

FOURTH SEMIANNUAL DISASTER REPORT - CASE STUDIES OF FOREIGN
DISASTERS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1966; STATISTICAL TABLE
INCLUDING LINE TOTALS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966

This report gives detailed summaries of foreign disasters on which the U. S. Government or voluntary agencies provided assistance during the past six months. Line totals for Fiscal Years 1965 and 1966 appear at the end of Statistical Table I. An analysis of some of the statistics and information in the report follows, as well as a look at progress made toward disaster preparedness and a summary of related disaster coordination activities.

QUICK COMPARISONS

	<u>Fiscal Year 1965</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1966</u>
No. of Reportable Disasters	50	48
No. of Countries	34	36
Deaths	47,160	7,086
Total Victims	5,425,352	4,139,646
<u>Costs</u>		
AID, FAA Contingency Fund	\$ 2,434,634	\$ 652,058
AID Project or Other USG Funds	18,727,965	1,038,740
Food for Peace, Title II	21,136,540	21,281,119
Food for Peace, Title III	4,158,124	2,264,305
Voluntary Agencies & Other US Assistance	3,747,834	1,562,990
Total U. S. Assistance	<u>\$50,205,097</u>	<u>\$26,799,212</u>
Other Nations Assistance	\$ 2,512,893	\$ 9,239,551

WHAT AND WHERE

Following is a breakdown of reportable disasters which occurred during the first six months of 1966:

Region	Earth- quake	Epidemics	Volcano	Floods	Hurricanes, Typhoons, Storms	Fires	Drought/ Famine	Land- slide	Total
AFR	2	1			2		3		8
LA				4		1		1	6
NESA	1			1		1			3
FE			1	2	2	3			8
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>

(See section on each region for details)

These were the reportable disasters. There were 58 other major disasters on which MR/DRC was contacted either by the U. S. Missions or by the State Operations Center on releases from the international telenews service. These 58 disasters were not recipients of assistance from the U. S. Government or U. S. voluntary agencies, insofar as records here were available. However, State, AID, DOD and voluntary agency officials concerned were alerted, as appropriate. These disasters occurred in the following regions.

Region	Earthquake	Epidemics	Volcano	Floods	Hurricane, Typhoon, Storms	Total
AFR	4	1	1	2	3	11
LA	7	1		3	9	20
NESA	10	2		3	3	18
FE	7	1			1	9
	28	5	1	8	16	58

WITHIN COUNTRY ACTION

On past disaster reports, we have had several requests for more information on what each country did for itself during disaster emergency periods. Reports from the field have improved considerably and most of the case studies herein contain these facts. In several cases, an estimated dollar value was given, which enables a comparison of self-help with outside assistance.

OTHER NATIONS

While we do not have complete data on assistance provided by other nations, we now have sufficient facts from the U. S. Missions, the League of Red Cross Societies and others to make comparisons. During the first six months of 1966, the value of help from other nations exceeded that of the United States when disasters struck the following countries: Uganda, Congo, Argentina, Paraguay, Jordan, Indonesia and Western Samoa. A look at the statistical table will reveal that from January 1 to June 30, 1966, disaster assistance provided by other nations in cash or gifts amounted to \$7,937,984 compared to U. S. aid valued at \$1,714,897. This is the first time our records show foreign disaster assistance from other nations exceeding that of the U. S. These facts indicate a spread in world concern for disaster victims and provide reassurance that the U. S. is not alone in its willingness to respond to disaster relief needs.

APPRECIATION OF U. S. ASSISTANCE

Each country has expressed appreciation for disaster assistance provided by the United States. A review of the case studies will show that where the disaster is limited in area the gratitude comes from local people and authorities; where it covers a large area of the country, it is often expressed through letters from the national government, as well as through news media. A quick response by the U. S. usually results in warm expressions of appreciation and praise for U. S. assistance.

Mr. Kole Jordanowski of Yugoslavia visited MR/DRC at the suggestion of Mr. Keogh of the Government Affairs Institute on April 8, 1966. He gave a personal account of the 1963 earthquake in Skopje and how much the U. S. aid was appreciated by the people of Skopje. He emphasized that most important of all was that U. S. aid was received first, and that it had double value because it arrived at the right time.

FLOW OF DOLLARS

During the first six months of 1966, approximately 85 per cent of the money from the AID contingency fund, used by the Ambassadors or authorized by AID/W for disaster relief, involved local currency of the country, or disaster supplies obtained with U. S. money in the U. S. and shipped to the stricken country.

DROUGHT/FAMINE

Famine conditions in Chad and Niger are reported on in the case studies included with this report.

India received special consideration due to the threat of widespread famine. An individual report was not prepared on India due to lack of complete information in the office of MR/DRC. However, it was reported that the market value of P. L. 480 Food for Peace provided to India during the first six months of 1966 amounted to \$10,622,500, including transportation. This includes both bilateral P. L. 480 food and that supplied under the World Food program. A League of Red Cross Societies bulletin indicated that Red Cross Societies of 20 nations provided food, medicine and cash in the amount of \$2,720,183.

Algeria, Central African Republic, Mali, Morocco, Tanzania, Nepal, Yemen, Pakistan, Brazil and Peru also were reported suffering from severe food shortages. Continuing food relief under the World Food Program was provided for famine victims in Bechuanaland. The long rains which started in Kenya in April of 1966 created a spirit of optimism that the famine there was nearing an end.

EPIDEMICS

There were no disastrous epidemics requiring U. S. disaster relief in the past six months. Threatened outbreaks of typhoid, yellow fever and cholera occurred but preventive action avoided the development of major epidemics. In two of these cases, the U. S. responded to requests for vaccine and in three others, vaccine was supplied by other nations. Reported below is an account of action taken by AID Near East-South Asia Bureau to prepare for anticipated cholera outbreaks in that region of the world.

NESA CHOLERA PREVENTION PROGRAM

Scientists and medical investigators expert in the subject of cholera warned of the possibility, and even the likelihood, of a massive cholera epidemic in the Near East by the summer of 1966. These experts include members of WHO, the U. S. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, the SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, East Pakistan, the U. S. Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Center at Atlanta and a number of internationally recognized medical scientists.

The New York Times of June 5, 1966 reported Dr. M. G. Candau, Director General of the World Health Organization, as stating: "after a half century of abeyance, cholera is taking its traditional route westward from Southeast Asia and again stands at the door of Europe and Africa."

In the last five years the strain of cholera known as "El Tor" has spread from Indonesia as far west as Iraq and the southern part of the Soviet Union.

Dr. P. M. Kaul, Assistant Director General, WHO/Geneva, stated that WHO currently had requests for assistance to meet the cholera threat from several areas in the NESAs region. He stressed that it was beyond the capacity of WHO to meet these requests and welcomed the participation of AID in an emergency program and in sponsoring inter-country coordination of anti-cholera effort. The Cholera Control, NESAs Pre-Emergency Plan, coordinated with the office of MR/DRC, was approved by the Administrator in April, 1966. The U. S. effort, including this proposed program, is being coordinated closely with WHO. So far 48 million doses of vaccine, 25 ped-o-jets, 1 million disposable needles and 1-1/2 million disposable needle and syringe sets are on order.

During June, reports were received that the number of cases of gastro-enteritis and cholera were becoming serious in India, Nepal and Afghanistan. Cholera incidence was also reported from Vietnam and Philippines.

SUPPLIES - TENTS

There is an acute shortage of tents. On 3 separate occasions in the past six months, requests for tents could not be met. MR/DRC is making a study of anticipated demands for tents, type of tents required, storage location, as well as funding. Other types of disaster items, such as blankets, water purification tablets, drugs and recovery equipment also require pre-emergency solutions if they are to be made immediately available, and these too are under consideration.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AFTER DISASTERS

Serious economic decline often follows in the wake of disasters. Prior to 1887, the Northeast section of Brazil, an area three times the size of France, was the richest section of Brazil. From the Northeast came the cultural and political leaders of Brazil's early history. A cycle of droughts, fires, and floods, in the Northeast, which began in 1887 with a drought that killed 500,000 people, started the decline. Today it is reported that this area is 100 years behind the rest of Brazil and its 27 million people suffer from widespread poverty.

This recurring theme of economic and social problems following disasters is evidenced by the disasters which occurred in the following countries in 1966: Brazil, Peru, Philippines, Argentina, Indonesia, Western Samoa, and Greece. See individual reports on damage suffered and recovery problems.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

JAPAN - Matsushiro Prepares for Impending Disaster

Minakami Mountain, an 800 foot volcanic dome on the edge of Matsushiro, is the focal point of over 20,000 earth tremors since August 1965. Three of the more severe quakes occurred on November 23, 1965; March 10, 1966 and May 28, 1966,

the latter damaging a number of buildings weakened by the constant shaking. A June 11, 1966, quake caused a landslide which resulted in the only death thus far. Many of the town's 22,600 inhabitants sleep fully clothed ready to leap for a door or window. Others, now that it is summer, sleep in nearby fields. Yet even that is frightening. The earth beneath them trembles and emits thunderous sounds. Strange light appears over the encircling mountains. Japanese seismologists fear more serious trouble may be in the offing.

The Japanese have prepared for it. Ladders have been rigged to the upper windows of school buildings. Children have been drilled in quick exits. Extra fire trucks stand in readiness. Soldiers are camped nearby. The Japanese Red Cross has rehearsed air evacuation of casualties. The Government has allocated the equivalent of \$2,000,000 in emergency funds and has set up a mobile clinic to treat those suffering from tension and insomnia.

KOREA

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Republic of Korea, set up a Training Exercise for Disaster Relief Operations to be conducted in June of 1966 and requested that USOM/FFP, Eighth U. S. Army, Church World Service, Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, CARE and Catholic Relief Services representatives attend as members of the Disaster Relief Committee.

USAID/Korea has submitted a proposal from the ROK Government to process 100 metric tons of flour to be supplied under P. L. 480, Title II, into dry biscuit (hardtack), which would be stored in 41 Disaster Relief Supply Points along with canned foods, grains, clothing, shelter (tents), kitchen utensils and emergency school kits to meet emergency requirements of future disasters. Disaster preparedness costs would be borne by ROK.

Church World Service received a request from Korea to help make available a standby reserve of water purification tablets and blankets in anticipation of the annual flooding of the Han River. Accordingly, they authorized up to \$2,900 for this purpose. As this is the fourth year that CWS plans to respond to the Han River floods, they requested their regional service director to counsel with the Korea Church World Service so that starting in 1967 regular program planning can be done for the CWS response to disaster as a result of the Han River floods.

PHILIPPINES

The League of Red Cross Societies reported that the success of emergency relief activities for victims of the Iloilo City fire was due to pre-disaster planning on the part of the Philippine Red Cross.

SUDAN

Faced with the threat of cholera upon the return of pilgrims to their homes, cholera treatment supplies were obtained from the United States Government to be held in readiness for a cholera epidemic. In the meantime, immunization work continues.

UGANDA

Recommendation was made by U. S. Mission that a Relief Coordinating Committee be established and policy guidelines set up by the Uganda Government to enable the Government to respond immediately when disaster strikes.

PARAGUAY

A U. S. Army Officer from Panama assisted the Country Team to develop a Country Disaster Relief Plan.

PERU

Local officials took steps to prevent people returning to the area destroyed by the fire and rebuilding the same type of fire-trap homes. A housing project is planned.

Also, the U. S. Mission in Peru recommended that in addition to existing P. L. 480 food commodities, relief supplies, such as tents, hand tools and clothing, be stockpiled in Peru so as to be immediately available for disaster relief.

JAMAICA

USAID and Jamaican officials have prepared Jamaica's Disaster Relief Plan. (The Government of Jamaica Disaster Relief Officer was a trainee with MR/DRC during the summer of 1965.)

JORDAN

Government of Jordan officials plan to relocate the highway through the canyon to Aqaba on higher ground to avoid repetition of damage from the March flash floods which hit Ma'an and surrounding area again this year.

CARE reported that the voluntary agencies had met and agreed to appoint a contact person from among voluntary agencies who would act as liaison between voluntary agencies, the USAID and the Jordanian Government to coordinate efforts of all voluntary agencies during periods of emergency.

LACK OF PREPAREDNESS

One of the sad facts about natural disasters is that they strike with speed and great intensity. They capsulize all problems of human tragedy--death, injury, break-up of families, general confusion and disorder, dislocation of essential services and disintegration of the capability to respond. During these periods both the best and worst of humanity emerges. Reports of neglect, looting, disregard for human life, and taking advantage of the afflicted continue to occur.

In one case, public administrators, confronted with a major natural disaster were reported as unable to act, despite sufficient stocks of food, blankets, shelters and medicines. Lack of organization and inability to assume authority to effect critical emergency needs left disaster victims without public assistance. Voluntary agencies efforts were also negated by inability of public officials to coordinate and direct relief operations.

Another instance records the total disregard and neglect of disaster warnings, the resultant death, injury and destruction, both at the time and following the disaster. The human tragedy involved was largely abandoned by the country concerned.

On the other hand, acts of heroism, sacrifice and generosity are cited. Through coordination, MR/DRC sees both sides, and remains hopeful, counting upon a measurable amount of cooperation, human sympathy and effort to relieve misery. Also, practical pre-emergency planning that includes predictions of disasters, warnings, preparation as well as preventive action are receiving more and more acceptance.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

There are many signs of scientific breakthroughs in tracking storms and hurricanes. New seismic instrumentation, sensors in space and electronic computers are gathering knowledge on earth movements and the behavior of volcanos. Scientists know how to record river volume and flood movements so accurately that all concerned can be warned of a flood. Communications are capable of giving immediate reports to those concerned but these scientific accomplishments are not available to large segments of the world. One discouraging thing about scientific knowledge is how difficult it is to get it to the public administrators or authorities with power to act.

Some items of scientific interest in recent months:

1. The weather satellite Tiros VII completed 3 years in orbit June 19. 600 tropical storms and severe weather warnings were sent to foreign meteorological services.
2. Predicted disasters do happen. Taal Volcano in the Philippines erupted September 28, 1965. Scientists have been predicting for several months that another eruption would soon take place. The eruption occurred on July 6, 1966. Limited surveillance of Taal included studies to determine its eruptive habits, seismic monitoring and studies of changes in thermal radiation. Full application of modern techniques, such as using highly sensitive seismographs, infrared scanning, the measurement of land deformation and the detection of magnetic field changes are required to insure timely pre-disaster warnings.
3. The Irazu Volcano, Costa Rica, erupted in March of 1964, followed by problems with floods and mud slides. Studies have been conducted in Costa Rica and continue on: geology investigations of slope stability, landslides and control for mudflows; hydrologic studies of water supply contamination; topographic (leveling) surveys to check changes in shape of the volcano related to underlying movements of magma; studies of the sequence and characteristics of the volcanic material to determine the eruptive habit of the volcano, seismic installations and monitoring of associated earthquake activity in part to assist in the establishment of an advance warning system; and studies of the change in thermal radiation and heating effects also relevant to advance warning.

This continuing interest in geologic and scientific studies of natural or potential disaster areas seems likely to be intensified during the coming years as international interests expand.

UNITED NATIONS - ASSISTANCE TO WESTERN SAMOA

For the first time since adoption of the resolution on disaster relief by the General Assembly on December 7, 1965, the United Nations provided assistance under that resolution to the Government of Western Samoa. The UN obtained and shipped to Western Samoa 4 jeep-type ambulances as a result of the hurricane which struck the islands in January.

UNITED NATIONS - ECAFE TYPHOON REPORT

A recent UN report from the typhoon study group of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) states that the magnitude of typhoon destruction in Asia and the Far East is staggering. From 1952 to 1963, the number of typhoons which struck some countries were: Taiwan - 81; Hong Kong - 18; Japan - 77; Korea - 22; Okinawa - 10; Philippines - 151. All of these typhoons originated from only one of the six breeding grounds for typhoons-- the North Pacific Ocean, east of the Philippines. The damage caused by typhoons in these countries amounts to about \$500 million annually. In considering the annual rate of economic growth in Asia and the Far East and the average rate of population growth, ECAFE estimates typhoon damage consumes all the surplus that would otherwise be available to improve the standard of living in those regions. Recommendations by ECAFE concerning this scourge of nature may be summarized:

1. Establishment or improvement of existing meteorological observing stations to enable better forecasts of typhoon formation and movement; improved telecommunication arrangements and typhoon warning systems, including flood forecasting for timely warning.

2. Continuation of hurricane research and experiments with a view toward practical typhoon modification. For political and public relations reasons, the North Pacific Ocean east of the Philippines was mentioned as a possible site for such experiments, being far removed from habitation.

UNITED NATIONS - 41ST SESSION OF ECOSOC

France has requested inclusion in the agenda of the 41st session of ECOSOC of a supplementary item entitled "Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union." The International Relief Union is a disaster relief organization with rather limited resources established by a convention approved by the League of Nations. Only about 20 governments are still members.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

OAS - INTER-AMERICAN EMERGENCY AID FUND

Stephen R. Tripp, MR/DRC, and Robert Culbertson, Director, Office of Development Plans and Programs, Latin American Bureau were designated as AID representatives responsible for U. S. participation in the Inter-American Emergency Aid Fund on May 25, 1966. At the time Dr. Walter J. Sedwitz, Executive Secretary of Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress,

was notified of these appointments, an outline of the regulations governing the U. S. provision of emergency assistance and the recommendations of the National Citizens Commission's Committee on Disaster Relief were also sent to the Organization of American States.

RELATED DISASTER OPERATIONS ACTIVITIES

GHANA - SHORTAGE OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Ghana's revolution caused a serious gap in the availability of medical supplies. There was no on-going commercial market to provide medicines to hospitals and institutions. A small committee of distinguished private Americans organized to obtain donations of essential drugs from U. S. pharmaceutical companies. The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association solicited donations from the American manufacturers, arranged for collections to be held temporarily in a Church World Service warehouse facility near Baltimore and then obtained airlift of \$250,000 worth of drugs to Ghana. In addition, Church World Service donated \$4,000 for the purchase of medicines.

The American National Red Cross requested assistance of the AID Disaster Relief Coordinator for air transportation of 887 pounds of vitamins and other medical supplies for 800 political detainees released from the prisons. The Voluntary Foreign Aid Staff approved payment of air transportation under Section 216 of the FAA and arrangements were made by MR/DRC with Pan Am to airlift the supplies. Cost of airlift was \$1,148.

BARE-BASE PROJECT - WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

At the invitation of the Aeronautical Systems Division, Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, John H. Street of the Office of MR/DRC was able to observe the Bare-Base Project. This is a 2 year old study covering research to reduce the weight and bulk of shelters, field hospitals, emergency generators, field ranges, chairs, tables, cots, etc., so they may be air transportable. It is of interest to MR/DRC to determine how it can be adapted to civilian disaster relief operations. The Task Force report will be available soon.

U. S. FOREIGN DISASTER RELIEF STEWARDSHIP

The U. S. has provided assistance to foreign disaster victims for 154 years. Included with this report is a statement of the genesis of U. S. participation in world-wide disaster relief.

Prior to 1964, disaster relief operations were handled by ad hoc committees, desk officers and senior leaders in State, AID and Department of Defense, who responded in various ways to disaster relief requests. Overlapping, confusion and serious disputes on disaster operations and funding were reported. U. S. voluntary agencies and the American Red Cross had little guidance or facts on which to make decisions on the help they could offer or how their programs could be coordinated. Each disaster was handled on a one-shot basis. There was no sustaining of the experience gained--no way to learn from previous disaster operations or correct mistakes.

In December 1963 a Joint State/AID Circular placed the disaster coordination function in the Agency for International Development (AID) under the administration of Herbert J. Waters, Assistant Administrator for Material Resources. This was followed in 1964 by the issuance of AID Manual Orders 1562.1 to 1565.1, which include State, AID and DOD policy and operating guidelines for disaster relief. Also, in January of 1964, the Office of Disaster Relief Coordinator was established.

During the past two and one-half years, the objectives of coordination—rapid action, utilization of non-government and government resources, and fiscal responsibility have been achieved. Through dissemination of facts and mutual sharing, a reasonably workable system exists among officials of State, AID, Defense, HEW, Agriculture, Interior and ESSA, as well as the American Red Cross, U. S. registered voluntary agencies and private enterprise. All take part and work together in the U. S. role on world-wide disasters.

The U. S. registered voluntary agencies providing foreign disaster assistance are: American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, Mennonite Central Committee, Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, and others working through the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc.

Currently the U. S. Government coordinators for disaster relief are:

Joseph F. Vaughn, Department of State

Capt. V. G. Holzaphel, U. S. N., Department of Defense

Alma E. Hughes, Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Stephen R. Tripp, Agency for International Development



Stephen R. Tripp
Disaster Relief Coordinator

State/AID
Office of Material Resources
Voluntary Foreign Aid

JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 1966, REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES
AND LINE TOTALS FISCAL YEARS 1966 AND 1965, 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		VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, OTHER U.S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III			
AFRICA										
Chad, Drought 1st 6 Mo. '66		*				\$77,500			\$77,500	
Dahomey Civil/Strife/ Famine 1/66		2,000	\$5,418		\$3,239		\$ 2,500	\$1,500	\$12,657	\$ 500
Congo Earthquake 3/20/66	24	3,024	\$ 200					\$1,889	\$ 2,089	\$ 8,400
Niger Drought 1st 6 Mo. '66						\$255,000			\$255,000	
Senegal Storm & Tidal W. 2/1&20/66		2,000	\$5,000					*	\$ 5,000	
Sudan Cholera Threat Mar. '66			\$21,875					X	\$ 21,875	
Uganda Earthquake 3/20/66	104	5,104	\$ 5,600						\$ 5,600	\$ 56,400
Togo Storms 3/15/66		15			\$ 25,000				\$ 25,000	
AFRICA TOTAL	128	12,143	\$38,093		\$ 28,239	\$332,500	\$ 2,500	\$3,389	\$404,721	\$ 65,300

JANUARY 1-JUNE 30, 1966 & CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT AND/OR OTHER FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		DOD	VOLAGS & OTHER US ASSIST.	TOTAL US ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III				
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>											
Argentina Floods Feb/Mar '66	62	120,062	\$ 25,000					X	*	\$ 25,000	\$ 190,000
Bolivia Floods Feb/Mar '66		5,500				\$ 1,320			\$ 4,000	\$ 5,320	*
Brazil - Rio, Guanabara Floods 1/66	373	52,254	\$ 9,091	\$ 62,899	\$ 3,850	\$ 21,447	\$ 14,426	X	\$ 51,770	\$ 163,483	\$ 14,464
Brazil Recife 6/66	(Information incomplete - will be included in next report)										
Ecuador Landslide May 1966	50	50					\$ 266		*	\$ 266	
Paraguay Floods Feb/Mar '66		4,890	\$ 5,039				\$ 6,766		*	\$ 11,805	\$ 18,000
Peru Fire 2/11/66	8	5,508	\$ 4,000			\$ 2,993	\$ 4,508	X	\$ 7,502	\$ 19,003	
LA TOTAL	493	188,264	\$ 43,130	\$ 62,899	\$ 3,850	\$ 24,440	\$ 27,286		\$ 63,272	\$ 224,877	\$ 222,464
<u>NESA</u>											
Greece Earthquake 2/5/66	1	11,001	\$ 10,000				\$ 6,001		\$ 108,498	\$ 124,499	\$ 104,423
Jordan Floods 3/11/66	259	2,792					\$ 7,307		\$ 21,778	\$ 29,085	\$ 1,099,566
Saudi Arabia Fire 3/19/66	1	318	\$ 1,000							\$ 1,000	
NESA TOTAL	261	14,111	\$ 11,000				\$ 13,308		\$ 130,276	\$ 154,584	\$ 1,203,989

JANUARY 1-JUNE 30, 1966 & CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND BY AMB.	AID/W	AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOV'T FUNDS	TITLE II	TITLE III	DOD	VOLAGS & OTHER US ASSIST.	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
FAR EAST Indonesia Floods 3/14-17/66	176	524,176	\$ 5,000				\$ 649,876		\$ 61,361	\$ 716,237	\$6,067,045
Indonesia Volcano 4/25/66	1,000	5,000	(Assistance included with above flood disaster)								
Hong Kong Floods 6/11-19/66	65	8,626	\$ 4,328						\$ 17,000	\$ 21,328	\$ 18,100
Japan Fire 1/11/66		2,368	\$ 22,431		From DOD \$ 55,997			X	\$ 9,559	\$ 87,987	
Korea Fire 1/18/66	22	2,395				\$ 3,800			\$ 5,580	\$ 9,380	
Philippines Fire 2/7/66		10,430	\$ 4,158			\$ 31,725		X	\$ 32,400	\$ 68,283	
Taiwan Typhoon May-June '66	36	5,036							* 2,500	\$ 2,500	
Western Samoa 1/29-30/66	10	95,000	\$ 25,000							\$ 25,000	\$ 361,086
FE TOTAL	1,309	653,031	\$ 60,917		\$ 55,997		\$ 685,401		\$ 128,400	\$ 930,715	\$6,446,231

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JANUARY-JUNE 30, 1966 & CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOV'T FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		VOLAGS & OTHER US ASSIST- ANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III			
TOTAL ALL REGIONS 1ST 6 MOS. 1966	2,191	867,549	\$153,140	\$ 62,899	\$ 88,086	\$ 356,940	\$ 728,495	\$ 325,337	\$ 1,714,897	\$7,937,984
REVISED TOTAL LAST SIX MOS. 1965	4,895	3,272,097	\$256,911	\$ 179,108	\$ 950,654	\$20,924,179	\$1,535,810	\$1,237,653	\$25,084,315	\$1,301,567
TOTAL FISCAL YR. 1966	7,086	4,139,646	\$410,051	\$ 242,007	\$ 1,038,740	\$21,281,119	\$2,264,305	\$1,562,990	\$26,799,212	\$9,239,551
TOTAL FISCAL YR. 1965	47,160	5,425,352	\$372,343	\$2,062,291	\$18,727,965	\$21,136,540	\$4,158,124	\$3,747,834	\$50,205,097	\$2,512,893
2 YEAR TOTAL	54,246	9,564,998	\$782,394	\$2,304,298	\$19,766,705	\$42,417,659	\$6,422,429	\$5,310,824	\$77,004,309	\$11,752,444

REGION	DISASTERS - FIRST SIX MONTHS 1966	DISASTERS TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 1966	DISASTERS TOTAL FISCAL YEAR 1965	% TOTAL ASSIST- ANCE 1966 FY	% TOTAL ASSIST- ANCE 1965 FY
AFRICA	8	15	14	48%	5%
EUROPE	-	-	2	0%	2%
LATIN AMERICA	6	16	14	10%	49%
NESA	3	5	12	4%	32%
PAC EAST	8	12	8	38%	12%
	25	48	50	100%	100%

* - denotes incomplete or not reported

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

See attached Table II for listing last 6 months 1965 disasters.

JULY 1 - DECEMBER 31, 1965, REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES
AND LINE TOTALS CALENDAR YEARS 1965 AND 1966, PLUS 2-YEAR TOTALS (As revised June, 1966)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	BY AMB.	AID/W	AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOV'T FUNDS	TITLE II	TITLE III	DOD	VOLAGS & OTHER US ASSIST-ANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSIST. OTHER NATIONS
AFRICA											
Bechuanaland Drought/Famine, '65		60,000	\$ 770			\$ 2,929,000			\$ 10,866	\$ 2,940,636	\$230,875
Ethiopia Drought/Famine '65	2,000	1,502,000			\$ 952	\$ 6,000,000			\$ 11,628	\$ 6,012,580	*
Kenya, Drought/Famine '65		260,000				\$ 3,400,000				\$ 3,400,000	\$ 29,400
Morocco Floods, 11/65		47,813	\$22,260				\$ 48,300	X		\$ 70,560	\$151,100
Senegal Yellow Fever, 10/23	69	210	\$ 5,894							\$ 5,894	
South Africa, Rail Disaster 10/5	90	220	\$ 280							\$ 280	
Togo Truck Disaster 12/7	150	450	\$ 1,500		\$ 300		\$ 1,600		\$ 1,000	\$ 4,400	\$ 6,680
AFRICA TOTAL	2,300	1,870,693	\$30,704		\$ 1,252	\$12,329,000	\$ 49,900		\$ 23,494	\$12,434,350	\$418,055
LATIN AMERICA											
Bahamas Hurricane Betsy, 9/9		1,200	\$ 638				\$ 1,560	X	\$ 6,178	\$ 8,376	\$ 30,860
Bahamas Yarmouth 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	\$ 30,600		\$ 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	\$ 866,983	\$ 1,560,691	\$ 482,896
Ecuador Flood, 4/65		50,000			\$ 300		\$ 6,500			\$ 6,800	

JULY-DEC. 1965 & CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (CONT'D) - Revised June, 1966

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER U. S. GOV'T FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		DOD	VOLAGS & OTHER US ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III				
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>											
Honduras Drought, '65		100,000	\$ 25,000				\$ 138,030			\$ 163,030	
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
LA - TOTAL	749	248,669	\$109,632	\$ 145,522	\$ 15,422	\$ 81,579	\$1,236,842		\$ 925,305	\$ 2,514,302	\$ 540,581
<u>NESA</u>											
Iran Cholera 8/1	288	2,500	\$ 12,643	\$ 33,586				X	\$ 855	\$ 47,084	\$ 70,000
E. Pakistan Cyclone 12/15	874	60,874	\$ 25,000		\$ 906,000				*	\$ 931,000	\$ 96,159
NESA-TOTAL	1,162	63,374	\$ 37,643	\$ 33,586	\$ 906,000				\$ 855	\$ 978,084	\$ 166,159
<u>FAR EAST</u>											
Burma Floods 10/23		500,000	\$ 5,308						\$ 211	\$ 5,519	\$ 11,674
Korea Floods 7/15	323	239,000			\$ 27,980	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 234,000	X	\$ 250,192	\$ 9,012,172	\$ 60,070
Malaysia Floods 12/3	6	300,006	\$ 23,624					X	*	\$ 23,624	
Philippines Taal Volcano 9/28	355	50,355	\$ 50,000			\$ 13,600	\$ 15,068	X	\$ 37,596	\$ 116,264	\$ 105,028
FE TOTAL	684	1,089,361	\$ 78,932		\$ 27,980	\$ 8,513,600	\$ 249,068		\$ 287,999	\$ 9,157,579	\$ 176,772

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JULY-DEC. 1965 & CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (CONT'D) - Revised June, 1966

	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT AND OTHER GOV'T FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR PEACE		VOLAGS & OTHER US- ASSIST- ANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANC OTHER NATIONS
			BY AMB.	BY AID/W		TITLE II	TITLE III			
TOTAL ALL REGIONS LAST 6 MOS. 1965	4,895	3,272,097	\$256,911	\$ 179,108	\$ 950,654	\$20,924,179	\$1,535,810	\$1,237,653	\$25,084,315	\$1,301,56
TOTAL 1ST 6 MOS. 1965	39,040	2,470,040	\$232,689	\$1,785,232	\$18,445,086	\$12,664,860	\$2,836,054	\$1,850,571	\$37,814,492	\$2,512,89
TOTAL CAL. YEAR 1965	43,935	5,742,137	\$489,600	\$1,964,340	\$19,395,740	\$33,589,039	\$4,371,864	\$3,088,224	\$62,898,807	\$3,814,46
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	11,429,592	\$705,253	\$6,087,664	\$20,919,680	\$45,483,519	\$6,743,292	\$5,596,254	\$85,535,662	\$3,814,46

REGION	DISASTERS - LAST SIX MONTHS 1965	DISASTERS TOTAL CAL. YEAR 1965	DISASTERS TOTAL CAL. YEAR 1964	% TOTAL ASSIST- ANCE - 1965 CY	% TOTAL ASSIST- ANCE - 1964 CY
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	100

* - donotes incomplete or not reported

X under DOD means 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

CHAD

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Drought
Date-Time: 1st 6 Months 1966
Location: Throughout Country
Damage: Near-famine conditions, but number of people involved not reported

Description of the Disaster:

On May 6, it was reported that famine was imminent.

Last year's insufficient rains resulted in severe drought conditions throughout most of Chad. Price of millet doubled usual figures for this time of year and in some areas was unavailable. It was anticipated that by July and August of 1966 millet would not be available in much of the country. On May 16 reports from rural areas indicated the food shortages had reached a critical point in certain areas and people were in dire need of food in the south. Shortages in North and East were even more pronounced. People were reported to be hungry and desperately worried on how to survive the next few months.

On June 10 the U. S. Ambassador reported that shortages in Quaddai, Biltine and Ennedi areas were serious; that millet stocks in Fada and Biltine were exhausted; that all Abeche stocks had been distributed; and that the price of millet had risen beyond the purchasing power of local populations.

Action Taken by Local Government & Organizations

Government of Chad officials went to Nigeria to try to obtain millet but this area was going through a similar drought period. Neither could the GOC obtain millet from the Central African Republic. A formal request for emergency relief from the United States was made.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

On June 9, 1966, Assistant Administrator for Material Resources, Herbert J. Waters, signed an agreement with Ambassador Boukar Abdoul of the Republic of Chad to provide 500 tons of P. L. 480, Title II, Food for Peace.

Market Value	\$27,500	
Ocean Transportation	20,000	
Inland Transportation	<u>30,000</u>	\$77,500

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

None Reported

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None Reported

DAHOMEY

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Civil Strife/Famine
Date-Time: January 1966
Location: Dahomey Villages near Nigerian Border
Damage: Total Disaster Victims
2,000

Description of the Disaster:

As a result of the coup d'etat in Nigeria, tribal rivalries erupted and people in some towns swooped down on others, killing, pillaging and burning homes. About 2,000 people fled across the border for refuge in Dahomey, barely escaping with their lives and with little more than the clothes on their backs. They settled in Dahomey villages along the border where they were a burden to local villagers. Feeding became a problem for both the local villagers and the civil strife victims from across the border. One village of 500 was swollen by 330 additional persons.

In February the U. S. Mission reported that repatriation was being carried out by the Government of Nigeria. Nigerian military transportation was provided and food and other assistance was given by the Nigerian Red Cross. Nigerian para-military mobile units were patrolling the trouble spots to maintain order and prevent, if possible, the recurrence of acts of violence.

Action Taken by the Dahomey Government and Organizations

The Government of Dahomey accepted the refugees as part of its humanitarian obligation, but it could do little due to lack of funds. The World Health Organization was able to provide only token assistance. The U. N. representative obtained the consent of the Dahomey Government to release 15 tons of corn which had been made available to Dahomey through World Food Program for price stabilization. The Dahomey Red Cross obtained about \$100 to buy a small quantity of food and made distribution of the food provided by the Government of Dahomey, Catholic Relief Services and the French Embassy, with transportation being provided by the Government of Dahomey. The Government of Dahomey officials requested assistance from the U. S. Mission.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

From the AID Contingency Fund under the Ambassador's Authority for Disaster Relief:

Purchase of supplemental food (manioc flour, palm oil and dried fish) \$ 5,418

From AID Funds For On-Going Voluntary Agency Programs

Air Transportation of 23 Yukon bell tents and 2 hospital ward tents supplied by CRS.	3,239
	<u>8,657</u>
P. L. 480, Title III, Food for Peace (CRS)	
15 tons cornmeal, wheat flour, bulgur, beans and NFD milk, estimated value	2,500
	<u>11,157</u>

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services	
Provided above P. L. 480 Title III Food for Peace	
Shipped 23 Yukon bell tents and 2 hospital ward tents valued at	1,500

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

French Embassy - Gave 3 tons of food, estimated value	500
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NIGER

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Drought
Date-Time: 1st 6 Months 1966
Location: Throughout Country
Damage: Near-famine conditions, but number of people involved not reported.

Description of the Disaster:

Unfavorable weather conditions resulted in poor millet crops and a serious food deficit. Price for millet rose beyond ability of local population to purchase. Harvest of corn and rice was expected to provide only partial relief. Next millet crop is not due before October 1966.

Action Taken by Local Government & Organizations

The Government of Niger attempted to find other means of assistance due to concern over high transportation costs of U. S. sorghum. All these possibilities were exhausted and a request for U. S. assistance was made.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

P. L. 480, Title II, Food for Peace		
3,000 metric tons of sorghum	\$165,000	
Plus Ocean Transportation	<u>90,000</u>	\$255,000

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

None Reported

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None Reported.

*433 000
given in table*

SENEGAL

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Storm Caused "Tidal Waves"
Date-Time: February 1 and February 20, 1966
Location: Saint Louis
Damage: Killed Homeless
None 2,000

Retaining Wall partially destroyed.

Description of the Disaster:

Heavy storms caused two massive waves to hit the coast, the second of which broke a part of a retaining wall making 2,000 persons homeless. It was reported that the flimsy hovels the waves destroyed were unfit for human habitation and that the victims who found temporary shelter in the former French military camp had bettered their condition. The comment was also made that the disaster, which caused no fatalities, was a blessing in disguise.

Action Taken by Local Government

The Government of Senegal made arrangements for food and shelter for the victims. President Senghor, General Diallo and Andre Guillabert, Vice President of the National Assembly held separate conversations with the U. S. Ambassador with regard to the necessity for prompt action to rebuild the retaining wall.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

On March 10, the U. S. Ambassador presented a check for \$5,000 to President Senghor to assist with the repair of the dike. At the time the Ambassador expressed his intention to follow the suggestion of the President and visit the disaster area on March 12-13. On learning of this intent, the President returned the check and asked the Ambassador to deliver it personally to the Governor of the Fleuve area. The check was presented at a ceremony held to elect officers for the next 12 months and the hall and streets were packed with spectators. There was much applause when the check was presented and the Governor in accepting the check thanked the United States Government and its distinguished Chief of State, Lyndon B. Johnson, and also expressed appreciation for the assistance rendered St. Louis by the American Catholic Relief, and emphasized the "friendship that has always existed between our two countries." The Mission reported that as the Ambassador left the hall at least one hundred spectators rushed up to shake hands and say "thank you". Comment of the U. S. Mission was that this act of humanitarian concern had favorable and far-reaching effects.

From the AID Contingency Fund for Disaster Relief
under the Ambassador's Authority, above cash donation
of \$5,000.00.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

This office has received no report of specific aid given by a
voluntary agency but indications are that Catholic Relief Services provided
assistance for which the Senegal Government expressed appreciation.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

SUDAN

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Cholera Threat

Time: Beginning March 8, 1966

Location: Countrywide

Damage: None--action taken was preventive.

Description of the Disaster:

The Sudan Minister of Health asked the U. S. Ambassador for urgent assistance in the face of a cholera threat expected as pilgrims returned homeward after Haj. The World Health Organization had advised the Minister of Health that an outbreak of virulent cholera already had touched at least four eastern countries sending pilgrims to Mecca. Beginning April 7, all pilgrims returning through Sudan were quarantined. The World Health Organization offered technical experts and suggested to the Minister that the U. S. Government might provide vaccine and treatment supplies.

Although the threat of cholera in the Near East, South Asia area and in Northeast Africa still exists, there were no reports of a cholera epidemic as of June 30, 1966.

Action Taken by Local Government

A quarantine camp was established at Suakin, Sudan, and all pilgrims channeled through it were administered tetracycline prophylaxis and detained five days. Stool cultures were made on all pilgrims at a laboratory in Jidda and also a laboratory for this purpose was established at Port Sudan. Provision was made for production of 6,000 cc's per week of cholera vaccine including El Tor vibrio at Stack Laboratories, Khartoum; 80,000 cc's at Port Sudan and 2,000 cc's in Jidda. All pilgrims received booster doses and mass vaccination was planned for the population in Port Sudan, Suakin, Khartoum, Omdurman and Khartoum north in that order. Subsequent vaccination depended upon cholera incidence.

With the assistance of the U. S. Embassy and AID/Washington, data was obtained and recorded on nearby sources of vaccine and treatment supplies should the need arise. In order to survey the cholera situation and make recommendations, Dr. Prince, USAID Ethiopia, arrived in Sudan on March 28. Based upon his recommendations it was decided to obtain a limited amount of cholera treatment supplies to have on hand in the event of a cholera outbreak. Dr. Prince also worked with the Sudan Minister of Health and a World Health Organization sanitary engineer. Based on their findings, the Government of Sudan agreed to increase the chlorine residual in water supplies at Khartoum

and Port Sudan. The Suakin water supply was questionable and the Government of Sudan began supplying water by tank truck from Port Sudan for the pilgrims. Later, on recommendation of Dr. Prince, it was agreed to chlorinate the mobile tankers and fixed tanks in Suakin. The Government of Sudan health authorities also indicated that they were undertaking improvements of Port Sudan railway sanitation facilities although this would obviously be a long-term operation.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

At the request of the U. S. Ambassador in Sudan, cholera treatment supplies from U. S. military sources in Europe and deliveries by air were arranged as follows.

75,000 tablets tetracycline	\$1,725
10,000 vials tetracycline, injectable	1,960
500 bottles tetracycline syrup	1,350
5,000 bottles sodium chlorine injection	3,330
1,000 bottles glucose in normal saline	640
6,500 intravenous sets	<u>2,470</u>
	11,475
17% handling charge	1,900
Airlift costs from Germany to Sudan via one military C-130	<u>8,500</u>
	21,875

It is estimated that above supplies and travel expenses for Dr. Prince would amount to the total of the Ambassador's authority for expenditure on disaster relief from the AID contingency fund.

In his report, Dr. Prince indicated possibility of local production of parenteral fluids for intravenous administration was limited and the fact that these needed to be pyrogen-free required importation of the product from the U.S. Production of cholera vaccine in Sudan was considered adequate as a preventive measure but would not be in event of a cholera epidemic. Dr. Prince indicated laboratory diagnostic facilities in Khartoum and Port Sudan were adequate. The following is quoted at the conclusion of Dr. Prince's report:

"In view of all above findings and actions taken, believe situation favorable to prevention introduction of cholera into Sudan. Also believe, as indicated in World Health Organization reference, the threat was a real one and that steps taken to provide necessary drugs and other therapeutic measures by U. S. Government were thoroughly justified."

Government of Sudan Ministry of Health officials who were present at the airport when the C-130 arrived on April 6 were very pleased at assistance provided in this emergency. Newspaper and television coverage was excellent.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

None

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None, except that efforts are underway to coordinate preventive measures against the spread of cholera with the World Health Organization. (See reports on NESAs.)

TOGO

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Storms, Tornado/Hurricane Type

Date-Time: March 15, 1966

Location: Lama Kara/Sokode Region

Damage: Number Killed Number Injured

- 15

Estimated dollar damage to buildings - \$200,000

Description of the Disaster:

Strong winds and heavy rains struck the following villages and towns of Togo: Mango, Pagouda, Niamtougou, Sokode and Sotouboua. Many buildings were levelled and damaged. There was also damage to roofs, walls, rafters, and ceilings of classroom, dormitory, storeroom, infirmary, several small staff houses, the director's house and the electrical distribution system of Tchitchao center. These storms occur year after year.

Action Taken by Local Government

The Government of Togo made plans to use \$50,000 from its maintenance budget for relief and reconstruction.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

There was need for assistance in repairing damage to the buildings of Tchitchac Center. USAID obtained AID/W approval for use of TC money for this project in the amount of \$25,000

The U. S. Mission report indicated that Catholic Relief Services would submit request for supply of Title III supplementary foodstuffs for three months for up to 50 villagers contributing labor toward self-help project roof repair Tchitchao. No further word was received on whether this was done or not.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

None reported

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported

UGANDA - CONGO

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Earthquakes

Date-Time: March 20, 1966

Location: Western Region, Uganda, especially Bwamba County near the Congo border; also near Beni in the Congo.

Damage:

	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Estimated Homeless</u>
(Uganda)	104	510	5,000
(Congo)*	<u>24</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	128	1,110	8,000

(Uganda) 104

510

5,000

(Congo)*

24

600

3,000

128

1,110

8,000

(Congo) Estimated 1,000 huts destroyed.

(Uganda) 2,157 homes destroyed, 7 schools and 1 hospital.

Estimated dollar damage to property in Uganda - \$1,500,000.

*Note: The Congo authorities failed to report that an earthquake had struck near Beni on March 20 and there was no request for assistance. Later, the North Kivu Provincial authorities reported to the American Consul at Bukavu that an earthquake had struck in the Beni area on May 18 and gave an account of the damage and casualties. This was followed up with a request for medical supplies. Also, the Congolese news agency issued a news report on May 22 that a violent earthquake had rocked the town of Beni. (The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in Washington, D. C., reported seismograph readings of an earthquake in Northeast Congo on May 16 (mild) and another on May 17 (6.3 on the Richter scale). On June 9, an investigation by U. S. Mission and voluntary agency personnel in the North Kivu area revealed that the damage and casualties reported by the local authorities as having occurred on May 18 had actually occurred during the March 20 earthquake. Before uncovering these misleading reports, the American Consul in Bukavu had sent to AID/W the request from local authorities for medical supplies and these had been donated by Church World Service. Air transportation from the U. S. to Bukavu was paid for by AID. When it was learned that the earthquake reported by the North Kivu provincial authorities was two months old and that the situation there had not changed over what it was before the fabricated report, the Church World Service representative in Bukavu, to whom the medicines had been turned over by the American Consul, gave them to U. S. Medical Missionary Becker of Oicha, where they will be used for the general relief of human suffering in the Congo.

Description of the Disaster:

Congo

The delayed reports on the earthquake in North Kivu Province, Congo, indicated that 24 persons died when a chasm 9 feet wide and 1,000 feet long opened up. 600 to 800 were reported injured from falls and debris from huts, an estimated 1,000 to 1,500 of which were destroyed. Because of the nature of these earthquake reports, the casualty figures are based upon revised reports from the U. S. Mission as partially verified by a Church World Service report that 23 people had been killed.

Uganda

The earthquake description concerning Uganda is taken from a summary report submitted by the U. S. Mission in Kampala and from an eye witness report sent to the Voluntary Foreign Aid Staff.

On Sunday, March 20, following six lesser tremors, a severe earthquake struck the western region of Uganda along what is described as a natural geological fault near the foot of the Rwensori mountain range. It was recorded at 6.7 on the Richter scale. The area is about 140 miles west of Kampala, the capital of Uganda. Bwamba County, located near the Congo border, was the most severely hit. Landslides closed the major road into the county and 44 persons were known to have died in Bumbakwangi, a sub-county. The little town of Bundibugyo, main administrative and trading center located nine miles from the Congo border, was described as flattened. Stone and concrete shops and houses were reduced to piles of rubble alongside ruined mud and wattle huts. Landslides blocked roads and foot paths in the mountainous area, virtually isolating that part of the country, and also caused interruption of telephone and electric power service.

While there were no reports of casualties in Fort Portal, Uganda, several buildings were damaged including the home of the hospital's medical superintendent, the District Commissioner and the office of the recently crowned King of Toro. No damage was reported in Kampala. The Catholic Cathedral of Virika had to be condemned as well as the church at Bundibugyo and several other church buildings. It was reported that the parish of the Church of Uganda (Anglican), which runs over the Congo border, was also damaged by the earthquake.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Most of the 60,000 people in Bwamba County, Uganda, live in scattered homesteads and villages on the mountain sides and valleys, accessible only by footpaths. Police helicopters flew in medical teams to help evacuate the injured.

The U. S. Mission reported that the first several days following the disaster were marked with confusion. In the absence of formal leadership, the Uganda Argus, leading English language newspaper in the country, launched an

agressive campaign for donations on March 24. The Government then followed this example with the establishment on the same day of the Toro Relief Fund in the ministry of Planning and Community Development, and it solicited several large donations from the diplomatic community.

The Uganda Red Cross was the first organization to respond to the disaster with a \$2,500 donation to buy blankets and children's clothing for the quake victims. Immediately thereafter, the American Ambassador authorized \$5,600 to be given to the Uganda Argus fund for shelter, clothing, blankets and medicine to meet specific requests made by the following existing agencies and relief groups: The Uganda Red Cross, Save the Children Fund, The Kampala Round Table, the Bishops of Fort Portal and the Voluntary Works Camp of Uganda. Individual donations swelled quickly as the Uganda Argus printed the names of donors daily. A total of 2,074 individuals and groups contributed to this fund. Donations to the Government Toro Relief Fund amounted to \$66,000 and donation in cash or commodities to the Uganda Argus Earthquake Appeal Fund to \$36,000 for a total of \$102,000. Included in this were the cash contributions by the United States and other nations. Emergency relief work was carried out by members of the National Ugandan Youth Organization (NUYO) in the hard hit area of Bwanba. NUYO volunteers, numbering 757, in addition to Boy Scouts and students, built a total of 450 houses for the needy in 36 days, constructed three bridges on the local tracks in addition to cutting building poles and reeds.

By April 17, 28 days following the disaster, the Government Central Relief Agency announced that supplies would no longer be needed for the earthquake victims.

Assistance by U. S. Government

Congo

Payment of air transportation for medical supplies donated by Church World Service from AID Contingency Fund under the Ambassador's Disaster Relief Authority—estimated for 176 lbs. \$ 200

Uganda

Cash donation from AID Contingency Fund under the Ambassador's Disaster Relief Authority 5,600

The U. S. Mission in Uganda stated that U. S. disaster relief assistance received excellent press releases on at least four front page stories in the Uganda Argus and in at least ten other stories on the disaster. This favorable publicity resulted from the immediate response by the Ambassador to the appeal for funds and enabled voluntary relief groups to begin their work promptly.

Recommendation by the U. S. Mission in Uganda - That a permanent Relief Coordination Committee be established by the Uganda Government in order to be able to meet future emergencies. Policy guidelines should be set up and an operational procedure established to minimize confusion and to enable the Government to respond immediately when disaster strikes.

Assistance by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

Congo

Church World Service donated 176 pounds of rolled gauze, plaster, bandages, cotton, sterile gauze, tape, mercurochrome, penicillin aspirin, novaquine and catgut, valued at \$ 1,889

Uganda

None reported.

Assistance by Other Nations:

Congo

Tanzania - cash donation (according to FBIS report of Radio Leopoldville broadcast) 8,400

Uganda

Cash contributions by:

Ethiopia	\$14,250	
Sudan	14,000	
United Kingdom	5,600	
West Germany	2,800	
Israel	2,100	
Red China	4,000	
Tanzania	8,400	
Kenya	2,800	
Misc. Foreign Organizations	<u>2,450</u>	\$56,400

Tanzania and Kenya did not announce their contributions until almost 4 weeks after the disaster; the other governments announced their donations between five and ten days following the earthquake. Response by other countries and by non-Uganda groups was generous, well received and well utilized.

ARGENTINA

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Floods
Date-Time: February through latter part of March 1966
Location: Northeastern Argentina
Damage: Killed Homeless
62 120,000

First reports of serious flooding indicated crop and livestock losses from \$25 to 30 million. After this estimate was given, more flooding occurred but additional estimates of dollar damage were not reported.

Description of the Disaster:

Heavy continuing rains extending for approximately one month over a vast area of the Parana and Paraguay River watersheds resulted in widespread floods in Northeastern Argentina. The first report on the flooding was on February 28 which indicated three major flood crests had cut a swath of destruction 60 to 90 miles wide and almost 2,200 miles long. Many towns were under water, thousands of people were made homeless and many were stranded on high ground. Hundreds of villages including refugee camps were invaded by rattlesnakes and adders. Outbreaks of typhoid, diphtheria and yellow fever were reported. One of the news items indicated that most of the deaths in the jungle areas had occurred from yellow fever. Buenos Aires itself did not escape the persistent heavy rains. Several suburban working class districts were awash after the River Matanza on the city limits overflowed its banks.

On March 17, the worldwide media gave stories on further flooding of the Parana River after three days of heavy rains. These floods caused thousands of persons to be evacuated in Santa Fe and Entre Rios Provinces and in Northern Buenos Aires where the Parana delta begins. The floodwaters submerged the City of San Nicholas, about 130 miles from Buenos Aires, marooning an estimated 30,000 people. The torrential waters cut telephone links with three provinces and tumbled small railroad bridges. The town of San Pedro was reported to be 45 percent under water. Two persons drowned in the area. Observers who surveyed the flood areas of Entre Rios and Santa Fe Provinces reported the River Parana to be 44 miles wide in places. Its normal width is only about one-half mile. The U. S. Embassy indicated the most serious problem would be restoration of infrastructure (roads, bridges, communication lines, other heavy capital investment) and restocking of farms and shops.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

The Government of Argentina carried out rescue and relief activities, sent an air force shuttle with snakebite serum to the stricken areas, launched a mass vaccination program to combat yellow fever. Rowing clubs in the region set up a joint evacuation system with maritime police. Army trucks were used to carry evacuated persons to safety. All Argentine Federal Government employees donated one day's pay as part of widespread national movement of assistance. This was in addition to many voluntary collections and contributions. The Government of Argentina requested outside assistance in rescue and relief operations.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

The U. S. Embassy received a request from Argentina for 10 helicopters for rescue services in the Parana River Basin. Intensive inquiries in AID/W revealed limited availability from the Department of Defense but at a prohibitive cost of approximately \$250,000 for flying them to Argentina and operating them for two weeks. Several alternatives were immediately sent to the Embassy including the delivery via the Military Air Command of two helicopters, estimated cost \$50,000; and the possibility of obtaining helicopters from private sources in the U. S. or Argentina. It was learned that the U. S. Coast Guard Icebreaker "Eastwind" was in Argentine waters and approvals were obtained from the Commandant of the Coast Guard for the Captain of the vessel to remain there and make its two helicopters available for rescue operations for as long as needed. However, it developed that Brazil was able to loan 7 helicopters and Uruguay 4. This substitution of helicopters from other sources resulted in an estimated savings to the U. S. of \$50,000 to \$70,000—\$50,000 if two had been sent from the U.S., and \$20,000 for the two from the "Eastwind". After the rescue requirements were met, the U. S. Ambassador presented a cash donation to the Government of Argentina from the AID contingency fund for disaster emergency relief under the Ambassador's authority.

. \$25,000

Minister Palmero expressed to the Ambassador warmest appreciation of the Government of Argentina for the assistance offered and given by the U. S. Government for relief of the flood sufferers. The U. S. Ambassador asked AID/W to express his thanks to the Commandant of the Coast Guard and to the Captain and crew of the "Eastwind" for making it possible for the U. S. to offer assistance.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies - None Reported

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Government of Brazil		
200,000 doses of yellow fever vaccine*	\$40,000	
Loan of 7 helicopters, cost not reported but estimated by AID/W at \$10,000 each.	<u>70,000</u>	\$110,000

Government of Colombia		
200,000 doses yellow fever vaccine*		40,000

Government of Uruguay		
Loan of 4 helicopters, est. \$10,000 each		40,000
		<u>\$190,000</u>

given as 196.0 in table

*Yellow fever vaccine developed, produced and distributed through the controlled Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization.

Church World Service

Food and distribution costs	\$1,000
Rebuilding houses	800
Medicines and vaccines	700
Purchase of seed both locally and from outside Bolivia	<u>1,500</u>

*table gives
12.5 \$4,000*

CWS offered help to replant the washed out fields with specially improved seeds.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations or Organizations

Pan American Health Foundation
Drugs, antibiotics and anti-toxins

*table gives
30,900*

BRAZIL

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Storm and Floods
Date-Time: January 11-17, 1966
Location: States of Rio de Janeiro and Guanabara
Damage:

<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Homeless</u>
373	1,700	51,881

State of Rio - Dollar damage was estimated at \$36 million. (All dollar figures are dollar equivalent of cruzeiro amount - at CR\$2200 per U.S. \$1.) 31 bridges were destroyed, also 300 miles of road.

State of Guanabara - Dollar damage to roads, bridges, water and communication facilities estimated at \$12 to 15 billion. No estimate is available of damage to private sector.

For both states a total of 4,669 homes were totally destroyed and 2,483 partially destroyed.

Description of the Disaster:

Major thunderstorms and heavy rain started on Friday, January 7, over an 80-square mile area of Brazil including Niteroi, Campos, Sao Goncalo, Petropolis, Volta Redonda and Barra Mansa in the State of Rio de Janeiro and the City of Rio de Janeiro in the State of Guanabara. On January 11, a tropical storm struck the area carrying with it a record breaking 9.4 inches of rain. Torrential rains continued to lash the area for several days thereafter. A large number of homes were destroyed mainly in the slum ("favela") areas on Rio's hillside but also in hundreds of other sections where landslides and rivers of mud damaged homes and filled the roads. Most of the 373 deaths resulted as walls of water swept down the steep slopes. Huge boulders loosened by the storm waters crashed down on homes located at the foot of the steep hills. One massive rock crushed 11 houses in a district of Copacabana Beach killing 15 persons. On January 13, an avalanche of mud and debris smashed a 40-foot wide hole through a recently completed public apartment building killing more than 18 persons and 15 workmen who had been cleaning the street. Three trucks in front of the apartment house were crushed. Flooding occurred in all low lying areas. Rushing waters ripped apart streets in residential sections of the City of Rio de Janeiro and washed out or damaged several bridges and overpasses. Slides blocked one end of the tunnel carrying one of the main roads. Water blocked the other end. The City of Rio de Janeiro suffered a near total collapse of transportation and communications. 150 tons of rock slammed down on one of the major aqueducts leaving 40% of the city without water. Fear of contamination led to a massive anti-typhoid campaign. Although some cases of typhoid were reported, an epidemic did not develop. Food supplies ran low because of lack of transportation. The disaster was reported to be the worst in the 400-year-old history of the City of Rio de Janeiro.

Although the most dramatic aspects of this disaster involved loss of life and human suffering, damage to houses, businesses, streets, water supply and drainage systems caused long-range economic losses and major problems in recovery and rehabilitation.

Brazilian newspapers quoted leading Brazilian geologists as saying that water infiltration into hills where "favelas" were located made additional slides inevitable—that the next storm would bring another major catastrophe. The U. S. Mission reported that the possibility of eliminating these hillside "favelas" was under study by local governments.

Action Taken by Brazilian Local Governments

In the State of Guanabara (City of Rio de Janeiro), relief operations were carried out primarily through State Governmental entities with assistance from the military and voluntary agencies. An information and identification system was set up for homeless persons to determine family conditions, the extent of damage sustained and need for assistance. Task forces were established to distribute food supplies and clothing to provide medical care during the emergency period and to arrange for flood victims to be inoculated against typhoid. 3,140,000 persons were inoculated from January 14 to February 4. After the emergency was over, the Secretariat of Social Welfare, along with other State Government agencies, organized several task forces to continue assistance to the flood victims. These task forces were assigned to Vila Kennedy (1900 persons); Cidade de Deus Development (12,663 persons); Maracana Stadium (8,300 persons); Shopping Center, Copacabana (3,000 persons). A task force was also assigned to inspect the flood-stricken areas to determine whether homes and sites were safe for re-occupancy. With no disaster plan ready to put into operation at the time of the floods, there was considerable confusion in the State of Guanabara among the several Brazilian agencies involved. Coordination was minimal in the beginning. The newly elected State Administration had just taken office and many department heads were acting in their new positions for the first time. No new organizations were formed, nor were plans formulated in the event of disasters. Reported in-country private donations within the State of Guanabara amounted to \$8,484 and the State Government established a special fund for emergency operations with an allocation of \$909,090.

In the State of Rio de Janeiro, the State Government provided medical supplies, medicines and clothing to the mayors of a number of localities including Santo Antonio de Padua, Campos, Petropolis, Magaratiba, Mage, Tres Rios, Itacara, Sao Goncalo, Niteroi, Sapucaia and also to private relief organizations (Associacao de Caridade Sao Francisco Xavier, Associacao Evangelica de Itagua, etc.). The State carried out a typhoid immunization program, inoculating 247,068 persons from January 14 to February 9. The Federal Ministry for Regional Affairs provided assistance to construct temporary buildings for the homeless, repair damaged roads, structures, etc. State and local officials moved swiftly to deal with all problems. The State Administration appeared to be well organized and effective. No new organizations were formed. Reported in-country private donations totaled \$17,400 and funds from the State of Rio de Janeiro sources were reported at \$709,873.

Action Taken by Brazilian Federal Government

The Federal Food Supply Agency (SUNAB) donated 325 metric tons of Brazilian commodities, including beans, rice and peas to State authorities for disaster relief. The amount of Brazilian processed foodstuffs contributed by the private sector to State Authorities was difficult to estimate but observation of State collection posts indicated it amounted to several hundred tons.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

Relief assistance was provided by all segments of the Country Team in Brazil, with USAID taking the primary role. Americans and their families gave unselfishly of their time and possessions and Mission employees worked around the clock delivering supplies to the relief centers. Members of USAID staff did not need to be asked to help and Meritorious Honor Awards were given to the following who made outstanding contributions: Dr. Jacob Landes and Mr. Kenneth Jones (for assistance in the anti-typhoid campaign); Food for Peace staff (unit citation); and General Services Office including Motor Pool staff (unit citation).

Immediate air delivery of jet inoculation guns and typhoid vaccine and distribution of food to the relief centers were singled out as the most significant contributions by the U. S. A news article reported one U. S. official as saying: "We got an idea of how much the Brazilian people appreciated these inoculation guns at the airport. The porter who carried them from the plane to the car refused to take a tip when he learned what he was carrying."

Following is a report on procurement, delivery and use of the 30 jet injectors provided by AID/Washington due to the threat of a typhoid epidemic and urgent appeals for them by the Government of Brazil:

Ten injectors were requested from the United States on January 11. AID/Washington arranged to procure them from the Scientific Equipment Manufacturers Corporation in Larchmont, New York. The company's employees worked overtime in order to get them ready for the next Pan Am flight to Rio de Janeiro, and they arrived on January 13. The second ten were requested on January 15 and arrived on January 17; the third set of 10 were requested on January 19 and delivered January 21.

The first 10 were presented to the Ministry of Health on January 13. Headquarters for the jet injector program was the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School at Rua Xavier and the Director of the Nursing School was placed in charge of all immunization activities for the Ministry. On January 14, demonstration was begun on the use of the injectors, first to a group of 15 nurses from the City of Rio de Janeiro in the State of Guanabara and later to nurses and Peace Corps volunteers from the State of Rio. Sites were selected where the jet injectors were to be stationed. The City of Niteroi, State of Rio de Janeiro, urgently requested injectors for use there and in other areas of the State and on January 18 six machines were sent to Niteroi. Because difficulties were encountered in use of the injectors, the U. S. Mission, upon request of the Brazilian health authorities, asked AID/W to send a physician and mechanic experienced in their use to Rio to provide further training and advice. AID/W

was able to obtain the services of Dr. William Stuart, consultant from the Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service. He arrived in Rio Tuesday, January 19. Dr. Stuart suggested that the Ministry of Health increase the dosage of vaccine to 0.5 cc for adults and children. He appeared on television programs to demonstrate operation of the jet injectors. He attended meetings on January 19 (Guanabara) and January 20 (State of Rio de Janeiro) at which he reviewed techniques of operation, demonstrated proper use of the injectors, and advised the groups on the revised dosage of vaccine ordered by the Director of National Health. Nurses from the States of Rio de Janeiro and Guanabara and Peace Corps Volunteers attended the meetings.

The U. S. Mission reported that Dr. Stuart's contributions were very helpful—that nurses and volunteers profited tremendously from his review of the operations. Later, in visiting the sites of inoculations, it was quite evident that techniques had improved. He suggested that a local mechanic be designated by the Minister of Health to take over responsibility for maintenance of the inoculators, and a mechanic was subsequently assigned. Dr. Stuart returned to the U. S. January 26 with the impression that the program was running smoothly. Press, radio and television coverage was elaborate. In addition to the television appearance of Dr. Stuart, the Minister also arranged for two other television programs at which the nurses demonstrated the injectors.

There was also urgent need for typhoid vaccine. 1,000,000 doses were requested January 15. AID/W was able to make immediate procurement and delivery of 500,000 doses through the efforts of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. DHEW personnel, Pittsburgh, worked on Sunday in order to get the vaccine ready and to the airport for the Sunday night Pan Am flight. Delivery was made Monday, January 17.

For the first time since the office of MR/DRC was established the Disaster Relief Coordinator was called to the disaster scene for advice and assistance. He was there when the second set of jet inoculator guns and the vaccine arrived and reported the satisfying experience of observing the pleasure of the Brazilian and U. S. officials upon receiving these items within hours after they had been requested. Mr. Tripp in company with Minister Van Dyke, Mission Director, went via foot, car, boat and helicopter to the disaster sites and to several of the schools and public places where homeless people were being fed and sheltered. In company with Mr. Van Dyke and/or Mr. William A. Ellis, Deputy Director of USAID, calls were made on the Governors of the States of Guanabara and Rio de Janeiro, the local organization of the Partners of the Alliance and representatives of the Brazilian Red Cross.

Following is a breakdown of assistance from USAID and AID/W sources:

USAID

Local purchase of 10,000 cotton blankets under the
Ambassador's \$25,000 Disaster Relief Fund \$ 9,091

Transportation - 9 USAID drivers worked 1,172 man hours
in transporting USAID vehicles, social workers, food and
medicines to the various refugee centers throughout Guanabara.
They drove 6,178 miles. Estimated cost of wages for drivers \$1000
Estimated operating cost - Vehicles 350 1,350

USAID donated following surplus items: 308 pillows,
496 bedspreads and 925 various size and type rugs.
Value not reported but estimated in AID/W at

1350
2,500

P. L. 480 Food for Peace commodities consisting of Nonfat dry
milk, cornmeal, vegetable oil, flour, bulgur, butter and beans:

3850

Title II - 92.9 metric tons, market value \$21,447

Title III

From CWS - 40 metric tons \$11,906

From CRS - 8 metric tons 2,440

From Red Cross .9 metric tons 80

14,426

35,873
\$48,814

In addition the local U. S. Military provided 1150 C rations and
50 Peace Corps volunteers assisted in evacuation, distribution
of food and in the inoculation program.

AID/Washington Assistance	Air Transportation and		
	Item	Per Diem Costs	Total
30 Foot pedal jet injectors	\$22,380	\$ 248*	\$22,628
3 vaccine pumps, 3 nozzles and 2 containers hydraulic fluid for jet injectors	730	*	730
500,000 doses typhoid vaccine from DHEW	2,300	1,904	4,204
50,000 disposable syringes & needles	2,655	1,100	3,755
60,000 chloromycetin tablets	5,892	236	6,128
200,000 tetracycline tablets	18,000	510	18,510
1,000,000 water purification tabs from DOD	1,600	931	2,531
Air transportation costs for vaccine donated by Wyeth and sulfa by Direct Relief Foundation		2,933	2,933
Travel Expenses for trip to Rio by AID Disaster Relief Coordinator		580	580
Travel Expenses for Medical Consultant from U. S. Public Health, estimated		900	900
	\$53,557	\$9,342	\$62,899

9091
71990

*Varig donated air transportation for 10 of
the injectors and the spare parts, which
figure appears under "Other US Assistance."

Total U. S. Government Emergency Assistance \$111,713

A proposed loan of \$3.5 million to the State of Guanabara for housing and urban
development is under consideration, to include assistance in establishing a
permanent urban planning agency; pilot projects to explore new ideas for con-
struction of low-cost housing on hillside sites; completion of the Cidade de
Deus development; and small loans to encourage industrial relocation near to
public housing developments. The Intensive Review Request has been approved
by AID/W and the Mission is preparing the loan paper for the project.

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

Catholic Relief Services

Diversion of PL 480, Title III Food for Peace

Church World Service

Diversion of PL 480, Title III Food for Peace

100,000 sulfadiazine tablets

\$ 730

Direct Relief Foundation, California

Through Lederle obtained 60,000 Biosulfa tablets - \$4,483

20,000 Sulfadiazine

280

4,763

Maryland State Partner's Committee

15,000 units chloramycetin)

1,000 lbs of water purification tablets) Estimated value

5,000 units achromycin)

3,000

American National Red Cross

1,500 vials 15cc typhoid and para-typhoid
vaccine through Lederle, estimated value

1,700

Also authorized use of \$3,000 established

but not used on a previous Brazil disaster

Pan American Health Foundation

Through Wyeth - 400,000 doses triple typhoid vaccine \$29,600

Through Parke, Davis 5,000 vials chloramycetin)

Through Wyeth, 10,000 bottles wide spectrum antibiotics) 8,000

Through Wyeth, 5,000 doses of DPT vaccine)

Through Lederle, 30,000 sulfa tablets)

37,600

Eli Lilly

Voluntary donation of 1,234 vials typhoid and
para-typhoid vaccine and 674 ampules of tetanus
anti-toxin, based on request of their local
manager at Sao Paulo, including air transportation
of \$230. (3 boxes of the Lilly donation were
turned over to State of Rio de Janeiro and one
box to the Brazil Red Cross.)

2,150

Pan American - donated air space (estimated)

250

Varig - donated air space (estimated)

200

American Society, Union Church, Our Lady of Mercy and

U.S. Embassy personnel received 3 truckloads of
clothing and set up 3 centers for distribution. They
also raised money for a special project, approximating

800

Private Donations from U. S. - not otherwise identified

577

Colorado Partners of the Alliance

Offered a team of doctors and nurses and public health
people but these were not needed.

\$51,770

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

West German Government \$ 7,500

U.S.S.R. 3,000

Non-Government Collections and Donations

Bridge Street School, Ottawa, Canada 30

Magen David Adom in Israel, Blood and plasma, transfusion sets 3,580

Uruguay Red Cross - Blankets 354

\$14,464

*in given
table
as 20.5*

ECUADOR

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Landslide
Date-Time: Mid-May, 1966
Location: Road between Quito and Santo Domingo
Damage: Number Killed

50

Description of the Disaster:

The landslide buried a road side labor camp killing 50 laborers who were sleeping in the camp.

Action Taken by the Local Government

None reported

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

P. L. 480, Title III, Food for Peace (CRS)
3,000 pounds of rolled wheat, milk, edible oil,
bulgur and flour, estimated market value \$266

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services distributed above P. L. 480
food - - 60 pounds to each family

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None Reported

PARAGUAY

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Date-Time: February and March, 1966

Location: Southwestern Section along the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers

Damage:

<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>	<u>Number Mass Feeding</u>
0	0	2,500	4,890

Until the floods came, Paraguay seemed destined to have a bumper year for crops. Export crops of cotton and tobacco, as well as livestock looked favorable. But the unexpected happened with serious consequences. Accurate figures were not available at the time of this report except for one estimate by the Cattlemen's Association that 150,000 cattle were lost.

Description of the Disaster:

Prolonged rains during late February and early March, resulted in a major disaster to the area along the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers. The City of Pilar, where flood waters reached the highest level since 1905, was the most seriously affected. While there were no lives lost, water damage, isolation, food shortage and a potential health threat created real need for prompt humanitarian action. All roads into the area were closed.

Although neither the Paraguay nor the Paraná Rivers were exceptionally high within Paraguay, the fact that both rivers from different parts of the country were at flood stage at the same time caused the extensive flooding above and below the confluence. The Paraná also caused unprecedented flooding in Argentina.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

The Government of Paraguay reacted rapidly and well to the disaster condition. Paraguayan Air Force transports and Navy vessels were marshalled to move food and relief supplies to the flood areas. Ministry of Interior personnel were sent to the smaller flooded towns along the Paraguay River to determine the number of homeless and estimate needs. Medical doctors from the Paraguayan Navy and the Ministry of Public Health treated the ill from Navy vessels which plied the Paraguay River. These vessels also picked up evacuees from the flooded areas.

The City of Pilar did a remarkable job of marshalling its resources. An Emergency Committee composed of the mayor, military commander, parish priest, police chief, and leading local citizens was formed to meet the emergency. Two sandbag barricades were mounted and tended by volunteers day and night in an attempt to contain the rising water. Two large centrifugal water pumps were mobilized in an effort to protect the radio station and other key parts of town.

The town's sole industry, a textile mill which employs 1,200 workers, never stopped working during the flood. Another 12 inch rise in water would have completely flooded this mill, thereby creating a greater economic problem.

Although the GOP reacted well to the emergency, coordination of efforts among the several GOP agencies was a problem. In a disaster of larger proportions this would have affected the speed and effectiveness of local relief operations.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

AID Contingency Fund under Ambassador's Authority for Disaster Relief

39,596 pounds of macaroni, yerba tea, cooking fat, salt and canned corn beef.	\$4,470
Antibiotics	<u>569</u> \$ 5,039
(\$431 was also allocated for snake bit serum, which the Mission ordered from Brazil, but it was not available)	

P. L. 480, Title III, Food for Peace (CRS)

71,418 pounds consisting of 30,399 lbs. of flour; 13,119 lbs. of dried milk; 3,800 lbs. of bulgur wheat and 24,100 lbs. of rolled wheat	<u>6,766</u> \$11,805
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Recommendation by the U. S. Mission

That a U. S. Army Officer scheduled to help the Country Team in developing a Country Disaster Relief Plan also be used to help the Paraguayan Government develop a disaster plan as well.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services provided above P. L. 480 food and supervised its distribution through emergency relief committees under the Ministry of Interior to 4,890 flood victims along the two rivers. Catholic Relief Services was also selected to administer distribution of the supplementary food purchased by the U. S. Mission to 2,500 victims along the Paraguay River.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Chile Government - provided two plane loads of food (20,460 lbs.)	*
West German Government	\$ 1,000
Vatican	5,000
Government of Brazil - 60,000 doses of yellow fever vaccine (estimated)	<u>12,000</u>
	\$18,000

*Value not reported

PERU

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Fire

Date-Time: February 11, 1966, 11:55 A.M.

Location: City of Iquitos

Damage:

<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
8	100	5,500

Description of the Disaster:

The fire, which was of unknown origin, raged through 30 blocks of the city, completely destroying the Belen area, a slum district, and also parts of Bagazan and Galvez. Houses destroyed during the fire were of poor construction, made of highly inflammable material and most of them had roofs thatched with dry palm leaves. The fire was encouraged by strong winds and was so hot it destroyed these homes in less than 60 minutes.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Local fire fighting equipment was available but there was little that could be done to prevent the fire from spreading because of lack of water and the speed and intensity with which the fire moved through the area. Two Peruvian Army battalions stationed in Iquitos were mobilized to help local police prevent Belen residents from returning to the fire zone to recover belongings.

Immediately after the fire, the Prefecto of Loreto organized a Disaster Relief Council consisting of representatives of the prefectura, municipality, Minister of Health, military, Junta de Vivienda and the National School Feeding Program. The Council acted as governing body on matters pertaining to the fire. This newly formed council was to remain in existence during the reconstruction period or for as long as assistance was required.

At the request of President Belaunde, some tents were airlifted from Lima through the Junta Asistencia Nacional. However, a U. S. disaster inspection team visited the disaster scene and reported to the U. S. Embassy that tents were not acceptable to the local people as temporary housing. This was discussed with President Belaunde, who then decided that tents requested from the Government of El Salvador through the U. S. Government would not be needed. Instead the Government of Peru embarked upon a pole-frame, tin roofing temporary housing program.

Work parties were organized by the Alcalde (mayor) to clean up the fire zone. The Area de Salud (Ministry of Public Health) using P. L. 480, Title II commodities, prepared hot meals and served them from central soup kitchens located in the affected zones.

The Peruvian Red Cross donated relief supplies valued at \$1,490. The Seventh-Day Adventist Hospital mobilized its resources to provide medical assistance and care for the injured. Private citizens helped too. Under the direction of the Prefecto and through CARITAS, committees were organized to provide food, clothing, shelter and first aid to the victims. CARITAS assisted with the distribution of two hot meals each day to many of the victims and also distributed P. L. 480, Title III, dry rations to families through local priests and committees composed of social volunteer workers.

It was reported by the U. S. Mission that local authorities were able to coordinate relief operations and utilize disaster supplies, at the time they were most needed, with a minimum of problems and confusion. Within 24 hours they had arranged for temporary housing, beds, bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, soup kitchens, family feeding and medical needs for the needy.

Complete costs of in-country emergency assistance are not available, but it was possible to identify the following:

<u>National Government</u>		<u>Local Government</u>	<u>Private Sources</u>
Temporary housing	\$100,000	Equipment, labor and	Peru Red Cross -
Emergency Funds	18,650	supplies, transporta-	\$1,490
Airlift (PAF)	5,000	tion, beds, mattresses,	Local Bishop
Food Preparation	5,000	serving equipment and	500
Junta Asistencia Nacional	5,000	temporary housing - \$10,000	\$1,990
	<u>\$133,650</u>		(See under US volag for CRS)

Total - \$145,640

Reconstruction - Iquitos has long had a housing problem with 75 percent of the population living in marginal barriadas. After the fire destroyed most of Belen as well as parts of Galvez and Bagazan, temporary housing was provided. This housing was built in the streets in an attempt to guarantee its provisionality. Police and military are cooperating with the Junta Nacional de Viviendas to keep the people from moving back into the old areas. The JNV plans a low-cost housing project, by contract, which will consist of 1,250 homes and has estimated cost at 87,500,000 soles (approximately \$3.3 million). Financing was reported as the critical problem.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

Air transportation costs for loan of two D-6 Caterpillar tractors from the U. S. Military Mission in Lima, paid from the AID Contingency Fund under the Ambassador's Disaster Relief Authority \$4,000

P. L. 480, Food for Peace

Title II - 7,837 lbs of nonfat dry milk	\$1,204	
7,724 lbs of bulgur wheat	412	
5,577 lbs of cornmeal	207	
6,263 lbs cooking oil	<u>1,170</u>	\$2,993

P. L. 480, Food for Peace (cont'd)

Title III (Through CRS) - 17,849 lbs of nonfat dry milk		
7,484 lbs of bulgur wheat		
5,489 lbs of cornmeal		
<u>30,822</u>	\$4,508	\$ 7,501
		<u>\$11,501</u>

A U. S. Mission Disaster Team consisting of AID Personnel, Military Group and Peace Corps volunteers went to the disaster scene.

The U. S. Mission stated that while the most successful part of the combined Mission/Vol-Agency efforts was food assistance, the tractor airlift registered greater impact. Peace Corps Volunteer assistance in fire control, first aid, mass feeding and clean-up operations was greatly appreciated by the local authorities and people.

Recommendation by the U. S. Mission

That in addition to existing P. L. 480 food commodities, relief supplies such as tents, hand tools for reconstruction and clean-up and clothing should be stockpiled in Peru so as to be immediately available for disaster victims.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Organizations

Catholic Relief Services (CARITAS)

Distributed P. L. 480 Title III commodities from established distribution centers in Belen and Bagazan. Assisted local authorities with the distribution of two hot meals each day to many of the victims.

Used Clothing	\$ 3,570
Medicines and Miscellaneous Relief Supplies	3,432
Cash donation	500
	<u>7,502</u>

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service

Provided use of its hospital to give medical assistance and care for injured.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None Reported

GREECE

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Earthquakes

Date-Time: Light warning tremor sometime after midnight, February 5, 1966 followed by a sharp quake just after 4:00 A.M. More than 20 tremors were felt up to Noon. Minor tremors continued as late as February 10.

Location: Eurytania Region of Central Greece

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Homeless</u>
	1	50	11,000

2,750 houses totally uninhabitable and 1,700 partially so. The Government of Greece estimated that approximately \$2,000,000 would be required for reconstruction.

Description of the Disaster:

The sharp second tremor which rocked the area registered 6.4 on the Richter scale and had its epicenter near Kardhitsa, about 150 miles north-west of Athens. Forty villages were destroyed. The heaviest damage was caused by landslides in small villages surrounding the area, which buried many homes under tons of earth and rock and blocked some of the roads. Over 11,000 persons were left without shelter and exposed to rigorous winter conditions. The low casualty toll was attributed to a light warning tremor which caused most of the residents to flee from their homes before the second sharp trembler shook the region. The only death reported was that of a 30-year old mother of six children who was caught beneath her falling ceiling. Her children escaped injury. Residents of the villages appeared to be stunned as they stumbled through ruins of their one-story farm dwellings. Livestock roamed unattended as villagers took refuge in schools and churches. The series of earthquakes occurred in a mountainous area not noted for a superabundance of nature's blessings. Its basic poverty and severe winter weather plus damaged or non-existent communications made the task of relief and reconstruction difficult and complicated.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

The Government of Greece declared a state of emergency in the area from Larisa in Northern Greece south to Karpenison. Military rescue units struggled through bitter winter weather to reach badly hit villages before night-fall, and for the first three days the Greek Army was in full control of the disaster area and was charged with feeding the earthquake victims. Later the relief work was directed by the Army in conjunction with the monarchs of the affected provinces. The King and Queen made an inspection trip immediately

after the earthquake to demonstrate concern and build morale. The Minister of Social Welfare also visited the area. The following Government Ministries were involved in relief operations: Ministry of Welfare (tents, blankets, other emergency supplies); Ministry of Commerce (food); Ministry of Public Works (reconstruction). Immediate Government assistance to the stricken area during the first 72 hours included: 1,240 tents, 4,800 blankets, 9,000 tins of food, and drachma equivalent of \$67,000 sent to the provincial governments. Also, lumber was provided by the Army for the construction of temporary shelters. Following the initial three-day emergency, the Ministry of Commerce (Under-ministry of Supply) provided a seven days' ration of basic foodstuffs: 150,000 pounds of flour; 10,000 pounds each of sugar, rice, beans and olive oil. Stocks of food were to be renewed when these became exhausted. The Greek Red Cross and Their Majesties' Fund were quickly on the spot with blankets, food and medical help.

However, the urgent need for food, elementary housing, household equipment and clothing for a minimum period of a month could not be met solely from Greek resources, which had already been taxed to the limit by recent calamities in Peloponnese and Mytilene, and outside assistance was requested.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

The U. S. Ambassador sent a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressing the deep sympathy of the American people and advising of the contribution by the U. S. to the Greek Red Cross of 300,000 drachmas for assistance to the earthquake victims. This donation was under the Ambassador's disaster relief authority from the AID contingency fund and had a dollar value of

\$10,000

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

CARE provided 1,650 Food Crusade Packages consisting of 7,425 # milk powder; 16,500 # flour; 8,250 # of cornmeal; and 12,705 # of vegetable oil - Est. market value \$4,396

Church World Service provided 5,005 # salad oil and 13,900 # wheat flour - Est. market value

1,605

6,001

\$16,601

The following letter was received by the U. S. Ambassador, Phillips Talbot, from the President of the Hellenic Red Cross:

It was with deep emotion that the Hellenic Red Cross received the valuable donation of 300,000 drachmae from your Government which you were so kind to personally hand to our President, Mr. C. Georgacopoulos.

With the present letter we wish to express to you and to the Government of your great Country the gratitude of the Hellenic Red Cross and of the earthquake victims of Eurytania and to stress how honored the Hellenic Red Cross is for having had the pleasure of your visit.

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

Catholic Relief Services

2 Cartons Aspirin (196#)	\$ 238	
12 Cartons Vitamins and Antibiotics (1,092#)	6,664	
5 Drums Bandages (509#)	255	
30 Bales of Clothing (3,503#)	5,273	
33 Bales of Blankets (3,132#)	4,679	
20 Cartons Water Purification Tablets (288,000)	225	\$ 17,334

CARE

42 Carpentry Kits (\$20 each) (Also distributed food crusade packages)		840
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Church World Service

9,000# beans (CROP contribution)	720	
934 bales of clothing (including blankets)	80,324	
Soap	60	
41 Cartons Zimacap Vitamins & 5 Tins Multi-purpose	1,030	
8 Bags of Gloves, 4 Cartons Women's Stockings	870	
42 Tents (4 of which were large tents for schools)	4,720	
1 Crate of Tent Material	100	
Local purchase of stoves, window glass, kitchen utensils and cooking equipment for feeding centers	1,500	
Ecumenical Committee - cash donation for local food purchases to support feeding center program	1,000	90,324
		<u>108,498</u>

CWS indicated that the vitamins were for 6,000 school children for three months. Feeding centers for pre-school children were established in 12 villages.

A Greek-American industrialist donated 5,000 sq. meters of corrugated steel roofing for shelters, but value was not reported.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Switzerland - Government and Red Cross - blankets	3,473	
Sweden - Government - tents	25,020	
Swedish Red Cross - blankets and clothing	50,900	
Austria Red Cross	1,000	
United Kingdom Red Cross - cash grant, blankets, first aid kits	3,867	
Australia Red Cross - cash grant and used clothing	2,560	
Canada Red Cross - tents	4,630	
Bulgaria Red Cross - medicaments, medical supplies	3,000	
Germany (Dem. Rep.) Red Cross and Evangelical Church - clothing, blankets and footwear	4,400	
Germany (Fed. Rep.) Red Cross	11,227	
India Red Cross - blankets	700	
Ireland Red Cross - clothing, textiles		not specified
Lebanon Red Cross	46	
Netherlands Red Cross - blankets	973	
New Zealand Red Cross	277	
Norway Red Cross - blankets	2,350	
		<u>104,423</u>

*table given in
112.4*

JORDAN

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Flash Flood

Date-Time: March 11, 1966

Location: City of Ma'an

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
	259	92	2,500

350 homes were destroyed, making it necessary to evacuate 3,200 persons. 500 of these required mass feeding. Nearly all of the east side of the main street, occupied by shops and dwellings was destroyed. There was extensive damage to the Ma'an-Aqaba Highway and some parts of the Jordan Hedjazi railroad including a few bridges. Estimated dollar property damage: \$1.4 million.

Description of the Disaster:

Jordan had been suffering a long period of drought. A sudden cloudburst over the city of Ma'an resulted in a flash flood and a wave of water, reportedly reaching a height of 20 feet, raced down from neighboring hills, through the streets of Ma'an. Mud-built houses collapsed and occupants were swallowed by the torrent of water. Whole families were killed. In one case, a baker who saw the water coming sought safety for himself and his family at his bakery. The pursuing water flooded the bakery and he and his wife, mother and eight children were drowned. Roads to town were washed out, the water system was disrupted as mains burst and electricity and phone service were interrupted. The CRS warehouse was partially flooded but the voluntary agencies saved about 350 bags of flour from it. Many of the homeless stayed with friends and relatives; the remainder were housed in the government school and new hospital which were located on high ground. CARE reported that one lady asked to speak with the Mission Chief to say that she would gladly take into her home permanently two children whose parents were both lost in the disaster. This lady already had six children of her own.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Public and private Jordanian Agencies responded in an extremely capable and timely fashion. The Army and the police acted promptly in rescue and relief operations. King Hussein personally supervised rescue operations and put his private plane at the disposal of relief organizations. A Government of Jordan relief committee was established immediately and was responsible for relief activities. The Director of CARE in Jordan was appointed a member of this committee, which worked very closely with USAID program personnel and with the other U. S. voluntary agencies. Also, a Government of Jordan committee

at the Ministerial level was established to be responsible for all rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. Several meetings of the Government Relief Committee, USAID and voluntary agencies were held to coordinate receipt and distribution of disaster relief supplies.

There was country-wide support (from other towns and charitable organizations). The total amount of cash contributions from within the country amounted to approximately \$180,000.

After the emergency period was over, the Government of Jordan announced plans for building new housing units on high ground north of the town to accommodate 400 families. The cost of this new living area was expected to total 1.4 million dollars. Recognizing economic and possible security consequences of the disruption of land communications with Aqaba, the Government of Jordan acted quickly to make temporary repairs and had the highway open within only a few days. Later, the Ministry of Public Works announced plans for building a new highway through the canyon to Aqaba which would be relocated on higher ground in the canyon to avoid repetition of such damage.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

The U. S. Ambassador visited Ma'an and personally observed the damages on March 11. In view of the timely and complete domestic response to the emergency plus assistance by the U. S. Voluntary Agencies, the Ambassador determined there was no need for allocating U. S. Government Disaster Relief Funds. Under Title III, P. L. 480 Food for Peace, provided through Lutheran World Relief, CARE, Church World Service, Mennonite Central Committee and Catholic Relief Services amounted to:

71,400 pounds flour	\$3,700
5,500 pounds milk	1,100
8,500 pounds bulgur	510
8,100 pounds beans	1,120
4,389 pounds oil	877
<u>97,889</u>	<u>\$7,307</u>

USAID Highway Engineers and other technicians assisted in immediate relief activities in connection with roads and water supply.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

American National Red Cross - cash donation		\$ 5,000
<u>Church World Service (Near East Council Christian Churches)</u>		
330 bundles of clothing	\$660	
60 blankets	180	
12 cartons biscuits	60	
11 cartons cheese	500	
2 cartons candy	<u>20</u>	1,420

Lutheran World Relief

550 bundles clothing	1,100	
1,000 blankets	3,000	
200 cartons meat	<u>2,400</u>	\$ 6,500

CARE

73 blankets	219	
535 cartons tea	6,420	
167 cartons tomatoes	167	
335 cartons soap	1,005	
407 cartons gravy mix	407	
36,000 vitamin tablets, est. value	<u>360</u>	8,578

American Community in Amman	<u>280</u>	280
		<u>\$21,778</u>

Four U. S. voluntary agencies (MCC, CARE, LWS, and CRS) cooperated to the fullest extent to jointly provide the required and available commodities of Title III food as well as the above items. A team of voluntary agency representatives from CARE, LWR and CRS, headed by a CARE representative, accompanied a convoy of six trucks to Ma'an on the day of the disaster and assisted in distribution of food and supplies to the disaster victims. On March 12, two additional truckloads were dispatched to Ma'an. CARE advised that its feeding center at Ma'an had been completely destroyed and that arrangements were made to have Save the Children Fund (British) open a feeding center with the U. S. voluntary agencies supplying the food; thus milk and hot meals were made available to children and needy adults. Church World Service reported that the following distribution of dry rations was made to each of the needy. 2.2 pounds of bulgur; 2.2 beans; 1.1 oil; 22 flour; 3.3 sugar; 3.3 rice; 3.3 dates; 1.1 cheese; 3 tins meat; 3 tins tomato sauce and 1 jar tea. CARE reported there was excellent impact for CARE, the U. S. voluntary agencies and USAID for the prompt and significant response to the disaster.

Church World Service advised that at a meeting of the voluntary agencies it was agreed to appoint a contact person from among the voluntary agencies who would act as the liaison between the voluntary agencies and the Government to coordinate the efforts of all voluntary agencies during periods of emergencies.

Assistance Provided by Other Countries

Abu Dhubai - Shaikh Shakhbout Ben Sultan - cash donation	\$560,000
Syria - food commodities valued at	25,000
The Vatican - cash donation	10,000
Kuwait - cash donation	280,000

Libya - cash donation	\$ 140,000
Britain - 2,000 blankets	6,000
Iraq - blankets and food commodities (dates and flour)	*
Iranian Red Crescent - cash donation	5,000
Lebanon - cash donation	34,000
Tapline - cash donation	14,000
Ethiopia - cash donation	14,000
Canada - cash donation	5,000
Canada Red Cross - layettes, clothing	5,466
Lebanon - Blankets	*
Netherlands - Blankets	1,100
	<u>\$1,099,566</u>

* Value not reported

*given in table 1,156,000
as*

SAUDI ARABIA

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Fire
Date-Time: March 19, 1966
Location: Jaroudiya Village
Damage: Number Killed Number Injured Number Affected
1 - 317

54 homes destroyed and 50 partially destroyed. The fire also killed a large number of village livestock. Estimated dollar damage - \$220,000.

Description of the Disaster:

Jaroudiya is located in the southern part of the Qatif Oasis. According to a newspaper report (Al Yaum of March 21, 1966), the fire started when a kerosene burner exploded in one of the houses and spread rapidly because of high winds.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Fire apparatus from Damman, Aramco and the Saudian Arabian railroad were dispatched to the scene to help the Qatif fire brigade fight the fire. The Sayhat Charity Fund solicited donations and in addition to the U. S. contribution of \$1,000 raised \$12,333. Aramco donated \$5,556 for a total within-country donation of \$17,889. The director of the Charity Fund-- Sayhat handled the disaster relief operations. The Charity Fund distributed the U. S. contribution in cash on an individual need basis.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

From AID Contingency Fund, under the Ambassador's Disaster Relief Authority - contribution in Saudi riyals, equivalent of \$1,000

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

None Reported

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None Reported

HONG KONG

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Torrential Rains

Date-Time: June 11-19, 1966

Location: Hong Kong Island

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>Number Temporarily Evacuated</u>
	65	68	2,672	8,561

94 huts and 1 house were destroyed and 317 damaged. 43 boats were sunk. Unofficial estimates of damage to public installations and roads - \$8,000,000.

Description of the Disaster:

Rainfall during the first five months of 1966 was 20% above average. Twelve inches of rain fell during the first ten days of June, as compared to an average of 5.4 inches for that period. The earth was saturated and reservoirs were overflowing. Then, on Saturday evening and Sunday morning, June 11 and 12, over 15 inches of rain fell in 11 hours--the heaviest June rainfall ever recorded. The storm turned hill streams into rushing torrents, swept rocks and boulders against shanty huts and flimsy wooden houses on the hillside. Many people were buried alive in landslides or under houses which collapsed. Others were swept to their deaths in swirling floodwaters. At the height of the deluge, floodwaters tossed cars about like corks. Many roads were buried and others were undercut by the water, causing them to fall apart in places and disappear down the mountainside. At the bottom of one such street, about 50 automobiles were piled up in a mass of mashed, twisted metal and mud. The British section of the railroad to Canton, Communist China, was blocked in several places and trains could no longer run to the border town of Lowu. 30,000 communication lines were out. On June 15, another heavy rain storm early in the morning set off new landslides and floods. More houses collapsed and more people were buried in the mud.

Hong Kong Island, with its hilly terrain, suffered more damage than the Kowloon Mainland, where most of the Colony's four million population live. The island was paralyzed for almost a week while rescue operations and clearance work went on day and night. Food prices soared, with a tripling of the cost of vegetables. A water shortage on the island caused by damaged mains, pumps and filtration plants at reservoirs added to the problems of the victims and hard-pressed authorities. In one of the worst-hit areas, Victoria Peak, more than 5,000 people were virtually isolated, and the tram was washed out in several places.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Relief workers, helped by British troops, toiled day and night to rescue victims, clear main roads and carry on mopping up operations. Warnings were issued to the people to remain indoors, while cleaning up operations were going on. Schools were closed. The rail route to Communist China was opened quickly so food could be brought in to avoid scarcities.

The Hong Kong Government has, especially in recent years, attempted to prepare for the emergency relief which is necessary every few years when a major typhoon strikes the Colony. Thus a stock of food and blankets was available for this emergency and advance planning had gone into preparations for temporary accommodations by the HKG Social Welfare Department. The Social Welfare Department maintains two emergency kitchens, and these went into operation immediately. 95,000 emergency meals were provided during first 11 days following the floods. Victims were housed in hotels on Hong Kong Island, in schools, churches and welfare centers. The Social Welfare Organization assisted 8,561 homeless and temporary evacuees. It was reported that this emergency provided a good test of the Welfare Department's disaster planning, and that with a modest amount of assistance from the voluntary agencies, they provided adequately for the immediate needs of food and shelter. Medical requirements did not constitute a major problem at any time, except to keep hospital access roads open. The Hong Kong Red Cross distributed 700 blankets and over 1,000 bundles of new clothing.

A Community Relief Trust Fund was set up in 1962 to assist disaster victims in various ways—grants for repair of damaged huts and boats, replacement of crops and livestock, for burial costs and temporary maintenance. The Director of Social Welfare made a public appeal for contributions to this fund. Local business firms, associations and individuals responded generously to the appeal for funds, contributing approximately \$105,400. The American Consulate, American firms and individuals and consulates of other foreign governments also contributed about \$28,600 to the fund. It was expected that total payments to the disaster victims from this fund would be approximately \$175,000.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

Contribution was made by the American Consulate to the Community Relief Trust Fund from the AID contingency fund under the Ambassador's Disaster Relief Authority, of HK\$25,000, equivalent	\$4,328
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Edward E. Rice, Consul General for the United States received the following letter dated June 17, 1966, from Alastair Todd, Director of Social Welfare, Hong Kong.

Dear Mr. Rice:

I write in acknowledgement of the generous and timely gift of HK \$25,000 which you have sent to the Community Relief Trust Fund on behalf of the United States Government and as an expression of the concern of the American people. An official receipt is enclosed.

I can assure you, Sir, that this gift will be put to good use to assist those who have suffered; the concern, of which it is a practical expression, is a great encouragement to those involved in the work of relieving distress. On behalf of the Committee of the Community Relief Trust Fund, and of those for whom its work is carried out, I thank you most cordially, and shall be obliged if an expression of our thanks may be conveyed to the proper quarter.

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

Church World Service - 500 blankets	\$1,500	
Catholic Relief Services (2,000 lbs clothing-estimated)	2,000	
CARE - 1,000 blankets	3,000	
American Firms and Individuals	<u>10,500</u>	\$17,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Japanese Consulate General		1,700
British Government		14,000
Other Foreign Consulates		<u>2,400</u>
		\$18,100

*given in
table a 5
18.4*

INDONESIA

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Floods
Date-Time: March 14-17, 1966
Location: Central and East Java
Damage: Killed Injured Homeless, Evacuated and/or Mass Feeding
176 100 524,000

8,824 houses were destroyed in the City of Surakarta and the surrounding districts and thousands of others damaged. There was widespread damage to agricultural crops and land (225,000 acres). Because of over population of East Java, this loss of crops made a severe gap in the already insufficient resources and raised a threat of famine. Dollar damage was estimated at one billion new rupiah (approximately \$33,000,000).

Description of the Disaster:

Three days of steady rain resulted in seven inches of rainfall which caused the waters of the Bengawan Sala River to swell and move at 18 miles an hour and to burst through the dikes in Surakarta. A torrent of water rushed into this level, low-lying city of 400,000 people. The inhabitants had been warned on the radio to seek higher ground, but few had done so before the flood hit. An estimated 200,000 to 300,000 were driven from their homes by the initial impact. At their peak, the flood waters reached a height of ten feet in the low, densely populated section of the city; they receded after 48 hours. Aside from damage to buildings and persons, the flood affected agricultural lands, roads and bridges and created a health hazard; authorities warned against the consumption of water from open wells, on which 50 percent of Surakarta's inhabitants depend. In addition to a quarter of the City of Surakarta, most of the remainder of the valley was reported to be under eight feet of water—the entire basin of Bengawan River from South of Solo to Gresik suffered flood damage. In addition to Surakarta, other towns seriously affected by the floods were Sukahardjo, Patjitarn, Stragen, Kediri, Kudus and Brebes.

A report from the U. S. Mission in Djakarta states that the 7 inches of rainfall does not appear to be as unusual as the extent of the flood damage. The report goes on to say the probability of floods rising to such a level is less easy to assess, as there are no precise records on flood levels such as there are for rainfall. A number of people in the flood area stated there was never such a flood in their lifetime. The Kraton, or palace, of the traditional ruler of Surakarta — virtually a city within a city — was built in 1743. Its outer walls, over 15 feet high and very thick, were knocked down by this flood on the side facing the dikes — apparently an unprecedented event. The interior court area of the Kraton was flooded, it is thought for the first time. Kraton historical records, kept for many years with no concern as to their safety,

were destroyed. From such suggestive but necessarily non-scientific items, it may be inferred that, although there have been floods on this river before, there seems to have been a worse flood this time than was probable on the basis of rainfall per se. An official report lists as causes: (1) the rainfall; (2) deforestation—90 percent of the water retaining vegetation had been removed in the last two to three years leaving only about 3200 acres of cover; (3) silting, which was raising the level of the river bed about 3 inches each year; (4) dikes which were too old and inadequately maintained owing to insufficient funds. Removal of forest cover on a large scale seems to have significantly increased the run-off of water to the river. It also caused a more rapid soil erosion, which accelerated the silting up of the river bed.

The flood emergency situation was aggravated by an increase in disaster victims as a result of the volcanic eruption of Mt. Kelud on April 25. There is a separate report describing this disaster; however, since the two disasters occurred in the same area approximately a month apart, the actions of the local government and organizations and the outside assistance provided are combined within this report. There was no attempt made by the field to separate assistance provided according to each disaster.

Action Taken by the Local Government

Surakarta was declared an area of national disaster on March 31, and army units were sent in to help restore the infrastructure. Mass anti-cholera injections were given to the population of the flooded areas. There were local contributions from both government and private sources which amounted to over 500 million rupiahs (old), or approximately \$1,000,000. Hundreds volunteered to help and truckloads of supplies were sent to the disaster area. However, the Government Flood Relief Committee encountered a number of problems in the distribution of supplies, and distribution through the Committee was therefore not effective. In many places, namely East Java, the Indonesian Red Cross Society channeled all relief distributions including government ones. Catholic Relief Services was reported to have done a good job in distribution of P. L. 480, Title III, Food for Peace. It handled all storage and transportation costs and distributed only through local committees.

The Indonesian Red Cross cabled the League of Red Cross Societies requesting food, clothing and medicine. Following this appeal, the League sent Mr. Eric Fisher, Permanent Delegate attached to the Relief Bureau to Indonesia in the capacity of Liaison Officer. On his arrival in Djakarta on April 9 he immediately discussed the emergency with the leaders of the Indonesian Red Cross, the Chairman of the National Relief Committee in the person of the Minister of Social Affairs and with the First Deputy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Fisher reported on the good organization of the Red Cross chapters in Indonesia and that the League could be assured of secure distribution of Red Cross relief. The Indonesian Red Cross was requested by the Government to supply half of the emergency food—200 grams of rice per person per day until next crops—2 months for Central Java and 5 months for East Java (total 30,000 tons). Mr. Fisher indicated the Indonesian Red Cross was depending entirely on help from sister societies. A milk station program was set up by the Indonesian Red Cross for the neediest among the victims.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

From the AID Contingency Fund for Disaster Relief under the Ambassador's Authority - air transportation cost of drugs donated by various pharmaceutical companies in the U. S. through the American National Red Cross. \$ 5,000

P. L. 480 Title III Food for Peace
Through Catholic Relief Services 32,000 lbs bulgur, 5,880 lbs. of vegetable oil, 409,470 lbs. nonfat dry milk, 106,000 lbs. of cornmeal, 9,029,880 lbs. rolled wheat and 595,800 lbs. of flour. 625,000

Through Church World Service 350,000 lbs. of bulgur, 40,000 lbs. dry milk and 44,000 lbs. of corn. 24,876
\$654,876

Under P. L. 480 Title IV, an agreement was made for sale of 1 million hundredweight of U. S. rice to the Government of Indonesia (\$8,198,000).

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service

Distributed 434,000 lbs. of P. L. 480 Food, ^{of} which 350,000 lbs. of bulgur was precooked at facilities of the Christian Hospital in Solo and transported to polyclinics by ambulance. Recipients were certified by village chiefs and checked by local church groups. Milk was distributed to nursing mothers and small children.

Catholic Relief Services

Distributed over 10,000,000 lbs. of P. L. 480 Food. 643 lbs. of typhoid and cholera vaccine \$ 3,060

American National Red Cross - 110 bottles aspirin & 288 of anacin 750
Cash donation (\$5,000 specified for children) 15,000

Obtained donation of following drugs from U. S. pharmaceutical companies:

Parke, Davis Company

Chloromycetin both capsules and injection & medical tablets \$5,107

Upjohn Company

Sugracillin, bio-sulfa tablets; pan-mycin, pholsphate tablets; pan-mycin hydrochloride capsules; pan-mycin aquadrops (children's) 6,114

Abbott Laboratories

Erythromid Tablets 6,000

<u>Pfizer International</u>		
Signemycin capsules, terramycin capsules, tetracycyn capsules, terramycin syrup and signemycin syrup	\$1,292	
<u>Wyeth Laboratories</u>		
Sulfose Tablets	4,794	
<u>Hoffman-LaRoche Co.</u>		
Madribon Tablets, Suspension and Pedriatric Drops, also chewable tablets	2,204	
<u>Lederle</u>		
Sulfadiazine, aureomycin, achromycin, achromycin liquid	<u>17,040</u>	<u>42,551</u>
		\$61,361

Assistance Provided by Other Nations and Organizations

League of Red Cross Societies sent a delegate to survey damage and need for assistance as did the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The League also arranged with the American National Red Cross for the purchase of protein concentrate which cost the League 20,000

Japanese Government via Japanese Red Cross		
10,000 tons rice and 5,000 tons cotton material	\$2,500,000	
1,000 woolen blankets	<u>3,500</u>	2,503,500

Great Britain-Government - Grant	2,800,000	
British Red Cross - medicaments	<u>*</u>	2,800,000

France-Government - cash donation	10,000	
French Embassy	<u>900</u>	10,900

Netherlands-Government - Cash donation	14,000	
Government - medicaments	6,900	
Red Cross - medicaments	<u>3,000</u>	23,900

West Germany-Government - Cash donation	12,500	
German Ambassador	<u>750</u>	13,250

Pakistan-Government - Cash donation	17,235	
Pakistan League, Djakarta	<u>180</u>	17,415

Philippine Red Cross - 7,000 lbs. of food, clothing and medicines airlifted		5,000
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Australian Government - Rice		200,000
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Yugoslavia-Government - Cash donation	8,400	
Yugoslav Embassy and Colony	<u>900</u>	9,300

Djakarta Diplomatic Corps (gave 46,150,000 rupiahs, figured at free exchange of 100 new rupiahs to \$1.00 this would approximate	460,000
Indonesians in Kabul	180
Swedish Red Cross - 1,000 blankets & medicaments	2,910
New Zealand - Cash donation	690
	<u>\$6,067,045</u>

*given in
table as:*

6 188 500

* Value not reported

INDONESIA

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Volcanic Eruption
Date-Time: April 25, 1966
Location: Mt. Kelud, East Java

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured</u>	<u>Homeless</u>
	1,000*	60	5,000

(* An official report from the U. S. Mission on May 9 indicated 175 killed and 60 missing "but indicated worst is still to come when mud flows are released by next heavy rains." A UPI report dated May 14 gave the figure of 1,000 killed and this was used since it is a later report.)

1,208 houses, 56 bridges, approximately 600 acres of rice and 3 miles of road were destroyed.

Description of the Disaster:

Kelud Volcano, 50 miles southwest of Surabaya in East Java, began erupting April 25 and continued to erupt for several weeks. Lava reached the neighborhood of Blitar, 13 miles away; houses and bridges were reported swept away in tides of molten rock. Hot ash fell up to 12 miles from the peak. At Blitar, dams erected to divert mud flow from the city to the river pushed mud on to agricultural areas and considerable damage resulted. According to Indonesian Red Cross reports from Surabaya, a small village was entirely destroyed by the lava streams.

Mt. Kelud has a record of erupting at approximately 15-year intervals and early in the century it wiped out Blitar.

Action Taken by Local Government, Assistance Provided by U. S. Government, U. S. Voluntary Agencies and Other Nations

The eruption was proclaimed a national disaster on May 6. Action taken and assistance provided is reported under the flood disaster.

JAPAN

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Fire

Date-Time: January 11, 1966 - 2:20 PM

Location: Misawa City

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
	0	3	2,365

1,110 homes were destroyed; also the hospital, a movie theater, branch office of electric power company and Misawa Trust Bank; in all 17 acres in the main business & residential section of the city. Estimated dollar property damage - \$6,000,000

Description of the Disaster:

Misawa City is adjacent to Misawa Air Base where the U. S. 39th Air Division is located, 425 miles north of Tokyo, Japan, in the Northern Air Defense Area. The fire started from a gas range in a general merchandise store about 200 yards in front of the main gate of Misawa Air Base; however no base property was affected. Fanned by 45 m.p.h. gusts of wind, the fire raced through the city. The day was extremely cold and there was snow. The non-existence of fire hydrants in Misawa City restricted the supply of water. In many instances, fire trucks were forced to leave the scene at critical times to replenish their water supply. A concentrated effort on the part of Japanese and U. S. Air Force fire-fighters finally brought the blaze under control at 10 P.M., approximately seven hours after it started.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

The challenge of the fire was met jointly by local Japanese authorities, local agencies and U. S. Forces in Japan. All fire fighting equipment from Misawa Air Base joined with Japanese equipment to stop the blaze. Six hundred Japan Air Self-Defense Force men in addition to civilian firemen, worked with 2,000 U. S. Air Force men to fight the fire. Fire equipment from neighboring cities of Hachinohe and Towada were called upon to assist.

Within a few hours after the start of the fire, the Japanese Red Cross was on the scene providing medical and bedding supplies. Both Japanese and U. S. Air Force public address trucks were dispatched throughout the city announcing that food and shelter were available for the Japanese people who had lost their homes. The local government encountered difficulty in determining missing persons because so many of the Japanese found lodging in the homes of friends or families in rural areas. Nevertheless, an effective census was taken. Officials of the Misawa Air Base had had prior contact with personnel in the Misawa City Department of Welfare and this facilitated coordination of disaster relief to the victims.

Relief after the fire was spontaneous. Families, individuals and merchants donated 2,750,000 pounds of clothing and assorted supplies. These were distributed by the local Japanese authorities in boxes weighing approximately 33 pounds. The homeless were accepted into neighboring community housing, and government buildings were used as shelters. Local officials established an Aid Station to insure distribution of U. S. and local assistance to the needy. 42,000 meals were provided to an estimated 500 persons for 28 days. The Japanese also provided immediate financial assistance.

The U. S. Mission report on this disaster praised the ability of the Japanese people to help themselves.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

Because of the proximity and relationship of Misawa City to the U. S. Misawa Air Force Base, the base was necessarily deeply involved in disaster rescue and relief operations. A Disaster Control Command Post was established in the city of Misawa under the direction of the Division Commander, who ordered all possible aid to Misawa City. Approximately 2,000 Air Force personnel and 600 hundred Japan Self-Defense Force personnel were on the scene in addition to the city of Misawa and surrounding community fire-fighting forces. The Base Commander was actively engaged in directing operations on the scene, maintaining liaison with the Disaster Control Command Post and the Base Staff via radio. A C-130 was used to airlift 5,000 blankets from Tachikawa. Air Force hospital aid teams treated fire fighters for minor injuries and provided transportation to hospitals for the three who received more serious injuries. Two U. S. airmen were hospitalized. One was critically injured from inhaling fumes when an oil heater exploded in a house he was entering to rescue someone from. The other suffered a back injury when hit by a flying board. Fourteen other U. S. personnel received minor injuries. One American grappling with a ruptured fire hose in freezing temperatures took his heavy coat off, wrapped it around the broken hose and continued fighting the blaze. The crash ward of the Base Hospital was prepared to receive anyone who might be injured and 50 additional beds were set up to provide for persons displaced by the fire. Medical personnel were sent to four designated emergency shelters to assist the aid units. By 4:30 in the afternoon on the day of the fire, adequate shelters, rations and kitchens were made available for approximately 850 people. An estimated 700 were provided with emergency shelters. At no time did the flow of evacuees exceed the space prepared to receive them. Eight U. S. Forces families lost their homes. Six were given temporary housing on the base and the other two stayed with friends. A total of 75 vehicles, driven by both U. S. military and local nationals were utilized — 25 for evacuation of personnel; 25 to relocate household goods and personal belongings of the local nationals; and 25 in logistical support. U. S. military assistance was provided for an initial recovery period of 20 days.

Problems Encountered

1. Difficulty in coordinating fire fighting, evacuation and traffic control as a result of the language barrier.
2. Non-existence of fire hydrants in Misawa City.

Recommendation by U. S. A. F. (Base Operations and Training)

Before any activity is begun to assist in a disaster relief program, the assisting group should contact the disaster area to determine what is needed and how supplies should be packaged so they can be put to immediate use on arrival. Relief supplies from other locations should be packaged, if possible, so they can be handled by manpower without machine power - for example, in 100 pound lots rather than 500.

Quoted from the U. S. Mission Report:

Fire-fighting and rescue evacuation assistance provided by U. S. Forces personnel was the most successful part of U. S. relief. The U. S. Air Force personnel were credited for the phenomenally low casualty rate. The speaker of the Misawa City Assembly, Dr. Masanoshin Kuroda, stated that in a fire which destroys three or four dwellings, at least two fatalities can normally be expected. He said the fact that there were no fatalities can be attributed to the U. S. personnel. The next most important contribution was immediate distribution of blankets and clothing to the fire victims.

Type and Value of U. S. Assistance other than Personnel and Equipment:

2,327 blankets and feeding of Japanese after the fire. This was provided by the U. S. Forces in Japan who were reimbursed under the Ambassador's Disaster Relief Authority from the AID Contingency Fund.		\$22,431
Costs incurred by U. S. Air Force not reimbursed by AID:		
2,673 blankets	\$23,740	
Replacement of damaged uniforms for Japanese employees	246	
Subsistence Provided	1,523	
Total calamity paid fire victims	16,889	
Claims compensation - U. S. personnel	<u>13,599</u>	
		55,997
		<u>\$78,428</u>

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies and Individuals

Misawa Chapel Relief Fund	\$7,929
Air Force Aid Society	560
American Red Cross (Base Military Family & Individual Services Unit)	<u>1,070</u>
	\$9,559

Red Cross volunteer workers were on hand at the scene and provided assistance to volunteer fire-fighters and refugees as needed. A united Army, Navy and Air Force drive resulted in the donation of 40,000 pounds of clothing and supplies, which came from Misawa AFB, South Camp Drake in Tokyo, Camp Zama and U. S. Naval Base at Yokosuka. These supplies were airlifted to Misawa.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations and Organizations

Assistance was limited to Governments of Japan and U. S.

KOREA

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Fire

Date-Time: January 18, 1966 - 9:45 PM

Location: Namsandong area of Seoul

Damage:

<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
22	52	2,373

521 homes were destroyed.

Estimated dollar property damage - \$77,180

Description of the Disaster:

The fire broke out in a coal merchant's shop in the midst of a crowded shanty neighborhood on the side of Namsan Mountain in the center of Seoul. The victims lived in squatters huts, made of packing cases and tarpaper. The flimsy construction caused the blaze to spread rapidly and practically none of the victims escaped with much of their meager belongings. Due to dry, cold (-2 degrees) weather, firemen had difficulty in fighting the fire. Most of the victims were refugees from North Korea who came to Seoul during the Korean War.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Rescue operations were carried out by firemen and police. After the victims were evacuated from the area, Junior Red Cross members helped Seoul city-Ku officials arrange for accommodations, emergency feeding and clothing as well as sanitation and medical facilities. Emergency feeding of the homeless was handled by the Korean Red Cross with shelter provided in a nearby school, where the Seoul City Government had set up a disaster coordinating headquarters. A Disaster Relief Committee headed by the Mayor of Seoul and consisting of other city officials, the Korean Red Cross, Municipal Hospital and voluntary agencies determined what relief measures were necessary and gave their decisions to the KU Disaster Relief Committee. All available staff members of Ku worked under the direction of the Chief of Social Affairs Section of the Ku in the fire rehabilitation efforts. Within country donations, including both private and government sources, were estimated at \$56,000.

The U. S. Mission praised the Republic of Korea's Disaster Relief Organization, said that it was established at the National, Provincial and City levels, was well coordinated, adequately manned with capable personnel and was funded by the Republic of Korea Government. ROKG keeps the Mission Disaster Organization informed, of the actions of its Disaster Relief Organization.

Assistance Provided^{by} U. S. Government

This was a small disaster which did not require external aid with the exception of volagency P. L. 480 food, clothing and blankets.

P. L. 480, Title III, Food for Peace (CRS)

113.98 metric tons of cornmeal, valued at \$3,800

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services

Provided P. L. 480 food

Church World Service

45 bales of used clothing	\$4,500	
500 ebul blankets	<u>750</u>	\$5,250

CWS states that the ebuls are blankets purchased locally with special disaster funds made available for stockpiling at the time of the floods last summer. They have 500 left on hand for future emergency use.

CARE

Children's underwear, quantity and value not available		
50 cases instant maple syrup mix	\$222	
50 cases Boraxo soap,	<u>108</u>	<u>330</u>
		\$5,580

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported

PHILIPPINES

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Fire

Date-Time: February 7, 1966

Location: Iloilo City

Damage:

<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
-	-	10,430

Some 2,000 houses burned.

Estimated dollar property damage - 50 million
(approximately \$12,000,000)

Description of the Disaster:

The biggest fire in the history of Iloilo City, on Panay Island, cause unknown, destroyed 13 city blocks of commercial and residential buildings, comprising 30 percent of the city. The fire lasted for 17 hours. Looting was reported as a problem.

Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

President Marcos declared the city a disaster area and mobilized all government relief agencies. Mass inoculations were given by local health authorities and the health situation was kept under control. Immediate housing was established in five schools within the city and one center outside of Iloilo. Relief activities were coordinated through the Iloilo Mayor's office and involved the Philippine Social Welfare Administration, the Philippine Red Cross and U. S. voluntary agencies. Some of the disaster supplies provided through the Social Welfare Administration and Philippine Red Cross were flown to the disaster area by the Philippine Government. CARE reported that relief measures were well organized, including distribution of food stuffs to the victims.

The Philippine Red Cross had a major role in relief activities. A League of Red Cross Societies report indicated that the Philippine Red Cross had paid out 33,000,000 pesos (approximately \$8,465,100) in initial cash advances for the victims, provided mass feeding at four main distribution centers, with 8,500 meals given out on one memorable day. Four planeloads airlifted relief supplies consisting of blankets, iron stoves, plates, cutlery, water pails, blood plasma, food of all kinds and mosquito nets, at a cost of \$4,000. One month after the fire, the Philippine Red Cross discharged its responsibilities for emergency relief and turned the relief activities over to the government Social Welfare Administration and the Iloilo City Fire Relief and Rehabilitation Committee. It was expected that the rehabilitation phase would be a major problem and would take a long time.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

USAID authorized transfer to Iloilo of 60 tents and 700 cots originally supplied for Taal disaster victims.

Cash donation from AID Contingency Fund under the Ambassador's Authority for Disaster Relief of 25,000 pesos to the Social Welfare Administration, equivalent of \$ 4,000

Paid baking costs for 61,600 donuts and local bread rolls by CRS from P. L. 480 FFP flour. 158

P. L. 480, Title III, Food for Peace provided by CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service & Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service:

87,200 lbs bulgur wheat	\$4,185	
49,250 lbs flour	2,265	
25,452 lbs rolled wheat	1,247	
15,300 lbs cornmeal	581	
96,120 lbs nonfat dry milk	16,340	
9,800 lbs beans	686	
24,571 lbs vegetable oil	4,177	
3,300 lbs butter oil	2,244	
		31,725

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

CARE, CRS, CWS and SDAWS provided above P. L. 480, Title III food. 35,883

Catholic Relief Services
10,000 lbs used clothing blankets, household linens 10,000

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service
3,200 lbs used clothing, blankets, household linens 3,200

Church World Service
5,700 lbs used clothing, blankets, household linens 5,700

CARE
10 boxes vitamins 100 cartons baby food
25 cartons tea 10 cases spaghetti sauce
10 cases boraxo soap 192 bottles Strasogesic tablets
5 drums gravy 20 cartons frosting mix *

U. S. Military Personnel - Clark AFB - Food and clothing, 7,500# 7,500

U. S. Naval Personnel - Subic Base - Food and clothing 6,000# 6,000

32,400

*Value not reported

(Note: there was no value given on any of the volagency or military personnel contributions; value was estimated at \$1.00 lb.)

Assistance Provided by Other Nations - None Reported

TAIWAN

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Typhoon Judy & Long Period Heavy Rains

Date-Time: May 30 - June 10, 1966

Location: South Central Taiwan

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>No. Badly Injured</u>	<u>Estimated No. Homeless</u>
	36	21	5,000

1,051 houses were completely destroyed and 1,521 partially destroyed. Estimated dollar damage \$17,322,186. The majority of this was damage to crops.

Description of the Disaster:

Typhoon Judy swept across the southern part of Taiwan on May 30, 1966, leaving in its wake 13 persons dead and crop damage in excess of \$10 million. Ten days of torrential rains which started on June 1 followed and caused disastrous floods with even more calamities and damage than the typhoon. 23 persons died. The downpours disrupted rail and highway communications and caused additional crop damage. Landslides and washouts interrupted traffic on the North-South rail trunk line and many highways were impassable.

Action Taken by Local Government

Church World Service reports indicated that the Taiwan Government had distributed \$37,630 to families who had members that had died in the flood or were missing and to families whose homes were totally or partially destroyed. The Ministry of Interior worked in careful coordination with Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service in meeting needs of the disaster.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

None Reported

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service - purchased food supplies locally \$2,500

CWS report also indicated that Catholic Relief Service was providing assistance, but type, quantity and value were not reported.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None Reported

WESTERN SAMOA

Characteristics of the Disaster:

Event: Hurricane
Date-Time: January 29-30, 1966
Location: All 5 Islands of Western Samoa
Damage: Killed Persons Requiring Long-Term Feeding Program
10 95,000

Housing Damage - 35%

Schools - 7 district intermediate and 50 village primary schools were seriously damaged.

Damages to roads, buildings, electric supply and telephone cables estimated at several hundred thousand pounds.

Banana Crop - total destruction with no new crop expected for a one year period.

Breadfruit trees - 85% destruction. These trees require between 7 and 10 years to come to full bearing and it will be a long time before recovery of this staple food crop.

Coconut output - 50%. Estimated recovery period - one year.

The islands were left with only one-quarter of the food required to feed the people for the 12 months following the hurricane. Export earnings were expected to fall from \$5,600,000 to \$3,300,000 for the year.

Total dollar damage was estimated to exceed \$600,000.

Description of the Disaster:

On January 29, radio messages throughout the day warned Samoans to prepare for the arrival of a hurricane expected to reach its height at 5:00 PM that day. Western Samoa is not disaster prone and it is rare for a storm of hurricane proportions to hit the islands. The people did not know what to expect but preparations were made to meet this emergency. Where possible, trees that threatened danger to nearby buildings were cut down, loose roofing iron was secured, roofs weighted down, the plaited blinds of the open Samoan house put down and further secured with coconut leaves and well tied. School equipment, books, furniture and clothing that could be damaged by rain were

removed as far from harm as was possible in buildings designed to receive a maximum of air. Five o'clock came but there was no decrease in the wind; instead the people were warned winds were expected to increase in intensity over the next six to twelve hours. Varying reports indicated wind velocity of 100, 110 and 125 mph. As darkness set in, fallen trees cut off electricity, supplies and communications. Many Samoan families moved from their tree surrounded "fales" to churches and other buildings that promised more security.

On Sunday morning, January 30, the general picture was one of disruption, desolation and destruction. The once neat villages and roads were cluttered with fallen trees, leaves and debris. Roads were smeared with rotting pulp of the breadfruit and littered with material thrown up by the sea. Trees broken by the wind stood grotesquely or lay awkwardly with roots thrown clean out of the ground. Samoan houses lay in a pitiful heap. A Catholic Church, though a concrete structure, stood with the roof blown off and walls tilted inward. Breadfruit trees that still stood were so blackened by salt spray they gave the appearance of a fire having swept through the area. There was considerable damage to the home of the Head of State. This building had formerly been the home of Robert Louis Stevenson. It was reported that a small plot of pinks neatly laid out had somehow escaped all damage and gave an unexpected touch of color and freshness amid the destruction.

All five islands were affected by the hurricane. The National Secretary of the New Zealand Red Cross Society, accompanied by Western Samoa Government officials, New Zealand High Commissioner, UN Regional Representative and representatives of press and radio, made a two-day tour of the Island of Savaii. They confirmed reports of extensive damage to food crops throughout the island but mainly on the northern and western sides. In addition to wind damage, several low lying villages were devastated by high tides and waves, the two most badly damaged being Falealupo and Falelima. The village well at Falealupo was destroyed creating a water problem. Six miles of road were swept into the sea.

By far the most serious damage throughout the islands was to the crops. These crop losses were expected to cause a shortage of food supplies at least until November of 1966. While the housing damage was considerable, it was not considered a problem as most homes or buildings are constructed on a cooperative basis from local materials. The several schools that were damaged were a serious problem, however, because most of the villages did not have the financial resources to repair or rebuild without assistance.

Action Taken by Local Government

The Western Samoa Government established a Hurricane Relief Committee which was divided into three subcommittees to which members of the general relief committee were appointed. These sub-committees were:

- (1) External Relief - to handle requests for outside assistance.

(2) Internal Relief - to determine who needed assistance and make distribution of supplies. This committee acted in this capacity for the first few days after the disaster but later became an advisory committee when the Prime Minister took the decision making power back and with one Executive Secretary worked out allocation of relief supplies on a population basis and from a survey of needs of each village. The Prime Minister reserved the right to call back this committee for assistance in case of difficulty.

(3) Finance Committee to seek grants and loans from other countries for plantation rehabilitation.

The government conferred with the mercantile community with regard to the purchase of existing food stocks for a food distribution program and also explored how to finance the program through credit from the World Bank or another government. Further export of Taro, a root crop not severely damaged by the hurricane, was stopped and these taro supplies purchased by the Government for local sale or free distribution as appropriate. Also, the Government took steps to discourage importation of non-essential goods in the hope that importers would concentrate on those that were essential. Every effort was made to persuade the people to preserve the abundance of fallen breadfruit and bananas by turning them into Samoan biscuits (masi Samoa), but such preserves could not be expected to last for too long a period. It was calculated that food produced locally for a period of 12 months would be sufficient only to meet the requirements of about 35,000 people out of a total population of 130,000.

The people of Western Samoa have never been hungry in their lives and did not realize the seriousness of the situation. In order to shock them into an awareness of extent of destruction, the Prime Minister banned the playing of cricket for five days of the week. The villagers, who were accustomed to playing day after day, were told they could play only on Wednesdays and Saturdays and were ordered to rebuild the villages and plantations.

The Cabinets agreed to seek \$560,000 by way of grants or loans from other countries for plantation rehabilitation. A contribution of \$25,000 by Australia was pledged to banana rehabilitation.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

Cash donation from the Disaster Relief AID Contingency Fund
under the Ambassador's authority \$25,000

(In view of the substantial damage to district intermediate and primary schools, the U. S. Deputy Chief of Mission in Wellington, New Zealand, requested this money be used to help pay for repair and reconstruction of the schools.)

The following letter of appreciation was sent to the U. S. Mission at Wellington by the Prime Minister of Western Samoa:

Mr. Holyoake has passed on to me a copy of your letter of 24 February 1966 with which you enclosed a cheque for US \$25,000 to be used to help pay for materials, supplies and equipment necessary for repairs to village schools which were damaged in the recent hurricane.

In acknowledging this donation I would like to express on behalf of the people of Western Samoa, especially the school children, their appreciation of this prompt donation for such a worthwhile purpose. I shall see that a report is made to the Embassy on the manner in which the money you have given us has been used.

I am enclosing our official receipt for your cheque.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services proposed use of Title III P. L. 480, Food For Peace and participated on voluntary relief committee, and made available local supplies. No value given

An American National Red Cross representative located in American Samoa made a trip to Western Samoa to survey the damage. He confirmed the extent of destruction and need for a feeding program over a one year period.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations and International Organizations

United Nations - Contributed 4 jeep ambulances, est. cost & transp. \$ 14,000

Australian Government - cash donation 25,000

Canadian Government - expected to make cash donation of 10,000

New Zealand Government:

Cash Grant	\$ 70,000	
Cash donation by NZ Red Cross	28,000	
Loan, interest free for first 3 years	<u>210,000</u>	<u>308,000</u>
(The New Zealand Red Cross contributed milk powder, oatmeal, flour, canned meat, fish, iron tablets and vaccines from their National Hurricane Relief Fund to which the Government had contributed above \$10,000. The New Zealand Freedom from Hunger Campaign contributed agricultural supplies consisting of seeds, fertilizers and weedkillers. A total of 15 tons of these supplies were carried by a New Zealand Hercules transport aircraft and delivered to Western Samoa on February 11, 1966.		\$357,000

Arrangements were underway as of June 1966 for obtaining supplemental food until new crops could be harvested through the World Food Program of the United Nations.

Australia Red Cross - cash donation \$222; Canada Red Cross - cash donation of \$2,780; Luxemburg Red Cross - cash donation \$116; Swedish Red Cross - cash donation of \$968.

GENESIS OF U. S. FOREIGN DISASTER RELIEF

The United States almost from its very beginning has responded to appeals to assist disaster victims in foreign countries. In 1812, Congress provided an appropriation of \$50,000 for those suffering from an earthquake in Venezuela. In the ensuing years, the Congress and the President provided assistance in connection with many foreign disasters. As the cost and complexity of foreign disaster assistance reached larger and larger proportions and international relations became more and more difficult and involved, the Government of the United States sought ways and means to administer global disaster relief.

By the end of 1963, ad hoc coordination of disaster relief had reached a stalemate. A revised joint State/AID Circular was issued to clarify State, Defense and AID responsibilities and placed the operations in the Office of Material Resources, AID.

During 1964, a comprehensive analysis by State, Department of Defense and AID resulted in the issuance of a series of manual orders, which for the first time brought together policy statements and instructions on foreign disaster emergency relief. These instructions provided that American Ambassadors could obligate up to \$25,000 for each disaster and for coordination of disaster relief activities by Government agencies, U. S. registered voluntary agencies, the American Red Cross, private industry and individuals both in the country concerned and in the United States.

In 1965, the Department of State and AID asked Congress to review the disaster program and to consider specific language for providing assistance to any country for famine or disaster relief in the Foreign Assistance Act. This resulted in the inclusion of new Section 639 in the Act.

Following is a condensed chronology of Congressional and Executive action:

- 1812 Congress voted \$50,000 for medicine and relief goods for victims of an earthquake in Venezuela.
- 1847-1871 Congress authorized on several occasions food and relief assistance for famine victims in Europe.
- 1873-1888 U. S. diplomatic and consular officers on their own assisted disaster victims of earthquakes in El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela, Haiti, Japan, Italy and China; also floods in China and volcanic eruption in Japan.
- 1889 Congress chartered the American National Red Cross to engage in national and international disaster relief.
- 1891-1892 Russian famine - President Ben Harrison sent a message to Congress and U. S. vessels were sent to Russia with food.

- 1896-1897 Famine in India - Joint resolutions authorized Secretary of Navy to furnish transportation facilities.
- 1899 Congress voted relief assistance to Cuba, following the Spanish American War.
- 1898-1902 U. S. military appropriations were expended on fighting disease and famine in Cuba, furnishing seed and food and conquering yellow fever. The American National Red Cross assisted with people to people aid.
- 1909 Congress authorized \$800,000 for disaster relief following the earthquake in Messina, Italy.
- 1910-1914 As foreign disasters occurred, the President authorized emergency relief and the American National Red Cross provided assistance.
- 1942 Act authorizing Institute of Inter-American Affairs provided a base for assistance in Latin America, including disaster relief.
- 1946 Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid authorized by Executive Order.
- 1948 The "Marshall Plan" provided a base for emergency assistance in Europe, P. L. 472, including authority to pay transportation of relief goods by U. S. registered voluntary agencies.
- 1951 Pre-UNRRA - famine relief in Europe and the Middle East.
- 1951 Congress authorized relief and development activities in Asia, particularly India and Pakistan, P. L. 48.
- 1953 Famine Relief Act to assist Lybia, Bolivia and Jordan, P. L. 216.
- 1953-1954 Three Acts, particularly P. L. 77, authorized assistance to certain countries in time of trouble, including India and Pakistan.
- 1954 Mutual Security Act, Contingency Fund, under which foreign disaster relief was authorized.
- 1954 Agricultural Trade, Development and Assistance Act, P. L. 480, provided in Title II for direct disaster and famine relief, and under Title III for distribution of food commodities by U. S. voluntary agencies to disaster victims in foreign countries.
- 1956-1958 Operations Coordinating Board, Executive Office of the President, issued guidelines paper (September 14, 1956) on Foreign Disaster Relief operations and established an ad hoc committee. Revised and reissued on August 22, 1958.