

THIRD REPORT  
FOREIGN DISASTER EMERGENCY RELIEF OPERATIONS  
1965 CALENDAR YEAR SUMMARY  
PLUS  
CASE STUDIES JULY TO DECEMBER 1965

CONTENTS

Introductory explanation and comments

Table I - July 1-Dec.31, 1965  
plus Line Totals Calendar Years 1964, 1965

Table II - Jan. 1-June 30, 1965  
plus Line Total for Fiscal Year 1965

Individual Accounts of Disasters

Agency for International Development

Office of Material Resources

Office of Disaster Relief Coordinator

Voluntary Foreign Aid

January 28, 1966

The Department of Defense assisted on 17 disasters

Causes were:

Floods	14
Drought/Famine	8
Hurricanes	5
Transportation	5
Epidemics	5
Earthquakes	4
Fires	4
Volcanic Eruption	1
Civil Strife	1

#### SUPPLIES

The volume of supplies provide a clue as to the year's work. They give credence to several projects under consideration for pre-acquisition of certain items from MR/GPR excess property, Defense Supply Agency and direct procurement, as well as the need for compact, light-weight, universally acceptable shelters.

Partial list of items and quantities supplied:

Tents	8,125
Blankets	36,092
Cots	3,696
Water Purification Tablets	2,950,000
Portable Water Purifier	1
Disposable syringes and needles	41,400
Vitamin Tablets	1,592,000
Various antibiotics, tablets or doses	1,947,000
Measles, typhoid, cholera vaccine, doses	1,851,240
Purchase or loan of jet injectors, electric or foot pedal (note 30 of these supplied Brazil Jan. 1966)	66

#### WHITE HOUSE CONCERN WITH DISASTER RELIEF

White House special interest in disaster operations occurred on several significant occasions. The President and the Executive Office staff were involved in connection with the Chile Earthquake, Chile storms and floods, Dominican Republic civil strife, East Pakistan cyclones, Philippines Taal volcanic eruption and the El Salvador earthquake. Telegraphic expressions of sympathy were sent by President Johnson to the Heads of States in many instances.

The Executive Office staff also indicated interest in effective disaster relief as well as the President's concern in USA humanitarian response.

## WHY OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE

What the U. S. Government and voluntary agencies have done for the many countries hit by disaster is what the countries could not do for themselves at the time and under the circumstances. In each case, the U. S. Ambassador or USAID Mission Director made a decision that outside assistance was needed, justified and acceptable.

## SOCIAL CHANGE

These reports are not sensitive enough to detect the full impact of U. S. disaster relief actions in stimulating self-reliance. Indications are that this is happening. Countries are encouraged to be prepared. But, it must be realized that such broad social responsibilities are relatively new. It is known that in many cases the people and governments have heart but they need outside help. In a few instances, there is evidence of gross neglect of disaster victims. U. S. help to these people could cause a whole new social concept in some of the countries concerned.

## VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND PRIVATE RESPONSE

Each case study spells out what the U. S. registered voluntary agencies, the American National Red Cross, as well as the League of Red Cross Societies, and private industry do in connection with disaster relief. Space does not permit the full narrative descriptions these actions deserve. The personnel of the voluntary agencies are becoming involved in the country disaster programs. They are maintaining contact with the U. S. Embassies. Their fact finding, evaluations, and determinations of outside needs are helping to eliminate overlap and to speed the right things to the right place.

## OTHER U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Because AID reimburses the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies for their costs on foreign disasters, there is a tendency to lump all U. S. Government assistance together. But the fact is that within Defense, Health, Education and Welfare, Agriculture, Interior and Environmental Science Services Administration, as well as in State and AID, literally hundreds of Federal employees and their families willingly gave of their official and personal time to help the disaster victims in foreign countries. It is a pleasure to share with them the many expressions of appreciation received on U. S. response.

## OTHER NATIONS

More data has been accumulated and reported this year on assistance provided by other nations than heretofore. AID and Mission reporting improved in

this respect but most of the information is based upon reports of the League of Red Cross Societies. Records for 1964 were too meager to compare but the trend is toward more participation by other nations.

Assistance recorded from other nations was valued at \$3,500,000. This is approximately 1/20 of the U. S. contribution. Of interest is the fact that "Other Nations" provided greater amounts of assistance in 1965 than did the U. S. in the following disasters: Algeria Earthquake, Morocco Floods, Burma Fires, Burma Floods, Ceylon Cyclone, Paraguay Floods and Iran Cholera.

### SPECTER OF FAMINE

Drought in Africa left uncounted thousands dead or starving in Bechuanaland, Ethiopia, Kenya, Burundi, Mauritania, Somalia and South Africa, as well as Basutoland. In Latin America, there were droughts and floods in Honduras, Chile, Brazil and Ecuador. Famine follows drought and floods follow drought, followed again by famine. It is a vicious cycle. Malnutrition and human health deterioration results. At the same time, cattle, goats and work animals die or are weakened, making agriculture recovery long and difficult. The specter of famine hangs over India, some sections of Africa and Latin America.

### EPIDEMICS

Five major epidemics required emergency disaster assistance: yellow fever in Senegal, polio in Honduras, cholera throughout Asia and more especially in Iran, meningitis in Sudan and measles in Turkey.

Despite the endemic nature of cholera in Asia and the Far East, the "El Tor" strain caused a major scare extending all the way from Vietnam to the Middle East. Indications are that this oldest plague is becoming one of the newest.

The spread of polio into Latin America and Africa has also been recorded. As these outbreaks reached epidemic stage, either disaster emergency action or regular health projects were used to bring assistance.

### COMMENTS ON CERTAIN 1965 DISASTERS

**SOMALIA, FAMINE/HEALTH** - Reports on the gratitude of the Somalia Prime Minister, the Somalia Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies, private doctors and individuals on the life-saving services rendered through AID by the U. S. Army medical teams were received and referred to the people who did the work.

**TUNISIA, FLOODS** - A Senior Government Civil Representative of the Tunis District said: *It is always recognized by small countries such as Tunisia, that, if there is ever any need for assistance or help, no matter what the race, color or the faith of that small country may be, the American people and the American Government are always the first and the most generous with their assistance.*

CHILE, EARTHQUAKE - As a result of this, disaster law 16,282 was enacted by the Government of Chile. One of its purposes was to establish a permanent system for relief and reconstruction efforts following natural disasters. This was put to the test in August when gigantic storms struck 22 of the 25 states. With strong feelings of regret and appreciation President Johnson and President Frei exchanged letters on the strain of these disasters on Chile.

EAST PAKISTAN CYCLONE, DEC. 1965 - Failure of warning system and lack of rapid local life-saving action increased the number of casualties.

CEYLON CYCLONE, DEC. 1964-JAN. 1965 - While assistance provided by other nations exceeded in value that of the United States, the U. S. was the first to offer aid which offer received prompt publicity in the press and government radio. Subsequent action made good on the U. S. offer, and an appreciative message was received from the government.

GREECE, EARTHQUAKE - Immediate U. S. response in delivering tents to the disaster victims involved a logistic nightmare. Pan American Airways was on strike and all other air services were operating at capacity. Through appeals to the Assistant Secretary of State for NESEA and Special Assistant to the Secretary and Coordinator for International Labor Affairs to Pan American and Union officials, a "mercy flight" was approved for one charter jet freighter. The AID Desk, Material Resources Transportation Division, Disaster Relief Coordinator and Defense Supply Agency warehouse personnel worked through the weekend to get the tents to Kennedy International Airport to assure departure of the plane on Sunday, April 11, and delivery to Athens.

BAHAMAS, SINKING OF YARMOUTH CASTLE - Unusual circumstances brought this disaster under foreign disaster assistance. The ship flew a Panamanian flag, sailed from a U. S. port with a Greek captain holding a Liberian master's ticket and sank in international waters near the Bahamas. Most of the passengers were U. S. citizens. The tragic conditions of their arrival in Nassau were more than could be handled locally. Instant sending of two civilian doctors from the United States, at the request of the Bahamas physician in charge, saved lives and eased the suffering of burned victims. The American Consul in Nassau stated: *Without AID/W very little would have been accomplished.*

HONDURAS, DROUGHT - Arrangements were made to airlift 60 tons of sorghum seed to Tegucigalpa from Texas between September 7 and 9 in time for the fall rains. The U. S. Mission reported there was a successful harvest of sorghum.

MALAYSIA, FLOODS - The excellent work of the Defense Supply Agency to obtain and arrange delivery of vaccines and antibiotics, coupled with U. S. Army Medical Research Command authorization for 3 medical teams from Kuala Lumpur to give inoculations in the disaster areas, prevented a typhoid epidemic and other serious illnesses.

PHILIPPINES, TAAL VOLCANO ERUPTION - President Johnson sent a U. S. Geological Survey volcanologist to make a post eruption survey, analysis and report to the U. S. Embassy and Philippine scientists. Through a remarkable series of shortcuts, telephone calls and day and night work, Material Resources Food for Peace and Department of Agriculture personnel were able to meet a request from the Government of the Philippines to bag and deliver 200 tons of corn in time to meet a Philippine chartered ship leaving from the Gulf of Mexico for Manila over the weekend of October 9-10.

IRAN, CHOLERA - The vaccine and U. S. Navy Preventive Medicine Unit made for very effective contributions. The Shah, Prime Minister and Minister of Health made separate statements of appreciation of U. S. assistance.

KOREA, FLOODS - Excellent report on this flood by the U. S. Mission included evaluation and recommendations by Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service and CARE, as well as many expressions of appreciation from Korean Government officials.

ETHIOPIA, DROUGHT/FAMINE - Made own grain survey with assistance of U. S. technicians and coordinated with Food for Peace USAID personnel in working out a well regulated distribution program.

VIETNAM - The estimated number of displaced persons in Vietnam has been placed at 1,000,000. These victims have not been included in the disaster victims total. A special office has been set up within AID to handle the problems of providing assistance for these civilian war victims and to work with the U. S. voluntary and relief agencies. The Disaster Relief Coordinator's office has not been directly involved in these operations.

#### PROBLEMS

DISASTER SUPPLIES - DOD war commitments and priorities and lack of advance commodity orders for such items as tents and blankets are making it increasingly difficult to make immediate response for these types of disaster supplies through the Defense Supply Agency. Several attempts to obtain tents have resulted in "not available" replies. The U. S. Mission in Honduras reported that the 100 tents delivered by the U. S. Military (CINCSO) from Panama for flood disaster victims were inventoried and the President of Honduras advised that while medicines were grants, the tents were on a loan basis, that they should be erected only on a need to use basis and that the balance would be returned. In the Philippines, during the Taal volcano disaster, tents and cots delivered from Clark Air Force Base were provided on the basis of cost to AID only if the tents were not returned to the military. Tents are in such short supply that this concern by the missions over their use is justified.

Professional study has demonstrated that savings can be made and response quickened by use of excess property, pre-acquisition of hard-to-buy items and pre-positioning of heavy items, but there are many hurdles in the way of implementing changes that involve funding and new projects at this time.

LOGISTICS - The very nature of disaster response demands the optimum utilization of air freight space by military and commercial sources. During the Chile storms and floods in August of 1965, U. S. response on the most needed items was quick, but there were long delays in the delivery of many items (up to 19 days in some cases), because large quantities of supplies were shipped via free air space available. This is not a criticism of the airlines who responded magnificently, but it points to the uncertainty of using free space available except for small shipments. In one instance, tents for air shipment were delivered in crates that weighed 8 tons. These had to be removed before putting them on board the plane chartered by AID. Boxing instead of baling of blankets also increased the cubic feet of space required and quantities of items could not be placed on the AID chartered flight. These case examples point up the need for light-weight items and packaging.

PERSONNEL - Because other U. S. Government commitments now make it impossible to release military doctors and nurses, consideration needs to be given to the organization and use of civilian doctors and nurses, possibly through the voluntary agencies.

#### RELATED DISASTER COORDINATION ACTIONS

CONGRESS - Adopted Section 639 of the Foreign Assistance Act that, in effect, extends disaster relief and short-term recovery assistance world-wide.

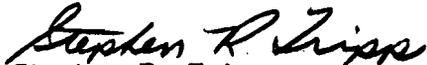
UNITED NATIONS - Resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on December 7, 1965, which calls for national and multilateral assistance, pre-emergency planning and rehabilitation by member states, United Nations specialized agencies and the League of Red Cross Societies. The United States was one of the sponsors of this resolution.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES - OAS conference in Rio on <sup>Nov</sup> December 16, 1965, adopted a resolution calling upon members to establish a voluntary fund for disaster relief in Latin America. The United States agreed in principle, but did not sponsor or support this resolution because of funding and operational difficulties. The OAS and Office of Disaster Relief Coordinator worked jointly on civilian relief during the civil strife in the Dominican Republic, April through June. 12 countries in Latin America sent assistance for the victims.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION YEAR - A most important event for disaster relief coordination occurred in Washington when public discussion focused upon an analysis of foreign disaster programs. 1965 may well be considered the pivotal year of change in moving disaster relief toward broader concepts and responsibilities in addition to supply and logistic response. These were highlighted by the ICY Citizens Commission Disaster Relief Report and the White House Conference and panel discussion held on December 1, 1965. This national

gathering was convened for what President Johnson described as "the assignment of the century". The citizens body examined disaster relief programs and existing procedures were evaluated. Sixteen specific recommendations were submitted ranging from the need for improved logistical response systems to the application and adaption of scientific techniques in disaster prediction, planning and improved communication systems. This conference brought recognition and importance to new concepts and approaches to the disaster program.

Other Disaster Relief Coordinators who worked with AID/DRC during the year are: Joseph F. Vaughan, Office of Politico-Military Affairs, Department of State; Captain V. G. Holzappel, U.S.N., Department of Defense; Robert A. Fordham, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

  
Stephen R. Tripp  
Disaster Relief Coordinator

STATE/AID  
Office of Material Resources  
Voluntary Foreign Aid

JULY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1965, REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
AND LINE TOTALS CALENDAR YEARS 1965 AND 1964, PLUS 2-YEAR TOTALS

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		DOD	VOLUNTARY AGENCIES & OTHER U.S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III				
<b>AFRICA</b>											
Botswana Drought/Famine, 1965		60,000	770			2,929,000			10,866	2,940,636	230,875*
Ethiopia Drought/Famine 1965	2,000	1,502,000			952	6,000,000			11,628	6,012,580	*
Kenya Drought/Famine, 1965		260,000				3,400,000				3,400,000	28,000
Morocco Floods, 11/65		47,813	22,260				48,300	X		70,560	127,600
Senegal Yellow Fever, 10/23	60	210	5,894							5,894	
S. Africa, Rail Disaster, 10/5	90	220	280							280	
Togo, Truck Disaster 12/7	150	450	1,500		300		1,600		1,000	4,250	6,680
<b>AFRICA TOTAL</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>1,870,693</b>	<b>30,704</b>		<b>1,252</b>	<b>12,329,000</b>	<b>49,900</b>		<b>23,494</b>	<b>12,434,200</b>	<b>393,155</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>											
Bahamas Hurricane Betsy, 9/9		1,200	638				1,560	X	6,178	8,376	30,860
Bahamas, Falmouth Castle, 11/13	90	140	5,994					X	4,794	10,788	
Bolivia Floods, 12/25	40	540	3,000				292		2,200	5,492	
Brazil Floods, 9/14	6	40,006	25,000	30,000		81,579	523,800		14,100*	675,079*	10,575
Chile, Storms, Floods 8/16	600	25,600	25,000	102,048			566,660	X	876,525	1,570,233	406,366
Ecuador Flood, 4/65		50,000			300		6,500			6,800	

## JULY-DEC. 1965 &amp; CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT AND/OR OTHER FUNDS	PL 480, FOOD FOR PEACE			VOLUNTARY AGENCIES & OTHER US ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III	DOD			
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>											
Honduras Drought, 1965		100,000	25,000				131,000			156,000	
Honduras Floods, 9/24		6,000	25,000	12,874				X	5,000	42,874	
Honduras Polio, 8/65	7	177			15,122				25,050	40,172	11,250
Paraguay Floods, 6/65	6	25,006					*		1,000	1,000*	5,000
<b>LA - TOTAL</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>248,669</b>	<b>109,632</b>	<b>145,522</b>	<b>15,422</b>	<b>81,579</b>	<b>1,229,812</b>		<b>934,847</b>	<b>2,516,814</b>	<b>464,051</b>
<b>NESA</b>											
Iran Cholera 8/1	288	2,500	12,643	33,586				X	500	46,729	70,000
E. Pakistan Cyclone 12/15	874	60,874	25,000		906,000				*	931,000*	42,310
<b>NESA TOTAL</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>63,374</b>	<b>37,643</b>	<b>33,586</b>	<b>906,000</b>				<b>500</b>	<b>977,729</b>	<b>112,310</b>
<b>FAR EAST</b>											
Burma Floods 10/23		500,000	5,308						211	5,519	11,674
Korea Floods 7/15	323	239,000			27,980	8,500,200	234,000	X	250,192	9,012,172	60,070
Malaysia Floods 12/3	6	300,006	23,624					X	*	23,624*	
Philippines Volcano Erup- tion, 9/28	355	50,355	50,000			13,600	15,068	X	37,596	141,264	93,917
<b>FAR EAST-TOTAL</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>1,089,361</b>	<b>78,932</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>27,980</b>	<b>8,513,600</b>	<b>249,068</b>		<b>287,999</b>	<b>9,182,579</b>	<b>165,661</b>

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JULY-DEC. 1965 & CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	BY		AID PROJECT AND OTHER GOVT FUNDS	PL 480, FOOD FOR PEACE		VOLUNTARY AGENCIES & OTHER U. S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III			
TOTAL ALL REGIONS LAST 6 MOS 1965	4,895	3,272,097	256,911	204,108	950,654	20,924,179	1,528,780	1,246,840	25,111,472	1,135,177
REV. TOTAL 1ST 6 MOS 1965	39,040	2,460,340	232,689	1,771,940	18,445,086	12,664,860	2,709,146	2,014,478	37,838,199	2,337,706
TOTAL - CAL. YEAR 1965	43,935	5,733,437	489,600	1,976,048	19,395,740	33,589,039	4,237,926	3,261,318	62,949,671	3,472,883
REV. TOTAL CAL. YEAR 1964	9,929	5,687,455	215,653	4,123,324	1,523,940	11,894,480	2,371,428	2,508,030	22,636,855	(not avail)
2-YR TOTAL	53,864	11,420,892	705,253	6,099,372	20,919,680	45,483,519	6,609,354	5,769,348	85,586,526	3,472,883

REGION	DISASTERS - LAST SIX MONTHS 1965	DISASTERS TOTAL CAL. YEAR 1965	DISASTERS TOTAL CAL. YEAR 1964	% TOTAL ASSISTANCE - 1965	% TOTAL ASSISTANCE - 1964
AFRICA	7	16	10	23.7	6
EUROPE	0	1	2	1.0	2
LATIN AMERICA	10	16	18	42.7	22
NESA	2	7	19	18.0	30
FAR EAST	4	7	11	14.6	40
	23	47	60	100.0	100

Note

\* - denotes incomplete or not reported

X under DOD - disasters in which U. S. Military assisted

Some of the listed disasters occurred during first six months of 1965 but were not reported until after July 1.

See attached Table II for listing 1st 6 months 1965 disasters.

REVISED JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 1965, REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
AND LINE TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER FUNDS	PL 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		DOD	VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND OTHER US ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III				
<u>AFRICA</u>											
Algeria, Earth- quake, 1/1	2	12,002					2,500		38,646	41,146	212,679
Burundi, Famine/ Health, June		15,000	5,000				2,125		3,000	10,125	*
Malawi, Ferry Sink- ing, 5/23	100	100	2,800							2,800	
Mauritania Famine Jan-Feb.		46,000	25,000				10,406		*	35,406	20,000*
Somalia, Famine/ Health, Dec-June	(Est) 50	700,050	25,000 25,000	38,732 75,000			1,957,000	43,520	X 179,617	2,343,869	292,629
S.Africa Drought Jan-June			*						5,000	5,000	
Sudan Train Wreck 2/27	124	124	5,000							5,000	
Sudan Meningitis 5/26		2,300	3,285							3,285	
Tunisia Floods Dec-Jan.	5	16,005	18,500				12,830	X	*	31,330	19,600*
<b>AFRICA TOTAL</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>791,581</b>	<b>109,585</b>	<b>113,732</b>			<b>1,957,000</b>	<b>71,381</b>	<b>226,263</b>	<b>2,477,961</b>	<b>544,908</b>
<u>EUROPE</u>											
Yugoslavia Floods May	3	80,003					85,911		522,500	608,411	190,548

JAN-JUNE 1965 DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER FUNDS	PL 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		DOD	VOLUNTARY AGENCIES & OTHER U. S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III				
LATIN AMERICA											
Brazil, Floods June	16	30,016			9,912				*	9,912	
Chile, Earthquake, 3/28	400	20,400	16,000	191,356			76,340	X	573,036	856,732	300,947
Dom. Republic Forest Fire 4/19					2,100					2,100	
Dom. Republic Civil Strife 4/24	1,500	23,500	25,000	1,074,324	132,674 13,200,000	3,121,860	2,384,000	X	46,660	19,984,518	*
El Salvador Earthquake 5/3	125	48,125		291,500	2,300,000	818,000	34,000	X	66,769	3,510,269	3,015
Panama, Fire 2/5		1,000	4,418							4,418	
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	2,041	123,041	45,418	1,557,180	15,644,686	3,939,860	2,494,340		686,465	24,367,949	303,962
NESA											
Ceylon Cyclone 12/22/64	206	280,206	24,510	27,615			26,876	X	123,558	202,559	445,316
Greece, Earthquake, 4/5	38	30,038	25,000	64,392			10,200	X	166,050	265,642	152,555
Jordan Floods, 1/13	8	508			280,000		4,227		500*	284,727	
E. Pakistan Cyclone 5/11	36,000	1,036,000	25,000	9,021	2,520,000	6,768,000		X	195,257	9,517,278	646,070
Turkey Measles 2/65	461	100,461							81,385	81,385	49,800
NESA - TOTAL	36,713	1,447,213	74,510	101,028	2,800,000	6,768,000	41,303		566,750	10,351,591	1,293,741

TABLE II - page 2

JAN-JUNE 1965 DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT FUNDS	PL 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		VOLUNTARY AGENCIES & OTHER US ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III			
FAR EAST										
Burma, Fires 3/5, 3/6 & 5/1		1,500	3,176						3,176	4,547
Fiji Islands Typhoon & Flood, 2/7	2	10,002					5,211*	4,500	9,711	
Philippines Fire 5/4		7,000			400		11,000	8,000	19,400	
FAR EAST TOTALS	2	18,502	3,176		400		16,211	12,500	32,287	4,547
TOTAL - ALL REGIONS										
1ST 6 MOS. 1965	39,040	2,460,340	232,689	1,771,940	18,445,086	12,664,860	2,709,146	2,014,478	37,838,199	2,337,706
TOTAL LAST 6 MOS. 1964	8,120	2,955,312	139,654	277,059	282,879	8,471,680	1,322,070	1,897,263	12,390,605	not avail.)
FISCAL YEAR 1965	47,160	5,415,652	372,343	2,048,999	18,727,965	21,136,540	4,031,216	3,911,741	50,228,804	2,337,706

REGION	DISASTERS - 1ST SIX MONTHS 1965	DISASTERS - LAST SIX MONTHS 1964	FISCAL YEAR 1965 - TOTAL	% TOTAL ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1965
AFRICA	9	5	14	5%
EUROPE	1	1	2	2%
LATIN AMERICA	6	8	14	49%
NESA	5	7	12	32%
FAR EAST	3	5	8	12%
	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100%</u>

NOTE:

\* - denotes incomplete or not reported

X - under DOD means disasters in which U. S. Military assisted

THIRD DISASTER REPORT - 1965 CALENDAR YEAR SUMMARY  
PLUS CASE STUDIES JULY TO DECEMBER 1965

In 1965 the United States Government, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, effectively responded on a world-wide basis to 47 disasters, whose tragic circumstances caused suffering to approximately 5-3/4 million people in 37 countries. In response to these disaster appeals, the U. S. Government, directly and in cooperation with voluntary agencies, obtained, delivered and distributed large quantities of food, clothing, shelter, medicine, vaccines and medical supplies totaling almost \$63 million in value, not counting professional and personal services which were of inestimable value.

The ever increasing quantitative demands for prompt logistical response has placed a large operational workload on the U. S. Government and voluntary agencies. All interested parties have continued their efforts to improve the managerial and operational mechanisms essential to foreign disaster relief.

COMPARISONS

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Disasters	60	47
Countries	41	37
Deaths	9,929	43,935
Victims	5,687,455	5,733,437
Costs		
AID	5,862,917	21,861,388
Food for Peace, Title II	11,894,480	33,589,039
Food for Peace, Title III	2,371,428	4,237,926
Vol Agencies, Other US Assistance	2,508,030	3,261,318
Total US Costs	22,636,855	62,949,671

QUICK FACTS - 1965

47 disasters in 37 countries

9 countries without USAIDS

10 disasters over 100,000 victims each

29 disasters over 10,000 victims each

Value of U. S. assistance - \$63 million

MR/DRC called upon for coordination and assistance - 24 disasters

U. S. Embassy or USAID handled without AID/W assistance - 15 disasters

U. S. voluntary agencies & American National Red Cross - 30 disasters

8 disasters (4 of them droughts) required large amounts of Title II Food for Peace.

## BECHUANALAND

### Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Drought/Famine  
Date-Time: All of 1965  
Location: Throughout country  
Damage: No. of destitute famine victims  
60,000

100% crop failures were reported except in small areas in southeast (Barolong farms) where in April it was still possible to harvest 5% of the sorghum.

### Description of the Disaster:

Cumulative effects of the fourth successive drought year (fifth and sixth in some areas) reached disaster proportions in 1965 in economic, social and political terms. Drought conditions were said to be the worst in 30 years. In addition to endangering a large number of people, the drought caused a serious problem in the feeding of cattle. A cattle feeding program was considered essential since without supplementary feeding, oxen would be too weak for spring plowing to take advantage of the very first rainfall. Late plowing wastes ground moisture and is a major factor perpetuating drought effects from season to season.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

While there was a realization of extent and seriousness of the drought, the Government of Bechuanaland did not treat it as a national disaster until early in 1965. At that time an Inter-Ministerial Famine and Drought Relief Committee was established to draw up a comprehensive program to meet the situation. The program concentrated on emergency measures to prevent deaths from starvation, fight malnutrition in the most seriously affected areas, augment incomes so people could buy food, assist the livestock industry and promote recovery of agricultural production next season. To implement this program, urgent applications for aid were made to the United Kingdom, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and the World Food Program Organization. \$30,800 was collected locally by the Famine Relief Committee to make purchases of food which sufficed for the month of July. 143 tons of yellow maize was diverted from the World Food Program in Zambia which arrived July 22. This, plus 500 tons of grain purchased in nearby countries, filled the needs for the month of August. WFP also authorized the purchase of 850 more tons of grain from nearby countries, which was sufficient along with the diverted food, to deal with the situation until WFP shipments from the United States could arrive.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government:

P. L. 480, Title II, Food for Peace supplied through World Food Program - 16,908 tons cornmeal, corn, non-fat dry milk, vegetable oil and ground corn for cattle. Total estimated value including transportation \$2,929,000

Note: An extension for 6,048 additional metric tons of food valued at \$1,197,000 including transportation was under consideration as of 12/28/65.

Cost of air transportation paid from AID Contingency Fund under Ambassador's authority for shipment Church World Service vitamins. 770  
\$2,929,770

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service  
300,000 vitamin tablets \$7,866  
Cash donation 3,000 10,866

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

West Germany through WFP provided 255 metric tons dry milk, 90 metric tons veg. oil. Estimated value using U. S. prices milk and oil 148,875  
Danish Government - cash grant to UN Sec'y General 36,000  
Danish Government - cash grant expected to be approved for distribution to a number of private organizations, including World Council of Churches. 36,000  
Danish Lutheran Church Group through World Council Churches 10,000  
United Kingdom - Bechuanaland receives regular budgetary support from the UK and this has been adjusted substantially upward to meet additional requirements caused by the drought. \*  
230,875

\* Value not reported

## ETHIOPIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Drought/Famine

Date-Time: July and continuing through Dec. 1965

Location: All provinces except Kaffa, Wolega and Illubabor, particularly acute in Wollo Province.

Damage: Killed                      Suffering from Malnutrition

2,000 (est.)

1,500,000

### Description of the Disaster:

In July, American missionaries reported serious food shortages were developing in Gambela. Inadequate rainfall during the summer caused great reduction in grain production. A grain survey conducted by the Ethiopian Government and five U. S. technicians indicated grain shortage to be between 400,000 and 900,000 tons below usual total grain production of about six million tons.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

The Ethiopian Government made a grain survey to determine availability of grain. Immediate needs to relieve famine pockets were met through purchase from stocks of the Grain Corporation. Working in close coordination with the U. S. Mission, the Ethiopian Interagency Committee developed well regulated distribution program. The Ethiopian Government paid all costs of internal handling, storage, transportation and distribution of Food for Peace grain, and requested that the U. S. send a Food for Peace consultant to assist Ethiopian officials in establishing adequate administrative controls. Ethiopian Army and Air Force assisted in distribution. It was planned to supply 2/3 pound of food per day per person and that the market prices would be stabilized at a reasonable level to provide grain to balance of the population through Title IV and other purchase.

### Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

AID provided five technicians to assist Ethiopian Government in grain survey and sent a Food for Peace consultant to assist in PL 480 food distribution plan and accountability procedures. The following commodities were provided:

#### Title II, Food for Peace

10,000 tons of sorghum and 40,000 tons bulgur, est. value & transp. \$6,000,000

AID paid air freight on vitamins furnished by Church World Service .

952  
6,000,952

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

Church World Service

450,000 multiple vitamin tablets

\$11,628

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Not reported.

## KENYA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Drought/Famine

Time: Beginning spring 1965, worsening last half 1965

Location: Lamu, Tana, Samburu, Marsabit, Tharaka, Yandarua Districts  
(Dry belt extending from Kitui through Samburu to Turkana  
and also Dwale Hinterland of Coast Province)

Damage: Killed Famine Victims

A number of deaths were reported from starvation 260,000

Subsistence crops were destroyed and reserves depleted.  
Many livestock died.

### Description of Disaster:

Reports on the drought started to come in early in 1965, indicating steadily worsening conditions. Certain areas in Kenya became famine stricken and cattle were dying in the dry belt, thus depriving people of possibility of selling their cattle to buy food. The meteorological department of Kenya tentatively forecast that the country was in for a long dry period and the situation would only be a little bit better next year. Cloud seeding was attempted in some areas with no appreciable result. In October, it was reported there had been very little rain for the past 10 months and the total number of persons estimated to require famine relief increased from 68,000 to 260,000. The Director of Medical Services of Kenya recommended the ration scale of maize be increased from .4 lb to .75 lb per person per day. Short rains came in November and short term crops such as beans, millets and sweet potatoes were extensively planted and were reported growing well and there was some recovery in grazing. In all areas, however, the need for famine relief was expected to continue for several months.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Government of Kenya requested approval of a Title II Famine Relief Program from the U. S. Government. The GOK instructed Provincial Commissioners to establish special local famine relief committees, including the Provincial Agricultural and Medical officers, who were responsible for determining the actual situation as regards food supplies and human nutrition in a particular area before any free food was introduced. If the committee certified to the need, the local

District Officer was charged with operating the distribution center and he employed local staff with detailed knowledge of the surrounding communities to check on applicants and to assure that the food went to needy people only.

The GOK approved a program for encouraging increased plantings of maize by assisting with mechanical ploughing in areas near Mount Kenya, Mont Elgon and the Aberdares where there was reasonable assurance of precipitation in the months of July and August; also a program to help subsistence farmers in the drought-stricken areas in planting drought-resistant crops; and, in the commercial maize-growing areas, to provide further advances to farmers whose maize crop failed in order to enable them to replant wheat. The GOK also increased its efforts to curb illegal movements of maize.

A National Famine Relief Committee was established which took immediate action to divert some of the maize that had just arrived under the Title IV program to famine areas. (This may be replaced later with Title II maize.) The scale of relief per person per day was established. An appeal was made to Oxfam for money for transportation of Title II commodities from Mombassa. The Committee indicated it would seek authority from the National Freedom from Hunger Committee to transfer to the Famine Relief Committee, for the same purpose, all or part of the \$19,600 which had been inherited from the former Famine Relief Fund. The Committee stated its agreement with the policy that distribution of famine relief should remain primarily the function of the Provincial Administration with the help of volunteers. It recommended that District Commissioners should adopt the same system of distribution as in 1961 and 1962 relying upon Chiefs supported by village committees to name the individuals in need of famine relief. On November 8 a circular was issued to all Permanent Secretaries and Provincial Commissioners authorizing Government Transport to be requisitioned as and where necessary by Provincial Commissioners.

Total donations to the Kenya Famine Relief Fund from all sources, local and overseas, amounted to \$210,600 as of November 18. The National Famine Relief Committee considers Kenya should do better in the way of self help and is organizing a drive to stimulate active donation and volunteer assistance.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

PL 480 Title II Food for Peace		
3,000 tons of maize	)	
100 tons of dried milk	)	Value including transportation
75 tons of vegetable oil	)	\$ 550,000

The above were the first requirements of the GOK.

On October 1 a further request for Title II food was received and concurred in by USAID for the following commodities:

16,000 metric tons corn )	Market value including transportation	\$ 2,850,000
1,600 metric tons milk )		
1,327 metric tons oil )		

The U. S. Government also provided Title II foodstuffs worth \$9.9 million during fiscal years 1961, 1962 and 1963. This was to alleviate famine conditions arising out of the severe drought in 1961 and the floods which followed.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

Catholic Relief Services distributed Food for Peace. Soup kitchens were organized by the local Red Cross with the active assistance of CRS and the Salvation Army and Christian Council of Kenya.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

OXFAM - cash grant to Kenya to assist with field introduction of special drought-resistant maize seed for North Eastern Province, particularly the Machakos and Kitui districts and the Mbere locations of Embu district. It was planned that this seed would be planted during the Short Rains season. On the expected rainfall of about 10 inches, the hope was expressed that the crop would mature in 3 to 4 months.	28,000
France - drug donation	*
SwissAir - offered free transport of foods	*
The United Nations organization has undertaken to provide 2,000 tons of canned meat, fish and dried fish for protein supplement to be distributed through voluntary agencies soup kitchens.	*

\* Value not reported

## MOROCCO

### Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Floods

Date-Time: Early November 1965

Location: Southern provinces of Kaar Es Souk, Oarzazate and Agadir

Damage: Homeless and Needing Mass Feeding

47,813

75,000 olive trees and 16,000 palm trees were destroyed. Also, most irrigation systems created during past 4 years were destroyed and there was heavy damage to educational facilities.

### Description of the Disaster:

Major floods occurred in Southern Morocco along the Sous and Ziz River. Large elements of the population live alongside the rivers in dwellings made mostly of earth. Many of these houses were literally dissolved by the rampaging flood waters. The floods occurred during the harvest period and created serious agricultural losses of dates, olives and corn and of irrigation systems. This loss aggravated the food situation within the afflicted area in addition to creation of a long term economic setback.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Flood victims were housed in public buildings, tent camps provided by the Government of Morocco and with friends or relatives. Food was given for family preparation rather than through community feeding facilities. The GOM requested USAID to provide Food for Peace for the victims. The GOM requested the services of the people for construction of a dam on the River Ziz in order to prevent future disaster and at the same time permitting irrigation of 72,000 acres of land. A National promotion project was presented and approved by USAID for immediate commencement of construction of 2500 housing units by inhabitants on a self-help basis--worker/inhabitants to receive regular wheat payments of 11 pounds per day, but no cash. The Ministry of Interior indicated the GOM would provide building materials, supervision, etc., valued at \$1.5 million.

The Government of Morocco Office of Youth and Sports provided 100 tents to Ksar Es Souk. The local Red Crescent Society provided blankets, clothing, soap, sugar, powdered milk and canned soup.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

On December 16, a request was received from the Government of Morocco for the U. S. to provide 30 tents capable of accommodating 40 school children each, as temporary classrooms in the disaster area. Arrangements were made to obtain these tents from the U. S. Military in Europe and they were delivered to Morocco on December 30. They will be paid for from the AID contingency funds under the Ambassador's authority. USAID approved a self-help project for construction of 2500 housing units, see above.

AID Contingency Funds

30 tents at \$501 each from U. S. Army, Europe	\$15,030	
Handling charges and air transportation of tents	<u>7,230</u>	\$22,260

A report from the U. S. Mission stated: *U. S. gift has been well publicized and deeply appreciated.*

P. L. 480, Title III, Food for Peace		
75,000 pounds flour from American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee stocks	3,350	
75,000 pounds vegetable oil from AJDC	12,750	
700,000 pounds flour from CRS stocks	<u>32,200</u>	48,300
		<u>70,560</u>

Assistance by U. S. voluntary agencies:

Catholic Relief Services and American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee distributed Title III flour and vegetable oil from their stocks.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

World Food Program released 2,000 metric tons of wheat that was stored in Rabat for a self-help reconstruction housing project from a previous flood. Estimated value	127,600
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SENEGAL

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Yellow Fever

Time: Beginning about October 23, 1965

Location: Diourbel Region, especially N'Duoulo, N'Gohe and Taiba Mouloupha

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Confirmed or Suspect Cases</u>
	60	150

Description of the Disaster:

On November 23, a report by the Senegal Chief Medical Officer at Diourbel indicated a yellow fever epidemic whose origin had been traced to N'Duoulo Village, 15 kilometers northeast of Diourbel, where the first suspected case died October 23. As of November 27, it was reported that the epidemic was in three departments of the Diourbel region and that the mortality rate was running six per week. Aedes mosquitos were reported prevalent and it was reported that no yellow fever vaccine had been given to children under 10 years since 1960. Suspected cases appeared in departments outside the original three, Diourbel, M'Backe and Bambey, but none of these were confirmed.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

All available public health personnel in Senegal were mobilized and preventive measures taken to prevent spread of the disease to the populous Cape Vert area. Airplanes sprayed DDT over Dakar and homes were also thoroughly sprayed. Road blocks were set up to prevent entry into Dakar of those not correctly vaccinated. Suspected cases in the Diourbel region were not brought into Dakar hospitals. As of December 4, 458,000 of an estimated Cape Vert population of 571,000 had been vaccinated. Sixty percent of the town of Diourbel (as opposed to Department and Region) had been vaccinated as of December 4, and vaccination teams had been sent to towns and villages in the epidemic areas. There was a serious problem in rounding up people in the more removed areas and the vaccination campaign in this area has been only partially successful.

In order to help with the vaccination program, the Government of Senegal borrowed 6 jet injector guns but indicated need for spare parts required to keep them operational. Also, the GOS requested two epidemiologists and 3 foot pedal jet guns with as many spare parts as possible.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

Five jet guns from AID sources were obtained from Upper Volta and put into use. Two epidemiologists with jet guns and available spare parts left New York for Dakar December 3. Arrangements were made to procure spare parts not available to accompany epidemiologists. (See Note below)

Charges to date to AID FAA Contingency Fund under Ambassador's Authority:

Purchase of Nozzle, Seal, Spring, Ball and Feed Needle Kits, Cylinder Assemblers and JS7-F Hydraulic Fluid by AID/W	\$ 893.75
Epidemiologists from Communical Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia. Travel and per diem paid under PASA, estimated cost	<u>5,000.00</u>
	5,893.75

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

None reported.

Note: Dr. A. C. Curtis of AFR/PH Washington was in Senegal at time of the outbreak and determined the need for the spare parts for the inoculators and the two epidemiologists from CDC.

SOUTH AFRICA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Rail Disaster

Time: October 5, 1965

Location: Durban

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>
	90	130

Description of Disaster:

None available.

Action Taken by Local Government:

The Railway Administration announced full compensation would be paid to the injured and dependents of the dead. A Mayor's Disaster Relief Fund was organized and contributions to the fund amounted to \$84,000.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

A contribution in local currency, equivalent of \$280.00 was made from the Ambassador's disaster relief fund.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

None reported.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

None reported.

## TOGO

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Truck-Crowd Accident

Date-Time: December 5, 1965, 12:00 Noon

Location: Soutouboua, about 175 miles north of coastal city of Lome

Damage: Killed      Injured  
150                      300 (200 hospitalized)

### Description of the Disaster:

The local Cabral community was celebrating its traditional festival of "Habie" in the small town of Soutouboua, 175 miles north of Lome. A crowd of approximately 1,000 were dancing and singing in the main north-south highway with an equal number of on-lookers. Two 10-ton trucks, one being pulled by the other and both laden with steel construction material, ploughed into the crowd at a speed in excess of 60 miles per hour, without braking or warning. One Peace Corps spectator described the scene as reminiscent of a ship cutting through water. Among the dead was a U. S. Peace Corps volunteer and four other Peace Corps volunteers were seriously injured.

There was at the time a severe water shortage in the Sokode area, where the victims were first hospitalized. The Chevrolet water truck for the hospital, an earlier AID contribution toward the Peace Corps Medical Project, was inoperative because of mechanical difficulties customarily attended to by PCV James Driscoll, who died at Sotouboua. Therefore, an instructor under contract with the International Road Federation at the AID-financed Regional Heavy Equipment Training Center in Lome, was sent to Sokode where he was able to keep the truck in operation.

### Action Taken by Local Government:

The Government of Togo obtained the use of a DC 3 belonging to the Dahomey Air Force to take the President and other high GOT officials to the disaster area. The GOT worked with the Peace Corps in removing the injured to the Sokode Hospital and also on the following day in the evacuation of the injured to Lome, which included 39 of the injured Togolese and the 4 Peace Corps volunteers. The Togolese Red Cross organized a blood donor campaign, the Government of Togo contributed \$2,000 for relief and the Togo Press National Fund Raising Campaign brought in \$5,000.

### Assistance by U. S. Government:

Hired a Beechcraft belonging to Pan-African Airways and made two round trip flights to bring in wounded. Cost not reported. Also the U. S. Air Attache plane at Abidjan was used.

The Peace Corps staff and volunteers present at the disaster organized transportation for removing the injured to Sokode Hospital. A

Peace Corps doctor and two U. S. Public Health doctors advising on the AID Measles Project arrived at Sokode about midnight, December 5, and next day accompanied Peace Corps and Togolese injured on the special evacuation flights to Lome.

Cash contribution from AID contingency fund, Ambassador's authority	\$ 1,500
PL 480 Title III Food for Peace, 11 tons wheat flour, beans and dried milk and cornmeal.	1,600
Water truck spare parts from AID project funds	<u>150</u>
	3,250

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services

The Program Director who resides in Cotonou departed early December 6 and arrived at Sotouboua and Sokode that night after meeting in Lome with government officials and representatives of local relief organizations. CRS released from its local warehouses above 11 tons of PL 480, Title III, Food for Peace for benefit of Sokode hospital. In addition 5 bales of used clothing were donated to the injured at Sokode, valued at

	1,000
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Assistance Provided by Other Nations

France	1,250
West Germany	1,250
USSR (in medicines)	2,000
Israel (in medicines)	1,800
Britain	300
Republic of China	<u>80</u>
	6,680

## BAHAMAS

### Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Hurricane *Betsy*  
Time: September 9, 1965  
Location: Bahama Islands, especially Eleuthera, Abaco and Andros  
Damage: Killed Total Victims (homeless, needing food, shelter,  
and clothing)  
0 1,200

Bahamas Government estimated damage at \$700,000.

### Description of the Disaster:

Hurricane *Betsy* pounded throughout the Bahamas Islands for a period of 36 hours. This was the first hurricane to hit Nassau since 1929, although in 1961 *Donna* had hit one of the Out Islands. It was a fierce and terrifying storm which disrupted communications, battered property, uprooted trees, destroyed foilage, rearranged beaches. Citrus plantations were damaged and destroyed and sea water caused unestimated damage to the soil and water supplies. The hurricane interrupted shipping and airfields were flooded.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

Local facilities at Nassau were put to use immediately. The Bahamas Police at Nassau worked unceasingly to a man throughout the whole of the storm without regard to personal sacrifice, rescuing people from homes wrecked by falling trees and the wind. The Public Works Department at Nassau had men in the streets clearing debris before the storm was over. The Telecommunications Department at Nassau took immediate steps to have emergency equipment installed.

The British Red Cross provided supplies and made distribution. A Council of Service Clubs (Kiwanis, Rotarians, American Women's Club, American Men's Club, Lions, etc.) was formed and made plans to raise a disaster relief fund of \$700,000, which was the estimated damage caused by the storm. \$28,000 was donated to the relief fund by the British Government. The City of Nassau had the capability to recover fast. The Out Islands did not and the need for emergency relief was great.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

Reaching the Out Islands from Nassau is inconvenient at best. The hurricane interrupted local shipping and the small airfields were flooded preventing landing of aircraft. Only a helicopter or amphibian plane could reach them. In response to a request from the Governor to the American Consul, an amphibian aircraft from the U. S. Navy was provided. The aircraft came to Nassau from the Naval Air Base at Jacksonville, Florida. Prompt arrival of the U. S. Naval aircraft permitted it to deliver to the Out Islands supplies from CARE, CWS and ANRC as soon as they arrived from the United States via BOAC. The aircraft provided eighteen sorties, carrying from 24,000 to 28,000 pounds of food, clothing, blankets, etc., as well as personnel of the Bahamas Branch of the British Red Cross and other voluntary workers.

U. S. Naval aircraft - crew of 4, \$20.00 per diem each - 6 days	\$240.00
Flight time -15.9 hours	397.50
	<u>637.50</u>

PL 480, Title III, Food for Peace	
500 CARE packages, approximately 16,000 pounds	1,560.00
	<u>2,197.50</u>

Attached are expressions of appreciation from the Bahamas.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

American National Red Cross - bedding, clothing and infantwear	6,133.00
CARE - readied above 500 CARE packages for shipment	
Church World Service - shipped 25,000 water purification tablets	45.00
	<u>6,178.00</u>

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Jamaica sent food and clothing and offered financial help which was not needed.

Cuba offered help but it was refused.

United Kingdom - cash	28,000.00
BOAC - free airlift	2,860.00
	<u>30,860.00</u>

(With the exception of the large donation to the relief fund by the United Kingdom, other aid was token aid only. This was because the Bahamas Government made it clear they would manage on their own although most appreciative of offers of assistance.)

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS OF APPRECIATION RECEIVED BY MISS OLIVE JENSEN,  
AMERICAN CONSUL AT NASSAU.

From the Governor of the Bahamas:

*I have the honour to ask that there be conveyed to the Government of the United States and to the appropriate authorities of that Government, through you, the grateful thanks of the Government of the Bahama Islands for the effective help so promptly given after Hurricane Betsy by the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Florida, in sending, at your request, U. S. Navy Aircraft HU-16C 137930 (Gruman Albatross amphibian) to help in ferrying supplies to settlements in the Out Islands worst affected by the Hurricane.*

*I am informed that during the week ended September 18, the aircraft provided eighteen sorties, carrying some 24,000 to 28,000 lbs. of food, clothing, blankets, etc., as well as representatives of the Bahamas Branch of the British Red Cross and other voluntary workers. Open-sea landings were not attempted, as it was fortunately possible to provide adequate hurricane-relief in good time without this. In consequence, greater cargo-weights were possible on each sortie.*

*My Government is exceedingly grateful for this very valuable help, given in a form so useful in our circumstances but beyond our own resources.*

From the Ministry of Health:

*May I thank you for your kind assistance in obtaining the two cases of water purifying tablets for use in the Out Islands following Hurricane Betsy. Would you please pass an expression of our appreciation to the Church World Service Centre, New Windsor, Maryland, U.S.A., who so kindly supplied the tablets.*

From Mr. Prince Hepburn, Community Welfare Worker, Nassau:

*On behalf of the people of the Out Islands that were hard hit by Hurricane Betsy, I want to thank you and the American Government for providing the army plane to take food clothing and water to the needy people of some of the out islands. I can assure you that this has been a God-send.*

*One particular settlement that impressed me most was Crossing Rocks Abaco about 50 miles from any other settlement where three women*

*and one man started to walk to obtain food and water for their children and were stopped by us.*

*When we arrived with food and blankets provided by the Red Cross, tears were in the people's eyes and they began singing "Thank you Lord for saving our souls". The officer and Co-Pilot of the Army plane were most helpful to the distressed people.*

*Once again a million thanks to you and the United States Government for the generous help.*

## BAHAMAS

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Burning and Sinking of "Yarmouth Castle"

Time: Fire broke out 1:02 AM and ship sank at 6:03 AM, Nov. 13

Location: Atlantic Ocean, off Stirrup Cay, Berry Islands near Bahamas

<u>Damage:</u>	Killed	Injured	Cared for Emergency Mass Feeding and Clothing
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90

50

Approximately 450

Loss of the ship.

Special Note: - While most of the passengers were from the U.S., this has been considered a foreign disaster because the ship flew a Panamanian Flag, sank in international waters and the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act disaster relief funds were used to help the injured victims in Nassau.

### Description of the Disaster:

The holiday cruise ship "Yarmouth Castle", flying a Panamanian flag, was razed by a mysterious and fast spreading fire and sank. There was no explosion. The ship burst into a ball of flame and went to the bottom burning from bow to stern. There were 375 passengers on board the ship and 170 crew. The "Bahama Star", which left Miami the evening before shortly after the "Yarmouth Castle", was almost immediately on the scene. It picked up 240 passengers and 127 crewmen and the Swedish motorship "Finnpulp" rescued the rest of the passengers and crew. Fourteen of the injured were evacuated from the "Bahama Star" by a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter and others were taken off the rescue ship on arrival at Nassau. A total of 20 were admitted to the Princess Margaret Hospital at Nassau, 5 of these were critically burned and 3 later died. 30 more were treated at the outpatient department.

Cause of the fire was not known but the disaster struck so suddenly the ship sank without ever sending a distress call. Many of the survivors brought to Nassau were critical of safety precautions aboard the "Yarmouth Castle". They told of lifeboats which lacked oarlocks, boats which could not be lowered and a lack of water with which to fight the blaze. The "Yarmouth Castle" was 38 years old. The Panamanian Embassy in Washington gave permission for a U.S. Coast Guard investigation of the disaster.

Action Taken by the Government of the Bahamas to Assist Victims:

Assistance was provided on the high seas by the Bahamas Air Sea Rescue in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard; the Bahama police handled disembarkation; and local transportation authorities provided buses and taxis. The Ministry of Health worked with the Princess Margaret Hospital in handling the more extreme cases; the people of the Bahamas gave blood to the hospital; the Ministry of Telecommunications made arrangements to facilitate contact between the Bahamas and the United States; the Banks of Nova Scotia, First National City Bank, Canadian Imperial Bank and Royal Bank of Canada stood by for monetary needs. Approximately 285 passengers and most of the crew were provided with sandwiches and coffee at the reception center which was set up at the British Colonial Hotel and staffed by the American Women's Club and the Bahama Chapter of the British Red Cross. Clothing was supplied to all passengers, most of whom arrived in night clothing. Some of the clothing was donated by the Bahama British Red Cross, the Salvation Army and American Women's Club members, but most of it was purchased from merchants in Nassau. The merchants were most cooperative and granted a discount on all goods. The Bahamas Hotel Association pooled resources to help those who could not leave. The Bahamas Airlines, BOAC, Mackey and Pan American cooperated in repatriating the majority of the victims in the line of emergency duty. Americans and Bahamians alike volunteered their services in Nassau.

In commenting on disaster preparedness facilities, the American Consulate General stated Hurricane Betsy had pointed up the need for preparedness and thus liaison had been arranged between Government of Bahamas officials and an efficient, well-oiled machinery was able to go into operation.

Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government:

Arrangements were made to send four Stryker beds for burned patients to the Princess Margaret Hospital from the factory in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Although the disaster occurred on a Saturday, the factory made arrangements to have the beds transported to Selfridge Air Force Base near Detroit and the Air Force flew them to Nassau on Sunday, November 14th, where they were put into immediate use. The United States Coast Guard responded speedily and rendered invaluable service in using helicopters to airlift the more serious of the injured to Nassau and in dropping flares to light the scene of the disaster. Later a U.S. Air Force evacuation plane was sent to take the more seriously burned to Miami for treatment in the Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Clinton-Thomas who directed treatment of the burned patients in Nassau requested the services of Dr. Nicholas Kouchoukos, who had trained

in the new burn treatment under Professor Moyer at the Washington University Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri. The U.S. Air Force flew Dr. Kouchoukos, accompanied by Dr. Kaltner, also of St. Louis, to Nassau to assist Dr. Clinton-Thomas. One of these men was credited with saving the life of one of the burned patients. AID paid for the chartered U.S. Air Force plane and the commercial return travel expenses for both doctors. U. S. Embassy personnel worked round the clock assisting at the hospital, at the reception center and at the office of the Consul General sending and receiving messages for the victims and next of kin. The U.S. Embassy stated: "Again, as during Hurricane Detsy AID/W was magnificent. Although so many organizations, Government and voluntary agencies participated in the project, it was the money provided by AID/W which was the most helpful. Without this the reception center could not have been set up, clothing could not have been provided for so many people, the Stryker Frame Beds so urgently needed and provided could not have been obtained, the doctors from Washington University Hospital could not have been brought to Nassau. In fact, without AID/W very little would have been accomplished."

Estimated total U.S. costs

Chartered USAF plane	\$1,600.00
Return commercial air travel expenses two doctors	184.25
Cole-Thompson Pharmacies Ltd., Nassau, medicines & supplies	11.95
British Colonial Hotel, sandwiches and coffee	122.50
The Nassau Shop - clothing	1,472.50
Mademoiselle, clothing and goods	554.40
Telephone calls	161.17
Treatment of Patients at local hospital *	<u>2,026.75</u>
	6,133.52
Less amount donated by Life Underwriters Association	-140.00
TOTAL COSTS FROM AID, FAA CONTINGENCY FUND, AMB. AUTHORITY	<u>5,993.52</u>

\* The hospital is submitting its bill to Yarmouth Castle Cruise Lines in Miami. The cost is included here, however, since it appears the company has denied responsibility for hospital bills.

Although AID/W made arrangements for the Stryker beds, cost is not included under Government since the Thomas Fortune Ryan Fund voluntarily paid for them.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Other U.S. Assistance

The American Women's Club of Nassau rendered invaluable assistance. Members organized and worked at the reception center. They set up clothing shops for both the women and men with clothing brought in by merchants, Red Cross and private donors as well as the Salvation Army. Items were sized for easy access. Eight ladies were at a table to take messages for next of kin to be sent out through

Department of State; they arranged for housing for those who could not be taken back to the U.S. immediately, visited the patients in the Princess Margaret Hospital and as they were discharged arranged for them to have clothing, took them to the airport in personal automobiles, assisted with U.S. Customs and Immigration formalities and put them on the aircraft.

The American Red Cross, Miami Chapter, was on hand at the Miami Airport to meet the chartered aircraft as they brought the survivors back to Miami taking them to hotels or their homes.

Thomas Fortune Ryan Fund of New York made a voluntary donation to pay for the 4 Stryker beds that were given to the Princess Margaret Hospital, Nassau

\$4,654.00

Cash donation by Life Underwriters Association

140.00

Quoted from U.S. Embassy report: "Praise has been unlimited, even to the point of embarrassment, for personal efforts of the staff of the Consulate General, the American Women's Club and the United States Government."

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Assistance by the Bahamas Government and people and by the British Red Cross reported above.

BOLIVIA

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Flash Flood

Date-Time: December 22, 1965

Location: Mining Camp of Cangalli, 87 miles north of La Paz

Damage: Killed Homeless  
40 100 families (approximately 500 persons)

Description of the Disaster:

The flash flood struck the mining town of Cangalli, which is in the potentially rich gold mining area of Tipuani and only accessible by air or foot. More than half of the victims of the raging Tipuani River were reported to be children.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

Bolivian military aircraft flew in relief supplies and Bolivian officials took steps to rehabilitate mines and repair damaged homes.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

Cash donation to purchase emergency supplies, pumps and corrugated metal roofing from AID contingency fund under Ambassador's Authority \$3,000

PL 480, Title III, Food for Peace from Catholic Relief stocks  
2,941 lbs of wheat flour, 545 pounds bulgur wheat,  
363 pounds powdered milk, 300 pounds dried beans,  
278 pounds vegetable oil, estimated market value 292

USAID also donated 50 aluminum pots with covers, 50 single burner stoves and 600 spoons from Operation "Ninos" allotment. \*

In accepting the \$3,000 check the General Director of the Services of the Ministry of Defense, Bolivia, declared: *Thanks to the generous cooperation of the United States, we are finding a solution to a major part of this painful situation.* Accounts of American aid to flood victims were carried extensively by radio and newspapers.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services - 2,200 lbs clothing on hand Bolivia, est. \$2,200

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Not Reported

\* Not reported

## BRAZIL

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Time: August 16 to September 14, 1965

Location: States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Mass Feeding</u>
	6	40,000	110,000	200,000

50% of Rio Grande do Sul suffered major agricultural losses through erosion and destruction of early wheat plantings.

### Description of the Disaster:

Flooding in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina began August 16 as a result of the heaviest rains ever to fall in the south of Brazil. Preceding the rains, the area was afflicted by one of the only snowfalls in its history. The weight of the snow caused the collapse of innumerable buildings, including factories. Following the snow, came a severe frost, ruining many crops. Then the rains began. Tributary after tributary overflowed with the main streams rising proportionately. Hundreds of houses along the Rio Uruguay alone were swept into the flood. In Erechim more than 400 families were left without shelter, six children dying of cold after being rescued from drowning. The temperature in some places went as low as 17° F in a region where people are not prepared for real cold. The washing out of roads and bridges, the blocking of other roads by landslides resulting from the torrential rains and the destruction of telephone communications isolated the south of the country from the center and turned the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina into disaster areas. From September 1 to September 9, the flood level gradually lowered and 40-50% of the evacuees returned to their homes. On September 10 and 11, torrential rains followed by southern winds backed up water in the Greater Porto Alegre area and a flood peak was reached September 14. The Uruguay River and subsidiaries were not affected by the new rains but general flood damage caused major losses in 50% of the state, especially in agricultural areas through erosion and destruction of early wheat plantings.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

Brazil's Interior Minister went to Rio Grande do Sul for on the spot investigations and reported to President Humberto Castello Branco on aid needed. Troops helped provide shelter for people made homeless and the Air Force flew in anti-typhoid vaccines and other medical supplies. Urgent work went on to restore road link between Rio Grande do Sul and the rest of Brazil. Federal and State Public Health action was effective against smallpox and typhoid. Health agencies decontaminated 15,000 to 20,000 houses.

The local Brazilian Red Cross and counterpart agencies of Catholic Relief Services (CARITAS) and Church World Service/Lutheran World Relief (Evangelical Confederation) were all well organized and supported by additional national and international voluntary agencies. The voluntary agencies worked in close collaboration with the Central State Coordinating Committee on shelter, feeding and clothing phases of the disaster operation.

The Government of Brazil Air Force, Navy and private shipping firms provided transportation of Food for Peace commodities and other supplies.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

Cash donation under the Ambassador's authority in local currency for purchase of blankets, diaper cloth, clothes and medicines to be administered through the National Superintendency of Supply (SUNAB) and regional delegates - equivalent of \$25,000

AID/W Contingency Fund

Authorized local purchase, packaging and transportation of seeds and agricultural hand implements to meet October-November planting season. Purchases were made under USAID supervision, packaged with Alliance Symbol and assigned to State Secretary of Agriculture for joint distribution with Food for Peace through voluntary agencies.

30,600  
55,600

PL 480, Title III, Food for Peace from CRS and CWS/LWR

1,200,000 pounds non-fat dry milk  
540,000 pounds bulgur  
900,000 pounds cornmeal  
900,000 pounds fats and oils  
1,500,000 pounds flour  
5,040,000 pounds, estimated value

523,800

Title II, Food for Peace

266.7 MT commodities, est. value plus ocean freight

81,579  
660,979

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies and Other U. S. Assistance

Church World Service/Lutheran World Relief

41 bales of clothing, estimated value \$ 4,100

Catholic Relief Services

Provided clothing but quantity and value not available at this time.

In order to get immediate relief to the people in the flood areas who were driven from their homes, CRS borrowed from their normal PL 480, Title III, food stocks at Rio De Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Porto Alegre and also borrowed from CWS/LWR. CRS/Caritas made distribution of 5,040,000 pounds of PL 480 food commodities, of which 1,056,000 pounds were furnished by CWS/LWR on a loan basis.

American National Red Cross

Cash donation 10,000  
14,100

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Italy 5,480  
Germany 4,383  
Poland 164  
French Community of Porto Alegre 548  
Denmark - 141 pounds of medicine through Evangelical  
Confederation and promised clothing from Inter-  
Church Aid Switzerland. \*

10,575

\* Value not reported

## CHILE

### Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Storms and Floods

Time: Early July to August 16, 1965

Location: 1,250 miles of coastal area from Antofagasta to Aisen and mountain areas.

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Evacuated or Needing Mass Feeding</u>
	100	25,000	350,000
	500 *		
	600		

\*Later deaths which resulted from malnutrition incident to earlier drought followed by the flood conditions.

40-50% of the goats perished in some areas. 40% of the nation's cultivated land was damaged or destroyed. There was heavy damage to irrigation systems.

### Description of the Disaster:

In July, following serious drought conditions, Southern Chile suffered almost continuous rains, which later moved north. On the weekend of July 24, there were very heavy rains in the area of Santiago which damaged many houses and caused a number of streams to overflow. On August 8, Santiago and Valparaiso suffered a heavy windstorm, which long-time residents said was unprecedented. Widespread torrential rains and heavy snows continued for the next seven days and were said to be the worst storms of this century. They caused a giant flood to sweep over a third of Chile. Three of Chile's biggest cities, Valparaiso, Santiago and Concepcion, were virtually isolated. Flood waters on a 1,000-mile front between Coquimbo and Puerto Monti in the south smashed into towns, roads, bridges, electrical installations and blacked out communications. The lower part of Valparaiso port was cut off with more than 20 inches of water in the streets. Reports from both cities said local business had suffered irreparable damage. Hill-sides dissolved under the rain and slid down into homes, factories and apartment houses. Avalanches also played havoc with railroads and highways which pass through Chile's narrow mountain passes. A landslide in Coquimbo Province destroyed part of the Los Molles power station. Two Americans were among five killed in an avalanche at Portillo Ski Resort. An 850-ton Chilean Navy ship broke up and sank as she sought to aid a second navy vessel in the

storm. An estimated 78 men went down with the ship. The storm blocked the Transandine Railway, which carries huge amounts of Argentine beef into Chile, and smashed hundreds of fishing boats and docks. When the storms were over, many parts of Chile were covered with a blanket of mud. In Valpariso, where there had been a street, chunks of concrete were scattered in a 20-foot gully; where there had been a concrete swimming pool and recreation center, there was only rubble reminiscent of the worst areas of earthquake destruction; where there had been a high, sturdy seawall there was only a new expanse of beech.

#### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

On August 3, the Government proclaimed nine provinces from Santiago to Aisen disaster areas but the storms continued and spread and on August 15, it was necessary to extend this to 22 of Chile's 25 provinces. Through the Reconstruction Law, which was passed on July 28, 1965, as a result of the March earthquake, it was possible to allocate 2% of the budget for relief purposes. In Concepcion, the Governor of the State indicated he was constructing 872 houses from his emergency funds. A new emergency housing plan was announced for Santiago Province, under which a six months program, starting in October 1965, would provide 10,000 dwellings. Plans were to expand this program later to other areas which had suffered damage.

The nation-wide disaster relief program was directed by the Office of Housing and Social Assistance. It operated at the State level in the larger cities and in the smaller cities, the program was handled directly by the voluntary agencies. The U. S. Mission reported that during visits to some of the flooded areas they met with the governors. They reported that there was no desire on the part of the governors to prolong emergency feeding programs and that they desired to concentrate on the greater need for reconstruction, due not only to the floods but to already existing poor housing, roads, etc. Local communities, merchants, churches and individuals and governmental subdivisions contributed generously and quickly.

President Frei requested outside assistance to provide blankets, tents and cots, warm clothing, medicines and measles vaccine and food.

Note: In Vallenar, it was reported that 300 families were affected by the floods; that they received food and medicine but no clothing, blankets or tents. Local stores and charity organizations took care of some of the needs while the voluntary agencies carried on their normal programs.

### Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

As soon as requests for outside assistance were received, AID and the U. S. voluntary agencies took immediate steps to obtain and deliver the disaster supplies. U. S. and foreign airlines were generous in their response to requests for free space available airlift. AID also chartered two flights from Atlanta to Santiago with disaster supplies.

Purchased by AID from Department of Defense		
901 tents at \$23 each	\$20,723	
2,500 cots at \$7 each	17,500	
Purchased 5,000 blankets from ANRC	16,550	
Transportation Costs		
1 Delta charter w/remaining 5,000 lbs of blankets from Dulles to Atlanta	1,253	
2 Pan Am charters from Atlanta to Santiago with 901 tents and poles, 5,000 blankets and 1,664 of the cots, each \$35,511	<u>71,022</u>	\$127,048
PL 480, Title III, Food for Peace		
2,350 MT of non-fat dry milk, flour, vegetable oil, cornmeal and wheat.		<u>566,660</u>
		693,708

In a report on visits to some of the flood areas, the U. S. Mission stated the governors were fully informed on U. S. help and appreciative of voluntary agencies assistance.

During a visit to Chile by Assistant Secretary of State Jack Hood Vaughn, President Frei gave him a message of thanks for U. S. emergency aid during the earthquake and recent devastating storms. Previously, President Frei had sent a letter to President Johnson expressing his appreciation for U. S. assistance, copy of which is attached.

### Shipping and Packaging Problems

Due to the large quantities of AID and other U. S. supplies that were shipped on a space available basis, there was a long delay in the delivery of some of the supplies. While some items arrived in 2 to 5 days, others, including food and cots, blankets, penicillin, tetracycline took from 12 to 19 days from point of origin to arrival in Chile. One of the major problems of disaster relief assistance is the prompt delivery of requested disaster relief supplies. If they are not delivered during the first few days after a disaster, their value to the victims decreases with each day of delay. Another problem which arose in this airlift for Chile was packaging. Supplies that are packed in cardboard or wooden boxes did not load as efficiently as articles that were baled or placed in containers more adaptable to stowage on board commercial aircraft. The tents provided to AID by DOD were in crates that weighed 8 tons and the chartered airplane was delayed several hours until the crates could be knocked off.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies & Other U. S. Assistance

Catholic Relief Services

66,000 pounds warm clothing on hand in Chile	\$100,000	
17,250 pounds warm clothing sent from U. S.	27,860	
13,000 pounds of shoes on hand in Chile	7,460	
12 tents on hand in Chile	672	
200 pounds of miscellaneous supplies	4,000	
4,700 new blankets	9,045	
50,000 vials of penicillin	4,750	
60,000 tablets of tetracycline	<u>1,891</u>	\$155,678

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service

1,950 blankets on hand in Chile	8,775	
2,500 blankets sent from U. S.	8,750	
72,818 pounds used clothing on hand in Chile	108,628	
2,128 pounds of shoes, used, on hand in Chile	2,240	
276 pounds of vitamins on hand in Chile	1,471	
222,000 tablets of vitamins sent from U. S.	12,172	
various antibiotics	8,934	
cash donation for building material	<u>9,000</u>	159,970

Church World Service

1,000 blankets on hand in Chile	3,234	
1,500 blankets sent from U. S.	4,500	
250,000 pounds of clothing and shoes on hand Chile	250,000	
39,125 pounds of clothing sent from U. S.	39,125	
6,674 pounds of used fur coats sent from U. S.	6,674	
various medicines and drugs on hand Chile	8,000	
25,000 erythrocin tablets	5,000	
10,000 capsules tetracycline	601	
3,600 anti-measles vaccine	2,340	
10,700 syringes	9,095	
cash donation	<u>5,000</u>	333,569

American National Red Cross

cash donation	10,000	
raingear and other clothing on hand Chile	9,600	
raingear, clothing, children's blankets from U. S.	<u>3,100</u>	22,700

Assistance Provided by U. S. Volagencies & Other U. S. Assistance (cont'd)

U. S. Pharmaceutical Companies through American National Red Cross

Lilly - 8,100 doses measles vaccine	\$ 5,265	
Upjohn - 2,800 vials parmycin	2,700	
Lederle - 25,000 capsules tetracycline	3,960	
Abbott - 223,930 tablets penicillin	18,662	
Bristol - 25,000 capsules tetracycline	3,695	
Wyeth - 375,000 doses bicillin	61,950	
Squibb - 21,000 capsules tetracycline	<u>2,811</u>	\$ 99,043

CARE

4,736 pounds new clothing on hand in Chile	30,160	
116 food packages on hand in Chile	116	
7,824 cans of baby food on hand in Chile	978	
5,000 bars soap on hand in Chile	25	
5,250 new blankets shipped from U. S.	<u>15,750</u>	<u>47,029</u>
		817,989

Pan-American Grace Airways

1,413 new blankets	4,236	
21,552 pounds free air space	<u>31,466</u>	35,702
Donated air space by National, PanAm, Eastern, Northeastern, Airlift International and Delta		<u>22,834</u>
		876,525

Assistance Provided by Other Nations and Organizations

APA, APSA, BOAC, Air France, Braniff, Avianca and LAN/Chile Airlines - donated free air space		71,022
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World Food Program provided from WFP in Bolivia, some  
of which was contributed by U. S.

350 MT non-fat dry milk - est. value	148,750	
150 MT vegetable oil - est. value	67,500	
75 MT cheese - est. value	<u>48,000</u>	264,250

World Council of Churches - cash donation		5,000
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Danish Church through World Council of Churches

20,000 pounds canned pork - est. value	5,200	
81,000 doses tetracycline - est. value	12,000	
2,400 hypodermic needles - est. value	<u>100</u>	17,300

Assistance Provided by Other Nations and Organizations (cont'd)

German and British Churches obtained 5,000 blankets but these were not sent due to emergency period being over before they could be delivered.

Israel - 8,800 pounds dried vegetables - est. value 880

League of Red Cross Societies:

China - cash	28,385
Italy - milk, food, blankets	800
Sweden - clothing	2,529
Germany (Federal Republic) - cash	6,200
France - cash	10,000
	<hr/>
	406,366

EXCHANGE OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND PRESIDENT FREI,  
AUGUST 15, 1965

From President Johnson to President Frei:

*My deep sympathy and that of the people of the United States goes out to you and the Chilean people as you move to relieve human suffering following in the wake of the second natural catastrophe which has struck your country this year.*

*I am proud to tell you that the people of the United States, through the various U. S. private relief agencies, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services (CARITAS), CARE and others in cooperation with various public agencies are responding rapidly to the emergency in Chile. An initial shipment of blankets, clothes and medicines will be arriving in Chile on Tuesday, to be followed by other supplies in the coming days.*

*We are anxious and our hearts are saddened this Sunday at the disaster which has struck your country, but with God's help and His fraternal assistance we are confident that the Chilean people will overcome these difficulties.*

From President Frei to President Johnson:

*I have just this moment received your letter in which you expressed the solidarity of the people of the United States before the new test which faces the Chilean people. Your words of encouragement and solidarity are deeply appreciated by our people and by me.*

*Once again, Mr. President, the United States Government and Nation through their institutions are expressing their effective and generous solidarity in the face of the catastrophies which are affecting us. The Chilean people do not forget and will not forget that on every occasion you have contributed unhesitatingly to alleviate the suffering of many thousands of affected families whether it be the result of an earthquake or in this case a rain storm.*

*I wish to tell you that despite these two great difficulties which we have experienced during the course of the year, the will and determination of the people and Government are unbroken and we are confident that we shall overcome them, and that they will even serve as a stimulus for our will and will secure the unity and solidarity of all Chileans. Once again, I reiterate to you, Mr. President, in the name of my country and in my own the expressions of our appreciation together with my most cordial greetings.*

## ECUADOR

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Flood

Time: April 1965

Location: Daule River Valley

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Total Affected</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Mass Feeding</u>
	50,000	10,000	20,000

480,000 acres were under water. All rice, coffee and cocoa were reported lost; 500 homes were destroyed or seriously damaged; five bridges and 50 miles of road were seriously damaged. Estimated dollar damage \$4,000,000.

### Description of Disaster:

The Daule River in the southwestern area of Ecuador flooded in mid-April and 480,000 acres of land were inundated with from three to six feet of water. 21 towns with a population of 80,000 were affected. Two cases of typhus were reported but no serious health problems developed. 10,000 people had to be evacuated to dry land where mass feeding and some medical attention were provided. On May 3, the U. S. Mission reported the rains had subsided and the water level had dropped.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

A Provincial Committee was organized to ascertain extent of the emergency and establish method of operation. The Minister of Social Welfare established a Social Investigation Committee to keep up to date on the needs of the disaster victims. The Civil and Military Chiefs of Guayas and Los Rios Provinces organized a transportation committee to assist in the establishment of an effective distribution system. The Government of Ecuador requested assistance from USAID to provide food and assist in distribution along with voluntary agencies, and made available \$22,000 for payment of internal transportation, distribution of commodities and acquisition of supplementary food and medicines for the people in the afflicted zone. The GOE undertook studies to determine extent of crop losses in order to establish the expense of an agricultural rehabilitation program contemplated for the disaster area. Health units concentrated on disease control measures and no serious health problems developed.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

USAID was represented in the Emergency Coordination Committee and worked with voluntary agencies on food distribution, medical assistance and statistical data gathering. The U. S. Ambassador approved the donation of 102,700 pounds of PL 480 Title III FFP from Catholic Relief Services and CARE stocks in the country. Some medicines needed urgently in the disaster area were purchased with Special Development Activity funds and taken by USAID personnel to a hospital operating in the disaster area. USAID Food for Peace Office Nutritionist gave demonstrations on how to prepare PL 480 commodities to persons in charge of food distribution.

Special Development Activity Funds

Medicines \$ 300

PL 480, Title III Food for Peace

102,700 lbs of milk, flour, vegetable oil, bulgur,  
cornmeal and cornflakes, estimated market value 6,500  
6,800

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

Catholic Relief Services provided 46,000 lbs of Title III food from its stocks and CARE 56,000 lbs, and assisted in distribution.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

None reported.

## HONDURAS

### Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Drought

Date-Time: Early summer 1965

Location: Southern Honduras - All of Departments of Valle and Choluteca and parts of El Paraiso, Francisco, Marazan, LaPaz and Intibuca

Damage: Food for Drought Victims

100,000

50% crop losses in higher altitudes and complete loss in lower areas.

### Description of the Disaster:

Extended drought which occurred in normal pollination period for corn caused disastrous crop losses. People most affected were families on subsistence farms who had neither reserves nor resources to buy food and whose next food possibility was for sorghum harvest in late November.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

The Government of Honduras issued a decree prohibiting exportation of corn, beans, rice and sorghum. It determined that if destroyed corn planting could be replaced by second planting of corn or sorghum within a matter of days, there would be hope the rainy season would permit a second reduced crop. It made an emergency purchase of 60 tons of sorghum seed from Texas, and requested assistance from the United States to provide air transportation of the seed so it could be planted prior to the beginning of the rainy season. The value of the sorghum was estimated at \$7,800. The GOH also transferred corn seed from the North to the South Coast, and organized physical facilities to distribute the seed to small farmers in the afflicted areas. The U. S. Government agreed to pay for air transportation costs of the seed from Texas and the GOH arranged to meet each of the four planeloads with trucks and laborers so they could be unloaded rapidly. Distribution of the seed was handled by local committees previously organized for that purpose. Since most small farmers lack cash they did not pay for the seed but signed an agreement to deliver an equivalent amount from their harvests.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

Arrangements were made by AID Material Resources Transportation Division and the Disaster Relief Coordinator for World Airways of San Francisco to deliver 60 tons of sorghum to Tegucigalpa. These arrangements began on August 21 and became complicated due to delay in receipt of a Letter of Credit from Honduras by the company selling the sorghum to the Government of Honduras and involved many long distance calls. The sorghum was delivered in four planeloads from a warehouse near San Antonio to Tegucigalpa, the first planeload arriving on September 7 and the last on September 9. Quick importing of the seed had benefits far outweighing cost of air transportation. The U. S. Embassy reported that the late rains did not last long enough for the corn crop, which was almost a total failure, but the sorghum crop survived and outlook was for a reasonably good harvest in January.

AID Contingency Fund under Ambassador's Authority

Cost of delivery 60 tons sorghum seed in 4 planeloads \$25,000

P. L. 480 Title III Food for Peace

6,000,000 pounds of corn from Catholic Relief stocks, market value \$131,000  
156,000

Assistance by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Distribution of Food for Peace by CRS

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Not reported.

HONDURAS

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Time: September 24-25, 1965

Location: Central and Southern Honduras

Damage: Homeless Requiring Temporary Shelter & Subsistence

500

6,000

Description of Disaster:

Following a long period of drought, several days of steady rain caused the Choluteca River and other streams to overflow their banks and inundate large areas of heavily populated farmland near the Salvadoran Border. There was also heavy flooding in the capital city of Tegucigalpa and heavy damage occurred to dwellings, crops and livestock.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Government of Honduras declared a national emergency and a local disaster committee was set up to coordinate relief activities. Local relief effort was reported to be considerable and under the central coordination of the wife of President Lopez. The Government of Honduras requested outside assistance from the U. S. to provide tents, lister bags, medicines. The victims were at first housed in schools and other public buildings but later transferred outside the capital to a "tent city" set up by the Honduran Army.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

In response to request from the Honduran Government arrangements were made to provide tents, medical supplies, and lister bags from the U.S. Military in the Canal Zone, and two C-130's delivered the disaster supplies on September 28. Costs were paid from AID Contingency Fund. The U. S. Mission reported that the speedy action by CINCSO was greatly appreciated; that the material sent was inventoried and that President Lopez and the Army Liaison Officer were advised that while medicines were grants, the tents were on a loan basis. At the same time it was suggested that the tents be erected only on a need to use basis in order to avoid indiscriminate waste.

AID Contingency Fund

100 tents	\$ 32,323	
Medical supplies	1,330	
Lister bags	221	
Air transportation	<u>4,000</u>	\$37,874

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

Mennonite Central Committee

Food purchased in country	200	
Shipped from U.S. 3,500 lbs of canned meat and a ton of baby food. In addition, 1100 towels, 832 tropical Christmas bundles 372 blankets and 2 tons of used clothing - value was not reported but estimated by MR/DRC	<u>4,800</u>	5,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Not reported



Arrangements were made by the Pan American Health Organization for two doctors from the U. S. Public Health Service, CDC, to visit Honduras and study the polio outbreak and consult with Dr. Peraza, Honduras Minister of Health, at his invitation.

Assistance by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

Church World Service

Obtained donation of 100,000 doses trivalent vaccine from Lederle, estimated value

\$25,000

Salk vaccine, 24 vials (9 cc)

50

25,050

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Pan American Health Organization - 100,000 doses

3,750

World Health Organization - 200,000 doses

7,500

11,250

## PARAGUAY

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Time: Early June 1965

Location: Asuncion and surrounding towns and villages along Paraguay and Pilcomayo Rivers

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Homeless</u>
	6	25,000

### Description of the Disaster:

Floods were reported to be the worst since 1904. 10,000 people were reported homeless in Asuncion alone, the other flood victims living in small towns or on farms along the affected rivers. Some of the victims lived on islands in the Paraguay River which were completely inundated. Although the flood itself took no lives, six people were killed when a retaining wall fell on them as a result of the heavy rainfall.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Ministry of Interior of Paraguay set up 33 feeding stations in Asuncion and neighboring towns to feed the flood victims in and near the capital. Lunch and supper were provided for the victims. CRS-Caritas provided breakfast of milk and bulgur wheat at 14 of the Ministry feeding stations to 6,000 victims using PL 480, Title III, Food for Peace products. Ration cards were issued to each breakfast recipient identifying source and donor of the food products. Caritas volunteer workers along with Ministry of Interior employees prepared and distributed the food. An appeal was made by press and radio for food, clothing, medicines and shelter for the flood victims. Hundreds of donors contributed.

### Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

The U. S. Government was not asked for direct assistance. USAID Mission approved a request from Catholic Relief Services to raise number of beneficiaries in the feeding station category from FY 1965 approved program level of 8,143 to 20,000. Quantity and value of Title III FFP used not reported.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

Catholic Relief Services

Local purchase of medicines, blankets, pots, etc. \$ 1,000

Preparation and distribution of PL 480, Title III Food for Peace

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Vatican - cash donation for medical relief and supplies 5,000

## IRAN

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Cholera Epidemic, "El Tor"

Time: Beginning Late July 1965

Locations: Four Eastern and Northeastern Provinces (especially Kerman/Yazd, Meshed and Gorgan areas with a few cases reported in Tehran)

<u>Damage:</u>	From an August 20, 1965 Report:	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
		288	2,500

### Description of the Disaster:

Reports were first received on cholera in Afghanistan and the closing of the Afghanistan-Iran border. On July 31, the American Embassy reported the occurrence of cholera in Iran. At that time 70 deaths had occurred. The Government of Iran initiated travel restrictions, quarantine lines and zones, isolation of villages and extensive inoculations to restrict and control the disease. It completely segregated several villages in Gorgan. Even the course of River Nahar Khouran was altered because it served nearly 90% of Mazandaran population and passed through Qaleh Hasan where a few suspected cholera cases were found. All road, rail and air contact with Gorgan was cut off so the disease might not be carried to other places through passengers. Twelve persons were found in Tehran who had crossed the quarantine line from Eastern Iran to escape the infected area. These were turned in to medical authorities by their own relatives who feared contamination. It was suspected there might be more such persons in the Tehran, that the quarantine line had not been fully effective and that inoculations must take place in Tehran and other parts of Iran as well as in the quarantined area. Other surrounding and nearby countries took precautions against the spread of cholera. Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Lebanon, Turkey, USSR, Saudia Arabia and Kuwait required travelers coming into their countries or going into Iran to have valid international vaccination certificates. Some borders were closed temporarily. On August 12, it was reported that travel embargo to and from the quarantined northeastern provinces of Iran had been lifted for those having immunizations. However, as late as October 27, cases of cholera were still being identified in Iran.

The strain of cholera in Iran was identified as "El Tor". An article on infectious diseases in Time Magazine, dated December 3, 1965, has this to say about "El Tor". "Tougher and faster, "El Tor", long underestimated, is now bullying "classical" cholera off the map....And a recovered "El Tor" victim may remain a menace by continuing to excrete the

bacilli for as long as six months, as against a mere three weeks after classical cholera. The article expresses doubt as to the effectiveness of present vaccines because they offer only short-term (six months) protection. States that research is underway to develop a more effective vaccine and concludes with "Cholera in 1965 is a far more complex problem than medical men expected it to be. And with El Tor taking over, the oldest plague is becoming one of the newest."

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Government of Iran quarantined infected areas and placed temporary travel limitations for persons entering or leaving Iran. The production of cholera vaccine in Iran was stepped up. All available vaccine was directed to the quarantined area which has a population of from 3-1/2 to 4 million. On August 6, the Minister of Health began a program to inoculate 5,000,000 people, which would require 10,000,000 cubic centimeters of vaccine, the loan of 20 jet injectors and quantities of disposable syringes and needles. He requested U. S. assistance in obtaining some of these items and also requested and obtained vaccine from Pakistan, Philippines, Italy and Israel. 112 inoculation centers were set up. It was planned to repeat the procedure early in 1966.

A US/CENTO sponsored doctor-consultant who went to Iran to assist with cholera epidemiology reported that the Government of Iran made extraordinary, praiseworthy efforts to control cholera within its borders; that this effort was expected to be successful but nevertheless the disease would likely continue westward progression.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

The Navy Preventive Medicine Research Unit at Naples, Italy, arranged and scheduled the assignment of one doctor and two corpsmen to Iran to organize a program to train Iranian technicians and doctors in operation and maintenance of jet injectors. This training was given to 25 Iranians as of August 21. The following medicines, equipment, and transportation were provided from AID contingency funds both under the Ambassador's authority and under additional funding levels approval of AID/W:

	AID Contingency Fund	
	<u>Amb. Authority</u>	<u>AID/W</u>
Cholera Vaccine, including air transportation:		
18,000 cc's from Lilly	\$6,671	
45,540 cc's from Wyeth	3,592	
30,000 cc's from Lederle	<u>2,380</u>	\$12,643
<u>996,000</u> cc's from DOD		21,871
1,089,540		

	<u>AID Contingency Fund</u>
	<u>Amb. Authority</u> <u>AID/W</u>
8 jet injectors (electric) including transp.	8,000
6 foot injectors loaned (rehabilitation cost and air transportation)	1,400
3 men from Navy Preventive Medicine Research Unit at Naples, round trip air transportation Naples to Tehran, per diem, misc. expenses and baggage cost of 2 jet injectors and 2 generators accompanying team	2,015
Air transportation of 9,000 syringes and 9,000 needles donated by CARE	300
	<u>33,586</u>
	<u>12,643</u>
TOTAL	\$46,229

The U. S. Embassy reports that assistance rendered by the U. S. contributed most favorably to U. S. Iranian relations; that the vaccine and U. S. Navy preventive medical unit were most effective contributions. The U. S. Embassy received a note from the Foreign Ministry of Iran thanking the USG for effective cooperation in checking the spread of cholera in Iran and conveying the appreciation and gratitude of the Imperial Government. The Shah, Prime Minister and Minister of Health made separate expressions of their appreciation.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

CARE

9,000 needles and 9,000 syringes, estimated value 500

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

Pakistan provided free 3,500,000 doses cholera vaccine  
(Using U. S. vaccine costs above, estimated value) 70,000

Israel donated a small amount of vaccine, amount not specified.

The Government of Iran purchased another 3,500,000 doses from the Philippines and Italy.

## EAST PAKISTAN

### Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Cyclone

Date-Time: December 15, 1965, 3:00 AM

Location: Chittagong to Teknaf at extreme southern tip, especially Cox's Bazar and off shore islands

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Number Victims Needing Temporary Assistance</u>
	874	1,371	60,000

40-50% of the rice harvest was lost and much of the grain already harvested but not yet under cover was spoiled. Salt pans, which at this season produce the salt for the whole year, were ruined. 31,825 houses were completely destroyed and 35,636 seriously damaged. 1,000 boats and 7,400 fishing nets were lost.

### Description of the Disaster:

This December cyclone had winds reaching a velocity of 125 miles an hour and was followed by a 12-foot tidal bore which swept over the off-shore islands and inland a considerable distance. The cyclone started in the Bay of Bengal, hit at Cox's Bazar, moved up the coast through Chittagong and then blew itself out as it moved northeast. Normally at this time of the year any cyclone that builds up in the Bay is diverted by northeast winds from the interior. When the authorities realized on the 14th that the cyclone was driving up the Bay of Bengal and not being diverted, they broadcast warning messages every ten minutes but these were disregarded by the local people because they had never known of a cyclone to strike in December. On the mainland 18 deaths were reported as a result of falling trees, houses, etc. Between November and April each year, the fishermen of Chittagong District leave their villages on the mainland and camp on the off-shore islands which are normally uninhabited. Some of the fishermen heard the cyclone warnings and found shelter, but a large number of others perished because they did not hear or disregarded the warning.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Governor of East Pakistan flew from Dacca to Chittagong to direct relief operations. The Pakistani government rushed relief teams and supplies to the devastated area. Naval units searched for survivors on the many small islands dotting the coast. The East Pakistan Red Cross immediately sent to the disaster area 19,500 saris, 11,250 men's garments, 20,000 woolen sweaters, 2,240 pounds of milk powder, 600 tins of babyfood and medicaments. The President of the East Pakistan Red Cross visited the area and informed the League of Red Cross Societies that while it was not necessary to launch a

large scale international appeal, they would appreciate receiving 5,000 blankets and 25,000 warm garments. A restricted appeal was launched for these items. The Government of Pakistan approved \$290,000 for relief activities, including house and boat building grants, cash relief and free rice.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

AID Contingency Fund, under Ambassador's Authority

Presentation of Pakistan rupees as an immediate contribution to relief of the sufferers, equivalent of	\$ 25,000
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Other Funds

72,000 rupees from P.L. 77 disaster relief funds to make nylon net twine available to 13 fishing cooperatives to replace estimated loss of 700 to 750 nets, equivalent of	12,000
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P.L. 480 104 E & G Local Currency Funds 500,000 rupees for 100 deep tube wells to provide potable water, equivalent of	104,000
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3,104,000 rupees to be made available to fishermen cooperatives to purchase material to permit reconstruction 200 large and 800 medium size fishing boats lost in the storm, equivalent of	790,000
	<u>\$931,000</u>

Also 5,000 tons of wheat, P. L. 480, Title II, were diverted from the Barisal program for previous cyclone disaster in May. Value has already been accounted for in that disaster.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Canadian Red Cross with the assistance of the Canadian Government, 7,000 blankets, 1,900 adult cardigans, 8,000 children's flannel coaties	13,850
Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, cash grant	14,660
Netherlands Red Cross, 1,000 blankets, 1,500 cartons each 12 tins rice with tomatoes	5,560
Swedish Red Cross, 2,000 blankets	4,800
Swiss Red Cross with the assistance of the Swiss Confederation, 1,908 sweaters for adults and children	3,440
	<u>\$42,310</u>

BURMA

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Floods

Date-Time: October 23, 1965

Location: Throughout South-Central Burma along Sittang River in Pegu, Toungoo, Yamenthin Districts

Damage: No. of People Affected

500,000

89,473 acres of rice, onions, chilli and seasamum were damaged.

Description of the Disaster:

A cyclone which affected Burma on October 23 flooded vast areas along the Sittang River, reported as the worst floods in 50 years in some areas. The disaster was of such magnitude that local resources were insufficient to meet the needs.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

Burmese authorities were active in distributing relief goods and providing temporary shelter in the affected areas. The Ministry of Relief, Resettlement and Social Welfare coordinated the relief activities. The local Red Cross provided six bales of clothing. The Burma Christian Council donated \$1,058 and miscellaneous business and individual donations amounted to \$1,500.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

The U. S. Ambassador presented 25,000 kyats to the Ministry of Relief, Resettlement and Social Welfare to meet initial emergency needs, to be funded from AID Contingency Fund under the Ambassador's authority, equivalent of \$ 5,308

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, cash donation 211

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Red China, 50,000 kyats, equivalent of 10,616  
India, 5,000 kyats, equivalent of 1,058  
11,674

## KOREA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Time: July 15-26, 1965

Location: Northern Provinces of Kyonggi, Kangwon and Seoul City; Southern Provinces of Kyung Puk, Kyung Nam and Pusan City

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>Missing</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Mass Feeding</u>
	232	91	245	23,214	320,910	238,594

More than 200,000 acres of rice paddies and fields were rendered wasteland; 10,076 sections of road, 14 sections of railroad, 255 bridges and 3,381 levees were destroyed; 16,130 head of livestock were lost. Total dollar damage - 9,877,433,205 won (approximately \$36.5 million)

### Description of Disaster:

Torrential rains (up to 16 inches in a four day period in some areas) caused numerous rivers in Korea to flood leaving thousands of people without food, clothing, bedding or shelter. Most Korean rivers, including the Nahtong, Han, Kumbo, Somjin and Imjin, flood every year but this was reported to be the worst flood in 40 years. A vast area of cropland which had been suffering from the worst drought in 60 years was quickly swept away by rampaging waters. Landslides occurred, one of which buried 11 persons, railroad embankments collapsed, communications were out, roads, bridges and levees were destroyed. The largest single evacuation was in the town of Tongduchon. More than 3,500 residents of the town and neighboring villages were taken in rubber rafts to Camp Casey of the Eighth U. S. Army in Korea. At one time 35,000 people were sheltered on the Camp Casey compound. Other victims were evacuated to school buildings and churches on high ground.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Korean Government had adopted several pre-disaster measures and thus was able to do much to alleviate the suffering of the disaster victims. To meet the emergency of storms and floods with systematic and expeditious relief activities, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs prepared on June 30, 1965, anti-disaster plans, and issued necessary instructions to the governments of special cities and provinces. A Disaster Relief Operations Teams was established on July 14 in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (MHSA) at the wake of the rainy season beginning July 13. In addition, the Central Office of Relief Operations for Storms and Floods was established on July 15 in the Ministry of Reconstruction. Relief activities of the Government consisted of: immediate release of grains and materials

reserved by the Government; immediate provision of national budgetary reserve fund to cover side-dish cost, medical care, preventive medicine costs, burial cost, etc., for the disaster victims. Necessary action was also taken to secure approximately \$5,000,000 in the national financial reserve and supplementary budget for emergency needs and a reconstruction program. A nationwide fund raising campaign was initiated to raise approximately \$185,000 for permanent rehabilitation. The Preventive Medicine Section of Korean Ministry of Health and Social Affairs distributed typhoid fever vaccinations for 250,000 people in the southern provinces. The Korean military and the U. S. Army, as well as police, firemen, public and civil servants and civilian volunteers assisted in rescue and relief operations.

In order to prevent duplication of relief activities the National Relief Coordinating Center (NRCC), Disaster Operations Team, assumed the responsibility for comprehensive management of relief resources and coordinating shipment of all relief supplies through governmental channels. This team was made up of the Director, Bureau of Social Welfare; Director and Assistant Director of USOM/FFP; Foreign Voluntary Agencies in Korea (CRS, CWS, SDA, CARE); Eighth U. S. Army, G-5; and the Korea National Red Cross. The team operated for 9 consecutive days from July 17 to 26. They had 7 meetings during the period and the relief operations were conducted in an exceptionally expeditious manner.

The Korean Red Cross acted quickly in supplying food and supplies by boat due to impassable roads. Also the Korean Mobile Medical Unit provided medical services.

The Korean Times initiated a fund raising drive. It accepted donations of cash and goods and delivered them promptly to flood victims.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government:

The American Embassy and the U.S. AID Mission in Seoul did not have to call upon Washington for outside help in this emergency because it was determined early in the flood relief effort that resources were adequate to meet emergency needs, including PL 480 Food for Peace available in Korea. Also, extensive and effective assistance would be provided by the U. S. Eighth Army in Korea.

Emergency Assistance

5,618,900 pounds of PL 480, Title III, grain	\$ 234,000
USOM Special Development Activity - Medical Supplies	14,075

Rehabilitation

30,500 MT Title II Flour	4,300,000
41,750 MT Title II Wheat	4,200,000
USOM - local seeds	<u>13,905</u>
	8,761,980

The U. S. Eighth Army rescued 5,000 persons by air and approximately 5,000 by boat. The Eighth Army furnished clothing, bedding, tentage, food, shelter, gave transportation assistance, operated depots and supply points around-the-clock, seven days a week, established water filtration plants in many localities (representing in much of the flood damaged area the only source of potable water) and gave technical assistance. There were numerous examples of outstanding individual and small unit contributions by the Eighth Army. President Park Chung-Lee awarded a letter of appreciation to General Dwight E. Beach, commander of United Nations Command and Eighth U. S. Army, for the men's self-sacrificing cooperation rendered for rescue and relief activities on behalf of the flood victims.

The U. S. Mission reported "The effective coordinated U. S. effort of assistance to the Republic of Korea in its relief efforts received the highest praise of the President of ROK, top ROKG officials, the news media and the public." Expressions of appreciation were received by the U.S. Embassy and U. S. AID Mission from the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, a Provincial Governor, Deputy Premier and Minister Economic Planning Board and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. These appear at the end of this report. A very complete photographic coverage of disaster relief operations was made by the USOM.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

SDAWS - Contributed 600,000 lbs of PL 480 FFP flour, wheat and cornmeal.

CARE

2,610 cases of basic and other non-PL 480 food	\$ 13,490	
1,550 blankets	4,650	
2,905 pair shoes	<u>1,452</u>	\$ 19,592

CARE distributed 724,600 lbs of Title III, PL 480 cornmeal to 72,460 recipients;  
2,610 cases of non-PL 480 food to 21,850 recipients and also made distribution of above blankets and shoes.

Catholic Relief Services

148,200 pounds clothing	148,200
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At the NRCC meeting on July 16, CRS was assigned the job of taking care of the City of Seoul's areas affected by the flood in cooperation with Seoul City authorities. Two of their own trucks and eight hired trucks began movement of supplies to Seoul which arrived at distribution points in Seoul around Noon on July 17. CRS ordered its noodle feeding station in Yong San, which was in the area of the greatest number of flood victims, to go into 24-hour operation. This station is operated by the Young Catholic Workers Organization and these young people worked around-the-clock without any compensation. They prepared noodles made with PL 480 flour which were fed to 10,500 in the first two days of the flood and thereafter at

the rate of 3,000 persons a day for a total of 30,000 hot meals through July 24. Over 18,000 pounds of noodles were cooked and served in an 8-day period. The CRS staff also assisted at other camps where flood victims were living. Dong officials indicated that both food and clothing were needed in the camp but most of all prepared food in some form was much more important at the initial stage. St. Vincent de Paul Society volunteers set up and operated a kitchen where food could be prepared and distributed. CRS also participated in a milk-feeding program for small babies and very young children. A total of 2,901,600 pounds of PL 480 grain was distributed by CRS.

Church World Service/Lutheran World Relief

76,400 pounds clothing, including 4,800 blankets (est.)	\$76,400	
1,020,000 water purification tablets (est.)	1,000	
Cash donation for flood control measures	5,000	
Loaned 10 16x16 tents		\$82,400

On Friday, morning July 16, the Korean Church World Service staff met as a disaster committee and various members went to the flooded areas to ascertain needs. Necessary personnel were placed on a stand-by status through the week-end to make allocations and shipments. At the NCRR meeting on Friday afternoon, KCWS assumed responsibility for grain shipment to Kyonggi-do. The first shipment of 266,700 pounds was moved Friday night via trucks. Other grains went to Paju, accompanied by two KCWS staff members. Most of the grain distribution was completed by July 17 with the last shipment going on Monday, July 19, when the rail lines to Yunchun were opened. A total of 1,304,400 pounds were distributed. Clothing and blankets allocated to the Seoul area were coordinated with KCWS, who had primary responsibility for this area.

Comments by Voluntary Agencies

In order to improve future operations, the voluntary agencies proposed that the Government of Korea include in its pre-emergency plans the following:

1. That when heavy rains occur and predictions are that they will continue, pre-emergency action be promptly initiated.
2. That provision be made for administrative and distribution personnel in the churches, schools and public buildings used as evacuation centers.
3. That warehouses storing PL 480 food be promptly notified and officials directed to release stocks for emergency purpose, including the possibility of advance release when there has been satisfactory commitment for replacement.

4. That rapid decision be made on the hiring of laborers and other persons that must be employed.

5. That in the future each and every agency be given proper recognition in the press for the work it did with no attempt made to play up some agencies over others.

6. That all participating agencies observe the procedures as outlined in the agreed plan.

7. That transportation and trucking companies be instructed to make trucks available and not force voluntary agencies to go out and hire private trucks outside of their contractual agreement.

8. That the Korean National Railway be instructed to make box-cars immediately available (not two or three days after the emergency begins) in order to schedule shipments to distant points and railheads for connection with truck or helicopter to carry them to isolated areas.

9. That ROK Armed Forces be represented on the National Relief Committee.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

The League of Red Cross Societies made a limited appeal to 11 Sister Societies. In addition to the \$10,000 donation by the American National Red Cross, the following contributions were made:

Swedish Red Cross (including \$500 for rehabilitation)	\$ 5,300
Norwegian Red Cross	2,100
Japanese Red Cross - 1,000 blankets, estimated value	3,000
New Zealand Red Cross	1,500
Canadian Red Cross	5,000
Australian Red Cross	1,100
Philippine Red Cross	250
Dutch Red Cross, 500 blankets, valued at	1,500
In addition the Italian Embassy personnel contributed	110
Chinese Embassy - cash grant	110
Canadian Government - cash grant	10,000
British Red Cross - cash grant	2,800
Japanese Government - 9,000 blankets at 3.00 each	27,000
Tokyo Rayon Co. - 100 blankets and 10 dozen socks	300
	<hr/>
	60,070

Expressions of Appreciation for Assistance Provided during Korean Floods  
of July 16-25

From the Prime Minister to the American Ambassador:

"I wish to express to you the sincere appreciation of my government and people, as well as the heartfelt gratitude of the victims of the recent flood for the timely rescue operations and relief measures taken by your Embassy and related Agencies in Korea. In particular, we are grateful to the United States Armed Forces in Korea for their assistance in the evacuation of flood victims and in the provision of food and clothing which contributed tremendously toward reducing the number of casualties and minimizing the pain and hunger of the victims.

"Please convey my profound gratitude to all those concerned in your Embassy and related Agencies for their generous and humanitarian work."

From the Minister of Health to the Director of U. S. Operations Missions:

"I wish to express my heartiest thanks for the assistance and efforts rendered by the officials of USOM/FFP Office and the members of the American voluntary relief agencies in the execution of disaster relief operations through the National Relief Coordinating Committee."

From the Deputy Premier and Minister, Economic Planning Board to Director, USOM:

"I should like, on behalf of His Excellency the President, the people of the Republic of Korea, and myself, to extend to you sincere appreciation for your efforts, and those of your staff and of personnel in Washington, for making wheat and wheat flour available to the Drought Measures Program and the Flood Damage Rehabilitation Program under Section 201 of U. S. Public Law 480 Title II.

"This emergency relief assistance will contribute immeasurably toward alleviating the suffering caused by the recent natural calamities, and will, I know, at the same time contribute to a further strengthening of the friendship between our two nations."

From the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to Director, USOM:

"Please be assured of the gratitude of our people for the prompt and humanitarian support that the United States Government already has provided during this crisis."

From a Provincial Governor to FFP Officer, USOM/K:

"Please accept the gratitude of the people of Kangwon-Do for your prompt and humane assistance with food for our disaster victims."

From a Catholic Relief Services report:

With reference to assistance provided by the Eighth U. S. Army in Korea - "The Colonel, the two Majors and the twenty enlisted men pitched right in and helped the Koreans load the trucks in Inchon and when they reached the distribution points in Seoul they pitched right in again and helped unload the trucks. The American image did not suffer at all that day because all the government officials and the flood victims who saw this gesture were high in their praise of the U. S. Army for the help extended and also to the U. S. Government and the Voluntary Agencies who made this grain available."

MALAYSIA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Date-Time: December 3, 1965

Location: East Coast of Malaysian Peninsula, especially Kuala Trengganu and Kelantan

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Evacuated</u>	<u>Suspected Typhoid Cases</u>	<u>Estimated Number Needing Inoculations</u>
	6	40,000	10	300,000

113,000 acres of rice were inundated, destroying 25% of the crop.

Description of the Disaster:

Seasonal floods on the East Coast were reported to be the worst in 30 years. Kuala Trengganu and several smaller coastal towns were under water. The East Coast Road was cut off and communications with Kuala Trengganu were limited to helicopters. Land routes to Kota Bharu were also cut off. Most potable water sources were contaminated and preventive medical work was needed immediately to reduce possibility of epidemics.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Malaysian Air Force used four helicopters for search and rescue, delivery of rice and blankets to isolated communities. Relief action was in the hands of State Committees in Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang and the Government of Malaysia Social Welfare Ministry coordinated the relief effort. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Social Welfare visited the flooded area. Health authorities were immediately concerned over possibility of typhoid epidemic. Typhoid vaccine was in very short supply and outside assistance was requested by the Government of Malaysia in obtaining 500,000 doses immediately. In addition, the GOM determined 250,000 doses of cholera vaccine were needed as well as antibiotics and other medical supplies. Doctors and nurses from the U. S. Army Medical Research Unit in Kuala Lumpur were authorized to go to the disaster area with GOM health officers. The USAMRU brought with them electric and foot pedal jet injectors and in 8 working days 30,000 people were inoculated. This number was considered very impressive since the people who were inoculated were in scattered villages in the interior where roads were practically non-existent. The jet gun injectors were highly praised by Malaysian health authorities. The Government of Malaysia also received the assistance of a CARE Medico doctor and nurse who gave typhoid inoculations in the Kota Bharu area, capital of Kelantan.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

The Government of Malaysia requested that the U. S. provide 500,000 doses of anti-typhoid vaccine. This was the most urgently needed outside assistance. The request was received by MR/DRC on December 5, and the vaccine left by air from the Defense Supply Agency, San Francisco, California, on December 6, arriving in Kuala Lumpur on December 9. GOM health authorities expressed appreciation for the swift response to the anti-typhoid vaccine request. The U. S. Mission reported on the enthusiasm of the Malaysian health authorities with the electric powered jet injectors. Based upon the recommendation of the Ambassador and the needs of the Health Ministry, it was agreed that the U. S. should give six of the electric jet injectors to the Malaysian Government. Approval was received from the U. S. Army Medical Research Unit in Washington. AID will reimburse the U. S. Army for the cost of the injectors. Throughout this disaster, the response of the Department of Defense has been outstanding. Despite heavy other commitments, U. S. Army, Navy and Defense Supply Agency officials have provided ways and means or practical and workable alternatives to meet the demands. The U. S. Navy Preventive Medicine Unit at Honolulu was on standby for several days but was not called forward. Other requests for outside assistance were received and are listed below:

AID Contingency Fund, Ambassador's Authority

500,000 doses typhoid vaccine, including transportation (est.) \$ 5,000

40,000 capsules tetracycline, 51,600 sulfadiazine, 38,400 chloramphenicol, 50,000 doses cholera vaccine and 250,000 vitamin C tablets, including transportation, (est.) 7,600

200,000 doses cholera vaccine, including air transportation (est.) 4,774

(All of the above vaccine and medicines were purchased from the Defense Supply Agency with air shipment arranged by DSA.)

3 Medical Teams from USAMRU at Kuala Lumpur--travel, per diem and incidental expenses, estimated costs not yet available. (est.) 850

AID to pay for purchase of 6 electric jet injectors to replace those turned over to the GOM by USAMRU at request of the U. S. Mission. Estimated cost per gun \$900.

5,400  
23,624 \*

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

CARE provided one doctor and one nurse and also committed 200,000 double doses of vitamin and mineral supplement if and when needed.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

None Reported

\* Incomplete

PHILIPPINES

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Taal Volcano Eruption

Time: September 28, 1965 - 2:35 AM

Location: Taal Island situated within Taal Lake, 40 miles S. Manila

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed or Missing and Presumed Dead</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Evacuated</u> *
	355	785	50,000

\* The great majority of the evacuees were temporary refugees who returned to their homes within a week after the eruption. The island residents, however, numbering about 8,000 persons lost everything, could not return to the island and it appears that some 3,000 of these will have to be resettled.

Taal Island has an approximate land area of 25 square miles. The volcanic eruption resulted in most of the southern half of the island being completely buried in 100 feet of ash and about one square mile of the island sinking into the lake. A strip of land along the west shore of the lake measuring about 8 miles long and 2 to 3 miles deep also suffered serious damage from ash. The island location of the volcano was a large factor in limiting the actual land area damaged. A second favorable factor was wind which blew the falling ash westward thus saving other lakeshore areas from serious damage.

Description of the Disaster:

Taal volcano, a 984 foot peak, slumbering in the middle of a mountain lake since 1911 when it last erupted and claimed more than 3,000 lives, literally exploded early on the morning of September 28, 1965. This was the 26th recorded eruption of this volcano since 1572. Before this eruption, the volcanic island of Taal was a garden spot of meadows, grain fields, and thriving farm villages and was one of the Philippines' best known tourist attractions. The initial pre-dawn eruption sent a huge fireball rocketing more than 10,000 feet into the sky. Visibility of the island from the air was hampered by smoke reaching to 70,000 feet. Huge chunks of rock were hurled into the air causing a rain of boulders that capsized frail fishing boats in which the island's farm families fled. Many of the victims were

enveloped in hot ash and mud and died of burns. The Red Cross reported others appeared to have died from fear and shock. The island was cut off from rescuers who were turned back in their small boats time and time again by intense heat and thick smoke as they tried to reach the island. The eruptions continued until October 1 but at reduced intensity.

There was local criticism of the Philippine Commission of Volcanology, which maintains a substation at the crater to check temperature, because it had not warned residents that the dormant crater was about to erupt. It was generally known the volcano was heating up and the Commission had volcanologists and technical personnel studying and recording the action of the volcano, but it had not felt a major eruption was imminent.

#### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

The Government of the Philippines carried out a mass evacuation of the barrios along the lakeshore, as a precautionary measure.

Relief operations were handled by the Presidential Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation (PCRR), which consists of representatives from all government agencies concerned in relief and rehabilitation operations and the Philippine National Red Cross is also a member. The PCRR headquarters at the Philippine Air Force Base outside Lipa City became the focal point for relief activities. Evacuation centers which encircled the lake area were divided into two groups. Those in the northern area became the responsibility of the Social Welfare Administration (SWA) and those in the southern area the responsibility of the Red Cross. Schools and public buildings were used to house refugees during the first few days. Later "tent cities" were established.

A report from the League of Red Cross Societies stated that immediately upon receiving news of the catastrophe, the Philippine Red Cross set their plan into action for "Operation Taal"--prepared by the staff two weeks before the eruption--and rushed to the disaster area on the very day of the explosion, to coordinate and direct relief there. Red Cross teams were comprised of relief units, medical teams and reception units and swiftly set up centers to receive survivors and evacuees. In addition to food and medicine, the Red Cross also supplied basic household equipment to individual family units. Dr. Telesforo Calasanz, Secretary General of the Philippine Red Cross flew from the League of Red Cross Societies Convention in Vienna, Austria, to take charge of his Society's relief activities.

One of the problems was that everybody wanted to get into the act in terms of assisting in the relief work. Newspapers started relief funds, church and civic groups collected food and clothing, business men and employee groups made donations of various types of

to gather information, determine needs, recommend courses of action for the U.S. and to coordinate U.S. assistance efforts with those of PCRR and its member agencies.

<u>Authorized from the FAA Contingency Fund:</u>		\$50,000
100 tents and 1000 cots from Clark AFB	\$47,497.70	
Dr. Moore, volcanologist, expenses	600.00	
Cost of baking rolls distributed by CRS	250.00	
Water purification equipment, 8 water tanks and generators and airlift of same plus tents and cots from Clark AFB	<u>1,916.00</u>	
	50,263.70 *	

\* Although this total estimated amount is in excess of the above \$50,000 authorized, it is expected that some of the tents and cots will be returned to Clark AFB, who agreed to provide them on a return or reimburse basis.

PL 480 Food for Peace

Title III provided by Catholic Relief Services (143,360 pounds of dry milk, rolled wheat, bulgur wheat, beans, cornmeal, fats and oils and flour)	\$12,480	
Title III provided by CARE (26,250 pounds of rolled wheat and bulgur wheat)	1,817	
Title III provided by Church World Service (12,314 pounds rolled wheat, bulgur wheat and fats and oils)	<u>771</u>	15,068
Title II bagged corn for livestock - 200 tons *		<u>13,600</u>
		78,668

\* The 200 tons of corn came from the United States and caused MR/FFP and Department of Agriculture staffs some anxious days and hours. The Philippine Embassy requested that 200 tons of corn be loaded on a ship chartered by the GOP from the Gulf of Mexico to Manila. Through a remarkable series of short-cuts, telephone calls, and day and night work the corn was located, bagged, and loaded on the ship over the weekend October 9-10.

Comments from U.S. Mission

"Insofar as U.S. contribution was concerned there was neither excess nor shortage of supplies. Shortages that occurred in first few days were primarily as a result of transportation and distribution problems. An excess resulted a few days later when all agencies (U.S.

Other U.S. Assistance

Subic Bay Women's Committee provided 480 cans pork and beans, 1,720 cans evaporated milk and 3,380 pounds rice and vitamin pills, estimated value	\$ 471
Two planeloads of food and clothing collected by Clark AFB military personnel and Embassy personnel	-
Pan American World Airway - 224 blankets, valued at	672

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

World Food Program of United Nations 60,000 cans of pork, 80,000 cans of fish and 8,000 kilograms dried fish, valued at	50,000
Japanese Government	5,000
<u>Red Cross Societies</u>	
West Germany (sardines)	5,000
Canada - cash	10,000
South Africa - cash	280
Monaco - cash	400
India (vitamin tablets)	690
Netherlands (blankets and JRC kits)	3,180
Australia - cash	1,120
Japan - cash	1,000
China - cash and gifts in kind	4,000
Luxemburg - cash	230
Britain	2,800
Italy	1,500
Thailand	384
Korea	200
New Zealand	1,383
Lebanon	50
Sweden (pullovers and blankets)	6,700
	<u>93,917</u>