

Further information:

Quaker Palestine Israel Network
Coordinating Quaker Efforts to Bring Peace and Justice to Palestinians and Israelis
<http://qpinblog.wordpress.com/>

Palestine Israel Action Group (PIAG) at Ann Arbor meeting
<http://www.quakerpi.org/Q-Action.shtml>

Britain Yearly Meeting's statement
<http://www.quaker.org.uk/news/quakers-urge-recognition-palestine>

In 2012 Friends Fiduciary Corporation (FFC), acting on behalf of Friends meetings investing money, divested from Caterpillar, Hewlett Packard, and Veolia, companies profiting from and supporting the occupation.

The Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) (P.L. 87-195), which regulates all U.S. bilateral economic and military aid programs, declares that "The United States shall, in accordance with its international obligations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the constitutional heritage and traditions of the United States, promote and encourage increased respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. Accordingly, a principal goal of the foreign policy of the United States shall be to promote the increased observance of internationally recognized human rights by all countries." In furtherance of this goal, "no security assistance may be provided to any country the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights." To promote human rights as a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy, the law directs the president "to formulate and conduct international security assistance programs of the United States in a manner which will promote and advance human rights and avoid identification of the United States, through such programs, with governments which deny to their people internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, in violation of international law or in contravention of the policy of the United States".

The Arms Export Control Act (AECA) (P.L. 90-629), which conditions and restricts the sale and leasing of U.S. defense articles and services, limits the use of U.S. weapons "solely for internal security, for legitimate self-defense, for preventing or hindering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of the means of delivering such weapons, to permit the recipient country to participate in regional or collective arrangements or measures consistent with the Charter of the United Nations." The law stipulates that no credits, guarantees, sales, or deliveries of weapons can be extended to a foreign country if it is "in substantial violation (either in terms of quantities or in terms of the gravity of the consequences regardless of the quantities involved)" of the narrowly limited uses of weapons cited above....

<http://aidtoisrael.org/article.php?id=3180>

<https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/news/americas/13116-us-experts-call-for-an-international-ban-on-arms-to-israel>

The “Leahy Law,” as it is commonly known, prohibits the United States from providing any weapons or training to “any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that such unit has committed gross violations of human rights.” In the past, this law has been invoked to curtail military aid to countries as diverse as Indonesia, Colombia, Pakistan, and the Philippines. Along with other provisions in the Foreign Assistance Act, of which it is a part, and the Arms Export Control Act, it forms the basis of an across-the-board policy that is supposed to ensure that U.S. assistance does not contribute to human rights abuses.

<http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/foreign-policy/177199-hold-israel-accountable-with-leahy-law>