0							
TOTALS	2,275	+ 126 1,074	508	+ 4 6	9,076	+ 588 5,698	46	+ 5 12	57	+ 14 14	22	2	33	+ 4 2	14	+ 4 4	

Western Asia	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Afghanistan	7	4			19	● 19									2	0
Arabian Peninsula	9	6			19	17								+ 1		
Bahrain	5	● 5														
Iran	CP 1,100	8 622			CP	7 + 1,663			+ 16		+ 29	CP 13	+ 19	146	49	
Jordan	9	● 9				+ 21					2	● 2				+ 1
Kuwait	9	● 9				+ 11										
Near East (All goals CP)	CP 13	6		+ 1	CP	+ 17					CP 5	3		+ 3	CP 10	0
Oman (To be formed)	6	● 6				+ 8				+ 2						
Pakistan	159	+ 4 ● 159	50	28	350	279	10	● 10	10	● 10	10	4	CP 1	4	0	0
Qatar (To be formed)	4	3				+ 3										
Turkey	32	31			75	● 75										
Union of Arab Emirates	13	● 13			25	17										
NET TOTALS	1,353	+ 4 867	50	28	488	+ 1,737 407	10	● 10	10	● 10	12	+ 31 6	150	+ 23 49	2	+ 1 0
CP Areas	21	6		+ 1		+ 24					5	3	14		10	
TOTALS	1,374	+ 4 873	50	+ 1 28	488	+ 1,761 407	10	● 10	10	● 10	17	+ 31 9	164	+ 23 49	12	+ 1 0

Europe (cont'd)	LSAs		INC. LSAs		TOTAL LOCALITIES		DISTRICT HQs		LOCAL HQs		LOCAL ENDOWTS		PIONEERS SENT		PIONEERS RECEIVED	
	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach	Goal	Ach
Portugal	30	18			100	+ 6 100							CP 2	0		
Spain	61	32	33	15	140	+ 9 140			+ 1			1	1			
Sweden (Latvia)	CP 1	0		+ 13										+ 2		+ 1
Sweden	22	13			75	53							3	2	2	0
Switzerland	30	16	20	12	175	166					1	0	CP 1	0		+ 2 2
United Kingdom	196	147	50	36	487	358			4	3			20	+ 7 0		
NET TOTALS	668	455	183	+ 71 110	2,579	+ 35 2,077	1	1	5	+ 2 4	2	1	37	+ 18 5	43	+ 20 16
CP Areas	10	0				22							3	0		
TOTALS	678	455	183	+ 71 110	2,579	+ 35 2,099	1	1	5	+ 2 4	2	1	40	+ 18 5	43	+ 20 16