

FIRST REPORT

PART II

FOREIGN DISASTER EMERGENCY RELIEF

JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1964

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Table of Statistics and Expenditures.....	1-iii
Individual Accounts of Disasters - Case Studies	
Algeria Ship Explosion.....	1
Bolivia Civil Strife.....	17
Brazil Flood.....	18
Burma Fires.....	36
Congo-Brazzaville Civil Strife.....	2
Cyprus Civil Strife.....	28
Dominican Republic Hurricane.....	19
Guadeloupe Hurricane.....	20
Haiti Hurricane.....	22
India Drought/Famine.....	30
India Dam Break.....	31
India Drought/Famine.....	32
Korea Cyclone and Flood.....	37
Malagasy Republic Fire.....	3
Mexico Earthquake.....	24
East Pakistan Flood.....	33
West Pakistan Flood.....	34
Panama Cyclone.....	26
Panama Fire.....	27
Philippines Typhoon.....	40
Senegal Famine.....	4
Tunisia Flood.....	5
Turkey Earthquake.....	35
South Vietnam Floods.....	43
Yugoslavia Floods.....	12
Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) Religious Uprising.....	10

JULY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1964, REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NO. KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	FOOD FOR PEACE		VOLAGS	DOD	VOLAGS OTHER US ASSISTANCE	TOTAL US ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT., INT. ORG.	VOLAGS					
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$
AFRICA												
Algeria - Ship Explosion 7/27		200	1,023								1,023	
Congo-Brazzaville C. Strife, Aug.		3,000	1,000	30,000			13,140	X			44,140	5,800
Malagasy Republic Fire, Sept.		500								1,200	1,200	
Senegal - Famine July/Aug.		20,000	2,000				67,805			14,000	83,805	2,780
Tunisia Flood October 30-31	50	5,050	25,000		210,000		15,700	X		10,545	261,245	
No. Rhodesia (Zambia) C. Strife, Aug.	300	3,300	3,000							1,500	4,500	900
AFRICA - TOTAL	350	32,050	32,023	30,000	210,000		96,645			27,245	395,913	9,480
EUROPE												
Yugoslavia Floods Oct/Nov.		200,000	25,000	123,515			62,351	X		70,851	281,717	544,370
LATIN AMERICA												
Bolivia - Civil Strife 11/4	40	190	400			75			X		475	
Brazil - Flood July 5		5,000				1,542	8,000				9,542	
Dom. Republic Hurricane Cleo	7	8					2,469	X		756	3,225	
Guadeloupe Hurricane Cleo	14	10,014	12,393							12,000	24,393	410
Haiti - Hurricane Cleo 8/24	100	80,100				66,825			X	47,500	114,325	
Mexico - Earthquake 7/6	34	4,034					66,000			14,200	80,200	
Panama Cyclone 9/13	1	501	8,345						X	2,000	10,345	

JULY TO DECEMBER 1964 CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NO. KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	FOOD FOR PEACE		VOLAGS OTHER US ASSIS- TANCE	TOTAL US ASSIS- TANCE	REPORTED ASSIS- TANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT., INT.ORG.	VOLAG			
LA (CONT'D)			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Panama - Fire 10/2		2,000	7,953					X	7,953	
LA TOTAL	196	101,847	29,091	66,825	1,617		76,469	76,456	250,458	410
NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA										
Cyprus - Civil Strife 8-9/64		25,027	15,000	56,719			7,750	14,640	94,109	30,000
India - Drought/ Famine Summer 64		500,000				4,970,000	74,000	3,185	5,047,185	*
India - Dam Break 10/64		18,400					6,770		6,770	
India - Drought/ Famine 10-11/64		166,000					195,800		195,800	7,320
E. Pakistan Flood - 7/20		* 1,000,000	1,100					185,183	186,283	16,650
W. Pakistan Flood - Oct.		74,427						2,500	2,500	
Turkey - Earth- quake 10/64	63	13,063					8,508	8,200	16,708	3,330
NEEA TOTAL	63	1,796,917	16,100	56,719		4,970,000	292,828	213,708	5,549,355	57,300
FAR EAST										
Burma - Fires Fall 1964		3,300						32,500	32,500	*
Korea - Cyclone & Flood 9/13	210	43,210					28,200	260,251	288,451	111,190
Philippines Typhoon 11/19-20	580	300,580	25,000				53,500	629,680	708,180	9,680
S. Vietnam - Floods Nov/Dec.	7,000	707,000	10,000		5,337	3,498,000	621,792	501,469	4,636,598	382,460
FAR EAST TOTALS	7,790	1,054,090	35,000		5,337	3,498,000	703,492	1,423,900	5,665,729	503,330

JULY TO DECEMBER 1964 CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

(Revised 2/71)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NO. KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	FOOD FOR PEACE		VOLAGS OTHER US ASSIS- TANCE DOD	TOTAL US ASSIS- TANCE	REPORTED ASSIS- TANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT., INT.ORG.	VOLAGS			
TOTAL - ALL REGIONS FOR LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1964	8,399	3,184,904	137,214	277,059	216,954	8,468,000	1,231,785	1,812,160	12,143,172	1,114,890
TOTAL - ALL REGIONS FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1964	2,037	4,375,080	81,908	2,846,591	3,305,661	4,411,800	999,140	850,622	12,495,722	667,850
CAL. YR. 1964 TOTALS	10,436	7,559,984	219,122	3,123,650	3,522,615	12,879,800	2,230,925	2,662,782	24,638,894	1,782,740

Region	No. Disasters	No. Disasters	Totals
	Jan-June 1964	July-Dec. 1964	CY 1964
Africa	5	6	11
Europe	1	1	2
Latin America	8	8	16
Near East/So. Asia	13	7	20
Far East	6	4	10
	33	26	59

* Incomplete or not reported

X under DOD means US Military assisted in disaster relief

ALGERIA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Ship Explosion

Date-Time: July 27, 1964

Location: Bone

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>
	None reported.	200 (seriously)

Description of the Disaster

Only information available was that the ship exploded in Bone and that munitions were involved.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Algerian Red Crescent at Bone provided blood plasma, heart stimulants, antibiotics and food (particularly milk and sugar) for the disaster victims and their families.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government

Many victims were taken to the local hospital built as part of the AID Medical Program. Because of continuing hardship suffered by families of the victims, the U.S. Ambassador authorized a contribution to the Bone Chapter Red Crescent of 5,000 dinars, which amounted to \$1,023

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

None reported.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

CONGO - BRAZZAVILLE

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Civil Strife
Date-Time: Summer - 1964
Location: Brazzaville (formerly French Congo)
Damage: Number of Expellees
3,000

Description of the Disaster

The two Congos that existed in 1964 were Congo-Brazzaville and the Republic of Congo with the capitol at Leopoldville. Brazzaville was the former French Congo while Leopoldville was the former Belgium Congo. With relations deteriorating between the two governments, Moise Tshombe, Premier of the Republic of Congo, ordered all Congolese families living in Leopoldville who had originally come from the French Congo rounded up without warning. They were herded into collection areas and shipped to an island in the Congo River. They arrived there without money, few possessions and with several cases of smallpox among them. They had to be housed in schools in Brazzaville which soon were overflowing.

Action Taken by the Government of Brazzaville

The Prime Minister determined needs of the disaster victims and requested that the U. S. and other governments provide food, smallpox and measles vaccine, quinine and tents.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

The USG provided P. L. 480 food through the World Food Program and by diversion from Catholic Relief Services stocks. In addition AID funded airlift by a US Military C-130 of food.

Value of P. L. 480, Title III, Bulgur and Wheat	\$13,140
Airlift of 8 tons of nonfat dry milk and 7-1/2 tons edible oil from U. S. Reimbursement to USAF for costs from AID contingency fund	30,000
Cash contribution from AID contingency fund under Ambassador's Disaster Relief Authority.	<u>1,000</u>
	\$44,140

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services provided 200,000 lbs bulgur and 70,000 lbs. wheat from P. L. 480 stocks, value noted above under USG.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations - Germany (\$5,000); France (\$800)... 5,800

MALAGASY

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Fires

Date-Time: September 1 and October, 1964

Location: Villages of Anivorano and Bamanevika

Damages: Both villages completely destroyed.

Description of the Disasters:

On or about September 1, the village of Anivorano in the South of the Malagasy Republic was destroyed by fire while the inhabitants were all out in the fields. Very little was saved--clothes, money, food, sewing machines, etc., were all destroyed.

In October, the village of Bamanevika was also destroyed by fire. In this village 250 homes burned, leaving 500 people homeless.

Action Taken by the Government of Malagasy

No record.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

These were relatively small disasters and no assistance was requested by the USG.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service - The Synod President of a church in the southeastern part of the country appealed for help to the Protestant Social Welfare Service in Madagascar. A Church World Service representative there, who was a pilot, rented a plane and with a Lutheran minister flew to the village of Anivorano. Through their efforts, local and regional authorities were alerted to action. CWS provided food valued at \$410, plane rental \$133 and transportation costs for food \$57, for a total of.....\$600

In cooperation with the Protestant Social Welfare Service of Madagascar,	
CWS also purchased food for the village of Bamanevika valued at	\$600
	<u>\$1,200</u>

Assistance Provided by Other Nations - None

SENEGAL

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Civil Strife (Tribal), Food Shortages and Tornado

Date-Time: July to October 1964

Location: Casamance Area

Damages: Displaced Persons

20,000

Description of the Disasters

For several months Senegalese citizens living in areas adjacent to the Portuguese-Guinea border (Kolda and Sedhiou districts) had been providing food and shelter in communal, tribal style to an estimated 20,000 persons evicted from their colonies by civil strife. Because of their brotherly generosity those who sheltered and fed the refugees were in danger of famine. The extra people to feed had caused a severe reduction in their food supplies and no additional food would be available until the mid-September harvest.

In addition to this, a tornado in Senegal in July added to the food shortage problem. The League of Red Cross Societies bulletin reported the tornado but no details on it were available.

Action Taken by the Government of Senegal

President Senghor appealed to the Catholic Relief Services representative in Dakar for distribution of emergency food supplementary to the normal program. Also, the GOS agreed to loan 404 tons of grain stocks to the Casemance area for later replacement by the U. S. from P. L. 480 food commodities, Title III, sources.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

The U. S. Ambassador, under his disaster relief authority, contributed from the AID contingency fund the sum of.....\$ 2,000

920 tons of P. L. 480, Title III, cracked wheat, cornmeal, dried milk and yellow milo with estimated market value of..... 67,805
\$69,805

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies - Made P. L. 480 food available for distribution and made a cash contribution of.....\$14,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Through the League of Red Cross Societies:

China - cash	810
India - textiles (value not reported)	
Spain - cash	500
Thailand - cash	280
Germany (Dem. Rep.) - cash	1,210
	<u>\$2,700</u>

TUNISIA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Flash Floods

Date-Time: October 30-31, 1964

Location: Kairoun and Khledia

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
	50	5,000

200 homes were destroyed.

There was considerable damage to roads, farmland and the conduit which supplies municipal water for the city of Sousse. The most serious damage, however, was the destruction of a vital railway bridge at Khledia, located 15 miles southwest of Tunis and linking the Kalaa Djerda Phosphate Mine and the Djerissa Iron Ore Mine to Port La Goulette. The economic impact of the loss of this railroad bridge was estimated at \$1,040,000 per month in foreign exchange.

Description of the Disaster:

Heavy rains, up to 7 inches in 24 hours, caused severe flooding in Central and Northern Tunisia, the areas of Kairouan and Khledia being particularly hard hit. Khledia was completely cut off and had to be supplied by helicopter. The city of Sousse (population 37,000) was deprived of its fresh water supply. Thousands of livestock were lost, large orchard areas were ripped out and thousands of hectares of farmland were damaged by extreme silting.

Action Taken by Local Government:

The Committee of Social Solidarity met on November 1, presided over by President Bourguiba. Decision was made to requisition food for the flood victims from the Catholic Relief Services warehouse.

Engineers of the Tunisian National Railways (SNCFT) and the Ministry of Public Works estimated that a period of six months or more would be required for normal replacement of the bridge. During a period of six months, the total losses in foreign exchange through inability to ship phosphates and iron ore would be approximately \$6,240,000. Domestic losses were estimated on a monthly basis to consist of 201,000 dinars (\$385,800) in railroad revenues and 50,000 dinars (\$96,000) in port authority fees. In addition, up to 1,500 employees were to be laid off by December 1, 1964, when the storage capacity at the mines would be

reached, forcing the shutdown of the mines. In order to avoid this loss of critically needed foreign exchange, the GOT requested assistance of the U.S. Government in the emergency reconstruction of the railroad bridge with a Bailey Bridge. A Project Agreement was entered into by the USG and the GOT. Under this agreement, the GOT provided the following toward reconstruction of the bridge:

Constructed two pier foundations consisting of piles and concrete caps, including the provision of all equipment needed on the site for reconstruction of the bridge such as cranes, earth moving equipment, pile driver, welding equipment, etc.	\$ 40,000
Provided 150 Tunisian Army forces to assist in assembly and placement of the Bailey Bridge.	10,000
Had the road bed and trackage reconstructed by SNCFT.	5,000
Provided food and lodging for the 50 U.S. forces during the two week stay in Tunisia.	2,500
Provided local transportation of project material, equipment and personnel to and from the project site as necessary.	<u>1,000</u>
	\$ 58,500

Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government:

The loss of the railway bridge at Khledia caused such a critical transportation problem that the U.S. Mission recommended to AID/W that the USG provide a Bailey bridge, which would be of a permanent type, but only take nine days to construct. AID/W agreed to the proposal for the Bailey bridge. Since timing was a significant aspect of this impact project, the following dates in the execution of it were significant.

USAID/T was first advised of the complete loss of the bridge on November 6. On November 10, USAID/Tunisia made its recommendation to AID/W that the USG consider supplying a Bailey bridge which was promptly concurred in by AID/W. On November 12, a Corps of Engineers officer came to Tunisia and made the preliminary survey of the situation including the design of the bridge and estimated costs. He completed his survey on November 14 and tentative schedule was made for delivery of the Bailey bridge with U.S. Air Force transportation. This tentative schedule called for the first train to cross the new bridge on December 7.

On November 17, the U.S. Embassy requested authorization from AID/W to proceed with the bridge. USAID received authorization from AID/W to sign

a Project Agreement with the GOT for up to \$276,000 as the U. S. contribution to the bridge construction on November 20. A copy of this authorization went to Headquarters, 7th Engineers, BDE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Frankfurt. On November 23, Project Agreement No. 664-12-330-214 was signed. In the meantime, on November 22, European U. S. military commands had been notified that AID/W had authorized the project and they should proceed with the airlift. The first of 15 airlift flights arrived in Tunis on November 25. The bridge was airlifted from Europe in sections aboard cargo aircraft (C-130s) of the U. S. Air Force. Some fifty U. S. Army engineers arrived, in groups of four or five, with each shipment of bridge sections. On November 29, the airlift was completed.

Construction of the Bailey type M-2 railroad bridge was started on November 30, by Company B, 293rd Engineering Battalion, 7th Engineering Brigade, U. S. Army, and was completed on December 7. The laying out of the railroad track on the bridge and the approaches was completed by the Tunisian National Railways on December 9. On December 10, testing of the bridge was completed and during the evening of December 10, ten trainloads of ore crossed the bridge. On December 11, four weeks after verbal request for assistance by the GOT, Mr. Bahi Ladgham, Secretary of State for National Defense, opened the bridge in a formal ribbon-cutting ceremony.

This was the first opportunity for the U. S. and Tunisia military units to work together. The Tunisian Army engineering personnel did a very effective job in all phases of the operation, giving excellent cooperation and working well with the U. S. military units. The Government of Tunisia was amazed at the rapidity and effectiveness with which American resources were brought to bear in this time of urgent need.

After the bridge was tested and proved it could do the job and after the ribbon-cutting ceremony, the U. S. troops were given a two days tour of Tunisian sights, followed by a banquet at the Amilcar Hotel. Although they were anxious to get back to their post in Germany, they realized they had taken part in a unique experience. They left Tunisia on December 12.

U. S. groups assisting with this project were: Embassy, Military Attache, USAID/Tunis, USIS, Peace Corps, USCS, USAREUR, USAFE.

A U. S. Mission report states:

"The favorable impact on Tunisian political leaders, ministry and army officers, was everywhere evident... The progress of the bridge construction was also followed with keen interest by the general public. The industries whose earnings of foreign exchange were in danger due to lack of transportation means and their employees who faced loss of jobs were all extremely grateful for such prompt and effective aid.

"It was noted that President Bourguiba and his Ministers took great personal interest in the progress of the project. Public statements by the President to the effect that "The U.S. Army is welcome at any time in Tunisia, in or out of uniform," and "In the past we have found ourselves fighting beside the United States Army and if, God forbid, there should be another war, Tunisia would again fight beside the U.S. Army."

There was extensive local Arabic and French language newspaper (1,067 column inches), radio and newsreel coverage given to the bridge operation. USEUCOM prepared documentary still and motion picture coverage of the transportation and laying of the bridge and USAFE prepared photo coverage of the airlift phase. USIS/Tunis prepared documentary still and motion picture coverage of the bridge operation. It was reported by USIS that this operation received the greatest coverage ever of an American story by Tunisian media.

Breakdown of U.S. costs:

Cost of the bridge as estimated in the project agreement, including engineering personnel and airlift of the bridge and personnel.	\$276,000
--	-----------

Cost of feasibility study of bridge and survey of costs--paid from AID contingency fund for disaster relief under the Ambassador's authority.	<u>25,000</u>
---	---------------

\$301,000

The project agreement had included \$16,000 as a contingency in the event the GOT was unable to provide all of the logistic support as agreed, but the GOT, if anything, exceeded its obligation and it was not necessary to utilize any of the \$16,000 obligated for contingencies. Also, the \$276,000 estimate included provision of \$120,000 as cost of the bridge material. The actual cost of the materials, including the excess materials turned over to the GOT, came to \$69,500. Thus, on these two items, a total of \$66,000 was not required. Therefore, total cost of U.S. assistance with the bridge was -\$66,000

-66,000

\$235,000

The excess bridge parts mentioned above amounted to approximately 90,000 pounds, and were excess because the Corps of Engineers wished to avoid possibility of delay in construction should any

Carried Forward

\$235,000

of the equipment be damaged and brought in more than was needed. Also, provision was made for a supply of maintenance spare parts and some savings had occurred because of a design change. Since it was estimated it would take three C-130 plane-loads to return this excess material to the depot in Europe and this would cost more than the value of the parts, the decision was made and approved to give the excess parts to the GOT, who planned to use them to repair a Bailey bridge at La Goulette which was installed during World War II. The GOT also planned to use them in building a small bridge in the Medjerda Valley and to provide maintenance spare parts.

Other U.S. Government Assistance:

P.L. 480, Food for Peace from Catholic Relief Stocks: 102 tons flour, 20 tons rolled wheat, 16 tons cormeal and 9 tons of dry milk, estimated market value

15,700

\$250,700

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies:

Catholic Relief Services - 50 bales of used clothing \$5,900

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee - Clothing and 100 new camp cots

4,645

\$ 10,545

Total U.S. Assistance

\$261,245

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

None reported.

ZAMBIA
(Formerly Northern Rhodesia)

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Religious Uprising

Date-Time: August 1964

Location: Northeastern Districts - about 450 miles from Lusaka

Damages: Number Killed Number Homeless

300 About 3,000

Description of the Disaster

Eleven years before Alice Lenshina had formed a religious cult known as the Lumpa Sect. She claimed she had died and risen from the dead. The rapid spread of her fame dated from the day she ordered her followers to strip naked during a violent rainstorm to cleanse themselves of sin stating that those beyond redemption would be struck dead by a bolt of lightning. According to the legend, no sooner had she spoken than lightning struck a nearby tree killing two. As the story of the "miracle" spread, her following snowballed and at one time there were as many as 75,000 people but the number diminished later. Her doctrines included both African witchcraft and Christian teachings. She condemned adultery, polygamy, drinking, smoking, singing dirty songs, dancing for fun, and politics. Early in 1964, during the winter elections, her followers caused a minor rebellion in protest over being forced to vote by the government forces. A number of people died. Late in July and early in August, her followers sparked a major rebellion that left 40 villages afire and more than 300 men, women and children shot, speared, hacked or burned to death. It was touched off, reportedly, when a teen-age Lumpa who had played hooky from school was thrashed by his uncle, who was a Kaunda man.

The homeless victims of this Lumpa uprising, particularly in the Chinsali area, were unable to provide for themselves and the situation became acute when large numbers of them came down with pneumonia. They were in need of blankets, clothing and food.

Action Taken by the Government of Zambia

The Government sent in troops to bring peace back to the area. Alice Lenshina was captured sometime during the second week of August 1964 and jailed. Word of her surrender was spread throughout the countryside and Alice made a tape recording which was broadcast throughout the country which pleaded with her followers by saying: "You sons of God, listen to what I have to say. The government and I want to settle our troubles peacefully. I order all our people to return to their villages and not to attack anybody. When you have received this message, put a large white circle outside your village. The government will then send my trusted deacons to arrange permanent peace."

Volunteer organizations acted to provide assistance to the victims but the need was greater than local capacity.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

Cash donation under the Ambassador's disaster relief authority from the AID contingency fund to aid the Government in relief work. \$3,000

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service - cash contribution 1,500

Assistance Provided by Other Nations & International Organizations

World Council of Churches 900

YUGOSLAVIA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Date-Time: October 28 to November 16, 1964

Location: Croatia and Slovenia (especially Zagreb and surrounding area)

Damage:

<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Evacuated</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
(Not reported)	200,000	40,000

28% of the important enterprises and 65% of the construction industry in the City of Zagreb was damaged. 10,000 homes were either destroyed or unsuitable for further occupancy in Zagreb, and many other towns and cities along the Sava River were likewise affected. Specifically estimates of these economic losses were:

Communal enterprises such as electric, gas and water works, sanitation, street building and maintenance and the rail system.....	2 billion dinars
Industrial enterprises.....	32 billion "
Schools, universities, cultural centers.....	3 billion "
Private property, including homes.....	10 billion "
	<u>47 billion "</u>

Equivalent dollar value of this damage was about \$62.6 million.

Description of the Disaster

The Sava River rises in the Alps and flows into the Danube at Belgrade. Following two weeks of rain in October and a series of violent storms in coastal areas, the earth became completely soaked and the water flowed over the land. The Sava River rose 17 feet above normal, overflowed its banks and turned the river valley into a vast lake. One-third of the city of Zagreb, with a population of 400,000 (second largest city in Yugoslavia), became inundated. Some of its main thoroughfares were submerged in nine feet of water. Four other major rivers in Northwest Yugoslavia overflowed and swamped several towns and villages. An increased layer of gravel in the Sava bed contributed to the rise in the water level. The water wave was extremely rapid and violent. In 1933 Zagreb had been devastated by the flooding of this river, but the October 1964 flood was said to be the worst in recorded history and was considered a major disaster. The people who suffered the most were the poor industrial workers. They lost their homes, their possessions and for a time their jobs.

Action Taken by the Government of Yugoslavia and Local Organizations

Public order was maintained throughout the disaster and the populace cooperated with local organizations. City welfare workers, Red Cross paid and voluntary personnel, and members of the Socialist Alliance, being in the habit of integrating their activities within each district of Yugoslavia, were well prepared to work together in relief operations for the flood victims. More than 30,000 persons were housed and fed in temporary centers during the first three days

The following letter dated October 29, 1964, was received by Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick at Belgrade:

"Dear Mr. Ambassador:

"Thank you very much for your letter of 28th October expressing your sympathy and that of the people and Government of the United States for all of those who have suffered from the floods in Croatia and Slovenia. It is my duty to express the gratitude to you both on behalf of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Red Cross, of the people affected and of my own. We appreciate that your excellency is the interpreter of the concern of the American people and Government for our people's suffering.

"This emergency suddenly caused great damages and your help is welcomed in the flooded areas. The contribution of your people and Government will considerably mitigate the consequences of this disaster and will help the stricken people though the final solution asks enormous resources. Many people are left homeless without almost anything, but the details are already known to you.

"We are sustained in our sorrow by the fact that many national societies of the Red Cross have rendered help. However, the solidarity of the American people, and US representatives in Yugoslavia are greatly appreciated and we are taking the liberty to ask you Mr. Ambassador to transmit our gratitude and to the Consulate General in Zagreb. Thank you once more.

/s/ Mara Rupena-Osolnik
Secretary General.

In an airmail dated January 9, 1965 the U. S. Consulate General in Zagreb said: "The support and guidance provided by AID and particularly the Office of the Disaster Relief Coordinator was of invaluable assistance to the Embassy. Our requests and suggestions were handled even more expeditiously than during the 1963 Skopje earthquake disaster. We have no suggestions or recommendations for improving what we consider to be an extremely effective performance on the part of all Washington agencies concerned with Zagreb flood relief operations."

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

CARE

Distribution of Food for Peace

1,000 blankets and children's clothing

\$ 4,141

American National Red Cross

8,267 blankets, 3,724 comfort kits, 8 bales of clothing and
1,386 lbs of medicine

43,710

(The Ambassador at Belgrade and the American Consul at Zagreb expressed disappointment over the original shipment of blankets by ANRC because they were lightweight material. When shipped these were new but reject electric blankets with the connections removed but the wiring remaining inside, and it was thought they would be usable as ordinary blankets. However, the recipients did not understand this and felt they were getting inferior and

defective blankets that were supposed to be otherwise. Because of this misunderstanding and disappointment, ANRC arranged donation and immediate shipment of an additional 3,296 new US made blankets of 80 to 85% wool and balance nylon and other fibers.

Church World Service

3,000 used blankets and 2,000 new wool blankets \$ 8,000

Croatian Furniture Union of America

Cash donation 15,000 \$70,851

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

World Council of Churches - mainly from churches in Holland & Germany \$10,000

Governments

Austria - cash 4,000
Denmark - blankets and bedding 13,000
USSR - medicaments, medical supplies, food, blankets and textiles (these arrived 2 months after the flood). 17,700

Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies

Austria - blankets, beds, toilet kits, mattresses, medicine, clothing 27,000
Czechoslovakia - medicine, clothing 53,300
West Germany - cash donation, hospital beds, bedding, blankets 25,200
East Germany - blankets, bedding, clothing, footwear, medicaments, and sleeping bags 37,200
Belgium - cash 2,000
Canada - cash, bedding, blankets and clothing 13,900
Netherlands - blankets, food, clothing 29,700
Sweden - medical supplies, clothing, feeding bottles, soap, first aid kits, sewing machines, medicaments, blankets, bedding, health kits. 197,900
Finland - cash, blankets 3,000
Poland - clothing, blankets, beds 29,300
Bulgaria - cash 4,300
Burma - cash 200
China - cash 2,000
Denmark - clothing, used blankets 12,800
France - Clothing 1,800
Hungary - blankets, beds, towels 13,900
India - blankets 11,600
Japan - cash 2,000
Lebanon - cash 40
Liechtenstein - cash 110
Monaco - cash 400
New Zealand - cash 270
Norway - footwear 23,600
Rumania - blankets, bedding 5,000
Switzerland - blankets 6,900
Thailand - cash 380
Cambodia - cash 280
Ethiopia - cash 400

Mongolia - cash
Upper Volta - cash
Indonesia - medicaments

3,700
230
1,260
\$544,370

BRAZIL

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods
Date-Time: July 5-6, 1954
Location: State of Paraiba and State of Rio Grande Do Norte
Damages: Number Displaced
5,000

Description of the Disaster

Heavy rains centering in the State of Paraiba but extended over the Curitiba Basin and a small area of Rio Jacu caused flooding in the Towns of Nova Cruz, Pedro Velho, Canguaratama, Varzea and Joao Pessoa. As a result of the floods there was a shortage of food.

Action Taken by Government of Brazil and Local Organizations

SUDENE made distribution of food to the flood victims and requested assistance from USAID and U. S. voluntary agencies in the area in providing food.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

Purchase and delivery of medicines, using local currency	\$1,542
P. L. 480 Food - Title III 63 metric tons of food were released by Volagencies in Recife	8,000 (est.)
	<u>\$9,542</u>

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief diverted USG P. L. 480 food from their ongoing programs.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Hurricane Cleo
Date-Time: August 24, 1964
Location: Barahona Peninsula near Bay of Neiva
Damages: Number Killed Number Missing

7 1

Description of the Disaster

Hurricane Cleo largely passed by the Dominican Republic but an 80 mile wide mass of hurricane force winds skirted the heartland of the Dominican Republic and isolated a portion of the Barahona Peninsula near the Bay of Neiva. Roads and bridges were washed out in this region and seven persons were killed.

Action Taken by the Government of the Dominican Republic

The COBR requested services of two helicopters to transport medicines and food to the stricken area in the Barahona Peninsula from the USG.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

The U. S. Ambassador and Department of State approved of the use of US helicopters and authorized eight helicopters to be used for rescue and relief operations from the aircraft carrier U. S. S. Boxer. The entire mission was completed in one afternoon. Triumvirate President Donald J. Reid Cabral sent a letter to U. S. Ambassador Bennett expressing the GODR's gratitude for the emergency relief assistance provided on August 31. Costs of these U. S. military operations were combined with those for Haiti and AID reimbursement to the DOD is covered in the Haiti account on Hurricane Cleo. Also the USG provided 22,200 lbs of milk powder, bulgur, cornmeal and oil through CARE, estimated market value \$2,469

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service - Water purification tablets
CARE - Distribution of Food for Peace

756

Assistance Provided by Other Nations - NONE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

GUADELOUPE

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Hurricane Cleo

Date-Time: August 22, 1964

Location: Throughout Islands

Damage:

<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
14	100	10,000

1,000 homes were destroyed, 5,000 damaged. Estimated property damage - \$50 million.

Description of the Disaster

Hurricane Cleo battered the French islands of Guadeloupe with 115 mph winds and left the main city of Basse Terre looking like a battlefield. The streets of Basse Terre and other cities in the seven-island group were strewn with up-rooted trees, telephone poles and wires. Communications with the sugar and banana plantations in the interior were cut off and these crops were reported heavily damaged. Cleo hammered at the islands for about three hours before it turned out into the Eastern Caribbean with increasing winds of up to 120 mph and aimed for the north-northwest in the direction of Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Relief operations were handled by the Sous-Prefect, local Red Cross and local Catholic Relief Services. Assistance of the USG and U. S. Catholic Relief Services was requested by the Prefect and the local organizations.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

Mr. Marvin, Principal Officer of the US Consulate in Martinique, flew to Guadeloupe on Aug. 24 to visit devastated areas and obtain details on relief needs and to offer United States' condolences.

Officials in Guadeloupe were impressed that a U. S. representative was on the scene so soon and offering help. Disaster victims were in need of food and clothing and also the need for building repair material was critical. AID agreed to fund for purchase of roofing material in Puerto Rico and pay airlift charges for disaster supplies contributed by Catholic Relief Services in New York. French Consul General Dumont and others in Puerto Rico helped to arrange for the immediate purchase and shipment of 3,000 sheets of roofing and 60,000 nails, and a French Line agreed not to charge for delivery to Guadeloupe. Cost of this building material

\$ 6,770

Payment of MATS flight with 10 tons of CRS supplies

5,623

\$12,393

On August 27, only 5 days after the hurricane, the MATS flight with CRS supplies arrived in Guadeloupe. Government officials, Red Cross and CRS officials as well as a considerable crowd of onlookers were on hand to greet the arrival of the huge C-124. Local press and radio covered the arrival prominently with expressions of gratitude. A representative from the US Consulate in Martinique was sent to Guadeloupe for the arrival of the roofing material. Ceremonies were arranged by the Prefect, mayors and other officials and the Consulate representative presented the roofing directly to victims in devastated areas. It was estimated that the roofing purchased by the USG would provide help to shelter about 4,000 persons and this USG contribution was greatly appreciated. Following is a comment received from the American Consul in Martinique: "I don't think the fast reaction by the United States in this emergency situation will soon be forgotten by the people involved. It was certainly a wonderful satisfaction to me to realize that I had only to inform you (State/AID/Wash.) of the nature of the disaster and the needs of the victims in order to have the whole machinery set in motion which accomplished the job so readily."

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services provided 10 tons of clothing valued at \$9,000 and 1,000 blankets valued at \$3,000 for a total value of \$12,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Monaco - cash donation

410

HAITI

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Hurricane Cleo

Date/Time: August 24, 1954

Location: Southwest - Les Cayes Area

Damages:

<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>No. Victims Needing Assistance</u>
100	thousands	80,000

70% of buildings in Les Cayes suffered damage. Great destruction in town of Cavallion. Considerable industrial damage in Les Cayes, including sugar mill, alcohol distilleries, oil losses and schools. Loss in sugar amounted to about \$800,000. Total dollar property loss not available.

Description of the Disaster

Following its swipe at the Dominican Republic, hurricane Cleo moved over the Haitian southwest peninsula. The eye of the hurricane swept over the outskirts of Les Cayes with winds reaching peaks of 110 mph, passed north over Mersan and Camp Perrin, was deflected upward by the mountains and touched Haiti again, but only superficially at Corail on the north coast of the southern peninsula. Damage along this narrow hurricane path south of the mountains was extremely heavy. Sturdy concrete buildings at the West Indies mission compound were leveled. The downtown area of Les Cayes was hit hard. From 20 to 25 percent of the buildings were left so structurally unsound they had to be demolished. The most spectacular destruction was at the Les Cayes market where iron pillars gave way and the roof fell crushing many persons who had taken refuge there (estimated 75 persons killed). Many industrial plants in the Les Cayes area were completely destroyed, particularly essential oil facilities. Sugar cane fields were only superficially damaged; sisal was not severely damaged but it appeared there would be major losses in coffee. There were no later reports to confirm or deny this. Damage to rural peasant housing in the storm swept zone was severe. Roofs were blown away and sometimes entire huts were destroyed.

Action Taken by Government of Haiti and Local Organization

Government of Haiti civilian and military officials were reported to take their disaster relief responsibility seriously and local operations at Les Cayes were undertaken. The GOH requested assistance of the USG in surveying damage and in rescue and relief operations. Food and other supplies were provided by the GOH and delivered by U. S. helicopters to the disaster area. The GOH indicated that there was a great need for U. S. voluntary agencies to undertake emergency feeding programs but agreements could not be reached on control and other matters concerning USvolag operation in Haiti. Therefore, feeding programs planned by OWS and ORS were dropped.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

The GOH made a formal request for USG assistance on August 26 for aerial survey by helicopters on extent of damage, for helicopter rescue and relief operations in providing food, medicine, and other supplies to disaster victims and to transport the injured as well as Haitian disaster operations personnel. Eight helicopters from the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Boxer and the ship "Plymouth Rock" assisted in providing and delivering supplies and medicines. U. S. military relief operations were essentially completed by August 30 and disaster operations by the US military were terminated on September 2. Later the GOH made a request for more medical supplies and these were provided through the US Embassy. AID reimbursed the U. S. Military for the supplies and air lift assistance given victims of Hurricane Cleo as follows:

	<u>Haiti</u>	<u>Dominican Republic</u>
Food	\$20,646.87	
Medical Supplies	15,963.42	
Other Supplies	1,415.29	13.10
Aircraft Operations	3,111.00	241.00
Other Direct Costs	947.92	
Navy Fuel	24,487.00	
	<u>\$66,571.50</u>	<u>254.10</u>
Total.....		\$66,825.60

A formal letter of appreciation was received by the U. S. Ambassador in Haiti from Gerard Philippeaux, Secretary of State, Haiti.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Both Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service were willing to undertake an emergency feeding program in the disaster area, which the GOH was seeking, but because a satisfactory agreement could not be reached between them and the GOH, this was dropped. However, other assistance was provided.

Church World Service

Authorized a cash donation of \$5,000. Only \$500 was spent for emergency relief and the remainder was transferred to a reconstruction project which started in January 1965 and continued for about three months. CWS contributors to this project were valued at \$45,000. Total CWS contribution.....\$45,500

Catholic Relief Services

Cash donation..... 2,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations - NONE

MEXICO

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Earthquake

Date-Time: June 6, 1964 at 1:22 AM - Monday

Location: States of Guerrero and Michoacan

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
	34	many	4,000

Description of the Disaster

The early morning earthquake was a moderate to strong one with a magnitude on the Richter scale of 6-3/4 to 7. It was the sharpest quake recorded in Mexico City since 1957. The epicenter was 18.2 North and 100.4 West in the State of Guerrero. Ten Mexican states felt the earthquake and thousands of people fled from hotels and residences in their night clothes. While Mexico City was only mildly affected, heavy damage occurred in the Pacific Coastal State of Guerrero and the southeastern area of the State of Michoacan. It was reported that 19 of the 34 deaths occurred in the town of Coyuca de Catalan, and severe damage also occurred in the towns of Zirandero and Ajuchitlan. Approximately 90% of the people of Coyuca were forced to sleep in the open or in improvised shelters for a time because their homes had either been demolished or damaged to such an extent that if subsequent tremors occurred they would collapse. A similar condition existed in Zirandero. Effects of the earthquake were probably mitigated by the fact that it had a greater than usual focal depth of 82 kilometers. Three minor tremors were felt the day before in northern Sonora and Baja California and in north-west Mexico.

Action Taken by the Government of Mexico and Local Organizations

Hardly any information is available on specific government action. There was indication that the Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda (Homes), a government agency, had sent engineers to Coyuca to plan some reconstruction. A Mexican doctor agreed to go to Coyuca one day a week to take care of the sick and dispense medicines donated by Accion Catolica Mexicana. The doctor's services were gratis. Local priests were active in arranging for shelter, feeding and care for the victims and enlisted the aid of Catholic Relief Services in New York to provide food, tents and medicines and funds for reconstruction. Catholic Relief Services counterpart agency, incorporated in Mexico as Servicios de Auxilios Voluntarios Economicos and known as SAVE, distributed foodstuffs and medicines donated by the USG and Catholic Relief Services.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

There was no request for USG assistance from the Government of Mexico. Approval was given for diversion of 33 tons of P. L. 480, Title III, Food

for Peace by Catholic Relief Services to the disaster victims, valued at \$66,000. Also, at the request of the Bishop of Chilapa, Mexico, a U. S. Embassy plane was used to survey damage and deliver disaster type supplies from Mexico City.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services

CRS Program Assistant in Mexico City left by special plane to the disaster area to make arrangements for trucking foodstuffs from the airport at Altamirano to Coyuca. Three flights were made carrying six tons of U. S. foodstuffs and locally donated vitamins, candies and one tent. Other assistance followed. Another CRS inspector flew to the disaster area in the U. S. Embassy plane and upon arriving there immediately began to organize distribution of foodstuffs through a "SAVE" committee. Catholic Relief Services also provided tents and medicines from the U. S. valued at \$5,000 and in cooperation with OXFAM of England made a cash donation of \$9,200 for reconstruction purposes for a total of \$14,200. The first shipment of tents from New York arrived in Mexico on Sunday July 26 and were shipped by truck to Coyuca on Monday even though they were delayed en route due to bad road conditions.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Except for OXFAM contribution through Catholic Relief Services in New York, there is no record of aid from any other country.

PANAMA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Tornado

Date-Time: September 13, 1964

Location: Bocas del Toro

Damages:

<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
1	18	500

89 homes destroyed; Estimated dollar damage - \$300,000.

Description of the Disaster

The tornado, which lasted about three minutes, carved a path of destruction through Bocas del Toro just before midnight on a Sunday. The fury of the storm was concentrated in two streets, where many homes were destroyed. A four year old girl was killed when the two-story house in which she lived collapsed. The town's two churches, one Methodist and the other Roman Catholic, were flattened except that the altar of the Catholic Church remained intact. The school in back of the Catholic Church also suffered heavy damage.

Action Taken by the Local Government and Organizations

The Panama Red Cross and the Salvation Army were active in providing relief for the disaster victims. A fund drive was initiated. Total amount realized is estimated at \$3,000. The adult population immediately started working to clean up debris and repairing damages.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

When the tornado struck, US Ambassador to Panama Jack Vaughn was visiting the Provincial Governor at the home of another Panama official. Following the storm, Ambassador Vaughn walked from house to house making an evaluation of the damage. The next day he attended a town council meeting to offer any necessary assistance and followed up with a request to USCINCSO to provide a Disaster Survey Team and relief supplies, which arrived in two C-47's. U. S. Military assistance consisted of the following: 200 pounds of medical supplies, 1,000 rations, 326 cots and blankets. All supplies had been delivered by September 15. The U. S. Military were reimbursed for their costs from the AID contingency fund in the amount of..... \$8,345

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

American Red Cross - cash donation 2,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations - NONE

PANAMA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Fire

Date-Time: October 2, 1964

Location: Old Part of Panama City

Damages:

<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
0	26	2,000

Estimated dollar damage of 17 buildings destroyed - \$153,800.

Description of the disaster:

The fire broke out at 1:30 PM in an apartment building located in a crowded residential area in the old part of Panama City and swept through three blocks eventually destroying 17 buildings, most of which were frame construction and pretty old. An estimated 450 families were left homeless.

Action Taken by the Local Government and Organizations

The homeless were temporarily quartered in the national stadium and the Canal Zone Chapter of the Panama Red Cross provided care for the fire victims. A clothing drive was initiated. An official request was made to the U. S. Embassy for emergency supplies of cots, bedding and a field kitchen.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

At the request of the Government of Panama, the U. S. Ambassador made an assessment of the relief that could be furnished by the USG and authorized the Director of AID and USCINCSO to assist where possible. A request was made to CINCSO to provide cots, bedding and food. USARSO set up the necessary equipment and as of October 4 USSOUTHCOM was providing shelter for 850 persons and food for 1,000. Expenses of the U. S. military for this operation were paid from the AID contingency fund under the Ambassador's disaster relief authority. These costs amounted to.....\$7,952.¹

A letter of appreciation was received from the wife of the President of Panama. The following is quoted from an Operations Memo to the State Department from the American Embassy in Panama: "The relief operation given included the use of U. S. military personnel. This was the first real close contact between military personnel and Panamanian civilians since the infamous January 1964 riot. Our military personnel were greatly praised for their assistance and attitude as they proceeded with their duties. This improved the U. S. image and won many friends. This paid off handsomely as during January 1965, the anniversary of the riots, the attitude of many Panamanians was far more favorable toward the U. S."

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies - None

Assistance Provided by Other Nations - None

CYPRUS

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Civil Strife

Date-Time: 1964

Location: Hamid Mandres, Kokkina, Tyrillia

Damages:

	<u>CS Victims Needing Immediate Shelter</u>	<u>Other Displaced Persons</u>
Hamid Mandres	3,027	21,000
Kokkina	800	
Tyrillia	200	
	<u>4,027</u>	

Description of the Disaster:

Greece and Turkey citizens of the Island of Cyprus have had many periods of fighting and civil strife within the island. During 1964 despite the presence of United Nations Forces in Cyprus, sporadic outbreaks of fighting occurred between Turkish and Greek elements. Many children, women and old people fled to the mountains leaving everything they owned behind. An economic blockade was placed on the Kokkina area. By November of 1964, tensions had relaxed but their remained the serious problem of providing shelter for many of the displaced persons before winter. Some 21,000 displaced persons who had to leave their homes were able to find shelter with friends, relatives and neighbors but over 3,000 in Hamid Mandres, 800 in Kokkina and 200 in Tyrillia were in desperate need of tents. Prefabs were not permitted by the Government of Cyprus because of their permanent nature.

Actions Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Prior to November 1964 relief had been provided through the Joint Relief Commission composed of the British Red Cross and St. Johns Ambulance Society. On November 12, 1964, the Government of Cyprus agreed in a letter to the United Nations Secretary General to allow duty free entry of tents to the above areas. Mattresses were also taken off the list of previously prohibited items. The International Committee of the Red Cross was called upon to assist with relief efforts and sought ways of obtaining 800 tents. The USG and the United Kingdom were requested to and did provide 200 tents each. Also the USG was asked to donate 1200 mattresses. The other 400 tents were provided by the Cyprus Red Crescent. The donated tents and mattresses were delivered to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Nicosia where arrangements were made for distribution. The United Nations Forces in Cyprus undertook transportation of the tents to their final destination and agreed to supervise their being set up properly.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

Cash donation to the International Committee of the Red Cross to provide assistance to the displaced persons as it saw fit.....\$15,000
 In addition on November 20, the USG received a request for tents and mattresses from the ICRC. On the basis of humanitarian consideration and concern for the welfare of these civil strife victims, the U. S. Ambassador recommended that the USG contribute the requested 200 tents and 1200 mattresses to be administered through the ICRC. They were obtained from the U. S. Department of Defense. The tents were airlifted by Military Air Transport and arrived on December 15. The mattresses went by sea; there was a delay due to rough weather but they arrived on or about January 22, 1955. Total cost of tents and mattresses was \$43,387 while sea and air transportation amounted to \$13,332 for a total of.....\$56,719
 AID Contingency Fund..... 71,719

DOD costs were reimbursed from the AID contingency fund as appropriate.

U. S. P. L. 480 Food for Peace, Title III

43,752 lbs of flour, milk, oil, butter and cornmeal from CARE stocks, estimated market value.....\$ 7,750
 Total U. S. assistance.....79,469

Note: There is reference in the file concerning donation of blood derivatives from U. S. Military sources in Europe. They were provided for the victims of civil strife in Cyprus. The bottles were labeled with warnings on their proper use, including caution with regard to expiration date. Unfortunately, the labels were misread and given the wrong interpretation by the Cypriot doctors and as a result all of the material was destroyed.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

CARE

Made above P. L. 480 food available.
 300 blankets sent to the Kokkina area, valued at 900

American Red Cross

Cash donation \$10,000
 100 bottles of serum albumin 3,740
 13,740

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

United Kingdom - 200 tents, estimated value 30,000
 Also the British Red Cross, St. Johns Ambulance Society and the International Committee of the Red Cross were active in providing relief to the victims. United Nations Forces in Cyprus gave necessary assistance to the ICRC.

INDIA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Drought/famine
Date-time: Early 1964
Location: State of Rajasthan
Damages: Number Needing Food Aid
500,000

Description of the Disaster

Three consecutive years of poor crops, a drought in the fall and a winter of record cold resulted in severe food shortages in 14 of the 28 districts in Rajasthan. Hardest hit were the 4 west central districts of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Barmer and Jaisalmer where three million people and 2 million head of livestock faced famine conditions. The people also suffered from an acute shortage of drinking water.

Action Taken by the Local Government and Organizations

The Rajasthan State Government launched a vast relief program. Food for work projects including the building of 1,250 miles of roads to isolated villages and digging or desilting 2,000 ponds, were centered in the above four districts. Food aid assistance was requested from the U. S.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

P. L. 480, Title II, Grant to GOI

30,000 tons of wheat for human consumption and 25,000 tons of milo for animal feed, estimated market value plus transportation.....\$4,970,000

Title III

921,000 pounds of wheat and 921,000 pounds of bulgur, est. Market value 74,000
\$5,044,000

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services diverted above Title III P. L. 480 food and made a cash donation of \$3,185

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

Characteristics of the DisasterEvent: Dam Break & FloodDate-Time: October, 1964Location: Vindhyachalan, Gauri, Vindhyachalan, Balharra and Ghilakelapuri Districts of Andhra PradeshDamages: Number of Flood Victims
18,400Description of the Disaster

Little information available except as indicated above.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Little information available except as indicated above.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

No record except that assistance was given to the flood victims.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. GovernmentP. L. 480 Food for Peace, Title III

140,000 pounds of cornmeal and 44,150 pounds of wheat diverted from Catholic Relief Services stocks. Estimated market value \$6,770

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Other U. S. voluntary agencies participated in aiding the flood victims but details are not available except the statement that GRS coordinated relief operations with other voluntary agencies.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None

INDIA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Drought followed by Floods/Famine
Date-Time: Fall, 1964
Location: Mysore
Demerits: Number of Victims Needing Food Aid
166,000

Description of the Disaster:

In August it was reported that famine relief as a result of a drought plus national food supply and distribution problems was necessary in 13 districts of Mysore State. In November there was indication that floods had occurred in Mysore further aggravating the food shortages.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

On August 6, 1964 a request for assistance was made by the Mysore Government through the Department of Revenue following discussion between CARE-India (New Delhi) and the Central Government Food Ministry. U. S. P. L. 480 food commodities were provided through CARE and Church World Service and distribution was carried out through the Revenue Secretary to the Mysore Government.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

P. L. 480 Food for Peace Commodities, Title III

5,000,000 pounds of cornmeal and 300,000 lbs of wheat, est. market value \$195,800

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

CARE and Church World Service made above P. L. 480 food available from their stocks and assisted in distribution.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Red Cross Societies:

Australia - cash donation	610
Great Britain - cash donation	120
Switzerland - Food valued at	\$6,480
Germany Fed. Republic - cash donation	70
Ireland - Cash donation	40
	<u>\$7,320</u>

EAST PAKISTAN

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods
Date - Time: July, 1964
Location: Rangpur area and Comilla District
Damages: Number of People Homeless

1,000,000

Description of the Disaster

Over 10,000 square miles of land were inundated in the Rangpur area leaving an estimated one million persons homeless. Approximately 20,000 persons had to be evacuated from the Comilla District. Crop damage was extensive.

Action Taken by the Government of East Pakistan and Local Organizations

No record

Assistance Provided by U.S. Government

The only information available is that \$1,100 was expended from the AID contingency fund for this disaster.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services provided the following:

108,000 lbs of clothing	\$162,000	
10,000 lbs of blankets	15,000	
10,910 pairs of shoes	<u>8,183</u>	\$185,183

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

China - cash contribution 16,650

WEST PAKISTAN

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Flood
Date-Time: September-October, 1964
Location: Lahore District
Damages: Number Affected
74,427

Description of the Disaster:

Only limited information available on this disaster. The Lahore district of West Pakistan was struck by heavy rains and floods. The village of Bushoka was reported by Church World Service to have been under several feet of water with the Refugee Service Committee building entirely levelled. Clarkabad, Raiwind, Lahore and Sheikhpura were especially hard hit.

Action Taken by the Government of West Pakistan and Local Organizations

Information not available. The Disaster Relief Committee of the West Pakistan Christian Council made distribution of Church World Service food in Lahore and also grants of money for relief purposes. Plans were made by the committee to distribute food through three centers for a period of 3 months. The Committee also made recommendations for rehabilitation work.

Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

None reported but it is possible that some of CWS food distributed may have been P.L. 480 food commodities.

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service

Made food distributions to the victims in serious need through above Disaster Relief Committee of the West Pakistan Christian Council. Also, made a cash contribution for relief purposes of.....\$2,500

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None Reported

BURMA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Fires-Other Minor Disasters

Date-Time: Feb. 1, 1964 and other dates during 1964

Location: Tenasserim Coast; Tama Valley; Thandaung Hills

Damages: No. Homeless
3,300

Description of the disasters

Only limited information available. Church World Service reported houses being burnt with belongings lost, loss of crops through storms, evacuation of villages because of insurgent activities, crop failures. The AID Mission reported 3,300 homeless at Zeebyuthaung due to fires.

Action Taken by the Government of Burma and Local Organizations

Major relief assistance in these disasters, particularly at Zeebyuthaung, was provided by the GOB Ministry of Relief and Resettlement. The Burma Red Cross and Burma Christian Council Relief Committee were also active in relief operations.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

None requested

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service fed 600 persons and made cash donation to continue feeding of.....\$4,200

Catholic Relief Services - Medical supplies were shipped by the Catholic Mission Board from New York but port authorities at Rangoon would not allow free entry. Value of these supplies was.....\$27,000

Burma Christian Council Relief Committee - Cash donation to help Indian Repatriates
1,050

32,500

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Cyclone and Flood

Date-Time: September 13, 1964

Location: Northern Portion

<u>Disaster Victims:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
	210	300	43,000
<u>Estimated Property Damage:</u>	<u>No. Homes Destroyed/Damaged</u>		<u>Est. Dollar Damage</u>
	1,500		Over \$1 million

Extensive damage to highways, railroads, bridges, dams and utilities.

Description of the Disaster:

A freak wind and rainstorm, the worst in 20 years, hit the northern area of South Korea. Nearly 6-1/2 inches of rain were dropped in a three-hour period. The force of the initial wind driven rain lasted only a matter of hours beginning with the winds which started at about 2300 hours followed by rains in volume of over 1 inch per hour. The storm reached its peak between 2 and 3 AM. The storm was concentrated in Seoul and in Kyonggi and Kangeon Provinces. Existing stream beds and drainage canals, both urban and rural were flooded causing widespread destruction to homes throughout Seoul and the surrounding provincial area. The storm was not connected with known typhoons or other type of predictable storms. People were caught completely off guard. Houses collapsed quickly under the onslaught of wind and flood waters.

Seoul has a traditional flood problem with spring runoff from the hills and the early summer rains. This generally affects the areas of shack housing along the river flats. However, this weird storm affected not only those usually inundated by season rains but also many thousand more homes that are generally secure from any expected rainfall and runoff. This was because the storm caused erosion of populated city and village hillsides with subsequent collapse of retaining walls and dikes. The ferocity and suddenness of the storm did not permit the usual creeping water warning and instead houses collapsed immediately. Veritable rivers cascaded down Seoul streets carrying mud, debris, bodies and possessions of the victims.

In the country, village streams were choked with debris causing diversion of the natural watercourses. Additional homes were flooded as well as the ripening rice crops. As the tributaries carried water and flotsam into the Han River (the major river to the sea), the force carried away homes and people lodged in the new path of the raging river.

By daylight destruction was evident in all parts of Seoul. Mud was deep in all level areas. Streets in the hilly sections were chasms. Roads had disappeared or collapsed with the eroding force of the water. Victims were huddled under shelters made from straw mats and pieces of debris.

Action Taken by the Government of Korea and Local Organizations

The ROK issued certificates to householders who lost their homes entitling them to obtain rice and other foods, tents, quilts or blankets and medical supplies.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The Government solicited contributions from all school students and at theaters and other public places. Boy and Girl Scouts were mobilized to collect contributions on the streets. Each government employee was asked to contribute one percent of a month's salary with a target of 35 million won (about \$1,700,000). The Seoul City Government allocated 27 million won for rehabilitation of damaged city properties (about \$100,000). The Korean Red Cross distributed food, cooking utensils, sheeting, clothing and bedding to persons who lost their homes. Other organizations in Korea made contributions in cash or in useable goods. Campaigns were conducted for contributions. Individual contributions to these campaigns totaled about \$32,000 by Sept. 15, two days after the storm.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

Under his disaster relief authority the U. S. Ambassador authorized a cash donation of \$2,000. This was presented by the US Minister-Counselor to the Korean National Red Cross on September 16, 1954. Under the Food for Peace program, USAID approved diversion of 800,000 pounds of P.L. 480 grain by U.S. voluntary agencies in Korea. Market value of this food was estimated at \$26,200 for a total U. S. contribution of.....\$28,200. The U.S. Forces in Korea and Embassy/USIS/USOM employees also made contributions to assist victims of the floods but kind and value were not reported. The U.S. Navy Project Handlasp shipped American Red Cross donated supplies to Korea.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service and CARE distributed P.L. 480 food.

Church World Service

Provided 10 tents, 1,800 blankets and 300 bales of clothing valued at \$4,036

American National Red Cross

Provided flu and polio vaccines, medical supplies and clothing valued at 216,670

Catholic Relief Services

Provided cash(\$1,995) and 25,000 lbs clothing valued at \$37,500 for total 39,495
\$260,251

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Australia Red Cross	\$ 1,100
Australia Government	28,000
Burma - cash	210
Canada - clothing, quilts	14,440
Ethiopia - cash	400
India - blankets	1,045
Ireland - cash	275
Japan - cash	1,000

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Balance forwarded	\$16,915
Monaco - cash	400
Netherlands - food	7,990
New Zealand - cash	695
Philippines - cash	250
Sweden - blankets, clothing, soap, medical supplies, first aid kits, sewing machines	55,100
Thailand - cash	<u>240</u>
	\$ 111,190

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

PHILIPPINES

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Typhoon Louise

Date-Time: November 19-20, 1964

Location: Bisayas, northern provinces of Mindanao and southern provinces of Luzon.

Disaster victims:

No. Killed	No. Injured	No. Homeless
580	1,258	300,000

Est. Property Damage: Extensive destruction and damage to homes, public buildings, highways, bridges. Crop damage was estimated at 5% total Philippine coconut production and 3% total sugar production. Total dollar damage in the two provinces of Surigao del Norte and Negro Occidental was estimated at 140 million pesos (equivalent about \$35,000,000)

Description of the Disaster

Typhoon "Louise" was one of the deadliest typhoon to hit the Philippines in recorded history. Although Typhoon "Winnie", which occurred in June of 1964 (also called "Dading") was reported to be the worst to hit Manila since 1832, this was in reference to the Manila area only. News media stated that it paled in comparison with "Louise". "Louise" had winds of hurricane force and squalls of phenomenal intensity. (News Media reported it generated peak winds up to 295 mph.) The area affected was the widest so far recorded -- almost the entire Visayas, the northern provinces of Mindanao and the southern provinces of Luzon.

The deadly swath cut across the Visayas and Mindanao by "Louise" struck hardest at Surigao del Norte, but other hard hit areas were Sabang, Negros Oriental, Negros Occidental, Cebu, Agusan, Camarines Sur, Tacloban City, Cagayan, Masbate and Surigao del Sur. Destruction to public works and private property was exceptionally heavy in the Visayas and portions of southern Luzon and northern Mindanao. The path of this late season typhoon was through Leyte and Surigao, then through Cebu, Bohol, Negros, Panay and Masbate, after which it took a northwesterly and then later a northerly movement.

In Surigao del Norte over 100 persons died and about the same number died in barrio Sabang, Surigao town. Constabulary authorities said that all government and private buildings in Surigao town proper were destroyed. In Surigao del Sur all houses along the shorelines of Tandag were destroyed by stray logs brought by tidal waves. All sailboats, motor launches and pump boats docked at the wharf were destroyed. Agricultural crops were wiped out in several Visayan provinces. Several fishing boats were sunk. The typhoon raised floods in many provinces cutting off transportation and stranding hundreds of road travellers. In Cagayan, 46 persons died from the floods. Property damage was estimated at 110 million pesos in Surigao del Norte Province and 30 million in Negro Occidental Province. Property damage estimates for other areas were not available.

Action Taken by the Government of the Philippines

The Social Welfare Administration and Philippines Red Cross were authorized by the President to provide immediate relief. On November 21, President Macapagal designated Justice Secretary Marino as coordinator for the Philippine Government's relief effort and dispatched a cabinet-level team, headed by the Agriculture Secretary, to Surigao Nov. 23 for an on-the-spot inspection of the damage and

relief requirements. The recommendations of this team were accepted by the President on November 21 and ordered implemented. The recommendations included intensification of relief activities, the utilization of all government funds in the province for carrying out the necessary relief work; the suspension of schools in the province; a loan equivalent to three months salary to each government employee in the Province, these loans to be made by either the Philippine National Bank or the Government Service Insurance System and repayable in one or two years; the prompt release of such government funds as could be provided for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the province, such funds to include the provision of seed rice and coconut seedlings for replanting; use of the Philippine Armed Forces, especially the Engineer Battalion, for the reconstruction and repair of damaged public works and for the provision of temporary shelter for the population of the province. On November 22, the President proclaimed a "state of emergency" in the province of Surigao del Norte and made it unlawful for any persons, firm, or corporation in the province to sell, or offer for sale, any foodstuffs or building and construction materials at prices higher than 25% above the average local price that prevailed for the item one month prior to the disaster, or for any person to attempt to hoard, or to refuse to sell for the purpose of profiteering, any such goods. The President made his own personal inspection of the Surigao area November 25.

Relief supplies were ferried to the flood and typhoon areas from Manila and from other Philippines Red Cross chapters, and the Social Welfare Administration mobilized all its personnel for relief work. The government also stepped up health measures in an effort to prevent the outbreak of communicable diseases.

In addition, several local non-governmental efforts were undertaken. Missionaries of the Sacred Heart launched an appeal for contributions to provide galvanized sheet roofing to replace roofs torn away by the typhoon. This effort was dubbed "Operation Rooftop" and was supported by Manila press, radio, and TV appeals.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

The initial report of typhoon Louise indicated that an immediate offer of emergency assistance from the U.S. Government was appropriate and early reports of the magnitude of the destruction were judged by the U.S. Ambassador to warrant a contribution of \$25,000 under his disaster relief authority. Discussion with USAID officials and representatives of the Philippine Department of Health and the Social Welfare Agency resulted in the decision that \$10,000 should be used for medical supplies and the remaining \$15,000 for galvanized sheet roofing. USAID arranged for local procurement of these items for delivery to SWA and the Department of Health for allocation by them among the stricken provinces. USAID also arranged for distribution to the typhoon victims of food supplies by the voluntary agencies from stocks which they had already available in the Philippines.

A total of 811,764 pounds of P.L. 480 food commodities were provided through CARE, CRS, CWS, and SAWS, with an estimated market value of \$53,500
Total U.S.G. contribution \$78,500

Government officials of all levels from President Macapagal down, and Filipino private citizens expressed their appreciation for the tangible demonstration of sympathy from the U. S. Government.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service and Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service made above P.L. 480 food available for distribution to the disaster victims.

<u>American National Red Cross - cash donation</u>	\$5,000
<u>Church World Service & CROP - cash for purchase of fish and wheat</u>	6,500
<u>CARE - Peanut butter, baby food, medicines and vitamins</u>	8,600
<u>Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service - clothing</u>	600
<u>Catholic Relief Services</u>	
Cash	5,000
402,600 lbs of clothing including clothing	<u>601,900</u>
contributed by OXFAM through CRS - valued at	<u>608,900</u>
	629,680

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Australia Government - 21,000 pesos, equivalent about	5,200
Ethiopia - cash	400
Netherlands - cash	1,500
Thailand - cash	2,400
Upper Volta - cash	100
Lebanon - cash	<u>10</u>
	\$9,680

SOUTH VIETNAM

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Typhoons and Floods

Date-Time: November, 1968

Location: Central Vietnam and South China Seas coastal cities of Quang Ngai, Qui Nhon, Tuy Hoa

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
	7,000	700,000

An estimated 100,000 homes were destroyed or seriously damaged. There was a 50% loss to pigs and poultry and 25% loss in draft animals. Stored corn and fertilizer were badly damaged or lost. Stored paddy rice was destroyed but it was not considered a complete loss since it could be used for planting. In addition, a small percentage of rice in newly transplanted fields was destroyed.

Extensive damage occurred to public works. 18 highway bridges and 79 culverts were destroyed or damaged and 67,000 cubic meters of embankment were washed away. 7 railroad bridges and several culverts were destroyed or damaged. Power installations at all major centers in the flood area were damaged.

Description of the Disaster:

Typhoons Eric and Jean struck the coastal cities off the South China Sea north of Saigon. High winds battered towns as far as 80 miles inland. An 8-foot high tidal wave swept away many walls and thatched houses at Tam Ky. The coastal cities of Quang Ngai, Qui Nhon and Tuy Hoa were under 8 feet of water, and much of the mountainous central Vietnam became a flood disaster area.

Saigon and the populous Mekong River Delta, however, were not touched by the storms. Following the typhoons, rains battered the coast of Central Vietnam for over 10 days. Most of the lowlands were under one to four feet of water and it was estimated that 5 million acres were flooded. Mountain valleys and coastal plains were swept clean. Entire hamlets were washed away without a trace. An estimated 7,000 square miles (about the size of New Jersey) were left bare and isolated from the rest of the nation. In some places thatched houses were left 35 feet high in trees after the flood waters receded. It was reported that some 7,000 persons were killed and that thousands of water buffaloes--the main stock animals--were drowned. About 200 miles of the nation's only north-south railroad and the arterial road between Saigon and Danang were ripped out. On November 16 and 17, another typhoon threatened the same area of Vietnam. While it fizzled out, it still produced rains and delayed some of the relief flights north from Saigon.

People displaced by the floods poured into the coastal towns in search of protection, food and shelter. More than 12,000 people were airlifted out of Quang Nam Province by American and Vietnamese helicopter pilots. The Sacred Heart Nursery on the promontory between Danang and the South China Sea was completely cut off and airdrops of food had to be made to it. Many victims were marooned on tops of

houses and on high ground. It was estimated that 700,000 people temporarily homeless would need four months food assistance as well as clothing and blankets. This flood disaster was considered the worst in Vietnam in 60 years. One comment on having North Vietnam was that since it has suffered annually from typhoons and floods, people know how to build houses so that the water drains off without too much permanent damage. Also, the people have great resiliency. While it was still raining and confusion reigned all around, many families were out salvaging their personal effects, washing their beds and stoves out in the surging waters and shoveling out the mud that had settled in their houses.

Action Taken by the Government of Vietnam and Local Organizations:

The Government of Vietnam (GVN) set up a special welfare committee and a Disaster Relief Center. Schools were used as emergency shelters, and 30 camps were established for the homeless by the GVN. The League of Red Cross Societies (LICROSS) was in contact with the Vietnamese Red Cross (VRC) with offers of assistance from several sister Red Cross Societies. A meeting was held November 19 with representatives of LICROSS, Vietnam and American Red Cross, Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare, the USAID Mission and US Information Service. Arrangements were made at the meeting for the VRC to utilize Ministry of Social Welfare facilities for shipping donated supplies to stricken areas. To achieve this agreement, heavy emphasis was given to the fact that relief supplies were being distributed at the province level by Provincial Coordinating Committees, which included both GVN and US members, and would be subject to public scrutiny. Avoidance of wasteful overlap was also emphasized.

Multiple public and private organizations assembled donations and provided relief supplies. Vietnamese and US helicopters were used in rescue efforts and airlifting supplies to isolated areas. It was reported that Danang's Volunteer Civil Effort in taking care of thousands of the homeless who were flown to Danang was outstanding. Principals and teachers opened the city schools and with the assistance of volunteers using blankets, medicine and food supplied by USAID they were able to feed and shelter all of the homeless. Students, Boy Scouts and all religious groups contributed food and clothing. The GVN Ministry of Health assigned 50 employees to supplement and guide regular personnel in the flood areas. The Vietnamese Air Force, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, detailed over 200 medical officers and medics for district teams, and about 100 medical students were sent to the disaster areas. Some 17 tons of medical supplies were airlifted in a 15-day period with emphasis on combatting cholera, typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases associated with contaminated food and water. The GVN Public Health set up a command post in Danang.

GVN and USAID Public Works Officials cooperated in surveying damage to infrastructure. Damage to public works was extensive but resources of manpower, equipment and materials for repairing the damage were available in Vietnam.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government:

A US Disaster Relief Center was set up November 12 under the aegis of the USAID Mission. It included representatives of the U. S. Military, U. S. Information Service and voluntary agencies, who cooperated closely with the GVN Committee. Working arrangements that had been made with the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Central Purchasing Authority for identification and shipment of relief supplies from Saigon to northern points were applied to cooperation with the new committee.

U. S. Military helicopters were used to assist the GVN in evacuation and relief operations. The U. S. Air Force planes airlifted supplies flown in from Okinawa and the Philippines to the larger cities in the flood area. Men, women, children and dogs were evacuated from marooned areas by the U. S. 129th Helicopter Group which also carried out household goods and other personal effects. Weather conditions and damage to roads and bridges prevented use of any means of transport other than air. Ships loaded with supplies lay offshore and were unable to land and offload cargo due to shutting of Harbor Bar at Da Nang and swift currents at Qui Nhon. The helicopters braved Communist Viet Cong fire, a low atmosphere ceiling, high winds and mountain peaks to carry 14,000 pounds of rice to isolated hamlets.

The USAID Mission located 10 Public Health representatives throughout the stricken area. Later on November 17 the USS "Princeton" arrived off Quang Ngai with 1100 tons of US voluntary agencies' donated supplies from Hong Kong, which were brought in by helicopters to the province capital and selected safe hamlets.

On November 21, the U. S. Ambassador exercised his disaster relief authority and made a cash donation for the flood victims.

Summary of USC Contributions

Cash donation from the AID contingency fund by the Ambassador	\$10,000
Payment of transportation costs of volog supplies from Hong Kong	3,243
Payment of transportation costs LICROSS blankets from Japan	200
Purchase of 19,000 yds of cloth from Excess Property, plus transport	1,876
	<u>\$15,319</u>

P. L. 480 food commodities:

Title II.- 44,000 tons of corn and bulgur, estimated market value	\$3,493,000
Title III - 464,000 lbs of beans, flour, bulgur wheat and milk; 2,410 gals of salad oil; 3,600,000 lbs of flour; 1,800,000 lbs of cornmeal; 6,000,000 pounds of bulgur and 600,000 pounds of vegetable oil from voluntary agencies stocks	<u>621,792</u>

Total USC contributions: \$4,135,129

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

Diversión and distribution of P. L. 480 food by CARE, Lutheran World Relief, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services and Mennonite Central Committee. The following was provided by voluntary agencies from their own resources.

Catholic Relief Services - Cash donation (from OXFAM) of \$15,000 plus 227,300 pounds of clothing, total value \$ 335,950

CARE - 5,414 blankets, cotton, dried fish and suet, valued at 19,835

Lutheran World Relief - 40,000 pounds of clothing, valued at 40,000

Mennonite Central Committee - 11 tons canned beef, 3,243 blankets, 8 tons of clothing and cash, total value 47,168

Church World Service - 1500 blankets, 5 tons clothing, 79,000 pounds of soy beans from CROP, total value 18,016

American National Red Cross - cash donation	\$13,000
Honger Payments - cash donation	500
<u>US Community in Saigon - cash donation</u>	<u>5,000</u>
	\$501,469

Assistance Provided by Other Nations and International Organizations

UNICEF-blankets, children's clothing and milk	\$ 75,000
World Council of Churches - cash	13,000
League of Red Cross Societies - 20,000 blankets (est. value)	40,000
IRC - NET	400
Governments and Red Cross Societies of:	
Australia - 14,000 blankets and 3,000 sheets corrugated iron	30,000
Australia RC - cash	2,240
Belgium - medicaments	11,990
Burma - cash	420
Canada RC - cash	10,000
Canada Gov't. - supplies	15,000
Denmark - antibiotics, medicaments	20,870
Finland - cash	1,000
France - cash	5,310
Germany (Fed. Rep.) - cash	10,000
Germany (Dem. Rep.) - cash	19,700
India - vitamins, medicaments, blankets, textiles	2,120
Ireland - cash	2,790
Japan - cash	3,000
Korea (Rep.) - cash	200
Lebanon - cash	110
Luxembourg - cash	460
Morocco - cash	400
Netherlands - medicaments, milk and blankets	24,130
New Zealand - cash	9,430
Norway - cash	2,790
Pakistan - cash and clothing	2,120
Philippines - cash	500
South Africa - cash	270
Sweden - cash and medicaments	9,700
Spain - medical supplies and 10 cases of blankets	*
Swiss RC - cash	16,270
Swiss Government - cash	4,640
Thailand - food	900
Turkey - cash	200
United Kingdom - 10,000 blankets and 6,600 lbs. cloth	42,000
USSR - food, blankets and textiles	*
	<hr/>
	\$ 382,460

to transporting the scrap lumber. The SWA was able to get trucks from the Philippine Armed Forces, but due to an unfortunate delay in the release of AID funds for procurement of the scrap lumber, the trucks could not make prompt delivery.)

Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and other U.S. Assistance:

See Local Action comments.

Clothing distributed by Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service,
Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service - 7,700 lbs \$8,000

The U.S. Mission stated: "Neither the size of the disaster nor the extent of U.S. assistance rendered were of the magnitude to have an effect on U.S. foreign policy. Nevertheless, it is certain that the prompt and sincere action of the U.S. government and the Voluntary Agencies made a favorable impact on the victims. In addition, the experience of the PCRR agencies working together to maximize the effectiveness of available resources was a valuable step toward better disaster relief organizations.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

None reported.