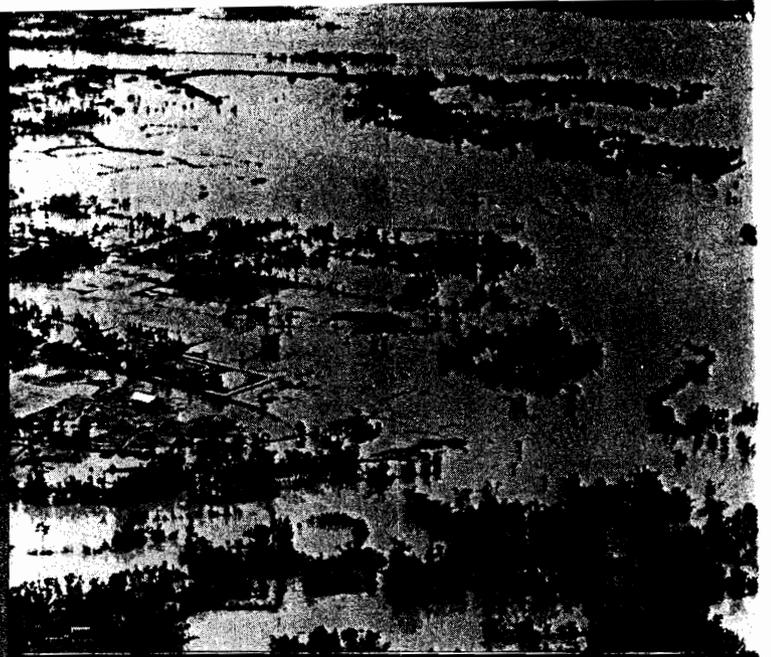


SIXTH REPORT

FOREIGN  
DISASTER  
EMERGENCY  
RELIEF



January-June 1967



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN THIS REPORT IS  
OBTAINED FROM THE YEAR BOOK OF DISASTERS

SIXTH SEMIANNUAL DISASTER REPORT  
FOREIGN DISASTER EMERGENCY RELIEF

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Office of the War on Hunger  
Voluntary Foreign Aid Service  
Disaster Relief Coordinator  
June 30, 1967

SIXTH SEMIANNUAL DISASTER REPORT - CASE STUDIES OF FOREIGN  
DISASTERS JANUARY TO JUNE, 1967; STATISTICAL TABLE INCLUD-  
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STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I - Lists disasters for the first half of 1967 for which case studies are also included in this report. The last page of this table shows line totals of expenditures for Fiscal Years 1965, 1966, 1967 and three year totals.

TABLE II - Lists disasters for the last half of 1966. This table has been revised from the previous one in the Fifth Report (was Table I in that report) to reflect added information or corrections for that period. The last page of this table shows line totals of expenditures for Calendar Years 1964, 1965 and 1966.

QUICK FACTS AND COMPARISONS

For a quick review of expenditures and number of disasters and comparisons by fiscal years, please turn to the last page of Table I. During the first half of 1967, U. S. assistance was provided for 26 countries in 29 disasters. For the entire Fiscal Year 67, 48 countries received US aid in 62 disasters. There were other major and minor disasters throughout the world not recorded here because U. S. Government or voluntary agency assistance was not involved.

ANALYSIS COVERAGE

The following comments and review cover the six months period for which case studies are included. For case studies on disasters during the last six months of 1966, please refer to the Fifth Report.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OR COMMENTARY

AFRICA

As in past reports, the major U. S. involvement in African disasters was in famine relief. Countries that had severe food shortages were Niger, Tanzania and Uganda.

EUROPE

There are only a few disasters in which U. S. assistance is needed in this area of the world, such as the Italian floods covered in the Fifth Report, and the unusual nature of the "Torrey Canyon" marine disaster, which is included with this report. The oil from the "Torrey Canyon" with its extensive pollution of the shores of England is an example of man's failure to take reasonable and prudent preventive action. It is ironic that while scientists are striving to reduce the consequences of natural disasters, man's actions or neglect will sometimes cause even worse and more long lasting disaster conditions.

## LATIN AMERICA

Again the Latin America region had the most disasters in which U. S. assistance was given. The flood disasters in Brazil were extensive but experience gained in disaster relief operations in 1966 enabled the Government of Brazil to cope with them. Technical assistance and small amounts of aid from the USG and volags were sufficient. Because Latin America is disaster prone, the ARA/LA region has taken initial steps to prepare for them--see the Disaster Preparedness section for this analysis.

## NESA

Food for disaster relief is especially significant in this report and especially for this region. The two major disasters during the last six months occurred in the NESA region; they accounted for 98% of the US expenditures; both of them can be considered man-made. These two disasters were the India Famine and the Middle East Conflict. While argument can be made against classification of famine as man-made, famines are often the result of man's failure to take preventive action. The direct cause may have been acts of nature such as drought or flood, but the basic causes can be traced back to poor agricultural practices, lack of irrigation, overgrazing, cutting or burning of forests, population explosion and overcrowding of land.

The famine in India dominates this six months report. Not only did it account for USG and volag assistance of \$54.9 million in cash and supplies but also involved aid from 40 other countries, either directly or through voluntary agencies. It must be pointed out, however, that the India famine covers a three year period and not just the first six months of 1967. It developed slowly as one drought followed another and as food supplies became exhausted. Sufficient information on which to base a report was not available until early this year.

The 471,000 persons displaced as a result of the Middle East Conflict also received worldwide attention and response. Aid came from the USG, U. S. voluntary agencies, other governments, international organizations and relief agencies. The USG has provided aid valued at \$6.7 million to date.

## FAR EAST

The disaster which stands out in both magnitude and success of relief operations in this region is the Burma Cyclone. AID used not only commercial purchase to obtain tents and blankets but also made use of excess property for other types of disaster supplies and chartered airlift in order to make a quick response. The following is quoted from a letter from the AID Affairs Officer in Rangoon: *"As the Ambassador mentioned in his letter to you, we consider the program has been quite successful both in meeting substantive needs on the west coast of Burma and as a demonstration of United States' goodwill. The efficiency of your office in setting up the New York-Rangoon airlift certainly deserves major credit."* The magnitude of the Indonesia and Malaysia floods almost equals that of the Burma cyclone, but major U. S. aid was not requested.

## SO-CALLED "LITTLE" DISASTERS

Some of the real drama of the past six months was in the twelve so-called "little" disasters. Country representatives of the U. S. registered voluntary agencies were among the first to bring useful assistance. Sometimes it was an immediate diversion of P. L. 480 food, other times it was blankets, clothing, something to use for shelter, or pots, pans and dishes. They were given with a touch of friendliness or were included with other volag efforts within the country itself. These items fitted in with the need - they were acceptable - they were given at the time they were needed most.

## AID/WASHINGTON PARTICIPATION

While the AID Disaster Relief Coordination office has the major responsibility for disaster relief operations within AID, other offices of AID are sometimes deeply involved. In 15 of the 29 disasters during this reporting period, P. L. 480 food was provided. This program is administered by the Food for Freedom Division in the Office of War on Hunger. Particular emphasis must be given also to the assistance provided by the Resources Transportation Division in the Office of Procurement. RTD gave unlimited support to AID/DRC, which necessitated evening and weekend work for three of the disasters included with this report--Iraq Flood, Middle East Conflict and the Burma Cyclone. Obtaining large jet cargo flights on an emergency basis is a major task. The Military Air Command has most of the jet air freighters under charter. Through know-how and ability, RTD staff ferreted out the available aircraft, worked out advance logistic plans, estimated weight and cube in spite of the fact that the shipments consisted of all kinds of tents with different dimensions, weights and packaging. Because of their intelligent and resourceful work, hours and days were saved and expenses to the Government were cut to a minimum, and these items reached the disaster victims in a minimum amount of time, often within 72 hours.

State/AID desk officers provided the necessary clearances and approval and assisted in establishing communications with U. S. Embassies and AID Missions involved in foreign disasters.

The Voluntary Foreign Aid Service consistently provided its support and aid in working with the U. S. voluntary agencies.

## OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The smooth working coordination within the Department of Defense and U. S. Military Commands around the world on civilian disaster activities is commendable. One of those primarily responsible for this is Capt. V. G. Holzapfel, USN, who served as Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator in DOD from early 1964 to February 7, 1967, when he retired from active duty. It is a pleasure to note that DOD recognized his significant performance by awarding to him the

Legion of Merit, based largely on his services in foreign disaster relief.

The little disasters this period proved that U. S. big government and big military can do little things that mean so much to people when disaster strikes. It was this type of aid that was given by U. S. South Command during the Bolivia floods and Nicaragua fire and by the Military Command in Vietnam following a bad fire in Saigon. The U. S. Military too is often the quickest source for technicians and equipment, such as for the "Torrey Canyon" disaster, and also for medical teams such as those provided by the U. S. Navy to help the Government of Morocco with a meningitis epidemic.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

The U. S. Public Health Service Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta has always responded, when requested, with personnel, equipment, vaccine and health supplies. For the first six months of 1967, all of these things were provided by CDC for the smallpox epidemic in India.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The USDA is not usually called upon for direct assistance in foreign disasters. However, it has a relationship to disaster relief operations through its support of AID Food for Freedom Division's actions on diversions, transfers, replacements, movements among programs and other expedencies required to get food to disaster victims. USDA's role in 1966 in getting large quantities of Title I concessional sales of food to India for famine relief was dramatic and is covered more fully in the case study on the India famine, page 53.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND INTERIOR

The Department of Commerce, through ESSA, and the Department of Interior, through the U. S. Geological Survey, usually become involved in foreign disasters in connection with volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods and hurricanes. USGS provided scientific and technical teams for the Chile Earthquake and the Colombia Earthquake during the past six months, while ESSA had a team in Chile just a few days after the earthquake occurred. These teams study after shock effect and possibility of further damage, make damage surveys and report on what can be done to diminish effects of these disasters in the future. Throughout the year, both of these agencies provided valuable scientific information to AID/DRC for use in disaster preparedness. Coordination with U. S. Weather Bureau on hurricanes and storm warnings is by teletype in DRC office.

#### U. S. VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Over the years the US volags have given effective aid in foreign disaster relief. They have demonstrated both in small and large disasters their strong desire to aid suffering people and their ability to provide and do the necessary things in a rapid and meaningful way. This has been strongly evidenced in the disasters which have occurred during 1967. In India, the U. S.

registered voluntary agencies formed joint committees for direct assistance to the famine victims. They pooled their technical and material aid in order to avoid overlap and achieve maximum coverage. They provided technical assistance on well digging, irrigation, use of fertilizers and stimulated village action plans. Through the kindly efforts of voluntary agency representatives, many Indians were encouraged and helped in their struggle to survive. This same type of activity on the part of the U. S. voluntary agencies was demonstrated in bringing aid to victims of the recent Middle East conflict. Voluntary agencies are not only effective in emergency relief but they are able to remain on the scene after the disaster to help with recovery and rehabilitation projects and to initiate self-help and community action, including food for work projects. The voluntary agencies have impressed many governments with the results achieved and the lasting effects of their work. In one instance it was reported that the volunteers had succeeded in breaking down ancient prejudices and in altering customs that had hindered community development for centuries.

#### MULTI-NATION AND UNITED NATIONS ACTIONS

Assistance was reported by other nations in 8 of the reported 29 disasters for this period. India was the major recipient of third country assistance, having received \$127.3 million worth of supplies or cash, while victims of the Middle East Conflict in Jordan, Syria, Israel and the UAR also received worldwide attention which resulted in multi-nation aid amounting to approximately \$33.4 million. Contributing to this multi-nation effort were not only governments but Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies, UN agencies (UNRWA, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, WFP and UNESCO), the International Committee of the Red Cross, World Council of Churches, Lutheran World Federation, Papal Fund, OXFAM and other worldwide organizations.

#### PRIVATE INDUSTRY

##### DONATED DRUGS

In both the India Famine and the Middle East Conflict, US drug firms made a significant contribution to the needs of disaster victims. Vitamins and food supplements amounting to \$360,000 were given to India while antibiotics, plasma substitute and pharmaceuticals valued at \$408,457 were provided for the Middle East. Some of the drug companies making these donations were: Merck, Sharpe & Dohme, Upjohn Co., E. R. Squibb, Baxter Laboratories, Wyeth Laboratories, Schering Corporation, Miles Laboratories, Charles Pfizer International, Ayerst Laboratories, Parke Davis & Company and Abbott Laboratories, many of them working through the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association to avoid overlap. AID/DRC maintains ongoing exchanges of disaster reports with PMA.

##### TENTS AND BLANKETS

Private industry responded with complete cooperation and assistance in helping to meet the urgent need for tents and blankets for disasters in the Middle East, Peru and Burma.

Tents are in short supply throughout the United States. When the first demand for 5,000 tents for the Middle East crisis occurred, it was possible to meet it only through the willingness of Sears, Roebuck and Company and their manufacturer to change plans and production schedules. The second shipment of 5,000 was handled in a similar manner and resulted in the actual removal from the warehouses of every available tent regardless of size and type. For the Peru floods and Burma cyclone, the Camel Tent Manufacturing Company of Knoxville, Tennessee, diverted tents from their warehouses that had already been scheduled for commercial sale. A compliment is also extended to the Bates Blanket Company for withdrawing from their stocks large quantities of cotton blankets that were needed in tropical areas. Not only did these companies make the stocks immediately available but they also arranged emergency transportation, utilizing either their own trucks or commercial lines to deliver the items to the airport on weekends or at night.

#### AIR TRANSPORTATION

Special difficulties in air transportation of large shipments by air charter arose during this six months period. Both Flying Tigers and Seaboard World Airlines had to make adjustments and work out problems as a result of the Middle East crisis in order to effect deliveries to Burma, the Middle East and Iraq.

As in the past, airlines were generous in providing free airlift. Eastern, PanAm and Braniff provided airlift valued at approximately \$9,600 in delivering tents and blankets to Peru, and Burma.

#### DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

This year an analysis of disaster type supplies showed that items supplied from standard military stocks in Panama were costlier, heavier and harder to handle than civilian type items. In addition the Military was finding it difficult to make the necessary replacement of stocks diverted for civilian disaster purposes. A joint effort was initiated by U. S. Southern Command (USCINCO) and AID/DRC which resulted in an AID allocation of \$100,000 which would allow DRC to obtain from commercial sources, transport and store limited reserves of hard-to-get disaster supplies in Panama. Procurement is now underway through GSA for tents, cots, blankets and cooking utensils which will be shipped by sea to Panama. Under a Memorandum of Understanding between AID and DOD they will be stored at no charge to AID with USCINCSO and will be ready for immediate delivery. These reserves will be replenished as soon as they are used in order to have a small reserve constantly available. Direct savings in costs to the USG are substantial. Timely assistance to the disaster victims is even more meaningful as it can be measured in the reduction of suffering.

Also, in the LA region, disaster preparedness plans were called for by a joint State/AID circular issued on February 8, 1967. Up to this time eight U. S.

missions have taken seriously the need for advance planning on US action and how to relate it to the country concerned. One country has asked for the assistance of a disaster relief consultant and others have utilized U. S. military groups within the country.

A few countries in other regions have developed pre-emergency plans. They are the Philippines and Korea with a start made in East Pakistan and Burma.

The League of Red Cross Societies has continued to urge all of its 110 member societies to prepare disaster plans.

Many efforts are being made to improve disaster preparedness, including frequent discussions with ESSA and USGS, but it is really only a beginning and the major problems remain unsolved.

The Disaster Relief Coordinator participated in an Earthquake Seminar conducted by the Office of Emergency Planning in San Francisco. The two-day meeting brought together representatives from most of the departments and bureaus of the U. S. Government. The theme was what would happen if an earthquake similar to that of 1906 should hit San Francisco today. Advances were reported on the protection of populations against disasters, but many questions remain unanswered.

#### DISASTER RELIEF COORDINATORS

The Department of Defense has assigned Capt. Ralph H. Carnahan, USN, as its Foreign Disaster Relief Coordinator following the retirement of Capt. Holzappel and the interim designation of Lt. Col. Robert Whitaker, Lt. Col. Walter Wood and Colonel George Overbey. The U. S. Government coordinators in Washington, D. C., for foreign disaster relief are: A. A. Rabida, Department of State; Capt. Ralph H. Carnahan, USN, Department of Defense; Alma E. Hughes, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Stephen R. Tripp, Agency for International Development.

In the U. S. Missions around the world, the coordinators and disaster officers are the American Ambassador, Mission Director, U. S. Military Field Commanders, Food for Freedom Officers, Executive Officers, or employees especially designated. They face the real crisis, serving on the spot to extend sympathy and humanitarian help to the victims.

  
Stephen R. Tripp  
Disaster Relief Coordinator

State/AID  
Office of the War on Hunger  
Voluntary Foreign Aid Service  
June 30, 1967

JANUARY-JUNE 30, 1967 REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
AND LINE TOTALS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1965, 1966, 1967, PLUS 3-YEAR TOTALS

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)										
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER US GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM GOVT. INT.ORG.		VOLAGS OTHER U.S. ASSIST- ANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSIST- ANCE	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE HOST COUNTRY		
			BY AMB.	AID/W								DOD	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		
<b>AFRICA</b>													
Malawi - Floods Mar. 67	-	1,200	3								3	1	5
Morocco-Meningitis Epidemic Dec.- 66 March 67	200	2,942	5		** 20				X		25	-	*
Mozambique - Floods Feb.-Mar. 67	-	50,000					3				3	*	*
Niger - Drought/ Famine - 1967	-	*				465					465	-	*
Tanzania - Drought/ Famine 1967	-	53,483					6				6	-	46*
Uganda - Drought/ Famine 1967	-	25,000				101					101	-	*
<b>AFRICA - TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>132,625</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>603</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>													
United Kingdom Torrey Canyon Marine Disaster Mar. 1967	1	1		55					X		55	*	3,000

TABLE I - page 1

## JANUARY-JUNE 1967 CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)									
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER US GOVT. FUND	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS, OTHER U. S. ASSIST- ANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSIST- ANCE	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST- ANCE HOST COUNTRY	
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT., INT.ORG.	VOLAG.					DOD
LATIN AMERICA			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Brazil - Flood Jan.-Mar. 1967	785	21,621	5				17		61	83	8	10,400
Brazil - Flood Mar.-May 1967	-	87,000					100			100	*	740
Bolivia - Floods & Storms '66 & '67	14	614					2	X		2	*	3
Chile - Earthquake Dec. 28, 1966	4	3,004					2		1	3	*	*
Colombia - Earth- quake, 2/9/67	61	40,061					40		6	46	25	255
Ecuador - Floods 2/8/67	-	20,000					8		15	23	*	57
Nicaragua - Fire May 2, 1967	-	130					2	X		2	-	*
Nicaragua - Famine 1967	-	*							3	3	-	*
Peru - Floods Jan-April 1967	25	40,025	16				8		21	45	*	*
LA TOTAL	889	212,455	21				179		107	307	33	11,455
NESA												
Greece - Earthquake May 1, 1967	9	16,535	10						133	143	*	*
India - Drought/ Famine, 1965,66,67	*	8,000,000	25		1,564	15,539	36,416		1,328	54,872	127,334	(in billions) 2,116,014
India - Smallpox Epidemic - Jan-May 67	3,029	13,576		200					8	208	*	*

TABLE I - page 2

## JANUARY - JUNE 1967 CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (Cont'd)

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)										
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER US GOVT. FUNDS			P. L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM GOVT., INT.ORG. VOLAG.		VOLAGS OTHER U. S. ASSIST-ANCE	TOTAL ASSIST-ANCE U. S.	REPORTED ASSIST-ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST-ANCE HOST COUNTRY
			BY AMB.	AID/W	FUNDS	INT.ORG.	VOLAG.	DOD	ANCE	ANCE	ANCE	ANCE	
NESA (Cont'd)			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$
Iraq - Floods May 11-30, 1967	*	60,000	10	102							112	*	1,000*
Middle East Conflict June 5-10, 1967	*	471,000		2,000 & 1,775	193	2,785				5,610	12,363	33,397	*
Syria - Floods May 1967	-	40,000								1	1	28	*
<b>NESA TOTAL</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>8,601,111</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>18,324</b>	<b>36,416</b>			<b>7,080</b>	<b>67,699</b>	<b>160,759</b>	<b>2,117,014</b> (in billions)
<b>FAR EAST</b>													
Australia - Fire Feb. 7, 1967	61	3,061	2								2	98	3,650
Burma - Cyclone May 16, 1967	100	130,100	25	130							155	*	*
Indonesia - Floods Jan-June 1967	-	102,000	1							1	2	*	*
Malaysia - Floods Jan 1967	50	125,050	10							6	16	116	230
Malaysia - Fire June 8, 1967	-	3,000	1								1	*	200
Philippines - Typhoon Dec. 28, 1966	18	90,018	5				26				31	-	*
Vietnam - Fire Mar. 6-7, 1967	3	5,003	25						X	14	39	-	*
<b>FAR EAST TOTALS</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>458,232</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>130</b>			<b>26</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>4,080</b>

TABLE I - page 3

JANUARY - JUNE 1967 CUMULATIVE DISASTER STATISTICS (TOTALS)

	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)								
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS OTHER U. S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSISTANCE HOST COUNTRY
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT., INT.ORG.	VOLAG				
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
TOTAL ALL REGIONS LST 6 MO. 1967	4,360	9,404,424	143	4,262	1,777	18,890	36,630	7,208	68,910	161,007	(in billions) 2,135,600
REV. TOTALS LAST 6 MO. 1966	13,187	4,818,668	278	1,622	4,366	10,155	1,189	4,969	22,579	10,124	829,147
TOTALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 67	17,547	14,223,092	421	5,884	6,143	29,045	37,819	12,177	91,489	171,131	2,964,747
TOTALS FISCAL YEAR 66	7,086	4,139,646	410	242	1,039	21,459	2,271	1,572	26,993	9,566	*
TOTALS FISCAL YEAR 65	47,089	5,504,173	371	2,062	18,728	21,137	4,077	3,751	50,126	3,576	*
TOTALS 3 YEARS	71,722	23,866,911	1,202	8,188	25,910	71,641	44,167	17,500	168,608	184,273	*

\* denotes incomplete or not reported  
 \*\* U. S. military costs not reimbursed by AID  
 X under DOD means disaster in which US military assisted.

REGION	NUMBER OF DISASTERS BY REGIONS				PERCENT OF TOTAL US ASSISTANCE		
	FIRST SIX MONTHS 1967	FISCAL YEAR 1967	FISCAL YEAR 1966	FISCAL YEAR 1965	FISCAL YEAR 1967	FISCAL YEAR 1966	FISCAL YEAR 1965
Africa	6	11	15	15	***	48%	5%
Europe	1	2	-	2	***	-	2%
Latin America	9	19	16	14	***	10%	49%
NESA	6	15	5	12	98%	4%	32%
Far East	7	15	12	7	***	38%	12%
	29	62	48	50		100%	100%

\*\*\* 2% total other 4 regions

TABLE I - page 4

(This is a revised table - revisions are indicated under disaster affected by + or - )  
 JULY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1966 - REPORTED FOREIGN DISASTER STATISTICS AND EMERGENCY RELIEF EXPENDITURES  
 AND LINE TOTALS FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1964, 1965, 1966, PLUS 3-YEAR TOTALS

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)									
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER US GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM GOVT., INT. ORG.		VOLAGS, OTHER U.S. ASSISTANCE	DOD	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSISTANCE HOST COUNTRY
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT., INT. ORG.	VOLAG.					
AFRICA			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Algeria - Floods 10/6-11/66	57	15,957	10		5		7		116	138	60	*
Chad - Grain Airlift 9/66	(Not counted as new disaster)		25	44				X	+2	+2	+43	*
Mali - Drought/Famine 1966	*					1,160				1,160		*
Morocco - Drought/Famine 1966	*					+ 525				+ 525		*
Senegal - Drought/Famine 1966	*					1,140				1,140		*
Upper Volta Drought/Famine '66	*					2,080	550			2,630		*
AFRICA - TOTAL	57	15,957	35	44	5	6,845	557		118	7,604	103	
EUROPE												
Italy - Floods 11/66	116	100,116	25	155					710	890	1,268	800,000
EUROPE - TOTAL	116	100,116	25	145		400	148	X	+2,927	+3,465	+1,743	
LATIN AMERICA												
Brazil - Recife Floods 5-6/66	147	125,647	17		7	12	169		32	237	14	4,357
Colombia - Fire 10/26/66	1	3,001	16				+ 5	X	5	21		*
									+17	+ 22		

TABLE II - page 1

COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)									
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER US GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS, OTHER U. S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSISTANCE HOST COUNTRY	
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT., INT.ORG.	VOLAG.					DOD
LATIN AMERICA (Cont.)			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Ecuador - Fire 10/14/66	-	800	3		4		1	X		8	5	*
Dom. Republic-Hurricane Inez 9/66	74	7,074	25	2		8	32	X	+ 36	+ 103	505	1,533
Guadeloupe - Hurricane Inez 9/66	25	10,000	14					X	30	44		3,000
Haiti - Hurricane Inez 9/29/66	480	67,430	25	32			13	X	+ 105	+ 175	16	*
Mexico - Hurricane Inez 10/7-10/66	14	10,014	25	2				X	3	30		*
Panama - Floods 11/4/66	20	1,620	9				1	X	+ 10	+ 10	4	100
Peru - Drought 1966	-	156,000				533				533		1,800
Peru - Earthquake 10/17/66	120	57,720	25	70	3		23	X	179	300	+ 16	20
LA - TOTAL	881	439,306	159	106	14	553	244		412	1,488	648	10,810
NESA												
Ceylon - Floods 9/10/66	32	100,032				105	1			106	1	2,500
	-9	+152,315									+ 7	- 1,500
Cyprus - Victims Past CStrife 9/66	-	623		42						42	10	
Greece - Earthquake 9/1 & 10/29/66	1	15,001					1		*	1	+ 2	86 *
India - Floods Jun-Aug, 1966	30	900,030					4			9		105
	+17	+ 17					+14		5	+14	1	+337
India - Cyclone 11/3/66	18	150,018	5						5	10	50	84

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COUNTRY AND DISASTER	NUMBER KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)									
			CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER US GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM		VOLAGS, OTHER U. S. ASSIST-ANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSIST-ANCE	REPORTED ASSIST-ANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSIST-ANCE HOST COUNTRY	
			BY AMB.	AID/W		GOVT. INT. ORG.	VOLAG.					DOD
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Nepal - Earthquake 6/27/66	80	20,080							5	5	91 + 5	80
East Pakistan Floods 6-9/66	39	500,039					7			7	15	354
East Pakistan Cyclone 10/1/66	850	1,500,850			1,463 +1,172	2,050	11		16	3,540 +1,172	119 - 61	1,300
Turkey - Earthquake Aug. 19, 1966	2,529	110,529	25	1,081	47		43	X	633	1,829	4,499 + 266	11,222
<b>NESA - TOTAL</b>	<b>3,587</b>	<b>3,449,534</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>81</b>		<b>664</b>	<b>6,735</b>	<b>5,005</b>	<b>14,568</b>
<b>FAR EAST</b>												
Indonesia - Famine 1966	8,000	212,000				130	26		*	156	+ 3	27
Indonesia - Volcano 8/12/66	88	40,088					100		*	100	*	*
Korea - Floods 7/24-29/66	95	131,999					33	X	29	62		399*
Outer Mongolia Floods 7/11/66	57	20,057							3	3	169 + 5	*
Ryukyu Islands Typhoons 9/1&5/66	-	13,764			** 200			X	7	207	1,004	600
Laos - Mekong Flood 8&9/66	20 + 280	70,020 + 280	25	204					11	240	160 + 15	123
Thailand - Mekong Flood 9/66	6	200,006	4		** 100			X		104	1	2,500
Vietnam - Mekong Floods 9&10/66		125,541			1,260	177		X	88	1,525	*	120
<b>FAR EAST TOTAL</b>	<b>8,546</b>	<b>813,755</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>159</b>		<b>138</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>3,769</b>

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		FUNDS EXPENDED OR VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (\$1 million will appear as 1,000)									
	KILLED	TOTAL REPORTED VICTIMS	CONTINGENCY FUND		AID PROJECT OR OTHER GOVT. FUNDS	P. L. 480 FOOD FOR FREEDOM GOVT., INT. ORG.		VOLAGS OTHER U. S. ASSISTANCE	TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE	REPORTED ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS	REPORTED ASSISTANCE HOST COUNTRY
			BY AMB.	ALD/W		GOVT.	VOLAG				
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL ALL REGIONS LAST 6 MO. 1966	13,187	4,818,668	278	1,622	4,366	10,155	1,189	4,969	22,579	10,124	829,147
REV. TOTALS FIRST 6 MO. 1966	2,191	867,549	153	63	88	535	735	334	1,908	8,180	16,195*
TOTALS CAL. YEAR 1966	15,378	5,686,217	431	1,685	4,454	10,690	1,924	5,303	24,487	18,304	845,342
TOTALS CAL YEAR 1965	43,920	5,742,185	490	1,964	19,396	33,589	4,372	3,173	62,984	3,984	*
TOTALS CAL. YEAR 1964 (Rev.)	9,918	7,403,335	211	4,123	1,529	12,764	2,409	2,657	23,693	1,792	*
TOTALS 3- YEARS	69,216	18,831,737	1,132	7,772	25,379	57,043	8,705	11,133	111,164	23,990	

\* denotes incomplete or not reported \*\* U. S. military costs not reimbursed by AID X under DOD means disasters in which US Military assisted

REGION	NUMBER OF DISASTERS BY REGIONS				PERCENT OF TOTAL U. S. ASSISTANCE		
	LAST 6 Mo. 1966	CAL. YR 1966	CAL. YR 1965	CAL. YR 1964	CAL. YEAR 1966	CAL. YR. 1965	CAL. YR. 1964
AFRICA	5	13	16	11	40%	24%	5%
EUROPE	1	1	1	2	5%	1%	2%
LATIN AMERICA	10	16	16	16	9%	43%	21%
NESA	9	12	7	20	29%	18%	34%
FAR EAST	8	16	7	10	17%	14%	38%
	33	58	47	59	100%	100%	100%

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AFRICAN DISASTERS



## MALAWI

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Flood

Date-Time: March 12-14, 1967

Location: Southern Region. Flooded areas included Sankulani, Makanga, Chiromo and Nsanje. Most severely affected villages were: Liciano, Semu, Cheleni, Mkwalo, Makwlo, Chinzinga, James, Ngena, Mtuwa, Chapamoka and Micheza.

Damage: Number Homeless - 1200  
179 houses were destroyed and 385 damaged. There were extensive losses in crops, livestock and commercial property and heavy damage to roads and railroads.

### Description of the Disaster:

Several days of freak torrential rains produced the worst Malawi flood since 1956. Up to 12 inches of rain fell within 12 hours. The River Ruo was in full flood and there was a six foot rise in lower Shire. There was considerable damage to a bridge under construction at Chikawa, rail lines were flooded causing suspension of rail service. Relief work became difficult because many bridges were washed out on several major roads in Shire Valley and virtually all bush roads were impassable. All three ferries across the Shire River were temporarily out of action. The Nkula Falls hydro-electrical station was put out of commission and the entire southern area was blacked out for several hours. Blantyre had to be serviced by a standby thermo station. Total damage to crops was difficult to assess but whole farms of some villages along river banks in some areas were washed away and hillside plantings were virtually destroyed. The floods came at the end of the rainy season making it questionable whether replanting could be done with sufficient rain for seed germination.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

The Malawi Red Cross and local officials organized means to provide disaster relief to the flood victims. A special train carrying food, blankets, clothing, medical supplies, medical personnel and volunteers was sent to set up a relief depot in the heart of the stricken area. The President of Malawi made an appeal for donations to a flood relief fund, starting it off with a personal donation of \$280. Ambassadors of other nations contributed approximately \$4,230 to the fund while local response resulted in cash donations of approximately \$4,820 plus tons of food, clothing, bedding, camping equipment and other supplies. The fund was administered through the Red Cross and the Chiromo-Makanga Flood Relief Committee. Other agencies assisting were local police, the Ministry of Health, Department of Social Welfare, Farmers Marketing Board, Church Service Committee, and Save the Children Fund, as well as local volunteers working with the Red Cross. Relief operations were reported to be effective.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

The U. S. Ambassador authorized expenditure from the AID contingency fund to provide relief for the victims through the Malawi Red Cross in amount of \$2,809. The U. S. contribution received wide publicity by local news media and there were numerous expressions of gratitude from Africans. The U. S. Mission states: *"Our ability to respond rapidly and generously has had a profound impact and cannot help but enhance the U. S. image substantially."*

The following letter was received by U. S. Ambassador Jones from Minister Muwalo of Malawi:

*"Your Excellency:*

*"On behalf of the Red Cross Society, the Government and the people of Malawi, I would like to say how deeply touched I am at this generous gift you have given in response to the appeal we made over the radio and the newspapers as regards the disaster in the Lower Shire. I have a special message to give you for you to convey to the Government and the people of the United States and that is simply this: that we, the people of Malawi, do realize that you have many commitments. You have got other problems of great importance but your response so generously to our small appeal is a thing we shall never forget. The distance between Malawi and the United States is so big, but the spirit behind this response is a thing we shall always remember now and in the future. And I am sure that it is also the wish of my Government and the people of Malawi that this should be now recorded that we are very grateful to you, your people, and your government and we shall always remember this as a token of great friendship indeed. Thank you very much, Your Excellency."*

U. S. Peace Corps volunteers assisted in flood relief work.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

None reported.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

German Ambassador	\$ 280
Republic of China (Taiwan) Ambassador	500
Israeli Ambassador	280
Ladies of British High Commission	84
United Nations Development Program	280
	<u>\$1,424</u>

## MOROCCO

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Meningitis Epidemic

Date-Time: December 1966 to March 28, 1967

Location: Meknes, Fes

Damage:      Number Killed              Number of Cases

Over 200

2942

These cases and deaths cover the period from October 1966 to March 13, 1967. They are not official.

### Description of the Disaster:

Meningococcal meningitis (spinal meningitis, cerebrospinal fever) occurs sporadically in Morocco as it does throughout the world and at times reaches epidemic proportions. It is a bacterial disease. Infection is acquired via the nose and throat and enters the blood stream ultimately to cause inflammation of the coverings of the spinal cord and brain. The mortality rate, even with the best treatment, is 5 to 10%. In the above outbreaks in Meknes and Fes, the mortality rate was about 7%.

While the epidemic was considered a national disaster, and at the time it was at its peak the Government of Morocco expressed the wish that disaster type publicity be discouraged so as not to cause undue alarm. The Minister of Health in Morocco became concerned over meningitis in his country early in December because incidence rates had risen above normal in the cities of Meknes and Fes, and requested assistance from the U. S. in conducting epidemiological studies.

On March 28, it was reported that the epidemic was about over.

### Action Taken by the Government of Morocco

The Minister of Health asked the U. S. Ambassador to request a U.S. Navy Preventive Medicine Team to come to Morocco from Naples, Italy, to assist Moroccan health officials in their fight against the spread of meningitis. The Moroccan public health authorities were reported to be highly competent in handling the program, and in cooperation with US Navy health teams undertook an epidemiologic investigation with extensive surveys to detect unrecognized cases and determine the type of meningococcus involved, and also to make carrier studies as well as sulfadiazine resistance studies.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

Upon request of the GOM Minister of Health, the U. S. Ambassador requested that U. S. Navy health teams from Naples and Cairo be sent to assist the GOM. The first team to go was a two-man team from U. S. Navy Preventive Medical Unit-7 Naples, which arrived in Morocco December 24. They returned to Naples on January 30, but were replaced by another two-man team from that unit. The third U.S. team (which during the period consisted of from 2 to 5 men) was sent from the U. S. Navy Medical Research Unit-3, Cairo. The last two teams remained in Morocco until about the end of March. These three teams performed the following services for the GOM Minister of Health: routine laboratory analysis, isolation, identification and preservation of strains obtained from patients, basic carrier survey, collection of sera and special fluids, plate dilution, sensitivity tests; and on the job training of local technicians as well as drug study to compare effectiveness of combination short acting sulfa drugs plus antibiotics with normal Moroccan medication of long-acting sulfa.

The U. S. Naval Medical Research Unit has its own research funds and therefore paid for its own personnel and equipment in providing assistance to the GOM. These costs were approximately \$20,000.

Upon recommendation of the U. S. Mission in Rabat and with the approval of WOH/DRC and State desk officer, it was agreed that the expenses of the two PMU-7 teams from Naples, Italy, could be paid for under the Ambassador's disaster relief authority from the contingency funds.

Estimated costs were... \$5,000

The U. S. Mission reported that the Moroccan Minister of Health thanked the U. S. Navy for its rapid response to his request for assistance.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

None.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Date-Time: Last week of February through first week of March 1967

Location: Southern Mozambique - Districts of Lourenco Marques and Gaza

Damage: Human casualties were few but severe crop and property damage occurred--one estimate (not official) as high as \$18 million. A CWS report indicated over 10,000 huts were destroyed between Xinavane and Manbica. This would approximate 50,000 homeless.

### Description of the Disaster:

Unusually heavy rains caused extensive flooding throughout the valleys of the Limpopo, Umbeluzi, Incomati and Maputo Rivers and their tributaries. Water damage was reported to be greater than that caused by Cyclone Claude last year. Communications, transportation and agriculture all suffered heavily. Residents of the low lying areas of the city of Lourenco Marques were particularly hard hit by flooding of their homes. There were ten different washouts in the Lourenco Marques-Malvernia Railroad and heavy flooding along the tracks running through the Limpopo Valley Settlement as well as similar damage to a major highway which is a vital food link for Lourenco Marques. Sugar cane, banana and corn crops were destroyed. Wheat planting had to be delayed until April. It was officially estimated it would take at least 16 months before Mozambique would be able to export bananas in any quantity to South Africa. It was anticipated that the disastrous effects to the local sugar crop would make it necessary to import sugar from South Africa. The severe crop losses had a marked effect on vegetable prices in Lourenco Marques.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations:

Limited information available, except that Mozambique Government pledged all possible aid to farmers hit by the floods. It was expected that this would take the form of bank loans to farmers.

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

There was no request for assistance by the USG.

### Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

In addition to aiding in efforts to have representatives go to Mozambique to organize help for the disaster victims, Church World Service made a cash donation to an appeal by the World Council of Churches for Mozambique flood victims of... \$3,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

World Council of Churches made an appeal for assistance to Mozambique but other than above US CWS contribution, no information is available on amount obtained.

## NIGER

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Drought/Famine  
Date-Time: 1966-1967  
Location: East and Mid-West Niger  
Damage: Number of People Affected  
Not known

### Description of the Disaster:

The best possible estimate of the combined millet and sorghum crops for 1966 showed they would average at least 10 per cent below normal. Sorghum and millet are subsistence crops and not normally sold in the market. Farmers hold their grain in expectation of a later bad year and this was particularly true in 1967 when farm reserves had been exhausted due to last year's famine conditions. The situation was well evidenced by the price of grain in the market which as of May 9 was 20% above normal and going higher. Even with this price, supplies were not coming into the market.

### Action Taken by the Government of Niger

The GON with its meager resources, attempted to purchase local grain wherever possible to send to the famine areas but there was not enough available to relieve the situation sufficiently. The President of Niger and Ministers of the GON met with the U. S. Embassy to request donations of grain sorghum from the United States. AID/W approved a 3,000 MT grant on recommendation of the U. S. Mission. The GON will distribute 2,000 MT of this grain without charge to victims of the emergency who, as mutually determined by GON and AID, are unable to obtain essential food requirements through their own efforts.

The GON was authorized to sell the remaining 1,000 MT at mutually agreed prices to those who are able to purchase their food needs at normal prices. Proceeds of these sales will be used for projects to increase food production and related food and nutrition activities.

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

#### Title II Grant to GON under P. L. 480

3,000 metric tons of grain sorghum, with export market value of \$165,000

Ocean freight charges for this grain estimated \$100,000 and inland transportation costs of \$200,000 were also approved for a total transportation cost of....

\$300,000

Total

\$465,000



Africans receiving milk through CWS distribution

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

None reported.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

## TANZANIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Drought/Flood/Famine

Date-Time: 1967

Location: Throughout Country but especially the District of Kilwa

Damage: Number of People Affected

53,483

### Description of the Disaster:

The "short rains" in Tanzania were for the most part a complete failure. Crop failures, particularly small grains were widespread, leaving isolated pockets where food supplies were nearly exhausted. Following the "short rains" failure, the beginning of the "long rains" was delayed and when they did arrive, they came with such force and duration that widespread flooding occurred resulting in a complete breakdown of road transportation. Persons most seriously affected by the famine conditions were pregnant women, nursing mothers, children and the sick and disabled. Most of the people affected live at least 50 miles from Kilwa-Masoko, on past the villages of Zinga and Jinjo—a very remote and poor area. It could not be reached even medium weight vehicles. Food deliveries had to be made by bicycle, donkey and human muscle.

### Action Taken by the Government of Tanzania

The Government of Tanzania was reluctant to say that famine areas existed. At first it indicated that there were temporary food shortages due to disruption of transportation. However, when a survey by Ministry of Health officials indicated over 53,000 people were suffering from malnutrition and facing possible starvation unless food supplies could be made available immediately, the Tanzanian Government on May 12 publicly acknowledged the existence of areas of serious famine, including the district of Kilwa.

On May 17, Mr. T. R. Sadleir, Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives (and also the chairman of the Famine Relief Committee), asked the Catholic Relief Services Director in Tanzania if USG food could be provided for Kilwa. CRS indicated it had 30 tons (1200 bags) of CSM (corn, soya and milk) in the Dar es Salaam port awaiting transshipment to Mtwara which could be made available if approved by USAID. This approval was given on May 18 and on that day, less than an hour after being notified that the food would be provided, the GOT arranged for Tanzanian Military aircraft to fly 6,000 pounds of the CSM from Dar es Salaam to Kilwa. It was delivered the same day and was distributed immediately for feeding in the hospital (no small accomplishment). A second flight with a similar load was made two days later and the remainder sent by schooner.

Prior to this the Tanzanian Government had sent 90 metric tons of corn by schooner from Dar es Salaam and 70 metric tons of dried cassava from Mtwara. The cassava, having already arrived, had been moved upcountry for distribution, but was poor fare and not suitable for individuals suffering from extreme malnutrition. The GOT also planned further shipments from Mtwara and Dar es Salaam consisting of approximately 120 metric tons of beans and 270 metric tons of corn. The GOT agreed to pay transportation and distribution costs of 20,000 shillings (equivalent of approximately \$2,800). WOH/DRC estimated that the market value of the corn and beans provided by GOT would be about \$43,000. The Ministry of Health arranged to provide medical assistance. The U. S. Mission stated that, considering Tanzania is a country of limited resources, the government was doing a very creditable job in handling the emergency.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

On May 18 when the CRS Director reported the request of the GOT for USG food which CRS had available at Dar es Salaam port, the U.S. Chief of Mission approved the immediate release of the food and on the same day 6,000 pounds were flown to Kilwa. The food shipment was accompanied by the FFP officer, his assistant and the CRS Director, who made a spot survey and confirmed the existence of widespread famine. A second flight with a similar load was made two days later. The remainder of the 30 tons of CSM mix was shipped by schooner.

P. L. 480 Food from CRS Stocks

30 tons of CSM mix, export market value.... \$6,000

USAID reported receiving expressions of gratitude for our assistance, -- particularly for the type of food provided, -- from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Commerce, from Cooperative officials and also the local government authorities at Kilwa.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services diverted above P. L. 480 food and worked with USAID and the GOT in arranging for immediate delivery to the famine area. The CRS Director also assisted with the spot survey.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

UGANDA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Drought/Famine

Date-Time: Early 1967

Location: Karamoja

Damages: Number Affected

25,000

Description of the Disaster:

While shortage of food is endemic to this area of Uganda, because of unusually poor crops USAID indicated conditions warranted the diversion of P. L. 480 food by Catholic Relief Services.

Action Taken by Local Government:

Not reported.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

Approved the diversion of 2,408,000 pounds of cornmeal, est market value  
\$100,895

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

Catholic Relief Services, which does not at this time have a regular ongoing feeding program, diverted above P. L. 480 food to alleviate famine conditions.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

None reported.

"TORREY CANYON" DISASTER



## UNITED KINGDOM

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Oil Disaster from the Wreck of the "Torrey Canyon"

Date-Time: March 17 through most of April 1967

Location: Coast of Cornwall

Damages: No. Killed

1 Salvage Expert

Beaches were contaminated resulting in great economic losses to the tourist and fishing industry and great losses in birds and marine life.

Total estimated cleanup costs were placed as high as \$36.4 million.

### Description of the Disaster:

By unlucky chance, Cornwall, situated in a relatively remote corner of England, became the first coastal area to experience what was bound to happen somewhere, sometime because of increasing use of giant tankers in moving oil cargo—a massive invasion of oil from the sea. Other places had had beaches despoiled by oil drifting in from the ocean before, but none had experienced an oil disaster of the magnitude suffered at Cornwall as a result of the wreck of the oil tanker "Torrey Canyon". The tanker, nearly 1,000 feet long, enroute from Kuwait to Wales, carried 118,000 tons of crude oil (36 million gallons)—heavy, thick oil, comparable to tar.

The following is considered to be a reconstruction of what happened to the "Torrey Canyon". The ship was headed between the Seven Stones lightship off the tip of Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, on a direct course for the rocks. What is more, she had been on that course for at least 20 miles and when it became clear the ship would strike the rocks, there was no time to alter the course. As a result, a hole 650 feet long was torn into the 974 foot hull, and a number of the tanks opened up spilling oil into the sea. The oil started to spread in the tidal current and strong westerly winds began to sweep the oil ashore. The potential disaster for Britain was realized at once—the tanker contained enough oil to pollute all the beaches and harbors of Southern England, but what to do was a difficult and complicated matter. The "Torrey Canyon" represented an appalling legal tangle. It was registered in Liberia, owned by the Bermuda registered Barracuda Corporation, under charter to the Union Oil Company of California; it was sailing with an Italian crew; it was under charter to British Petroleum; the wreckage on Seven Stones Reef occurred outside British territorial waters; the hull and cargo were insured for \$18 million, 40% of this by British companies. The decision to act was delayed because of all these complications.

Several days were spent in attempting to salvage the ship and its cargo which only resulted in the death of a salvage engineer and the tanker still remaining stuck to the rocks. On Sunday, March 26, winds and waves began breaking up the "Torrey Canyon" creating the likelihood that remaining oil in the tanker would soon be poured into the sea and multiply the disastrous effects of the original estimated 80,000 tons already expelled and beginning to ooze over the beaches of Cornwall.

Attempts were made to burn off the oil in the sea or dissolve it in strong detergents before it reached land, but the oozing mass resisted all such attempts and spread over 120 miles of Cornish beaches. Birds floundered and died on the beaches, their wings covered with the sticky oil and serious losses were expected to marine life not only from the oil but also from the detergents dumped into the sea to dissolve the oil.

Unable to do anything to keep the oil already in the sea from contaminating the Cornwall coast, - the decision was finally reached by the Government of Britain to bomb the "Torrey Canyon" and fire the remaining estimated 40,000 tons of oil still in the hull. Explosives, rockets, napalm and kerosene were used costing upwards of a million pounds (\$2,800,000). The ship resisted sinking for three days. The early efforts at bombing had only limited success but on March 28, huge flames were set off and later that day a bomb hit was scored that set off a major explosion. Flames shot 200 feet into the air. Bombing continued until sunset and was resumed the next day, and the ship was finally destroyed or at least removed from sight. Experts stated they did not know how much oil had been burned during the bombing and how much might still be trapped in the hull.

Although the wreck of the "Torrey Canyon" was in itself the most expensive loss in the history of the high seas, the major loss was not to the ship or its cargo but the damage to the economy, birds and marine life of Cornwall. According to marine biologists, the balance of nature in the area for decades to come, if not forever, could be changed. The disaster came in the midst of the birds' breeding season, which could mean virtual extinction of some species from the Cornish coast.

The most disturbing aspect of the "Torrey Canyon" oil pollution was that no one could estimate what the long range effects would be—for example: the economic impact on Cornwall, already with the highest unemployment rates in Britain, and so dependent on its tourist and fishing industry; the effect on the national economy and balance of payments if English tourists who normally summer on the Cornish coast go elsewhere, thereby adding to the outflow of pounds; the extent of permanent damage to marine life and birds.

By the middle of April, the oil was blown across the channel to France and had soiled about 100 miles of Brittany's coast, polluting oyster beds and causing fish prices to drop. The Government of France sent 3,000 marines to assist in cleaning and diluting the oil.

On May 3, 1967 a Liberian government inquiry commission placed the blame for the shipwreck solely on human error on the part of the skipper and not to defects of the vessel, nor to understaffing or inexperience of the crew.

### Action Taken by the British Government:

After salvage attempts proved unsuccessful, the Government of Britain authorized the bombing and burning of the "Torrey Canyon" in order to destroy the estimated 40,000 tons of oil still in the ship's hull. For four days RAF jets showered 1,000 pound bombs, rockets, napalm and kerosene on the ship. Towards the end of the first week in April, helicopters flying over the wreck reported that for the first time in two weeks there was no oil seeping from the hull and also there was no oil within miles of Seven Stones Reef, which was taken to mean that the oil aboard the "Torrey Canyon" had been destroyed.

To minimize the effects of the oil moving in on the Cornwall Coast, 36 vessels patrolled the waters, dumping hundreds of tons of detergents on the slicks in an effort to break up the oil and sink it before it reached shore. Smaller craft did the same thing in shallow water. 2,000 soldiers and marines, scoured the rocks and beaches along the coast. Large army helicopters carrying drums of detergent flew back and forth between supply sources and the beaches. Fire trucks arrived in the area and 450 firemen washed down docks and rocks along the coast with high-pressure hoses. Local people too assisted in cleaning up the beaches and fishermen struggled to save their oyster beds, fishing nets and sites. While the detergents were not immediately effective and the oil kept advancing to despoil the beaches, kill the birds and destroy marine life, there were encouraging signs that the detergents might be accomplishing something when the Navy began reclassifying some of the slicks from thick to thin.

As of April 5, the British Government had spent \$3 million and it was estimated the total cost of fighting against and cleaning up the oil might run as high as \$36 million.

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

State/AID/Defense officials met on March 29 to draw up a plan on how the U. S. could offer tangible expression of its sympathy and concern for the disaster being suffered at Cornwall. It was agreed that the most useful assistance would be to offer men and equipment from the Third Air Force to help in cleaning up specified areas along the Cornwall Coast. The American Embassy offered the help of the U. S. Third Air Force. The offer was accepted and on April 4, 81 men, dump trucks, structural fire vehicles, water distributors and support vehicles began cleanup operations, estimated to cost \$2,000 per day. By April 24, when the Third Air Force terminated its project, the task force had assisted in cleaning up beaches and rocks at Carbis Bay, Sennan Cove, Marazion, St. Ives Head, Pendeen, Cape Cornwall, Perranuthnoe and Gunaalloe and Lizard Point. AID authorized reimbursement to the U. S. military for out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the above operation from the contingency fund under worldwide disaster relief, in the amount of \$75,000, but actual expenses were estimated to be approximately \$55,000.

### Disaster Prevention

The catastrophe of the "Torrey Canyon" could have been even greater. Japan has a tanker, the "Idemitsu Maru", with a capacity for 205,000 tons (almost

twice that of the "Torrey Canyon"); construction has begun on tankers with 300,000 tons capacity; and only a short time ago a design was published for a 500,000 ton oil tanker. The latter, if wrecked, would have the potential of pouring enough oil into the sea to foul the seaboard of an entire continent. More and more supertankers are coming into service.

The tragedy of Cornwall was but another example of the problems created by technological innovations without full consideration of possible consequences. The builders of huge oil tankers knew it would be cheaper to move oil in huge rather than small or medium vessels; they did not intend to pollute the sea and its coasts with oil; but they failed to give the necessary forethought to the social costs that would result if something went wrong.

The wreck of the "Torrey Canyon" set in motion steps to prevent disasters such as this in the future. National and international law may be affected. The Government of Britain intends to convene a meeting of intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization to consider proposals for insurance against similar disasters and a ban against unusually large ships entering certain waters. Other factors which may make supertankers less attractive may be a reexamination by insurance companies of rates which would take into account accidents such as the "Torrey Canyon", as well as the liabilities which builders or operators of giant oil tankers may be subject to should such a disaster occur.

LATIN AMERICAN DISASTERS



BRAZIL

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Date-Time: January 23, February 20, March 18-19, 1967

Locations: States of Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, Sao Paulo

(Note: Three separate floods involved in this report but because of their close proximity in time and place, they are being made into one case study.)

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
(Guanabara)	185	757	7,322
(Rio)	200	500	11,014
(Sao Paulo)	400	?	2,500
	<u>785</u>	<u>1,257</u>	<u>20,836</u>

Estimated dollar damage for the State of Rio de Janeiro. \$1,150,000  
 Dollar damage not available for the State of Guanabara but since the state budget for rehabilitation, and prevention of future landslides was given, it is being used as damage estimate... 5,930,000  
 Sao Paulo - only dollar damage figure given was that for destruction of 19 kilometers of highway (1.5 billion cruzieros), approximately 673,000

Description of the Disasters:

January 23, 1967 - A combination of torrential rains, floods and mud slides trapped hundreds of people under tons of rock and mud, swept others into rivers and engulfed an entire construction camp. The Paraiba River burst its banks, cut the Rio-Sao Paulo highway and swamped many communities. Landslides swept one crowded bus off the highway into the swollen river and buried another. An eye witness said: "I have never seen anything like it. The heavens opened up. Cars and people were flung about like bits of paper. Some people were swept 12 kilometers (8 miles) down river."

Communications were cut off. The most serious economic setback was the loss of 70% of the electric power in the city of Rio de Janeiro and surrounding areas. The Nilo Pecanha, Fontes and Ponte Cobert power plants (except for a 50 MW section of the Fontes plant) were put out of action. Only the Ilha power plant remained in full operation. Electric power rationing went into effect in Rio de Janeiro and continued through mid-April. The hours when electricity was turned off in various sections of the city were staggered. Elevators operated only at certain times, there was no air conditioning in Rio during this, the hottest and most humid time of the year. Normal activities for all were hampered during the six hours each day that the power was

off. In addition to the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Niteroi, both of which suffered extensive damage and loss of life, dozens of mountain communities to the west and southwest were ravaged by the flood waters and landslides as hillsides came crashing down on farming communities in river valleys.

February 20, 1967 - Triggered by 30 hours of heavy rains over the weekend, a similar flood-landslide disaster to the one above occurred in much the same areas of the States of Guanabara and Rio de Janeiro. In the city of Rio, a house and two apartment buildings collapsed down a hillside in a fashionable suburb killing an estimated 30 people. Communications were cut off between the States of Rio de Janeiro and Guanabara. Seven inches of rain fell on Sunday alone, sweeping (favela) houses from their perches on the spectacular hills among which Rio is built. Boulders and oozing mud tumbled on the houses below. Niteroi, which faces Rio across Guanabara Bay, was hard hit by the floods and landslides. A train enroute from Sao Paulo to Rio was derailed where floodwaters weakened the track bed.

March 17-20, 1967 - As a result of high winds and torrential rains, 400 persons died in flash floods in the town of Caraguatatuba, State of Sao Paulo. The area was cut off by road; hospitals, housing and communications in the state suffered great damage. One of the most serious economic losses was the destruction of 19 kilometers of the Sao Jose Dos Campos-Caraguatatuba Highway.

#### Action Taken by Federal, State, Local Governments and Organizations

Guanabara - The State Government opened a special budgetary credit of \$5,930,000 for rehabilitation and prevention of future landslides with a portion to be used to defray emergency disaster relief costs. Through the efforts of the Guanabara Disaster Relief Coordinator, all the state government agencies concerned with civil defense participated in rescue and assistance operations. Especially important to rescue operations were the fire brigades and the state militia. These two groups rescued many victims who were trapped in collapsed buildings and others who were stranded by the flood waters. Shelter and mass feeding were provided in the large stadium in the city of Rio. Food was obtained through U. S. voluntary agencies and by the State of Guanabara. The food was prepared in Brazilian Army field kitchens.

The State of Guanabara had taken important steps to prepare for disasters following the serious floods of 1966. At the urging of the National Superintendency of Supply (SUNAB) Disaster Relief Coordinator, the State established a Disaster Relief Commission. The Commission through its coordinator's central office and 23 regional offices, was effective in using the human and material resources of the State to the extent that no requests for outside assistance were made, except for U.S. aid to airlift generator parts purchased by the GOB and provision of U. S. P. L. 480 food commodities through U. S. voluntary agencies. The Guanabara DRC is continuing development of the State's disaster relief program to include coordination with private and federal agencies. Concern was again expressed over the need to do something about the "favella" hillside housing which contributes so much to death and destruction whenever serious floods occur in Rio de Janeiro.

State of Rio - Although the State of Rio did not have a permanent disaster relief organization, it was able to meet the needs of the disaster situation quickly. Social service groups were organized under the Secretariat of Labor and Social Services and guided by the SUNAB DRC. Public buildings were used for temporary shelters. The Secretariat coordinator was effective in utilizing resources of the state. However, subsequent to the disaster, problems occurred in the State's attempt to find means for rehabilitation of the affected areas and to prevent future disasters. Since there has been little State interest to date in the establishment of a permanent disaster relief organization, SUNAB (with the encouragement of the U. S. Mission) plans to push for the establishment of a permanent state disaster relief organization.

State of Sao Paulo - Governor Sodre visited the stricken area by helicopter and pledged immediate aid. Relief efforts had to be carried out by sea since the road had been cut off. The State contacted the Representative Ministry for Regional Coordination and the Ministry arranged a loan of 10 billion cruzieros (approximately 4.5 million) from National Housing Bank to be used for reconstruction of Caraguatatuba.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

Because of the damage done to electric power plants in the city of Rio, the USG was requested to provide emergency power in the range of 200 to 300 MW. This colossal request was modified to portable generating units. Private producers of generators gave data that was sent to the Mission. All U. S. Government sources for electric generators and gas turbine generator parts were queried. After numerous contacts by DRC within government and private industry, it was determined there were no large generators or alternative combinations that could be provided from the U. S. In all cases long lead time was needed to procure this type of generating equipment. At the request of the Mission, emergency generator parts paid for by Brazil sources, were located for which AID paid airlift costs from the contingency fund under Worldwide Disaster Relief. These airlift charges amounted to... \$4,883

Also, P. L. 480 Food forPeace was provided through Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service as follows:

State of Rio

137,796 lbs wheat flour, rolled wheat, bulgur, powdered milk,  
 cornmeal, CSM and vegetable oil. Est. market value \$13,700

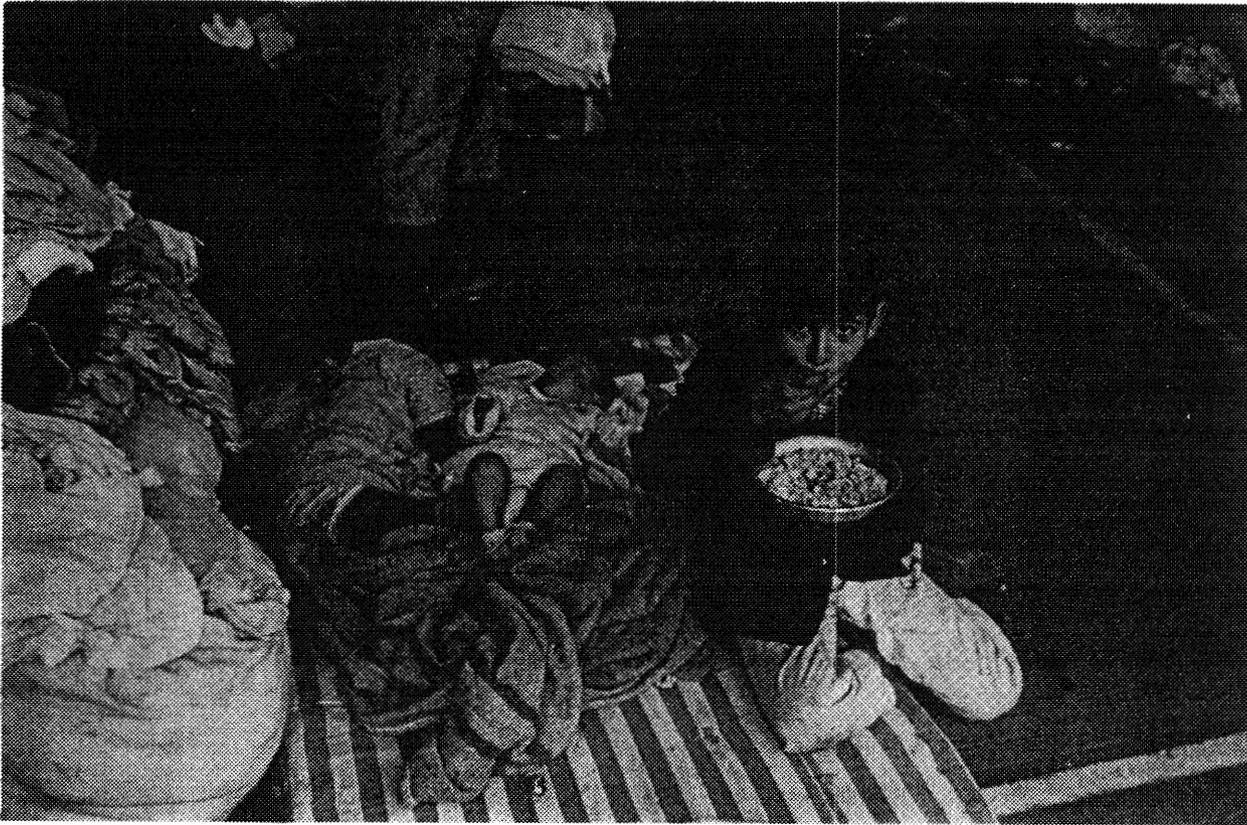
State of Guanabara

67,694 lbs wheat flour, rolled wheat, bulgur and CSM.  
 Est. market value 3,700

State of Sao Paulo

Flour, rolled oats, CSM, bulgur and oil were made available but quantities and value not reported.

\$22,283



Brazil flood victims are lodged in schools, churches and restaurants.  
They are fed from Food for Freedom central storages.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

CRS and CWS through CARITAS and Evangelica Confederation  
distributed above O. L. 480 food.

<u>Catholic Relief Services</u> - 165 barrels clothing, valued at	\$33,000
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Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief

12,320 kgs. used clothing, valued at	27,100
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Eli Lilly Drug Firm

Donated 500 units tetanus and 500 units paratyphoid shots	600
	<u>\$60,700</u>

Assistance from Other Nations

United Kingdom - OXFAM made cash contribution through Catholic Relief Services for the disaster victims of	\$ 8,400
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## BRAZIL

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Date-Time: March 30 - May 25, 1967

Location: Northeast Brazil

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Affected</u>
Maranhao	20,000
Ceara	24,000
Paraiba	3,000
Pernambuco	Not reported
Rio Grande do Norte	<u>40,000</u>
	87,000 Total

### Description of the Disaster:

Torrential rains in the drought prone interior of the Brazilian Northeast caused extensive flooding in a five-state region. Although not as severe as the 1966 Recife floods, rural people suffered greatly. There were heavy losses in agricultural production and the rural economy was affected. Complete data was not available because the flooded areas were mainly in the interior along normally dry river basins and away from the coastal centers.

State of Maranhao - The Mearim and Grajau Rivers overflowed flooding the cities of Pedreires and Itapicuru. About 2,000 persons had to be evacuated from their homes. The rice processing industries of Pedreires were paralyzed by the flood.

State of Ceara - The first area affected was the city of Sobral. The Acarau River flooded 1500 "favella" houses situated on its banks. Continuing rains filled both flood control dams, Oros on the Jaguaribe River and Banabuiu on the Banabuiu River, and all populations along these two principal rivers were subject to uncontrolled water. Hundreds of acres of crops remained under water for a long period of time. Itaigaba, located at the mouth of the Jaguaribe, was one of the worst affected cities. High river waters flooded the city three times and for a time the city was accessible only by canoe. The cities of Barbalha and Juazeiro do Norte were also affected.

State of Paraiba - The cities of Monteiro, Patos, Catole do Rocha, Sao Bento, Bonito de Santa Fe, Pombal, Paulista, Jerico and Nova Olinda were all touched by rising head waters of the rivers Apodi and Piranhas.

State of Pernambuco - There was extensive flooding in the Pajeu Valley. Twenty-five state and private dams ruptured flooding many small villages and cities. Central Pernambuco was without tele-communications. Twenty cases of typhoid were reported. Cities and towns needing assistance were Recife, Floresta, Salgueiro, Serra Talhada, Monteiro, Ingazeiro.

State of Rio Grande do Norte - The Paraiba, Piranhas, Mulhada, Sabagy, Espinhares and Serido Rivers overflowed into the valleys of Aga, Apody, Trairi, Pontongy and Ceara-Mirim. Four public and fifty small private dams were washed away and roads suffered severe damage. There was also extensive crop damage and salt production was halted in Macau and Areia Branca. Estimated cost to repair roads, dams and bridges was given as approximately \$103,000.

#### Action Taken by Federal, State & Local Governments and Organizations

President Costa e Silva declared a state of emergency in the five afflicted states. The Federal Minister of the Interior visited the stricken areas and made available through the Superintendency of Economic Development in the Northeast (SUDENE) 2,000,000 new cruzeiros (\$740,000) for emergency relief activities. The Brazilian Air Force and Army transported food, clothing and medical supplies to places cut off by high flood water, and the Air Force used helicopters to rescue and evacuate people in Rio Grande do Norte. The National Institute for Agrarian Development was instrumental in obtaining medical supplies and technicians for a vaccination program and worked toward restoring economy in the rural areas affected. CARITAS, School Lunch, FFP Workfronts Representatives, SUDENE, military, special state committees and city governments were all active in relief efforts. Each state attempted to meet its own needs and initially voluntary agencies supplied flood areas with food and supplies, but with increasing calls for aid from small cities, the states sought help from SUDENE, federal government and USAID. Particular comments on individual states follow:

Ceara - The Secretary of Health responded with medical supplies and vaccination program.

Paraiba - FFP Workfront operations were initiated to reconstruct damaged homes.

Pernambuco - Recife was the only area which made pre-flood preparations, based on its 1966 experiences, so that "Operation Alivio" was prepared with food stocks and medical supplies, not only to attend the needs of Recife but also to provide relief to interior cities along the Pajeu.

Rio Grande do Norte - The Governor took immediate action to organize a disaster relief work group, and the result was a most efficient group composed of military, federal, state and municipal participants. Rio Grande do Norte's efforts was the most organized and most effective in attending to the needy rural people. The disaster work group controlled all activities, presented a complete final report with suggestions for future efforts, and a plan of action with estimates for immediate restoration in stricken areas.

Maranhao - It was reported that the mayor of Pedreiras was making a study of a self-help housing proposal which he planned to present to the State Government with the objective of relocating the residential area to higher ground.



Child being fed P. L. 480 food through School Lunch Program.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government:

USAID approved contributions of following P. L. 480 food to the disaster victims through CARITAS, Workfronts and School Lunch:

58.3 MT Wheat Flour	81.1 MT bulgur
.9 MT Corn	121.2 MT NFDM
28.3 MT oil	52.4 MT CSM
20.1 Rolled Wheat	104.0 MT Cormeal

Total MT - 466.3, estimated market value \$100,000

USAID also concurred with SUDENE in authorizing state highway departments to use the highway maintenance load equipment to transport food and supplies.

The newly appointed SUDENE superintendent, General Euler Bentes Monteiro officially complimented USAID on the rapid, expedient procedures employed in the distribution of FFP items.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

CRS (CARITAS) assisted in distribution of above P. L. 480 food.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

## BOLIVIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event-Date: Floods - March 12, 1967  
 Hailstorm - December 9, 1966  
 Floods - June 29-July 2, 1966

(Two of these disasters occurred in 1966 but were not reported on until May 1967. Since all three are small, they are being combined into one report.)

Location: Floods 3/67 - Bermejo in Southern Bolivia on Argentine Border  
 Hailstorm 12/66 - Department of Potosi, Nor Chichas Province  
 Floods 7/66 - Department of Santa Cruz

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>	
Floods 3/67	0	100	20 homes destroyed and 50 others severely damaged. Est. dollar damage \$9,500.
Hailstorm	0	0	80% destruction of crops in Vicchoca and Totora areas. Est. dollar damage \$8,000.
Floods 7/66	14	500	Severe crop damage, 70-100 homes destroyed and 80% of homes in need of repair. Est. dollar damage \$100,000.
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### Description of the Disaster:

March 12, 1967 Floods: The Bermejo River overflowed its banks affecting the surrounding area, including the community of Bermejo with a population of less than 10,000 persons. Families of campesinos were caught on an island in the river and along the river banks. Victims were rescued by volunteers rallied by the town mayor in dugout canoes. The Bermejo flood was not a flash flood, evidence of which was demonstrated by the fact that some people on the island were evacuated five days after the river began to rise. Total crop losses were limited to 70 families who received emergency food. There was some loss in livestock.

December 9, 1966 Hailstorm: A heavy hailstorm destroyed 310 hectares of grape and corn crops in less than an hour and a half. This comprised 80 percent of all crops in the communities of Vicchoca, which has a total of 291 families, and Totora with 500 families.

June 29--July 2, 1966 Floods: Heavy rains in the area between Puerto Grether and Villa Bushch, about 75 miles northwest of Santa Cruz, caused the Yapacani, Ichilo and Surutu Rivers to overflow. Flooding occurred abruptly in the dark of the night, sweeping over a dozen people out of their homes and to their deaths. Most homes in the area were built on stilts since these streams overflow their banks nearly every year, but there were many temporary homes and camps built by campesinos and construction workers at or near to ground level, leaving no margin to escape the torrential waters. Though most homes were not completely destroyed, the majority needed repair. Bamboo walls, thatched roofs, cooking equipment, personal effects and small livestock were carried away. Crop damage was so severe that there was a 60% loss in the rice crop. Bananas and plantains which serve as food for both people and animals, were pushed down and damaged by the current but these crops were able to make a quick comeback. The Bolivian construction companies of Bartos and Hardeman lost buildings, tools and machinery from their camps along the Yapacani river. The flood area is approximately a two-hour drive on a partially paved road north of Santa Cruz. The road near the flood was still under construction. The area is the site of the GOB/BID spontaneous colonization project where 1,300 people were opening up new government land. Most of the settlers were from Oruro, Cochabamba, Sucre and other parts of the Bolivian highlands.

Action Taken by Local Government:

March 12, 1967 Floods: Rescue operations were carried out under the direction of the local mayor. The Government of Bolivia carried out repairs resulting from road washouts in record time. Emergency supplies were driven by truck from Tarija, a half-day journey away, and were hand carried over the missing link in the road. No emergency committees were formed, other than in the Municipality of Bermejo, which requested the help of Catholic Relief Services and Government of Bolivia agencies in La Paz. Food assistance by the GOB consisted of 500 pounds from the National Oil Company and payment of transportation costs for U.S. P. L. 480 food estimated at \$85.00.

December 9, 1966 Hailstorm: The Government of Bolivia transported U.S. P. L. 480 donated food and paid the expenses of the Ministry of Agriculture personnel who went to the area. Cost to the GOB was about \$3,000. One committee each was formed in Vicchoca and Totora which included local authorities, campesinos and Agricultural Extensionists. The Vicchoca Committee undertook the construction of approximately 7 miles of road between their village and Cotagaita, which will improve their marketing possibilities. The Totora committee undertook the construction of 20 new river defenses and roads along the Cotagaita River. These projects were planned to ameliorate future disasters of this sort, to help with crop diversification, and to overcome the difficulty presently encountered in the transportation of both food and personnel.

June 29--July 2, 1966 Floods: Two committees were formed in the City of Santa Cruz. One was the Assistance Committee of Santa Cruz which received local collections of clothing, food and money. The other was the Women's Emergency Committee. Both committees were formed for the express purpose of assisting flood victims. A third committee was formed in San Carlos (the nearest village unaffected by the flood) by the Parish Priest, the Mayor, the Sub-prefect and other local citizens for the purpose of assisting in the distribution of incoming supplies apart from USAID and Catholic Relief Services

donations. The Bolivian Army donated sugar, flour, rice and noodles, valued at \$344. The Ministry of Agriculture was instrumental in getting food and supplies flown to Santa Cruz.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government:

March 12, 1967 Floods:

Through Catholic Relief Services, the following P. L. 480 food was provided:

700 lbs wheat flour )  
700 lbs rolled wheat ) Est. market value - \$200  
539 lbs vegetable oil)

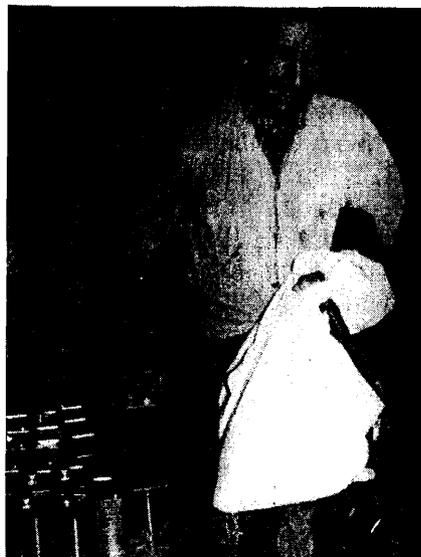
December 9, 1966 Hailstorm:

Through CRS following P. L. 480 food:

14,550 lbs wheat flour )  
4,365 lbs bulgur wheat ) Est. market value - \$1,330  
2,241 lbs vegetable oil)

June 29-July 2, 1966 Flood:

The U. S. Military Mission to Bolivia placed a C-54 transport at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture in which food and supplies were flown to Santa Cruz.



A campesino receives vegetable oil donated by the people of the United States.

Through CRS following P. L. 480 food:

4,000 lbs of wheat flour )  
1,000 lbs bulgur wheat )  
1,000 lbs non-fat dry milk ) Est. market value - \$600  
1,000 lbs vegetable oil )



Food for Freedom being delivered to flood victims by CRS.

USAID and Embassy Bolivia furnished following:

20 ctns. antivenom serum \$100  
20 aluminum pots 200 \$300

Total US Government Assistance - \$2,430

The U. S. Mission reported that assistance to disaster victims by the Government of Bolivia is often stimulated and motivated by U. S. assistance; that each time a disaster takes place in Bolivia, the particular ministry moves to action by its chance presence in the affected area and becomes "disaster conscious", but once the crisis is over, the GOB tends to more urgent problems leaving disaster relief forgotten.

USAID indicated it would make a high level approach to the GOB in order to stimulate interest in the formation of a serious and responsible National Relief and Disaster Committee.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies:

March 12, 1967 Floods: Catholic Relief Services assisted with distribution of above food commodities and also in the gathering of information on the extent of the damage. CRS felt the food quantities provided were small considering the time needed for the people to rebuild their homes and plant new crops but transportation played a large role. CRS could only make one trip from Tarija.



CRS Food for Freedom being carried over a washout in the bermejo-Tarija Road.



Two volunteers carefully cross a washout in the road between Tarija and Bermejo.

December 9, 1966 Hailstorm: CRS representative in the Potosi area assisted in planning and implementation of the P. L. 480, Title III, food commodity distribution. He was also active in gathering information on the extent of damage in the disaster area.

June 29-July 2, 1966 Flood: CRS made above P. L. 480 food available.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations:

None.

## CHILE

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Earthquake

Date-Time: December 28, 1966

Location: Northern Area - Principally town of Taltal and community of Catalina

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
	4	6	3,000

400 houses in Taltal were damaged in varying degrees. Some 30 of them of light construction were totally destroyed and another 200 required major structural repair.

Almost all of the buildings in Catalina, mostly adobe, were heavily damaged.

### Description of the Disaster:

A predawn earthquake with a magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter scale struck the northern area of Chile. Its epicenter was some 36 miles inland from Taltal, a port town with an estimated population of 11,000 persons. This area is almost entirely desert with only a few very isolated homes. The damage therefore was mainly in Taltal itself and in Catalina, a community of several hundred persons, about 50 miles east of Taltal. The water system in Taltal was damaged but it was restored shortly after the quake as was the electric supply. Landslides blocked the major access road but it was speedily cleared. A USCGS team of three geophysicists arrived in Antofagasta, Chile on New Year's Day to conduct an aftershock study and damage survey. It was reported by this team that the construction in Taltal was principally wood frame with corrugated iron roofing and that much of the damage there was caused by the collapse of unreinforced concrete firewalls separating the frame structures.

### Action Taken by Government of Chile and Local Organizations

Upon notification by the police post in Taltal of the earthquake, the provincial government, in consultation with the Ministry of Interior and its Office of Emergency Planning, moved in an army detachment which brought with it emergency supplies, technicians and machines to repair the necessary services. A special flight of the Chile national airline carried a ton of supplies, including blankets, medicines and emergency housing. Other supplies arrived by truck. Due to the relatively small number of victims, Taltal was not declared an official disaster area by the central government. The emergency lasted approximately 18 days with special operations discontinued in mid-January.

U. S. Mission indicated that the earthquake provided a further test for the Chile office of Emergency Planning, which was created in 1965, and that its performance is rated as good. It had timely information; was in touch with officials in the disaster area throughout the period; and provided a central point for the coordination of assistance. The response of the provincial and central governments, through the Office of Emergency Planning, was prompt and effective.

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

Assistant Secretary and U. S. Coordinator of Alliance for Progress, Lincoln Gordon, and Ambassador Dungan expressed the sympathy and concern of the U. S. to President Frei and indicated the willingness of the USG to cooperate in emergency relief efforts. USG assistance was also offered through the Charge d'Affairs and this was noted in several press reports, along with other offers of assistance. The Office of Emergency Planning of Chile indicated it expected to be able to handle the situation within the country's own resources but did accept an offer of U. S. P. L. 480 Food for Peace to be supplied through Catholic Relief Services. This amounted to 12 tons of food consisting of 3,780 lbs. of milk; 13,789 lbs. wheat flour; 2,802 lbs. of oil; 2,802 lbs. of rolled wheat; estimated market value... \$1,900

ESSA sent a team of three geophysicists from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey to conduct an aftershock study and damage survey. The three men were: Dr. S. T. Algermissen, Chief of the Geophysics Research Group and Messrs. Brian Hill and Nelson Meeks of the Survey's Seismological Center, Albuquerque, New Mexico. They arrived on New Year's day carrying with them two complete portable seismograph systems. About 20 aftershocks were reported daily. The DRC Staff played an important expediting role in obtaining emergency flights for the scientists and their seismic instruments.

The Department of Interior also sent a team of geologists from the U. S. Geological Survey, together with recording equipment, and their program for measuring aftershocks was carried out jointly with USCGS.

#### Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Counterpart agencies of Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service and Seventh-Day Adventist Service offered assistance but except for the provision of above P. L. 480 food by CRS along with a small amount of clothing, the GOC handled all relief work.

#### Catholic Relief Services

1,000 lbs. of clothing, estimated value... \$1,000

#### Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

## COLOMBIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Earthquake

Date-Time: Thursday, February 9, 1967 at 10:25 AM

Location: Provinces of Huila, Tolima, Cundinamarca, Caldes and Cauca, also felt in other provinces throughout Colombia as well as a number of other Latin American Countries.

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>	<u>No. Mass Feeding</u>	<u>No. Evacuated</u>
	61	200	40,000	12,000	20,000

2,000 homes were destroyed. In Huila 14 churches were totally ruined, 10 severely damaged and 18 in need of repair. Only 10 were left unhurt. In bogota 5 of the oldest churches were severely affected. 50% of all the buildings in Huila Province received some degree of damage. Estimated dollar damage to property...\$600,000.

### Description of the Disaster:

The severe earthquake which struck Colombia on the morning of February 9 lasted 90 seconds, was rated 6.7 on the Richter magnitude scale and up to 9 on the Mercalli intensity scale. It was preceded by two small tremors and followed at 4:15 PM by a strong aftershock. The epicentral zone was limited to a region in the Department (State) of Huila but it rocked the northern part of South America from Iquitos in Peru to Caracas in Venezuela and from Buenaventura on the Pacific Ocean to the Colombian-Brazilian frontier. Although several Colombian provinces and many cities, towns and villages were affected in varying degrees, the most destructive force was centered in the State of Huila, particularly the capital city of Neiva. Immediately after the earthquake, demolition teams began destroying buildings considered unsafe, this included the Cathedral which had been completed only 5 years previously, the State Legislature Building and the market place, all in Neiva.

In addition to Neiva, some of the communities which were seriously affected were: Anacunia, Riveria, El Paraiso de Algociras, Vega Larga, Campoalegre, Pitalito, La Vega, Riverita, Otaz, Palacion, Sal Bartolo, Portarillo, Guacamayas, Planadas, Altamira and the municipality of Colombia. There was some damage in principal cities of Bogota, Cali and Medellin.

The U. S. Environmental Sciences Service Administration (ESSA) reported that no tectonic scarps were noticed on the surface but hundreds of landslides could be seen on the slopes of the two Cordilleras facing the Magdalena Valley. On the alluvial plains of this valley, peculiar effects were observed--sand-blows, ejection of sand water, one water fountain lasting half an hour, great oscillations of the waters of the Magdalena River from

one bank to the other, increase and decrease of spring waters. ESSA also reported what seemed to be an undeniable fact because of the many reports and witnesses. This concerned the "galloping" of the earth, or moving land waves observed on streets, paved roads and open fields. In Bogota, approximately 130 miles from the epicenter, the intensity of the quake was rated as 8. Although there was only relatively minor damage in Bogota, it was reported that tall concrete buildings, vibrating with different periods, knocked each other severely. Eye witnesses saw the puffs of dust coming out at each stroke. Steel and concrete structures 20 or more stories high withstood the shaking well, although their interior partitions and windows were damaged. In general, tapia and brick structures suffered great damage. The Andes Geophysics Institute said the temblor was the worst felt in Colombia since 1917.

A CARE report stated that the earthquake tragedy in the State of Huila was especially serious because it compounded the sufferings of people in mountain villages who had long experienced violence and poverty, and of the people in the lowlands who recently had undergone a severe economic setback resulting from near complete failure of the rice crop. This was confirmed by the U. S. AID Mission which stated the damage was demoralizing to the area since they had been plagued with violence for many years.

#### Action Taken by Government of Colombia and Local Organizations

Rescue operations were carried out by local municipal fire departments and Red Cross organizations. Citizens not affected by the quake joined in the rescue operations as volunteers. In the less damaged cities of Bogota, Cali and Medellin, committees were formed to raise funds and gather supplies for the seriously damaged areas of Huila. As of May 19, 1967, the U. S. AID Mission reported these committees were still functioning. President Carlos Lleras Restrepo declared a state of emergency to mobilize the nation's resources to provide disaster relief to the victims and the Interior Minister Micael Pastrana, a native of Huila, flew to Huila to direct rescue operations. Emergency medical services were activated to head off any threat of epidemic. In-country donations for the disaster victims consisted of the following: Government of Colombia - \$250,000; Coffee Growers of Colombia - \$5,000 - Total \$255,000.

It was reported that relief operations suffered somewhat due to a lack of coordination and that there was talk of organizing a National Disaster Relief Committee.

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

No outside assistance was requested from the U. S. However, a U. S. Geological Survey team in the area surveyed and reported on the damage.

#### P. L. 480 Title III, Food for Freedom

##### Through Catholic Relief Services

30 tons of cornmeal and vegetable oil, valued at \$29,319

Through CARE

27,300 lbs. of flour	)	
21,100 lbs. of bulgur	)	
12,325 lbs. of milk powder	)	
3,300 lbs. of butter oil	)	estimated market value
8,250 lbs. of cornmeal	)	
4,950 lbs. of rolled wheat	)	
1,650 gallons of vegetable oil)		
		<u>\$39,879</u>

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

CRS and CARE provided above P. L. 480 food from on-going program stocks. Representatives of both agencies participated in coordinating and distributing disaster relief.

CARE

Provided 5,000 cups and 5,000 plates, valued at \$ 1,300

CRS

Authorized local purchase of disaster supplies, including 3,000 dishes and cups and 100 kerosene stoves.... 5,000

CRS also provided considerable quantities of clothing and medicine on hand in the country but amounts and value were not reported. In addition, CARITAS undertook to plan, initiate and supervise reconstruction work in two or more villages with the assistance of two CRS representatives sent to the area. Funds for the projects in Altamira and Municipality of Colombia were provided through a donation from Pope Paul of \$10,000 and a similar donation from OXFAM to CRS for Colombia earthquake victims.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Although Chile was reported to be among the first nations to immediately send a plane with drugs and clothing, there was no report on value and quantity.

Pope Paul - cash donation to CRS for Colombia earthquake victims \$10,000

OXFAM - British Organization, cash donation to CRS for purchase of roofing and other construction material \$10,000

Red Cross Societies:	Ecuador - cash grant	50
	Netherlands - First Aid Kits	840
	USSR - cash grant	3,310
	Israel (Magen David Adom - Blood plasma, transfusion sets	<u>1,000</u>
		\$25,200

## ECUADOR

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Flood

Date-Time: February 8, 1967

Location: Milagro

<u>Damages:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. with Snake Bites</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
	0	hundreds	400
	<u>No. Evacuated</u>	<u>No. Mass Feeding</u>	
	5,000	20,000	

Forty homes were destroyed. Estimated dollar damage - \$100,000.

### Description of the Disaster

Water in the Guayas River rose rapidly during the night of February 7 and one of the tributaries overflowed its banks. Milagro is a coastal city in a tropical area with about 50,000 inhabitants. The main business section is on high ground and was not affected by the waters but the cane shacks around the town were almost completely inundated. Large scale panic did not occur because the people were afraid to move during the night and by morning the situation had stabilized. During the following day the water rose high enough to enter many of the homes forcing the people to evacuate. As in the case of most floods in tropical areas, the flood brought up thousands of snakes.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

The police, fire department and citizens assisted in the evacuation. Approximately 5,000 persons were taken to shelter in local schools, hospitals, theatres, etc. The day following the flood, local citizens took it upon themselves to collect and distribute food and clothing, but the truck from which they were distributing the food and clothing was overrun by the crowd and chaos ensued. The Ecuadorian Army was then asked to furnish trucks and guards in order to make an orderly distribution.

The President of Ecuador, Sr. Otto Arosemena, made requests for emergency relief after an inspection tour of the disaster area and met with local officials to organize emergency relief. A local committee, headed by the owner of a large sugar refining plant in town, was formed for the purpose of handling distribution of food. It was decided that the food should be packaged in "family-sized" bags and distributed by the Ecuadorean Military. Each house received a package of food and the house was then marked to avoid duplication. The Equadorean Red Cross and Ministry of Social Welfare set up medical centers to inoculate the people and take care of the large number of snake bites. With the help of the Red Cross, the church and the military,

the local committee was reported to have functioned effectively. Permanent government organizations to lend assistance in case of future emergencies were not formed.

In-country contributions to flood disaster relief were as follows:

Ecuadorean Red Cross (clothing)	\$ 300	
Ministry of Social Welfare (medicines)	600	
Farmesa (private firm) (medicines)	250	
Ecuadorean National Congress (cash)	50,000	
Ecuadorean Army (cash)	2,500	
Sugar Refining Co. (cash)	2,500	
Public general contributions (cash)	<u>900</u>	
		\$57,050

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

P. L. 480 food provided through Catholic Relief Services:

5,400 lbs. nonfat dry milk	\$1,156	
18,988 lbs. vegetable oil	3,405	
25,000 lbs. bulgur	1,402	
10,000 lbs. cornmeal	404	
20,000 lbs. CSM mixture	<u>1,840</u>	
		\$ 8,207

Medicines provided by CRS were administered by Peace Corps nurses working in the area.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services participated in the organization, donation and distribution of food, clothing and medicines.

100 bales of clothing (10,000 lbs.)	\$10,000	
Medicines valued at	<u>5,000</u>	
		\$15,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

## NICARAGUA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Fire

Date-Time: May 2, 1967

Location: Puerto Cabezas

Damage: No. Homeless

130

50 houses were burned and the commercial sector was wiped out.

### Description of the Disaster:

There was only limited information received on this disaster. Puerto Cabezas is an isolated town on the Caribbean coast and the fire raged out of control for several hours on the morning of May 2.

### Action Taken by the Government of Nicaragua

The Government of Nicaragua received word of the fire through the U. S. Embassy in Managua (see below). The GON immediately provided tents, communications equipment and food, and the Nicaragua Air Force, with the help of the U. S. Military Group, airlifted the supplies to Puerto Cabezas.

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

The AID Disaster Relief Coordinator was notified of the fire by the State Operations Center, who received a call about it from a ham radio operator in Puerto Cabezas. The Nicaraguan desk officer was contacted resulting in a call being placed to the U. S. Embassy in Managua. The U. S. Embassy established radio communication with the ham operator in Puerto Cabezas, and stimulated action to provide relief for the disaster victims. At the same time, the DRC contacted the American National Red Cross and Catholic Relief Services in New York. Information received from these agencies was passed to the Embassy through the State Operations Center. The Embassy commended the Department of State Operations Center in Washington for its initiative. Because of this, the Government of Nicaragua was able to save several hours time in bringing help to the victims of the fire, since Nicaraguan sources did not have information on the fire until two hours after they were alerted by the U. S.

Also, at the request of the GON, a C-47 from the U. S. Military Group, assisted the Nicaraguan Air Force in delivering supplies to Puerto Cabezas.

There was no dollar value placed on this U. S. assistance.

Through CRS, 26,250 pounds of P. L. 480 food were provided and delivered via GON Air Force planes. Specific commodities and amount of each were not reported, but it is estimated that the market value would be approximately... \$2,000

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

CRS diverted the above P. L. 480 food from its ongoing program.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None.

## NICARAGUA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Famine  
Date-Time: 1967  
Location: Bilwaskarma  
Damage: Number of People Affected  
(Not known)

### Description of the Disaster:

This disaster was reported by Church World Service. A representative there stated that famine conditions among the Miskito people in Nicaragua were quite bad. Some people only ate once a day. Their food consisted of some berries out of which they made an oily gruel. They also beat up roots of certain plants to extract the starch. Most of the people were reported to be thin and ill, with the children and old people suffering the most. This sad condition was brought on because of two things. In the settlement of the border dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras, the north side of the Coco River was turned over to Honduras. This is the side with the best soil and where people used to farm the plantations. This is no longer permitted. The people did plant rice and beans in their present location but there was so much rain this year their crops were ruined. It is reported that they will have a very hard time until they are able to plant again.

### Assistance Provided by Government of Nicaragua

Promised help had not arrived as of CWS Report dated May 10.

### Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

None requested.

### Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service made a cash donation to the Moravian Mission of Nicaragua in the amount of.... \$3,000

The Moravian Mission planned to give outright food relief to the old and sick and to provide food for those who worked on the land. Donations of seed were also provided. The Moravian Mission planned to encourage the people to plant sweet potatoes and other crops that could mature in a short time. This is difficult because the people have been so accustomed to depend on bananas and are not inclined to change their eating habits. To add to their troubles, the banana plants have a disease which spoils the fruit even when it is green.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Agricultural specialists of the United Nations FAO organization have found a species of bananas that will resist the above mentioned disease. They have offered to give new suckers for people to plant and are also willing to come and teach them how to plant and care for the plantations.

## PERU

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods & Earthslides

Date-Time: Mid January to Mid April, 1967

Location: Departments of Lima, Ica, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Ancash, Cajamarca, La Libertad, Junin, Huancavelica, Lambayeque, Huanuco & Loreto

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>	<u>No. Evacuated</u>
	25	300	10,000	40,000

2,500 homes were destroyed. Estimated total dollar property damage was placed at \$15 to \$20 million.

### Description of the Disaster:

Although Peru is subject to isolated flooding because of heavy winter rains in the mountains, the length, severity, and extent of the rains this year were reported to be the most severe in the past forty years. Damage was first felt in southern Peru, later the storm and floods spread to the Lima area, to the tributaries of the Amazon, and again to the south to cause severe damage for a second time. All of these areas were declared to be in emergency status at various times during the floods. For a brief period it was estimated that 65% of the roads of the country could not be used, and train transportation between Lima and Huancayo was disrupted for several days. The most extensive damage was in the agricultural sector, where large areas of cotton growing land were affected. In general, the housing most severely damaged belonged to squatters who had established their huts or simple homes on unutilized land in or near stream beds. Rapid flooding made it necessary for them to abandon their homes and move to higher ground.

### Action Taken by Government of Peru and Local Organizations

The flood situation was declared a national emergency, but even before this declaration on February 14, considerable rescue and relief operations were undertaken by Junta de Asistencia Nacional (JAN), which assisted 50 different localities and local groups. The initial flood situation in Ica was dealt with primarily by JAN and the Corporacion de Reconstrucion y Desarrollo de Ica, with assistance from local army units and fire departments. In cases where emergency evacuations were required Peruvian Air Force helicopters were utilized. The Ministry of Development utilized much equipment and personnel to open roads temporarily closed by mud slides. The Peruvian Government activated an inter-ministerial committee, the Comite de Auxilio Social y Emergencia Regional (ASER), which had played

a minor role during the October 1966 earthquake. This committee was headed by the Prime Minister and Minister of Health and was made up of representatives from the ministries of agriculture, development, and the armed forces. ASER made some funds available to the disaster victims and requested UN emergency assistance. ASER had difficulties in coordinating assistance, particularly on distributing the supplies provided by the USG. As a result, it turned over to JAN 1040 of the 1078 blankets, and 73 of the 200 tents, donated by the USG, and these were then distributed in some 29 communities. The remainder of the tents and blankets were retained in ASER warehouses. The U. S. Mission reported that even though all the supplies provided to ASER were not distributed to the disaster victims, this did not mean more relief supplies were sent than needed. The primary problem involved local authorities in decision making and administration of disaster relief assistance. This brings out once again the need for preemergency planning and the importance of follow through on State/AID/Defense Circular (CA-5926) on disaster preparedness.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

On February 17, after consultation with the Foreign Minister and other responsible members of the GOP, the U. S. Ambassador authorized use of the AID contingency fund under his \$25,000 disaster relief authority, and cabled request that AID/W procure 200 tents and 1,000 blankets. WOH/DRC was able to arrange purchase of the tents from Sears, Roebuck and Company, at a cost of \$74.65 each. The blankets were withdrawn from excess property stocks\* previously frozen and stored in EPRO warehouses for use by AID Disaster Relief Coordinator. Arrangements were made with Eastern, Braniff and PanAm Airlines to provide free, space available air delivery. Whenever free space available is used, it necessarily delays the delivery of supplies. This is especially true when supplies are picked up at one point by one airline and transferred at another point to a different airline. Also, when this method of shipment is used, it is often necessary to break up shipments into smaller lots which are delivered at different times. In spite of this, all of the tents and blankets arrived in Peru by February 27, having taken a total of nine days. It should be pointed out that free, space available is not used when the supplies are needed within 48-72 hours unless airlines indicate they can handle them during that time. The U. S. Mission stressed that due to protracted nature of the emergency, the arrival of goods on space available basis was not a detriment.

Cost of the above to the AID contingency fund was:

200 tents from Sears at \$74.65 each	\$14,930	
1,078 blankets from USG Excess Property, at 15% of acquisition cost (\$1 each)	<u>1,078</u>	\$16,008

\* The U. S. Mission reported that the small tents, as in the case of 1966 earthquake relief, proved most useful. They were large enough to provide temporary housing for a family, yet easily transported and assembled. In contrast JAN expressed dissatisfaction with the blankets. USAID requested that an effort be made in the future to ensure that when excess commodities are sent, that they be checked in advance to make sure all of them are in usable condition.

P. L. 480 Food

CRS diverted 2,974 lbs. of milk; 6,733 lbs, wheat, 3,900 lbs. oil;  
6,482 lbs. maize-meal; 2,915 lbs, wheat meal, estimated value. \$3,000

CWS provided 600 lbs. wheat flour, 300 lbs. bulgur, 230 lbs. veg oil 89

SDAWS provided 31,200 lbs, flour; 26,000 lbs. cornmeal; 10,862 lbs.  
vegetable oil; 8,200 lbs. bulgur, estimated market value 4,993  
\$8,082

Total U. S. Government Assistance... \$24,090

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

From January 16 through February 15, 1967:

Catholic Relief Services provided the above P. L. 480 food in the districts  
of Ica, Nazca, Acari, Otoa, Umachuranga, Sayhua, Chilete and Pulcallpa.

CRS also provided 4,517 lbs. clothing on hand, valued at \$6,249  
675 lbs. shoes 510 \$6,759

Church World Service provided above P. L. 480 food for about 100 people  
in the Ica area, during February.

CWS also provided 160 lbs. multi-purpose food, value unknown  
880 lbs. clothing, estimated @ \$1 per Lb. 880

Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service provided above P. L. 480 food during  
the period January 17 through May 5, 1967, to communities of Nazca, Ica,  
Canete, Huaitara, Asia, Pachetingo, Chiquian and Contamana.

SDAWS also provided 3,432 lbs. used clothing, est. value \$1 @ lb. 3,432

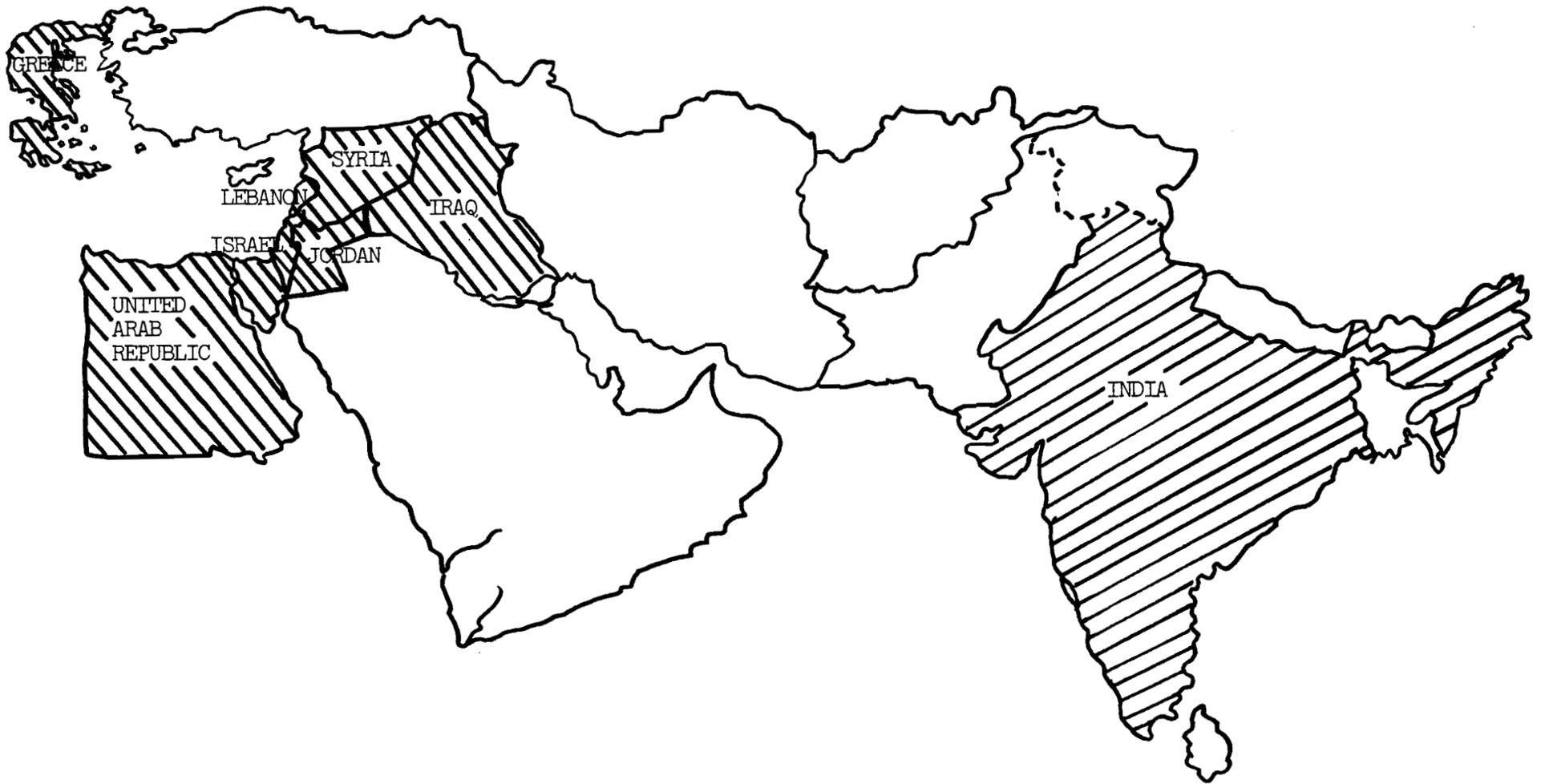
Eastern, PanAm and Braniff Airlines provided free airlift for  
15,000 lbs. of tents and approximately 2,500 lbs. of blankets.  
Estimated value of airlift... 9,625  
\$20,696

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Only assistance reported was that emergency relief supplies gathered in  
Argentina to assist victims of the October 1966 earthquake arrived on  
February 11--just in time to help flood victims. An Argentine ship  
brought donations of blankets, shawls, canned beef and other foodstuffs.

UN WFP was requested to use 120 MT of wheat flour but required so many  
questions before releasing the food that the emergency had passed  
before questions raised could be answered.

NEAR EAST - SOUTH ASIAN DISASTERS



## GREECE

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Earthquake

Date-Time: May 1, 1967 at 9:40 AM

Location: Northwest Greece in the Provinces of Ioannina, Arta, Prevez and Karditsa

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Injured</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
	9	56	16,527

869 houses collapsed and 3,904 were rendered uninhabitable, while 1,653 sustained cracks.

### Description of the Disaster:

A strong earthquake, registering between 5 1/2 to 6 on the Richter scale, devastated 40 villages and hamlets in remote mountain areas of Northwest Greece. The epicenter was a little west of Thessaly, approximately 200 miles northwest of Athens.

### Action Taken by the Government of Greece:

King Constantine flew to the disaster areas and toured the devastated villages. The Greek Government response was immediate. Under the direction of the Minister of Social Welfare and the Army, tents, medical equipment, clothing, blankets and food were rushed to the stricken area. The Hellenic Red Cross sent several medical teams and relief supplies and were actively engaged in relief operations. Relief donations were received from individuals and organizations, companies, trade unions and associations. There was indication that the Greek Government planned to relocate some of the villages.

The problem that Greece faces in connection with earthquake victims is tremendous. Adding the homeless from this earthquake to those not yet rehabilitated from previous serious quakes there is now a total of almost a quarter of a million people homeless.

### Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

The U. S. Ambassador made a contribution to the Greek Red Cross under disaster relief authority from the AID contingency fund of.... \$10,000

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Organizations & Other US Assistance

Church World Service

50 large tents and 2,000 lbs. blankets valued at	\$ 7,500	
110,000 lbs. clothing on hand in Greece	110,000	
Cash donation	<u>1,000</u>	
		\$118,500

CARE

55 carpenter kits, 50 bookshelves, 17 classroom supply kits, 120 school kits, 1,500 ball point pens, valued at	\$ 2,330	
--	----------	--

Following food from CARE resources and not P.L. 480: Provided approximately 6,000 family CARE packages containing a total of 60,000 lbs. flour, 12,000 lbs. rice and 18,000 lbs. of beans, valued at	<u>12,000</u>	\$ 14,330
		<u>\$132,830</u>

Minister Poulanzas expressed his gratitude for the assistance given by  
Care and CWS.

INDIA

Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Drought/Famine

Date-Time: Latter part of 1965, 1966, 1967

Location: See Map

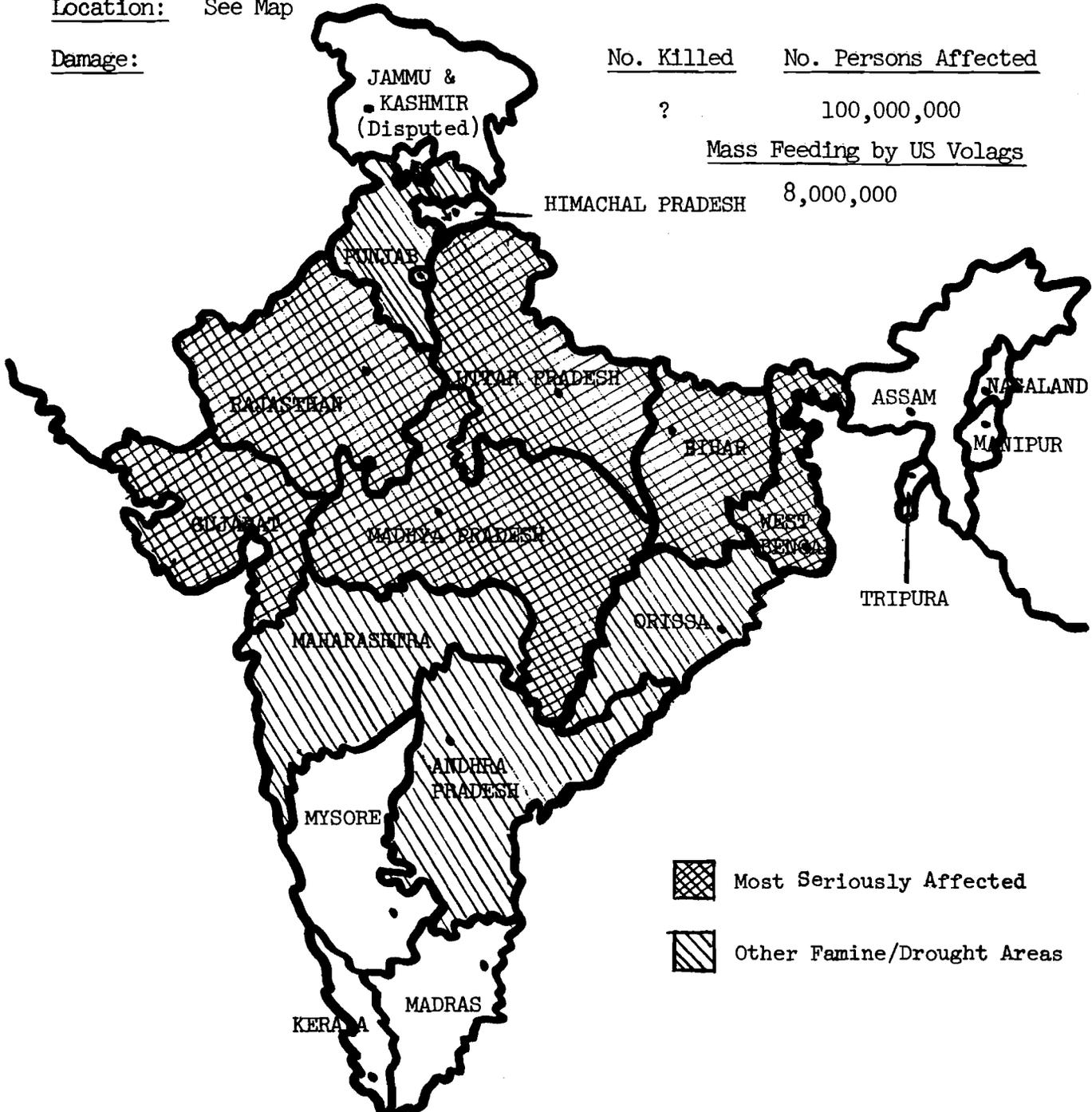
Damage:

No. Killed      No. Persons Affected

?                      100,000,000

Mass Feeding by US Volags

HIMACHAL PRADESH      8,000,000



Description of the Disaster:

After serious food shortages in the summer of 1964, fall and spring grain crops totaled 89 million tons, significantly above the stable 80 million

tons level of production that prevailed in the early 1960's. This yield was almost enough for the people. Still, six million tons of U. S. surplus wheat and two million tons of foodgrains from other nations were shipped to India to provide minimum daily caloric requirements for all Indians.

But, in 1965 monsoon rains were the poorest in nearly a century and foodgrain production fell to 72 million tons. Crop failures were widespread and starvation was imminent. In 1966 India had to import 10 million tons of foodgrains from other nations, 8.3 million of which came from the United States.

It was expected that the 1966 monsoons would bring a substantial increase in India's food production. The forces of nature unfortunately dealt India's food output another serious setback. The early summer monsoon was unusually capricious—too much in some areas with floods in Assam, Northern Bengal and Bihar, and subnormal or badly timed rain elsewhere. While there were good rains in August and prospects for average or better harvest in the southern states and extreme north, a broad belt of Central India from the State of Gujarat in the West to the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa in the East failed to receive the late September-October rains, and crop prospects varied from mediocre to almost total failure.

In Bihar, the crisis developed suddenly. As of late August 1966, food production prospects were average, but failure of the fall monsoon saw crop prospects steadily deteriorate from average to poor and then to disastrously low levels as the dry spell persisted unrelentingly. It is being said that the drought/famine in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has been the worst of any period in living memory or in records dating back 76 years. The situation in Bihar was caused not only by failure of the monsoon but also in part by floods of the Ganges River in the summer of 1966, which also destroyed crops and in addition put out of action many pumps which were used for irrigating the land during the dry season.

In late May of 1967, it was reported that famine conditions in some districts of Madhya Pradesh had become worse than those in Bihar.

Water supply in the drought stricken areas diminished rapidly. Streams, rivers and wells dried up and the parched earth could no longer yield a crop. Not even drinking water could be obtained in some places. In the merciless heat of the day, human and animal dehydration became a problem. In rice paddy areas, terraces stretched to the horizon, all baked hard, with just the stunted, dry rice stalks poking through the cracks. Where there was a green patch of land in an expanse of dead fields, it was because of a private well. Without rain to supply water for irrigation, it was impossible for India to feed her millions. Only massive help from others could alleviate famine.

U. S. voluntary agencies in India emphasized that tribal areas were worse hit and in urgent need of food-for-work programs to give these almost destitute people some means of acquiring grain. Of the nine

states suffering severe food shortages either in 1965, 1966 or 1967, Madhya Pradesh Bihar and Uttar Pradesh were the most seriously affected. While abnormal winter and spring rains in 1967 brought several inches of water to some of the parched areas, promising to relieve the drinking water problem for a three to four week period, no real drought/famine relief could be expected until after the monsoons—possibly late fall of 1967.

Much of India's population now exists on 900 to 1200 calories per day—"dieting" Americans are allowed 1200 calories per day. The situation for 1967 looms more severe even than last year due to the fact that India had to use its limited food reserves in 1966 and thus had no carry-over stocks for 1967.

It has been said there are five established signs indicating famine--the large scale migration of the landless laborers; the sale of cattle and livestock on a large scale; the sale of ornaments and household utensils; the abandonment of children by their parents; and the use as food of items which are not normally eaten. All of these were painfully evident in the drought areas of India.

In October of 1966, migrations started and large numbers of hungry, moneyless, jobless people in search of food and water moved in from drought-affected regions to the larger cities. Fears were expressed that this influx would present a major law and order problem as well as a public health crisis should incomers be suffering from communicable disease. Cholera outbreaks are especially feared. Early in 1967, a serious outbreak of smallpox occurred in several places in India, especially in Bihar and the Bombay areas. For detailed information on this refer to the separate case study also included in this Sixth Report.

Without continued food aid from abroad, millions of Indians faced the grim prospect of death and health deterioration by starvation and/or malnutrition. It was estimated that India would need to import even more foodgrains for calendar year 1967 than in 1966—at least 10 million tons and possible as much as 14 million tons of grain.

#### Action Taken by National, State and Local Governments and Local Organizations

In 1965, the Government of India imported approximately 8 million tons of foodgrains from abroad; in 1966, 10 million tons were imported from other nations; minimum needs call for importing at least another 10 million tons in 1967. The GOI paid for its grain imports mostly in rupees and the approximate equivalent value in dollars for this 28 million tons is \$2 billion.

In 1966, the Indian Government was faced with the need for receiving and distributing grain in greater volume than ever before. To overcome problems in distribution, the GOI undertook steps to strengthen its administrative organization. As a result of recommendations of a team of experts from the U. S. and initiative by the GOI, Indian port facilities were able to unload 1.2 million tons of grain per month, in addition to other bulk commodities, as compared to a previous maximum of 800,000 tons. Besides importing foodgrains, the GOI channeled additional grain from all over the country into the famine areas. It should be pointed out that a

considerable amount of India's so-called grain reserves were not Government-owned and stored but small reserves set aside by individual families for their own use. These family reserves were subject to heavy losses due to spoilage and vermin. Thus, to enforce completely equitable distribution of all reserves from one state to another would have required India to become a police state. Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi did call for a nationwide effort to meet the emergency and stressed that regional surpluses must be shared. She said: *"Let every Indian eat a little less rather than let one Indian die of hunger."* She advocated providing work for the able-bodied to give them purchasing power and help build permanent productive assets. Emergency feeding programs were set up for the children and the infirm. The GOI, in cooperation with U. S. AID Mission and the U. S. voluntary agencies, went ahead with the development of a high protein food mixture (Bal Ahar project), for which they provided 12.3 million rupees (\$1,640,000). A public health campaign was inaugurated to prevent epidemics. A drought relief fund was established and needs specified were food, clothing, medical supplies, agricultural implements, housing materials and transport equipment. As of May 1, 1967, \$2 million worth of donated goods and cash were provided to the fund. As of July 15, 1966, 90 million rupees (\$12 million) had been spent in relief measures in Orissa. The GOI allocated 65 million rupees to Bihar for famine relief in October of 1966 and another 16 million rupees for water related activities early in 1967 (about \$10.8 million). A total of 24,000 test relief works (digging of wells, tanks, contour bunding and roads) employing 2.4 million people were started in 1966 by the State Governments. There was a considerable slowdown in these projects during the period preceding the recent election but they resumed after the election was over. It has been reported that 380,000 temporary wells have been completed, 7,000 permanent wells dug or deepened and 750 successful new tubewells.

The Bihar Government issued a famine declaration in Palamau and Hazaribagh Districts and large parts of five other districts on April 18, 1967. This was the first declaration of famine in any state in the 20 years India has been independent. The Bihar Famine and Flood Relief Code of 1957 went into effect. This permitted the suspension of tax collection, land revenues and loans. It allowed district authorities to become relief workers, to draw and disburse funds for relief, commandeered transportation and provide foodgrains to the needy and authorized work schemes in the villages. The Bihar Government is supplementing supply of food grains by providing potatoes and sweet potatoes from surplus areas in northern regions. Also, the GOB allocated 35 crores rupees (\$46.6 million) for agricultural loans and 26 crores rupees (\$36.6 million) for relief works in its 1967-68 budget, as well as 2.7 million rupees (\$360,000) for medicines in the drought area.

The Central Government has allocated 225,000 tons of foodgrains monthly to Bihar—more than 25% of its monthly imports from all sources. The State of Uttar Pradesh is receiving 90,000 tons a month.

The Bihar Famine Relief Committee was formed in Delhi in late 1966 aimed at establishing village feeding centers in 1,000 or more villages where people could come for one meal a day. The committee received resources from the Prime Minister's Defense Fund, from direct contributions, from the World Food Program, from OXFAM and from other countries. As of March

1967, it had set up 602 kitchens feeding 500 children at each. The Committee is also involved in water development programs.

The State of Punjab sent 5,000 tons of seed to Bihar, 15,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of grain. The Orissa Drought Relief Committee, which was unusually successful in meeting scarcity of food in Orissa in 1965-66, sent a team of relief workers to Bihar. Other Indian States sent 40,000 tons of seed. Indian students from other states went to Bihar to do voluntary relief work.

The Indian Army provided water containers and water was brought in by rail-- in one particularly distressed area at the rate of 400,000 gallons a day. The GOI allocated 45 million rupees for water transport (\$6 million). Indian Army units were also involved with the massive well digging and water development program inaugurated by the GOI and voluntary agencies. As a matter of interest, the Bihar Development Commission expressed the opinion that achievements being made in minor irrigation would exceed the progress made during the past 15 years. Cholera inoculations and disinfection of wells were carried out. In many of the villages all wells were disinfected and villages boiled their water.

The Indian Red Cross provided supplementary feeding to children and expectant and nursing mothers. 260 branches in 7 states actively participated in setting up 2,400 milk distribution centers, which fed about 500,000 persons. The Indian Red Cross also provided vitamins, baby foods and protein-rich supplemental food. While the Red Cross closed its center in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Mysore and Maharashtra, it found it necessary to continue them in 1967 in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan, and because of the worsening conditions in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, Red Cross relief work was undertaken on an extensive scale in these two states from the third week of October in 1966.

Counterparts of U. S. or international church and secular voluntary agencies in India were also very active in providing assistance to famine victims. Some of these were: National Christian Council Relief Committee (CORAGS); Catholic Charities, India; and the Indo-German Social Society. While these counterpart agencies receive most of their funds and supplies from outside India, they are staffed mainly with local people to assist in dispensing aid and distribution of food, and without the personal services of these dedicated Indian people, the organizations would not be very effective. Catholic Charities, India, made a cash donation of \$13,793 and the Indo-German Social Society brought in 3 deep drilling rigs.

A new organization was formed in India as a result of the famine problems. called Action for Food Production Organization (AFPRO). It began operating in March of 1966 and will soon be registered with the GOI. Further details on this organization and its activities are contained in the "Other Nations" section of this study since its membership is composed of several international and U. S. voluntary agencies.

The U. S. Mission reported that the GOI relief machinery, after a slow start due to necessary adjustments in programs, was now moving and that the recent transfer of district officials provided a major improvement in relief

operations at that critical level. The report indicated that the Bihar Relief Committee and other Indian groups now had large and effective programs; that both the Government of India and Government of Bihar were making increasingly impressive inputs of funds, food and equipment into the famine program. Although military involvement has been limited, the GOI indicates it will order military mobilization if the situation deteriorates significantly.

### Looking Ahead

Agricultural development has been given top priority in India's economic plan. The transportation system is being streamlined to improve distribution. Plans have been made to increase prices paid to the farmers to provide new incentives to use fertilizer, improved seed and other modern materials. Large-scale operations have been started to introduce new varieties of rice from Taiwan and high-yielding wheat seed imported from Mexico and suited to the Indian climate. Plans have been made to increase public investment in agriculture by more than 100 percent during the new 5-year plan, to expand rural credit, to improve water supply and accelerate the distribution of fertilizer to remote areas and to step up family planning. The GOI has the ambitious target of cutting population growth from 2.4% to 1% by 1972. The GOI also negotiated an agreement for the first of several externally financed fertilizer plants to expand India's supply of home-produced fertilizer.

What India has begun to do represents the growing realization in the developing world that long-term economic growth is dependent on growth in agriculture. Everywhere there is an air of change. No longer does industrial development alone attract the best minds and talents. Agriculture is beginning to attract the young and more enterprising economists and administrators in the developing world. Though it may take a long while, a breakthrough has been made.



Villagers drilling new well

## Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

Under the direction of U. S. Ambassador Chester Bowles and the Famine Disaster Coordinator, Alan D. Berg, the U. S. Mission has taken a very active role in helping the GOI in its fight against famine. The Mission was instrumental in setting up a Famine Control and Reporting System. USAID became the coordinating point for U. S. voluntary agencies and UNICEF inputs; it brought well drilling experts in from the U. S.; it provided a hydrologist from its staff and equipment for three large food-for-work irrigation projects; and it provided 50 vehicles to expedite food distribution. In addition, the U. S. Mission cooperated with the GOI in the Bal Ahar project (high protein food mix). US Peace Corps is assisting with water projects.

Recommendations by President Johnson for large grants of P. L. 480 Title II food were approved by the Congress of the U. S. for administration by AID's Office of the War on Hunger (Herbert J. Waters, Assistant Administrator) and is being implemented by WOH/Food for Freedom Division (Frank R. Ellis, Director). Through the WOH/Voluntary Foreign Aid Service (Howard S. Kresge, Director), necessary action is being taken for AID to pay ocean freight charges for delivery of U. S. voluntary agencies' food allocations and other supplies to India. Emergency aid in connection with shipment of well drilling parts from the U. S. and delivery of 10 million doses of smallpox vaccine and jet injectors to India was arranged through the Disaster Relief Office of WOH (Stephen R. Tripp, Coordinator). All of the above was and is being carried out with the advice and assistance of State/AID India desk officials. The P. L. 480 food grants were and are being made under Title II in three different ways--government to government, World Food Program, and food given directly to U. S. voluntary agencies for distribution by them in India. Rupees purchased under Title II, Section 204, of P. L. 480 were also donated to U. S. voluntary agencies for famine related work projects. Since the above food, rupees and well digging parts were given without cost to the GOI, they are considered as U. S. contributions for disaster relief. Specific breakdowns appear below under Section I, and the total figures will be transferred to the statistical table under U. S. dollar value of assistance.

But grant aid was not the only assistance given to India. Many Title I concessional sales of P. L. 480 were made. Increased amounts were recommended by the President and approved by Congress in Calendar years 1966 and 1967. Although these sales were made directly in connection with famine relief, they have not been included as USG donations since the GOI paid for the foodgrains in rupees. Therefore a summary of these concessional sales for 1965, 1966 and 1967 appears below under separate Section II. Also under Section II is shown U. S. loan to India in connection with famine relief.

The U. S. Mission has indicated that because of the great improvement in the relief efforts of the GOI, the outstanding performance of CARE, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services and international agencies and the food and other types of assistance being provided by the USG, the picture is brighter than it was dared to hope earlier. Massive tragedy in Bihar may be averted but the margin is razor thin. The pipeline of food must be kept moving, relief administration must not be allowed to bog down and the coming monsoons must be sufficient to correct the drought situation.

Following are two quotations from a U. S. Mission report:

"Incidentally, the goodwill the US is getting is not insubstantial. Many villages were aware that the American Government was supplying the CARE food."

"The USG has probably made its most important contribution as an informal catalyst. Suggestions by the Center brought together for the first time Irrigation, Health, Food and Agriculture and Finance Ministries on the water issue. Similarly, in the local production of a high protein food, the Mission has been reasonably successful in pulling together a half dozen entities (now formally established as a committee on which AID is the only non-GOI representative). The story is repeated at the state level."

Section I - USG Food and Cash Grants

Purpose	Market Value Title II Food Grants			US-owned PL 480 Rupees Grant	AID Cont. Fund Use
	Government	Volags	WFP		
1966 - WFP grant for 54,000 MT wheat & 7,300 MT NFD milk, export market value and ocean freight			\$8,300,000		
1966 - grant of 4,500 MT NFD milk for emergency feeding 450,000 expectant & nursing mothers and 1.1 million children, export market value & transp.	\$2,323,000				
1966 - CRS Self-Help Project for Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh				\$ 3,600	
1966 & 1967 Food Diverted from regular programs for famine relief: CARE - 36.9 million lbs. CWS - 96.0 million lbs. LWR - 33.0 million lbs. CRS - 25.4 million lbs.		\$ 4,093,384 4,900,000 1,650,000 773,000			
March 1966 - CRS Work Project at Majhatoli, Ranchi, Bihar				\$ 15,900	
July 1966 - purchase of 12 vehicles in India to support CARE feeding programs				\$ 43,000	
June 1966 - purchase 15 jeeps & trailers in India for CRS feeding programs				\$ 44,000	

## Section I (cont'd)

	Title II Food Grants		WFP	US-Owned	AID
	Government	Volags		PL 480 Rupees	Cont. Fund
Oct. 1966 - CRS Self-Help project for construction irr. wells in Maharashtra				\$ 437,000	
Oct. 1966 - CRS Self-Help irrigation project, Chotanagpur, Bihar				\$ 30,267	
Jan. 1967 - US Ambassador used Contingency Fund to purchase well digging parts					\$25,000
Jan. 1967 - CARE - 8 Jeeps for Bihar & Uttar Pradesh				\$ 22,522	
1967 - CRS Self-Help project construct 87 wells in Surat, Gujarat				\$ 64,530	
Feb. 1967 - Another Self-Help project of CRS in Maharashtra for deepening & construction of wells				\$ 31,643	
Feb. 1967 - Self-Help project of CRS for deepening dry wells in Rajasthan				\$ 70,649	
Feb. 1967 - Self-Help project of CRS for construction irrigation wells and installation pump sets, Gujarat				\$ 65,579	
Mar. 1, 1967 - WFP grant for 17,400 MT of wheat, export market value & transp.			\$ 1,400,000		
Mar. 1967 - Congress approved approx. 183,500 MT cereals & grains for use high protein mix for consignment to CARE & distribution by CARE, CWS/LWR, CRS and UNICEF.		\$25,000,000			
April 1967 - CRS Irrigation Project Lohardaga Dist., Ranchi, Bihar State				\$ 22,100	
April 1967 - Another CRS Self-Help Project in Gujarat for 1500 wells directly affecting 46,000 needy farmers				\$ 238,920	
April 20, 1967 - Grant of 38,000 MT corn to WFP, including transportation			\$ 3,516,000		

Section I (Cont'd)

Purpose	Market Value Government	Titale II Volags	Food Grants WFP	USOwned P.L.480 Rupees	AID Cont. Fund
April 1967 - Another CRS Self-Help Project in Broach District, Gujarat State, for well construction				436,931	
Request pending for 11 jeeps by CARE for Bihar emergency				37,425	
<b>TOTALS</b>	\$2,323,000	\$36,416,384	\$13,216,000	\$1,564,066	\$25,000

GRAND TOTAL US GRANT AID AS OF MAY 15, 1967 - \$53,544,450

Note: Some of the items purchased with above US-owned rupees for Self-Help Projects were: pumps, pipe, tractors, fuses, detonation caps, stones, bricks, cement, tools, fittings, air compressors, air jackhammers, trucks, jeeps, mounted drainage pump, drill bits, and grinders.

Although the USG has provided an estimated \$200,000 worth of vaccine, diluent and jet injectors in connection with a smallpox epidemic in the famine area and throughout India, this is not included in the above figures since a separate case study will be prepared to cover this situation.

Section II - Title I Concessional Sales of Foodgrains (GOI paid in rupees)  
& Loans

1966

The 8.3 million tons of foodgrain supplied by the US in 1966 fed an estimated 60,000,000 Indian people, about 1/8 of the entire population. These 8.3 million tons of grain imports required by India were well beyond the level that had ever before been moved through her ports and required extraordinary measures in the U S to get the food to India. The effectiveness with which the grain was moved and distributed is a tribute to a dedicated and coordinated effort that stretched from the wheat fields in the US to the villages of India. The US was faced with a boxcar shortage, a frozen Great Lakes seaway and crowded gulf coast port facilities, but was able to maximize shipments from East coast ports. The Department of Agriculture enlisted the cooperation of nine railroad companies to ship grain through the use of covered hopper unit trains which hold nearly twice as much grain as a boxcar; load and unload faster and lose less grain in transit. Unit trains of 50 cars made the complete round trip from Minneapolis to the east coast in 5 to 8 days, establishing a new railroading record. One railroad official said: *"We have never before in the history of the railroad moved a trainload of grain from Minneapolis to Galveston or to the east coast and had our cars emptied, and returned in 5 to 8 days."* By comparison a train of boxcars usually requires approximately 23 days.

1967

In President Johnson's message to Congress on February 2, 1967, he stressed the following points in his War on Hunger:

- "1. Self-Help. The War on Hunger can be won only by the determined efforts of the developing nations themselves. International aid can help them. But it can only help if they pursue well-conceived and well-executed long-range plans of their own.
- "2. Multilateral participation. The assistance of the international community must be organized in a coalition of the advanced and the developing nations.
- "3. Comprehensive planning. The international community must develop a comprehensive plan to assist India to fulfill its program of achieving food sufficiency, not only during this year, but for the next few years as well."

He went on to say: *"Our basic policy is to approach the problem of Indian food through the India Aid Consortium organized under the chairmanship of the World Bank. That Consortium has already developed a multilateral approach to economic assistance for India. Now, we propose to make food aid a part of that multilateral assistance program. We seek effective multilateral arrangements to integrate Indian food aid with broader programs of economic assistance and with capital and technical assistance for agricultural development."*

At the same time, the President pointed out the need for U. S. food aid to meet the present emergency in India and stated that in addition to the 2.3 million tons of foodgrains already in the pipeline for 1967 (1.6 million from the U. S. and the rest from other nations), he was making an immediate allocation of 2 million tons more and would request approval of Congress for an additional amount of foodgrains not to exceed 3 million tons, provided it were appropriately matched by other countries. Congress approved this proposal in March of 1967.

Recap of Title I Food Sales to India (paid for by GOI in rupees)

1965 - 6 million tons, value roughly estimated at	\$435,000,000
1966 - 8.3 " " " " " " " "	601,750,000
1967 - 1.6 " " already in pipeline, estimated at )	
1967 - 2.0 " " allocated 2/67 )	478,500,000
1967 - 3.0 " " approved if matched by other countries)	
	<u>\$1,515,250,000</u>

U. S. Loan

A loan has been made to India to help her purchase fertilizer amounting to \$50,000.

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

The U. S. voluntary agencies have been asked to bear a tremendous burden in distributing USG food, as well as supervise and assist in the many famine related self-help projects. They have responded in a dramatic way. Through the voluntary agencies, it has been possible to express the deep concern of the people of the United States for the people of India by direct contact and assistance to the needy. As of February 1967, they were feeding 4 million people, and it is estimated this will jump to 8 million by June.

The following comment by Senator Walter F. Mondale was taken from the Congressional Record Review. It was made in connection with the President's recommendation for \$25 million worth of emergency food grants for distribution by U. S. volags in 1967. *"I am most hopeful that this recommendation will help us reach such areas of need which would be difficult to reach through regular programs. For we owe the voluntary agencies a great debt of gratitude for their service. Through these dedicated organizations--private welfare, church affiliated and international--the United States has distributed commodities having a cost value approaching almost \$3 billion--of which India has received \$245 million. This distribution has checked hunger and starvation, and shows the worth of the people-to-people approach."* (Note: The \$245 million refers to value of food commodities over past years and not just the 3 years of the current famine relief emergency feeding program in India.)

CARE

During 1966, CARE distributed 36.9 million lbs. of milk powder, vegetable oil, bulgur, cornmeal, rolled wheat and butter oil to areas of food shortage in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. In 1967 CARE undertook a massive famine feeding

program in connection with the \$25 million worth of cereal and grains provided by the USG to the voluntary agencies for distribution to famine victims in 1967. As of May, 1967, CARE was feeding approximately 4 million persons in Bihar and 600,000 in Uttar Pradesh. Rations consisted of 4 ounces of grain and 2 ounces of CSM (corn-soya-milk high protein food). It is estimated that CARE feeding program from July to December, 1967, will reach a total of 4.7 million people in Bihar, 1.0 million people in West Bengal and 1 million people in other famine affected areas. Rations will be 6 ounces of grain and 2 of CSM per person.

To carry on this extensive program, it was necessary for CARE to increase its staff in India to 27 Americans, seven working directly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Many of the others work with the famine relief program and local staff connected with food operations. The value of this CARE famine relief program is inestimable.

In addition, CARE is involved with water resources self-help projects. CARE has just approved the use of funds from its own resources to carry out a water resources project in conjunction with the State of Bihar. The project is at Gaya, one of the worst affected districts of the state. The project is concerned with hand drilling approximately 300 wells and providing pumps at those schools designated for CARE use as feeding centers where there is no water at all or where present supply is expected to dry up. This project is now underway and a machine shop center is being developed to store and pre-test equipment to reduce possibility of breakdown at well sites. 26 Peace Corps Volunteers are temporarily assigned to work with CARE and the Water Resources Coordinator for the State of Bihar. Funds donated by CARE for this purpose.... \$11,560

CARE has also provided drinking cups for its famine feeding centers in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh at a cost of... \$18,300

Total CARE contribution..... \$29,860

Church World Service/Lutheran World Relief

CWS/LWR had been providing food assistance in connection with their regular ongoing programs in India to 375,000 recipients. The monsoon failure and worsening famine conditions made it necessary for them to increase their food distribution to potential famine victims so that by March of 1967 they were feeding 1.7 million people, and it was estimated by June of 1967 this would be further increased to 2 million recipients, approximately 1 million of these being in the State of Bihar. Of this total amount of 2 million, 500,000 received their food aid through LWR. From July 1, 1966, through June 30, 1967, 98 million pounds of food will have been distributed through CWS and its affiliated Protestant denominations. In addition, for this same period, Lutheran World Relief expected to distribute 38 million pounds of food.

Approximately 200,000 of the above recipients receive their food assistance under 1500 food-for-work projects in South India. 500 more projects (66,000 recipients) are under the LWR feeding programs. These work projects are for the purpose of building dams, irrigation ditches, water storage tanks and roads and for digging and deepening wells.

Mr. Frank Hutchinson of Church World Service reported that their constructive work program has been a heartening and even surprising experience. He stated that CWS representatives with many years of background in dealing with village people could hardly believe what they saw. Villagers were working together, often across caste lines (in one village the Harijans (untouchables) dug a well for the caste people, and then the caste people dug a well for the Harijans).

In many areas, where the population is traditionally rice eating, the "experts" were proved wrong when they said the people would not work for wheat and milo since hungry people had refused offers of such grains three years earlier, but drought, starvation and economic desperation changed the tastes of the people who now were ready to work willingly and enthusiastically for milo, wheat or bulgur wheat.

Other assistance by Church World Service and member churches:

<u>Church World Service</u> - pledged funds for the Maharashtra Water Project and fertilizer projects, amounting to approximately...	\$150,000
<u>Lutheran World Relief</u> - besides the above feeding and work projects, LWR contributed from its won resources in the U.S. 10 million vitamin tablets and made a cash grant for famine projects & expenses of Indian Relief Committee of....	80,000
<u>Methodist Committee on Overseas Relief</u> - in addition to contributions through CWS, provided funds to be used mainly for water related projects, amounting to....	100,000
	<u>\$330,000</u>

### Catholic Relief Services

In 1966, CRS, other Christian agencies and the U. S. Peace Corps undertook a study of the states of Gujarat, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Mysore to investigate conflicting stories on famine conditions. The study showed that while not all areas of these states were suffering from serious food shortages, famine conditions did prevail in part in each of them. Subsequent to the study, there developed the famine crisis in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

From October 1965 through March 1967, CRS shipped a total of 236 million pounds of P. L. 480 food for all of India for its regular ongoing projects and for alleviation of food shortages. Since supplemental requests for P. L. 480 food were made by CRS for approximately 25.4 million lbs. of food in 1966, this is the figure used for CRS food transfer for famine purposes. As in the case of CARE, CWS/LWR, the special allocation to the volags of \$25 million worth of cereal and grain covers the principal amount to be used for famine relief purposes in 1967. CRS estimates that through its regular ongoing program, including emergency feeding, it will reach 2,355,000 persons throughout India during Fiscal 1967. 500,000 of these people are in the famine areas. 400,000 of them in Bihar alone depend daily on the food they receive through CRS. As of May 1967, CRS had 35 feeding stations with kitchens in operation in 100 villages, where 30,000 persons are being served.

Since October 1965, CRS sponsored 454 food-for-work projects involving 750,000 persons. Of these, it is estimated 250,000 are employed in the famine areas in self-help projects principally aimed at the production of food, well-digging, irrigation, and other water related activities. CRS reports that despite their debility, many persons preferred work to accepting food as a gift.

Following were contributions from CRS from its own resources or contributions made in the U. S. to CRS for India:

From October 1, 1965 through March 31, 1967 CRS provided 845,989 lbs. of used clothing, valued at \$1,295,541 and 2,138 lbs. of blankets and bedding valued at \$6,288 for a total of 2.4 million persons throughout India. With CRS providing assistance in the famine areas to approximately 500,000 persons, it is estimated that approximately 175,500 lbs. of the above supplies would have been distributed on an emergency basis with a value of...	\$262,600
CRS shipped 18 vehicles for distribution of food, for conversion into ambulances at a cost of...	60,616
For purchase and shipment of 1.6 million lbs. of rice for the famine victims, the bishops of the U. S. allocated the sum of...	100,000
	\$423,216

While CRS shipped a total of 934,369 lbs. of medicines and surgical supplies since 1965, valued at \$2,981,194 to hospitals and dispensaries in India, funded construction of two hospitals and provided equipment for four, this was for the general program and not necessarily related to the famine conditions. However, where these facilities exist, they are available for famine victims. In the famine area, the Catholic Medical Sisters of Philadelphia have set up a mobile dispensary with doctors and nurses who have begun regular tours to the rural areas.

CRS also reported on assistance provided by Pope Paul, other Catholic agencies in India and Caritas Internationalis. The information is shown in this report under GOI Action and Other Nations, as applicable.

#### Mennonite Central Committee

The Mennonite Central Committee has feeding and food-for-work programs in India. They were instrumental in the digging of ponds and wells and in road construction projects. As of June 1967 they had 72 wells and ponds under construction. While their efforts were mainly in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh during 1966, it was necessary to focus on famine relief in the State of Bihar in 1967. Among other work projects was one in Raghunathpur to build a large pond. The Mennonite Central Committee contributed beans and funds for use by the Mennonite Christian Service Fellowship of India to carry out this and other projects. This particular project employed 150 people. The pond was dug near a river to provide a sure supply of water even through the hot season and measures 50 x 130 feet, 18 feet deep. People were given beans as wages for four days and paid in cash

the fifth day. MCC presently operates 18 free feeding centers in Bihar for 3,500 pre-school children, nursing and pregnant mothers and old people who cannot participate in the CORAGS food-for-work programs.

In 1966, MCC provided from its own resources, 161,000 lbs. of rice and 81,000 lbs. of beans, funds and other assistance amounting to... \$ 57,000

In 1967, MCC scheduled funds and other assistance amounting to an estimated... 100,000  
\$157,000

Coordinated Activities of Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service

Of special note in May of 1966 was the jointly chartered vessel by Catholic Relief Services and Church World Service to ship 21,000 tons of wheat from Galveston, Texas, to Bombay, making the first time in history of the two agencies to jointly sponsor a shipment of relief goods to any country. (Ocean freight for the shipment was funded from Title II, P. L. 480 funds, through the Voluntary Foreign Aid Service of AID.)

Also, CRS and CWS (including many Protestant denominations) coordinated their activities in India on an international basis. While Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, Mennonite Central Committee and Catholic Relief Services have their own emergency feeding, food-for-work and regular on-going programs in India, operated through counterpart agencies, they also contribute extensively to international organizations providing aid to India. For example, Church World Service and the Methodist Committee on Overseas Relief (through the World Council of Churches), and Lutheran World Relief (through the Lutheran World Federation) contributed funds and supplies to the National Christian Council Relief Committee (also known as CORAGS), while Catholic Relief Services gave assistance through the worldwide Papal Relief Fund to Catholic Charities, India.

In addition, international Protestant and Catholic groups collaborated on the newly formed AFPRO organization to work together on water related projects. Since AFPRO is international, a description of its membership and scope of activities appears under "Other Nations".

Also, as indicated elsewhere in this study the \$25,000,000 worth of food-grains granted to the volags by the USG is being coordinated for distribution by CARE, CWS/LWR, CRS and UNICEF.

American National Red Cross

Cash donation, including JRC.... \$25,000  
Individual US contributions through ANRC.... 350  
\$25,350

U. S. Drug Firms

Through the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, U. S. drug firms responded to the UN International Children's Emergency Fund appeal by donating vitamins and food supplements valued at.... \$360,000\*

\*This is an adjusted figure and differs from that which appeared recently in newspapers.

American Committee in India Emergency Fund

Collected funds for the purchase of multipurpose food which amounted to.... 2,600

Total dollar value of US voluntary agencies and Other US assistance over and above distribution of USG P.L. 480 food... \$1,328,026



U. S. voluntary agency representatives aid Indian villagers in a food-for-work water project.

## Assistance Provided by Other Nations and Organizations

India's plight generated an appeal to humanity by the world's leaders. The Pope called on Roman Catholics to take action. The World Council of Churches appealed to its members to contribute. Red Cross Societies contributed through the League of Red Cross Societies. The United Nations brought the emergency to the attention of member countries. The result has been an unprecedented mobilization of aid. Many governments arranged for vast quantities of rice, milk and foodgrains to be shipped to India. Protestants and Roman Catholics joined forces to endorse a joint appeal to their churches throughout the world for \$3 million over a three-year period to buy equipment for boring wells, reclaiming derelict land, and providing mobile pumps. It costs about \$1,000 to dig an ordinary well. To meet the needs of this cooperative effort by Protestants and Catholics, the following new organization was formed in India.

### AFPRO

Operating in India as a link for the World Council of Churches, Lutheran World Federation, Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief is the National Christian Council Relief Committee (known as CORAGS). Worldwide contributions from Catholics are distributed through Catholic Charities, India, and Catholic Relief Services. Also, the British relief agency, Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), and Council of Organization for Relief Service Overseas of New Zealand (CORSO) provide grant assistance for famine victims in India. In 1966, it was determined that a need existed for a Central Advisory Service Agency through which Roman Catholics, Protestants and secular agencies could cooperate in their efforts to bring about an increase in food production, and there came into being the Action for Food Production Organization (AFPRO). Present or expected members include CORAGS, representing the World Council of Churches and Lutheran World Federation (international organizations) and Church World Service and Lutheran World Relief of the United States; India Social Institute; Indo-German Social Society; Catholic Charities of India; Catholic Relief Services of the United States; OXFAM of Great Britain. CORSO, while not yet a member, gives assistance to AFPRO.

The aims and objectives of AFPRO are to coordinate technical assistance, information, training in food production and related projects such as irrigation; to administer funds; to administer a project in exceptional circumstances; to collect and disseminate information to projects and agencies; to act as Agency for arranging with the GOI or State Governments for importation of necessary equipment and materials; to secure and make available suitable personnel for the projects; to organize national and regional food production consultations; and in general to stimulate, support and assist self-help efforts and community development programs aimed at increasing food production and building up healthy and well-organized rural communities in India.

During the first eight months of operation, AFPRO became known and accepted by the Indian Government as a secular, technical organization in which it has confidence. AFPRO has imported approximately 3/4 of a million dollars worth of well-drilling, blasting and pumping equipment,

plus a quarter million dollars worth of fertilizers. It loaned equipment, fertilizer, and money to projects in the various states. It attracted expert personnel from overseas and persuaded missions (Jesuit and Scottish Presbyterian) to free other experts for full-time leadership in AFPRO. It acquired an office and began to build a staff--all this in close partnership between the churches in India and abroad (in the U. S. between CWS and CRS). As of March 1967, AFPRO was responsible for the digging or deepening of 803 wells and had brought into the country 2,500 tons of fertilizer.

An attempt has been made to list below known contributions by other governments, international agencies, church related organizations and Red Cross Societies of other nations. Where possible to break out U. S. contributions they have been included in the section on U. S. assistance. However, contributions to worldwide appeals were often reported as a single total figure and therefore some U. S. assistance may be included in certain of the donations shown below.

<u>Governments</u>	<u>Values as Reported or Estimated by DRC Office</u>	
Australia	150,000 tons wheat, wheat flour	\$ 12,000,000
	59 tons of milk	23,300
Canada	3,100 tons of milk	1,200,000
	150,000 tons wheat, flour and milk (approx. 12,500 tons were milk)	21,000,000
	30,000 tons wheat through World Food Prg.	2,400,000
	661,000 short tons wheat promised from April 1967 through March 1968	50,000,000
Netherlands	1,500 tons rice	198,000
France	3,000 tons milk	1,135,000
W. Germany	181 tons beans	27,800
Italy	8,000 tons wheat & 5,000 tons rice	1,300,000
New Zealand	161 tons milk	63,700
Norway	Amount committed for fertilizer	140,000
Sweden	14,000 tons fertilizer	800,000
USSR	200,000 tons foodgrains (also 50 tons biscuits)	16,000,000
Thailand	50 tons rice	6,600
Trinidad	100 tons fertilizer	6,000
Finland	Dry Milk	62,000
Gr. Britain	302 tons Milk	120,000
Pope Paul	Authorized buying 2,000 tons rice from Burma, sent 90 trucks to India for dis- tribution of food and made personal cash contribution of \$100,000 for a total of	350,000
	Special donation for people of Bihar	13,333
	Papal Fund Appeal resulting in collection -	6,400,000
	(Some purposes for which fund used to date: Well-digging equip. \$53,000; irrigation pumps, \$200,000; medical equip. \$90,000; vehicles \$42,553; special donation Hindu Welfare Assoc. in State Orissa \$25,000; also funds to AFPRO.)	
		<u>\$113,245,733</u>

Contributions Through World Council of ChurchesValues as Reported or Estimated  
by DRC Office

Australia Council of Churches	\$ 118,645	
Argentina	23	
Belgium WCC	402	
United Church of Canada	50,000	
Canada - Council of Churches	11,775	
Canada Women's Inter-Church Council	372	
Presbyterian Church of Canada	9,300	
France (CIMADE)	10,000	
Germany (BFDW) - including pledge	125,000	
Holland - cash	66,698	
Holland - joint public appeal raised funds for 3,000 tons of milk powder, 6000 tons of rice and other supplies	6,000,000	
Norway	40,000	
Sweden - including pledge	50,000	
Swedish Inter-Church Aid for 1967	75,000	
Italy - pledge	10,000	
Switzerland	23,364	
United Kingdom (BCC) - including pledge	70,000	
Austria - joint Protestant, Roman Catholic appeal raised	800,000	
New Zealand Council of Churches (also sending monthly allocations milk powder to CDRAGS, CRS)	11,088	
Denmark - airlifted 210,000,000 multi-vitamin capsules and 3 tons of milk	122,293	
Finland - milk powder	3,000	
Finland Committee of Lutheran World Federation	1,877	
Greece - 5 tons of food	2,853	
Japan NCC	63,000	
Lutheran World Federation - committed for next two years	200,000	\$7,864,690

Contributions by Red Cross Societies through LICROSS - items donated  
included cash, milk powder, baby food, foodstuffs, food supplements,  
vitamins, medicaments, fertilizer, etc.

Algeria	1,530
Australia	5,890
Austria	23,340
Belgium	10,580
Bulgaria	12,960
Canada	9,380
Czechoslovakia	70,400
Denmark	115,570
Dominican Republic	200
Finland	53,290
France	22,140
Germany (Dem. Rep.)	400,000
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	85,400
Ghana	90
Great Britain (including a "Save the Children Fund" contrib.)	43,630
Greece	2,320
Indonesia	820
Ireland	26,560

Italy	*	
Japan	\$2,000,000	
Lebanon	4,600	
Luxemburg	56,820	
Monaco	9,230	
Netherlands	27,160	
New Zealand	3,070	
Norway	140,460	
Philippines	250	
Poland	27,570	
South Africa	280	
Sweden	213,720	
Switzerland	61,300	
Thailand	2,160	
Togo	120	
Turkey	2,500	
Yugoslavia	<u>1,000,000</u>	\$4,433,340

#### International Organizations

OXFAM - multipurpose food	28,000	
50 tons milk powder	19,800	
Save the Children Fund	14,000	
International Rescue Committee - 30 tons rice	3,900	
UNICEF - 20 chlorinating units to purify water supplies, provided 3,800 tons CSM, water equip. & medicines	1,400,000	
CORSO - cash to purchase drill rigs and agricultural equip.	28,000	
Personnel of International Agencies in Geneva	27,150	
Personnel of UNESCO	5,220	
Private Donations	2,420	
Apostolic Internuncio	81,000	
Misereor	81,000	
Caritas Internationalis - committed to purchase 400 tons high protein food and 2,850 bags milk powder plus cash donation of	<u>100,000</u>	<u>\$1,790,490</u>

TOTAL KNOWN GRANT ASSISTANCE "OTHER NATIONS" \$127,334,253

The following food aid was provided by other nations through concessional sales. Values of this assistance will not be included in statistical tables under value of "Other Nations" donations since sales were involved and not grants.

1965 - 2,000,000 tons foodgrains from Canada & Australia mainly, estimated value	\$145,000,000
1966 - Canada - wheat valued at	15,000,000
Australia - wheat and milk powder	9,000,000
Austria - milk powder	1,000,000
Japan - rice	2,000,000
Sweden - dried skim milk	<u>3,500,000</u>
	\$175,500,000

Loans by Other Nations

United Kingdom - interest free loan of	\$21,000,000
Denmark	4,400,000
Japan - soft loan for fertilizer	7,000,000
	<u>\$32,400,000</u>

## INDIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Smallpox Epidemic

Date: January to May 1967

Location: Throughout India but especially in the States of Bihar, Maharashtra and Assam

Damages:

<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
3,029	13,576

These figures cover period January to April and are not official. Due to reporting deficiencies, the country-wide total might well be higher.

### Description of the Disaster:

Smallpox has been endemic in India for as long as the disease has been known. India is the world's principal endemic focus for smallpox, usually accounting for more than half of the registered cases and deaths. Within the country, the disease is widely distributed in both urban and rural settings. Approximately every five to seven years, it breaks out in epidemic proportions. While the reported number of cases in 1967 cannot be compared with other epidemic years when they went over the hundred thousand mark, they were well up over the previous year. In addition to the smallpox epidemic cycle, part of the increase was attributed to the weakened state of underfed people in drought-stricken states, with the most serious outbreaks this year occurring in Bihar and Maharashtra. What made the situation worse was the alarming report early in April from the India Ministry of Health officials that its reserves of freeze-dried vaccine would soon be exhausted. By May 22, a report from the U. S. Mission indicated the epidemic was on the wane.

### Action Taken by the Government of India

The Government of India carried out an extensive vaccination program. At first it attempted to do this within its own resources but with the increase in cases, the need for vaccine became intensified and in April the GOI indicated its supply of vaccine was nearly exhausted. Although vaccine had been ordered from the USSR, it could not be obtained and delivered in time for a continuing vaccination program. The Government of India made a request through the American Embassy for at least 10 million doses of vaccine as a donation by the USG, indicated need for some ped-o-jets and requested the assistance of a US health team to work with them in administering the vaccine. This assistance was provided immediately. On May 18, it was reported that the 100 million doses of vaccine from the USSR had arrived in India, but it is not known if this vaccine was purchased from or donated by the USSR.



Youngster is a survivor of recent smallpox epidemic.

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

On April 4, inquiries were made by the U. S. Embassy to AID/W, at the request of the GOI, to determine availability of smallpox vaccine in the United States, with the indication that 8 million doses might be needed to fight an emerging epidemic. The Mission was advised that the Communicable Disease Center at Atlanta could obtain sufficient quantities of vaccine from the New York City Department of Public Health stockpile. Also 26 jet injectors had been purchased from the Department of Defense by the Tuberculosis Program of NCDC and could be loaned to the Smallpox Eradication Program for participation in this campaign. On April 22, the Embassy advised AID/W that the GOI had made a formal request for at least 10 million doses and on April 26 followed with a request for some ped-o-jets and a team of three medical technicians and an epidemiologist. The GOI also expressed the hope that a portion of the U. S. supplied vaccine could be administered by the traditional scratch method. Since none of the CDC vaccine was of this type, WOH/DRC called upon CARE in New York for 100,000 doses, which CARE had indicated earlier were available. On April 26 arrangements were completed for three mass vaccination campaign specialists from CDC to fly to India. Dr. Gordon R. K. Reid, EIS Officer, Colorado State Health Department and Dr. Lyle Conrad, Ass't. Chief, State Services Section, Epidemiology Program, arrived in New Delhi on April 29 and Dr. Ralph Henderson, Deputy Chief Smallpox Eradication Program, Regional Office, Lagos, Nigeria, arrived on May 3. They brought with them 10 jet injectors. A total of 26 ped-o-jet injectors were loaned to the GOI, the remaining 16 were sent by air along with approximately 11 million doses of vaccine and the required amount of diluent and flush water, which was obtained from commercial sources by CDC. The CDC health team began assisting

with the vaccination program on May 10. Doctors Henderson and Conrad returned early in June and Dr. Reid remained until mid-June, when he was replaced by Dr. R. E. Klein. Dr. Klein was in New Delhi until about July 23. Since the CDC team's work was not completed until late July, an official report has not been received from them and therefore a breakdown of USG costs is not yet available. A funding level from AID contingency funds for worldwide disaster relief has been set up in the amount of.... \$200,000

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Voluntary Agencies

CARE provided 100,000 doses of lyophilized vaccine, valued at \$7,800

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

It is not known if the 100 million doses of vaccine from the USSR were a gift or sale.

## IRAQ

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Date-Time: May 11-30, 1967

Location: Ramadi in the District of Dulaim, Upper Euphrates Valley, Baghdad

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Affected</u>	<u>Number Evacuated &amp; Homeless</u>
	200,000	60,000

There was extensive crop damage.

### Description of the Disaster:

Subsequent to causing the worst floods in Syria since 1928, the Euphrates River, after being swollen by further rains, travelled on to burst its banks in the heart of Iraq. The Iraqi Red Crescent expressed the opinion that the floods would turn out to be the worst in 500 years. Water covered an area of 500 square kilometers (approximately 190 square miles). At first Iraqi authorities were able to avoid a disaster by opening flood gates of the dams and letting the water out into irrigation channels and lakes. Later, however, storms and wind sent the bulk of the water crashing downstream breaking the dam walls. The water spread out over a region upstream from Ramadi in the District of Dulaim west of Baghdad and submerged many villages.

### Action Taken by Government of Iraq and Local Organizations

Even though it caused extensive damage to crops, the Government of Iraq determined that the dikes in the Ramadi area should be breached in order to save Baghdad and the more populous areas. With reports of weakening of embankments around Lake Habbaniya and other dikes, large numbers of troops worked round the clock to shore up flood defense. The GOI used up its stockpile of 3 million sandbags. It had the local jute factory working on an emergency 24 hour basis to make more but the factory could only produce 40,000 per day. In order to be ready for the expected third cresting of the Euphrates on May 23, the GOI requested the U. S. Mission to determine if sandbags could be obtained in the U. S. and delivered to Baghdad by May 23.

While an attempt was made to make delivery of 200,000 sandbags from the U.S. by May 23, due to mechanical difficulties, the Flying Tigers Airlines was unable to arrive in Baghdad until the early morning hours of May 25. On May 23, the GOI breached dikes further in Ramadi and Falluja areas, flooding considerable additional land from which villagers were evacuated. In the upper Euphrates valley the GOI evacuated 20,000 families.

The GOI carried out a mass inoculation campaign against typhoid and sprayed the affected areas for both mosquitos and flies. The Iraqi Red Crescent, which had been participating in a mass anti-cholera vaccination campaign, was mobilized for flood relief work in collaboration with local disaster relief committees. It also launched a local fund raising campaign for aid to the flood victims. Resources obtained were reported insufficient and the Iraqi RC appealed to the League of Red Cross Societies on May 26 for assistance from all members.

Mention was made of GOI attempts to provide shelter to the homeless, but due to grave political developments in the Middle East which overshadowed the flood disaster, detailed information on extent and effectiveness of GOI flood relief efforts was not available.

#### Assistance by U. S. Government

The U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Iraq, Enoch Duncan, kept in constant touch with Iraqi officials on flood developments and possible need for outside assistance. On the morning of May 18, Mr. Duncan presented to the GOI Minister of Social Affairs a cash contribution from the US for the flood victims, to be funded from the AID contingency fund under the Mission disaster relief authority of.... \$10,000

The Minister of Social Affairs expressed his deep appreciation for the donation and at the same time made an urgent plea for large quantities of sandbags to assist in flood control operations for the expected and worst cresting of the river on May 23, and also for tents. From Thursday, May 18, through Saturday, May 20, the AID Disaster Relief Office, Resources Transportation Division and Defense Supply Agency worked on the problem. The only available air transportation was the Flying Tigers Airlines. DOD was able to provide 200,000 sandbags and the Defense Supply Agency trucked them from Richmond to New York and they were ready for airlift by the Flying Tigers Airlines on Saturday morning, May 20. They were scheduled to arrive in Baghdad by May 22, in sufficient time to meet the flood cresting. Unfortunately, after stopping at Rome, the airplane was unable to take off due to mechanical trouble. Parts were not available and had to be airlifted from New York. With the assistance of the State Operations Center, the DRC worked throughout the weekend to keep all concerned informed. A new arrival time in Baghdad was estimated for May 23. This too had to be revised because of difficulties by Flying Tigers Lines in getting the parts through US Customs. The U. S. Mission in Baghdad was informed and, while expressing dismay that the bags would not arrive in time to meet the flood crest in Baghdad, indicated they were still urgently needed for flooding downstream. The plane arrived in Baghdad at 0215 local time on May 25. They were accepted by the Economic Counselor on behalf of the Embassy, unloaded by the Iraqi Army and taken in 25 military trucks directly to flood control headquarters at Falluja. An attempt was also made by the USG to obtain release of 300 of the tents that had been provided to Turkey following the serious earthquake of August 1966, some of which had not been used. However, the GOT was reluctant to send

these tents to Iraq because of need for them by families who had left and were now returning to the earthquake area. In view of the worsening political developments in the Middle East at this time, and possible problems in Airlift, no further attempt was made to obtain tents for Iraq.

Purchase of the sandbags from DOD and airlift costs were funded from the AID contingency fund for worldwide disaster relief. Specific costs were:

200,000 sandbags....	\$53,000	
Trucking expense from Richmond, Va. to New York....	2,000	
Flying Tigers originally gave cost of \$50,000 but because of delay in delivery this was reduced by \$3,000 for a total of....	<u>47,000</u>	<u>\$102,000</u>
Total US Government assistance....		\$112,000

P. L. 480 Food

While availability was indicated for 700 tons of bulgur in CARE stocks, records do not show that this was requested or distributed.

The U. S. cash donation and sandbags were given good publicity in the Iraqi press before political developments drove humanitarian news off the pages of Iraqi newspapers.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

None reported.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

An appeal made by LICROSS but reports of contributions have not yet been received.

Iran made an air delivery of sandbags on May 20, 1967.

## MIDDLE EAST

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Arab-Israel Conflict - Displaced Population

Date: June 5-10, 1967

Location: United Arab Republic, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Israel

Damage: No. Killed    No. Injured    No. Newly Displaced Persons

\*

\*

471,000 (Estimate)

(\*Complete figures not yet available.)

While there was extensive property damage, there has been no estimate of dollar damage.

### Description of the Disaster:

Hostilities broke out between Israel and the United Arab Republic on June 5 in a dispute over the closing of the Strait of Tiran by the UAR. The UAR was joined in its fight with Israel by Syria, Jordan and Iraq and received the support of other Arab countries. When the United Nations cease-fire went into effect on June 10, Israel was in possession of all of Jerusalem, the west bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip, areas of the Sinai Desert to the Suez Canal and the hills overlooking Galilee in Syria. In the wake of these hostilities, hundreds of thousands of people were displaced and without means to provide the necessities of life.

As of January 1, 1967, there were 1,330,000 refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), of which 860,000 were receiving rations. These refugees were divided up as follows: Jordan - 714,763; Gaza - 312,000; Lebanon - 161,000; Syria - 142,000.

These refugees were the result of the earlier 1948 Arab-Israeli conflict. Since 1950, the U. S. Government has contributed approximately 70% of the budget of UNRWA, whose total yearly budget has been approximately \$30 million.

At the end of the June 5-10 conflict, there were many changes in location among refugees and residents. Estimates of these changes are as follows:

Estimated numbers of Displaced Persons in Middle East Requiring  
Emergency Assistance (UNRWA - Registered and Others)

<u>Country</u>	<u>(Total UNRWA Registrants)</u>	<u>Displaced UNRWA Registrants</u>	<u>Non-UNRWA Displaced Persons</u>	<u>Total Displaced</u>
Lebanon	(161,200)	0	0	0
Syria	(142,200)	16,000 (within Syria)	84,000 (Syrians)	100,000
Jordan	(350,800)	91,000 (from West Bank)	100,000 (including 86,000 from West Bank)	191,000
Jordan (west Bank)	(363,900)	0	0	0
Gaza & Sinai	(311,900)	0	130,000	130,000
U.A.R.	<u>(0)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Totals	(1,330,000)	107,000	364,000	471,000

UNRWA is initiating a census among the reported displaced people in order to establish need under the refugee regulations of UNRWA.

The distress of these unfortunate people has made necessary an increase in multilateral aid to bring to them food, clothing and shelter. Because Jordan received the most shattering losses including Jerusalem and the West bank of the Jordan River, it has become a focal point for relief to the displaced persons assembled there. Israel has indicated need for assistance in caring for Arabs who have come under their administration. Syria has also had an increase in the number of displaced persons. For these reasons emergency relief has been geared to the entire Middle East where it is needed and as requested.

Following the cease-fire, the situation of Egyptian stragglers in the Sinai desert caused wide concern. The International Committee of the Red Cross extended its humanitarian principles to the nations involved in attempts to bring all possible assistance to the wounded and to groups of the Egyptian Army who had laid down their arms. ICRC negotiated the reopening of the water channel from Ismailia area to Sinai, which was accomplished on the evening of June 13. Three ICRC delegates went to the Sinai region to cooperate in relief action for the Egyptian stragglers as agreed upon by the ICRC and Israeli Government. By June 17, this operation was considered to be essentially at an end.

The following is quoted from a statement by President Johnson issued June 27, 1967:

*"The recent hostilities in the Middle East took their inevitable toll in human suffering. While we are urgently searching for a lasting settlement of the Middle East problem, we must bear in mind that the first humanitarian task and the first task of reconstruction is to bind up the wounds of conflict-- to begin to find homes for the homeless, food for the hungry and medical care for the sick and wounded.*

*"The American people have always responded generously to human suffering anywhere in the world. In this humanitarian tradition, the United States will join with other nations in a special effort to provide emergency assistance in the Middle East now. I have directed the establishment of a reserve of \$5,000,000 from contingency funds, to meet urgent relief needs in the period immediately ahead. We will allocate these funds through a number of channels, in whatever ways best help the war victims and encourage contributions from others, including the countries within the area.*

*"....I must emphasize that this is an emergency relief program. Even while we are joining in this effort to meet urgent needs, we must look toward a permanent and equitable solution for those who have been displaced by this and previous wars. It will not be enough simply to fall back on the relief arrangements of the past. There will be no peace for any party in the Middle East unless this problem is attacked with new energy by all, and certainly, primarily by those who are immediately concerned."*

#### Action Taken by Governments Involved in the Conflict

Because of the innumerable problems arising from the great numbers of persons displaced, it could not be expected that the affected nations would be able to cope with them especially in the immediate emergency phase.

The Government of Jordan housed most of the displaced persons and refugees in Amman in schools--90 such centers were set up. The GOJ originally estimated a need for eleven new refugee camps, each to hold 10,000 refugees. UNRWA agreed to setting up six; Red Lion Society of Iran offered to set up one but it was not clear who would set up the other four. On July 6, the U. S. Mission in Jordan reported uncertainty had developed about relief requirements in view of the possibility of the return to the west bank of a major portion of the evacuees. Subsequent to that, another cable indicated that the GOJ had decided not to establish camps at Ma'an and Tafeelah and might disband the one at Karak.

The Government of Jordan officials who were involved in working with refugees resulting from the 1948 hostilities, expressed the opinion that problems today are greater than in 1948 because one-fifth of the west bank population moved over to the east bank of the Jordan River in a matter of days, whereas in 1948 the influx came over a period of months. This time refugees have a minimum of hand-carried personal possessions whereas in 1948 they had time to bring substantial amounts of personal goods. Jordanian authorities had no time to make orderly preparation before movement of the people began.

On July 2 an agreement was signed by the GOI with UNRWA to place at the disposal of UNRWA 3,000 tons of flour for immediate distribution.

The Government of Israel is working with UNRWA, ICRC, US volags and other agencies in taking care of the destitute Arab population in the areas now occupied by Israel. The GOI requested the assistance of CARE in feeding 140,000 people in the Gaza-Sinai area.

A League of Red Cross Societies report indicates both the Governments of Jordan and Syria accept in principle full responsibility for assistance to the displaced persons and the Red Crescent Societies are continuing negotiations to establish the part they are to play, but the situation is confused.

LICROSS states that the Lebanese Red Cross has done a remarkable job in handling the enormous number of shipments which have arrived in Beirut, particularly by air, intended for Red Crescent Societies in Syria and Jordan.

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

As a matter of record it should be made clear that there is a distinction to be made between emergency disaster relief and long term assistance to refugees. Worldwide disaster relief funds are rarely used for assistance to refugees in established camps. The Middle East crisis posed an unusual problem. Because of newly displaced persons and because those in established camps were affected by new circumstances, special relief measures were required for them and therefore some of the assistance for them came from AID contingency funds set aside for worldwide disaster relief purposes.

Soon after the cease-fire, a USG Task Force was established within State/AID for the purpose of evaluating the need for and providing immediate short-term disaster relief. The Disaster Relief Coordinator, Office of the War on Hunger, worked in coordination with the Special Assistant for Refugees and Migration, as well as others within State/AID. John H. Street, WOH/DRC; David S. Paulsen, PROC/RID; and James C. Flint, NESA/NE worked after hours and throughout weekends in order to meet the difficult logistical problems involved in obtaining and transporting disaster supplies to the Middle East.

Reports from the U. S. Mission indicated priority of needs to be tents, blankets and family cooking utensils as well as storable commodities usable for a more extended period. Also needed were food, towels, cotton and woolen textiles and medical supplies. Many of these needs were being met by other countries and voluntary agencies, but US assistance was recommended by U. S. Missions for cash contributions and certain disaster type supplies.

President Johnson pledged \$5,000,000. Under this pledge UNRWA is to receive in cash or in kind, \$2,000,000, which may be provided as agreed upon in the form of dollars, Israeli pounds, food, tents, blankets, vehicles or other relief supplies. This part of the pledge will come from the International Organizations appropriations under the Foreign Assistance Act as provided for under Implementation Approval Document of June 28, 1967.

While not definitely established at this time, the following allocations and funding documents meet the general intent of the President's pledge and the U. S. policy on disaster relief paid from the AID contingency fund:

Implementation Approval Document of June 15	\$	825,000
Implementation Approval Document of June 28	+	500,000
Implementation Approval Document of June 29	+	350,000
Implementation Approval Document of June 29	+	100,000
		<u>\$ 1,775,000</u>

These funding levels were established for the following purposes:

On June 12, the U. S. Mission reported a request by the Government of Jordan for tents. Total needs for this priority item were estimated to be 20,000. The Mission recommended that USG make a contribution of 5,000 tents. Tents are and have been in very short supply for the past three years. After numerous contacts with private industry, it was possible to obtain 5,000 tents from Sears, Roebuck & Co. in a variety of sizes, but all family tents, and at varying costs. Total cost of these tents was.... \$489,418

Seaboard World Airlines was the low bidder for airlifting the tents to Beirut. Their price was.... 104,000

However, because of unforeseen logistic problems in transporting the tents, there are underway negotiations for a possible additional charge of.... 30,000

Because the Amman airport had inadequate operating runways and ground facilities to afford necessary safety and unloading for the large jet aircraft used by Seaboard, the tents were delivered to Beirut and trucked from there to Amman. USAID will pay trucking costs, but these costs are not yet known..... ?

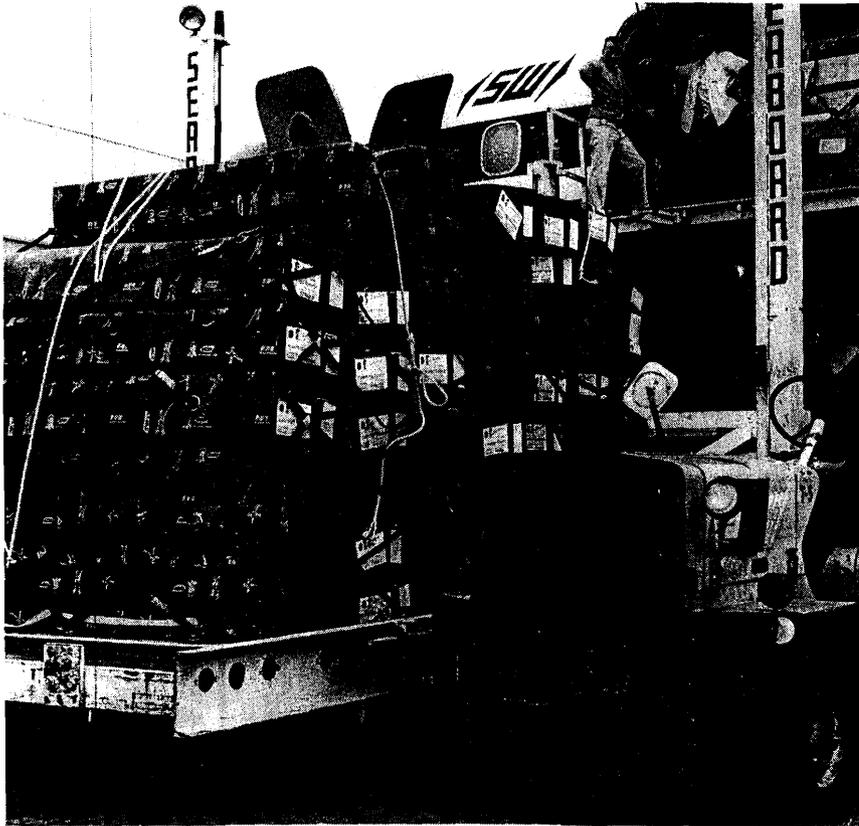
Five planes were needed to deliver the 5,000 tents, the first of which arrived in Beirut on June 23, and the balance over the next five days. By July 9 all of the tents had been trucked to Amman.

On June 26, the USG was requested to provide an additional 5,000 tents. Again numerous contacts were made to establish a source of supply. Again Sears was the only company that could supply the tents in the quantities needed at the time procurement was authorized (June 28). Sears advised they were near the end of their tent resources, but they would change their marketing plans to meet the emergency. Airlift arrangements were made on June 28. The second 5,000 tents were also only available in various sizes and at varying costs, which totaled.... 414,117

Airlift charges - low bid - again Seaboard World Airlines.... 150,000

Trucking charges Beirut to Amman not yet established.... ?

4,752 of the second 5,000 tents had arrived in Amman by July 17.



Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s "Ted Williams" tents  
being loaded at JFK Airport for shipment by  
Seaboard World Airlines to Beirut, Lebanon.

While these arrangements were underway, a message was received from the U. S. Embassy that the smaller Sears tents (10x13) were not as suitable for Jordan wind and soil conditions as other models. The U. S. Mission was advised that the U. S. tent market had been all but stripped and it was necessary to take anything available to meet the total request for 10,000 family tents on short order. AID/W advised Amman to use larger pegs or stakes and guy ropes with these tents similar to other type tent rigging, to overcome problems encountered with the wind and loose sand. A return cable on July 7 indicated UNRWA had ordered the manufacture of 50,000 long tent pegs. The U. S. Mission recommended that AID pay for these pegs as well as trucking charges from Beirut to Amman and this was concurred in by AID/W.

Estimated cost of pegs....	\$ 20,000
Estimated transportation costs....	10,000

The same cable indicated that improper erection of many tents had added to the tent problem. However, on July 9, a cable was received indicating that with improved UNRWA management and continued production of pegs, tent erection problems were being overcome. Also that the U. S. Embassy was assisting UNRWA by assigning a U. S. Marine Corps sergeant for training of tent erection teams.

Of interest during this time were news releases concerning the 10,000 tents donated to Jordan by the U. S. Government. Following is a partial quote from the New York Times of July 2.

*"The Jordanian Government began today the evacuation of about 50,000 Palestinian refugees from emergency quarters in Amman schools and Mosques into what a Government spokesman called 'the tents of Ted Williams' .*

*"...Flown from the United States in the first American aid shipment to the refugees since the war, the tents have aroused some misgivings among officials here and have taken on political significance.*

*"Arab tents are traditionally woven of black goat hair and emblazoned with sayings of the Prophet Mohammed. But the American tents, hastily purchased by the United States Agency for International Development from Sears, Roebuck and Company, are blue, green and yellow. They have labels bearing words of praise from Mr. Williams, who was the American League's best batter in 1947, 1948, 1957 and 1958."*

An editorial in The Evening Star concluded with the sentence:

*"...If the sayings of Ted Williams turn them into baseball players, is that necessarily bad?"*

Also, a funding addition was made for the purchase of blankets and family cooking utensils, as well as transportation of relief supplies for both USG and volag donated goods. Information on availability, cost and type of blankets was sent to the U. S. Mission in Jordan, but until the number of displaced persons and needs can be established, procurement and shipment of blankets and utensils has been held up.

USAID hopes to be able to purchase 5,000 primus stoves from India and has initiated the necessary inquiries with the U. S. Mission in New Delhi.

Estimated costs are not available at this time....

?

A cash donation from the AID contingency fund was made to the American National Red Cross for transmittal to the International Committee of the Red Cross for emergency relief use in the Middle East.... \$100,000

#### P. L. 480 Food

From reports received in the WOH/DRC office, there have been many considerations given to the use of P. L. 480 stocks for distribution to newly displaced victims of the Middle East and to payment of transportation costs in connection with food shipments. It is not clear exactly how much P. L. 480 food has actually been provided for disaster relief purposes by the voluntary agencies and the USG, but some of these diversions and allocations which have occurred are:

From CARE for the Gaza Strip - 863 MT of flour and 454 MT of oil with  
and estimated market value of.... \$266,000

From Catholic Relief Services - 2,000 MT of flour, 300 MT of rolled  
oats and 100 MT of oil with estimated market value of.... 265,950  
Also, CRS has 1,000 MT beans enroute, estimated market value.... 154,000  
419,950

UNRWA has received an allocation of 24,000 MT of flour and 1,100 MT  
of vegetable oil. The understanding is that this would be part of  
any pledge which the US may make in the future for ongoing support  
of UNRWA and subject to matching funds, estimated market value not  
including transportation.... \$2,100,000

Other Anticipated USG Costs

Transportation costs for reshipment of food from Athens to M.E.... 85,000  
Subsidy payment for onforwarding of CRS food from Beirut to Amman,  
under Section 416 of P. L. 480.... 60,000

Airlift costs for antibiotics, vitamins, provided by ANRC. These  
transportation costs to come from US funds for shipment of donated  
items by the American Red Cross, administered by the Voluntary  
Foreign Aid Staff.... 40,000

Surface shipment of disaster supplies by Seventh Day Adventist  
Welfare Service, also from above mentioned VFAS funds. 8,000

RECAP OF ABOVE EXPENDITURES

Total costs against the \$1,775,000 funding levels from the AID  
Contingency Fund, which do not yet include the trucking charges  
for 10,000 tents Beirut to Jordan and purchase of 5,000 stoves  
from India. \$1,317,535

Other USG Costs  
P. L. 480 Food - Volags \$ 685,950  
P. L. 480 Food - UNRWA 2,100,000 2,785,950  
Transportation costs for food, other supplies from VFAS funds  
and one food transport cost for which funding not clear. 193,000  
\$4,296,485

Cash or in kind donation to UNRWA \$2,000,000  
\$6,296,485

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

U. S. voluntary agencies with established programs in the Middle East were  
Mennonite Central Committee, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief,  
Catholic Relief Services, CARE and Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service.  
Most of the voluntary agencies in Jordan were headquartered in Jerusalem  
with CARE headquartered in Amman. These agencies are now concentrating on  
emergency relief. Representatives of the United Nations Relief & Works

Agency, Near East Christian Council, U. S. and international voluntary agencies and churches have been meeting to coordinate their relief activities. The Consul General in Jerusalem indicated the activities of these groups have been relatively well coordinated considering the confusion of constant change, understaffing of the former Jordanian Social Welfare offices and lack of hard information on the number of non-refugees who are becoming destitute due to economic problems of the west bank of the Jordan River.

There has been indication that the Government of Israel is not interested in introducing any new voluntary agencies and hopes that within a few months CARE and UNICEF can take over the entire feeding program of the west bank, while other volags will continue with education, medical and vocational programs. Following is specific information on US volag contributions as known to date:

American National Red Cross

Cash Donation	\$20,000	
Rubber Gloves	3,031	
30 bales of children's underwear from League warehouse in Marseilles. (Est. 100 lbs. per bale at \$1 per lb.)	3,000	
	<u>\$26,031</u>	\$ 26,031

Donated by US pharmaceutical companies through ANRC:

Merck, Sharpe & Dohme - antibiotics	\$50,578	
Upjohn Company - pharmaceuticals & vitamins	19,920	
E. R. Squibb - antibiotics	40,896	
Baxter Laboratories - plasma substitute & administration sets	1,987	
Wyeth Laboratories - antibiotics	45,506	
Schering Corporation - antibiotics	6,490	
Miles Laboratories - vitamins	27,706	
Chas. Pfizer Intl. - antibiotics	50,271	
Ayerst Laboratories - antibiotics	96,450	
Parke Davis & Company - antibiotics and bandages	34,653	
Abbott Laboratories - pharmaceuticals	34,000	
	<u>\$408,457</u>	<u>\$408,457</u>

Total contributions under ANRC \$434,488

CARE

Has a representative in Amman, Jordan; two representatives in Gaza; and one in Jerusalem. Evacuated staff from Iraq have returned and operations in the UAR are suspended.

CARE's Board of Directors has allocated for needed assistance to victims in the Middle East the amount of... 100,000

Their activities and use of this money to date has been:

Jordan - 50,000 lbs. jam and cheese and 9,600 12 oz. tins of beef purchased in Beirut for overland shipment through Syria to Jordan. Also 24,000 tins of beef purchased in Ankara for air freight shipment to Amman. Such items are needed to be served with bread, as cooking facilities at temporary camps are almost non-existent.

Israel - 20,000 lbs. of rice, beans, sugar and dried fruit were delivered on June 19 and 20 to needy in Jerusalem and the Ramallah area. The CARE mission requested and was granted permission to purchase \$5,000 worth of the same commodities for distribution in Gaza and El Arish, where the need is great.

#### Mennonite Central Committee

Working closely with UNRWA and in some areas using established distribution facilities of UNRWA.

MCC was in the process of phasing out its program but was requested by GOI to continue food distribution for 3 months and will help as long as needed.

MCC has 9 representatives in west bank, Jordan and sent a team of 4 from US to review MCC program.

#### Lutheran World Relief

LWR was also requested by GOI to continue food distribution for three months. Therefore, LWR is continuing normal distribution and making transfers to emergency use. Their June 5 stock of 12,000 bags of flour was reduced to 5,000.

LWR is sending 500,000 lbs. clothing for the Arab refugees for distribution by UNRWA as of June 28. Estimated value at \$1 lb.... \$500,000

LWR has a husband and wife team in Tel Aviv and two representatives in Jerusalem.

#### American Friends Service Committee

Has representative west bank of Jordan and two in Israel and Gaza Strip to review situation.

Made cash donation	\$5,000	
Sending 30,000 lbs. clothing @ \$1 lb.	<u>\$30,000</u>	\$35,000

#### Catholic Relief Services

Has a new representative who arrived in Jordan July 8 and two in Beirut to handle all CRS freight shipments. CRS reported as of July 12 that supplies are moving quite well and that a previously reported bottleneck in Beirut had apparently cleared up.

CRS diverted and has enroute 3,400 tons of P. L. 480 food for emergency relief distribution.

Allocation was made for purchase of medicine, other disaster supplies and expenses of distribution from the U. S. Bishop's fund. \$200,000

Provided approximately 150,000 lbs. of clothing (Est. @ \$1 lb.) 150,000  
\$350,000

Daughters of Isabella - a U. S. Catholic Women's organization \$ 25,000

Catholic Near East Welfare Assoc. - U. S. organization \$ 50,000

Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service

On July 7 voted to provide emergency aid amounting to.... \$103,500

This consisted of the following:

400 family size tents	\$20,000
2,000 blankets	6,500
600 125-pound bales middle weight clothing	75,000
cash donation	<u>2,000</u>

These supplies will go by sea as soon as possible to Beirut and from there will be distributed to SAWS workers throughout ME. AID/VFAS will pay surface shipping charges estimated at....\$8,000.

Church World Service

CWS has made an appeal to member churches to provide one-half of the \$2 million appeal made by the World Council of Churches.... \$1,000,000

CWS immediately sent two charter planes which arrived in Amman on June 27 and which included 2,000 pounds of blankets, 2,000 pounds of powdered milk, 2 million vitamin tablets, 4,000 pounds of clothing, 500 pounds of soap and 50 large tents. This was followed by surface shipment on June 28 of 62 tons of food, 11 tons of blankets and bedding. Purchase was also made of 300,000 lbs. of flour, 600 cases canned beef, 60,000 lbs. rice and 1,000 blankets for shipment from the U.S. the latter part of July.

Expenditures and commitments made by CWS to date against this expected \$1 million are:

Transfer to World Council of Churches....	\$100,000
U. S. Food purchases (\$10,000 from CROP)....	23,000
Blankets....	3,000
Reserve for above initial air and Greece ocean shipment cost....	10,000
Drug shipment to Egypt	<u>5,000</u>
	\$141,000

From United Church of Christ to WCC \$ 1,667

United Jewish Appeal of Greater Washington

Raised funds for humanitarian welfare programs in Israel amounting to \$3,000,000. The sum was collected in about 3 weeks. The money will be used for Israeli immigrant relief and refugee absorption.

American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund

Donated to UNRWA in response to UN appeal for Arab refugees and newly displaced persons.... 5,000

Also donated to the Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem, Israel. 5,000

Hadassah - Women's Zionist Organization of America \$10,000

Hadassah has been operating institutions for needy children and hospitals in Israel and has a Medical Center in Jerusalem. The Medical Center hospital was made ready for war casualties as soon as hostilities broke out and emergency medical teams were formed. Military casualties, both Arab and Israeli came to the Medical Center immediately. In 60 hours the center had received 900 wounded. Over 300 underwent immediate surgery - 260 major operations - 17 surgeons working simultaneously - some doing 20 operations per man. At one time, 140 casualties were on line waiting for surgeons. All except 3 of those operated on were saved.

TOTAL VALUE OF REPORTED ASSISTANCE BY U. S. VOLAGS.... \$5,609,655

Other Middle East Relief Committees or Organizations Functioning in Washington, D.

Arab Emergency Relief Committee established to coordinate efforts and to collect funds for the homeless in Jordan, Gaza, Syria and the UAR.

The Islamic Center established an Arab Relief Fund.

Arab American Relief

Arab Women's Relief Committee

All of these groups will work with and through established agencies in the Middle East such as UNRWA, the local Red Cross and voluntary agencies with operating programs.

Three centers were established to receive clothing: Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church; Islamic Center, 2551 Mass. Ave., NW; The First Baptist Church of Arlington, Virginia.

Assistance Provided by International Agencies and Other Nations

United Nations Relief and Works Agency

This agency was established by the United Nations to work with refugees of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. It has the main coordinating role for emergency

relief operations. Voluntary agencies, International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary groups are working with UNRWA in bringing aid to the displaced persons. The Government of Jordan has asked UNRWA to be responsible for establishment and running of 6 new camps for displaced persons. While unsatisfactory conditions such as overcrowded location of tents and lack of sanitary facilities were reported in some of the camps, the U. S. Mission was hopeful that slowdown in movement of displaced persons would allow UNRWA to meet these pressing problems. The Government of Jordan indicated those countries wishing to give aid multilaterally should do so through UNRWA and urge UNRWA to issue an appeal for aid. UNRWA officials have been careful to avoid the impression that they wish to expand the mandate beyond the 1948 refugees. On the other hand, UNRWA in the past 19 years has developed a unique ability to handle refugees. The overall issue must be dealt with in the UN.

UNRWA emergency relief plan includes issuance of a regular ration to the registered refugees and a similar ration to the displaced persons, and assistance to voluntary agencies who were cut off from their supply sources. As of June 27 UNRWA stocks were considered sufficient to finish June distribution. Arrangements were made to borrow 2500 tons flour from the Government of Israel, to obtain additional food supplies by borrowing from the World Food Program and through additional requests for food from the U. S.—one means proposed is by rerouting or transshipping approximately 17,000 tons flour due in other ports. Included were 5,510 tons reported in Greece. UNRWA requested that the USG assume costs of reroutings.

Although there was disruption of relief works by UNRWA during hostilities, UNRWA Deputy Commission General John Reddaway reported he received effective cooperation from the Government of Israel afterwards and that UNRWA activities in Israel held territories were in fairly good shape.

A World Council of Churches report indicated there were large groups of refugees in Jordan and Syria falling outside UNRWA mandate. UNRWA is limited in persons it can assist by the regulations imposed on it by UN General Assembly. Therefore, the Red Cross and Red Crescent agencies and other volagencies were providing some assistance for these people.

#### International Committee of the Red Cross

ICRC functions are two-fold; first to work with governments in carrying out their responsibilities under the Geneva Conventions for the protection of the victims of war, particularly the sick and wounded and the prisoners of war; second, to conduct local surveys to determine the most urgent needs of the civilian population, to issue international appeals, and to arrange for the impartial handling and distribution of emergency relief. ICRC has delegates in the capitals of all the countries involved in the Mid-East.

Five delegates flew from Geneva to Beirut with a six ton load of relief supplies on June 7. ICRC had previously sent relief supplies and again on June 10 another planeload was sent to Beirut for Egypt, Jordan and Syria. These supplies consisted of dressings, plasma, surgical kits and instruments, infant food and various medicaments provided by ICRC and Red

Cross Societies of other countries. Other assistance followed and is continuing. Dollar value of ICRC contributions appear under individual nations making the contributions.

Activities of ICRC for assistance to Egyptian stragglers in Sinai Desert were covered above under description of the disaster.

#### League of Red Cross Societies

On June 16, ICRC and LICROSS agreed to combine their efforts in order to give greater assistance to the National Societies who were called upon to help the growing number of civilian refugees, displaced persons and other needy victims. The League was to concentrate its efforts in helping in the regions where the refugees are under the control of their Governments.

After detailed discussion in Beirut with the Lebanese Red Cross and UNRWA, two League representatives visited the Syrian Red Crescent in Damascus and the Jordan Red Crescent in Amman and reported on action taken by Governments and Red Cross Societies there. A League representative remained in Amman with the ICRC delegates to assist the Jordan Red Crescent reorganize its warehouses in view of the large amount of relief supplies already received, which was delaying the onforwarding of further gifts already arrived in Beirut.

As of June 26, LICROSS reported as follows:

1. Personnel, medical personnel, medical supplies and equipment no longer required.
2. Needs are: powdered milk, condensed or special products for babies, sugar, equipment for milk and food distribution centers, tents, blankets, other food such as flour, corn, beans, barley, oil soup, vitamin tablets and funds to cover local purchases, administration and transportation.
3. Further supplies could come by sea.

LICROSS issued a special appeal to sister societies to provide needed items and cash for the Middle East and received cash contributions of 800,000 Swiss francs (info on specific countries not available) equivalent \$186,000. LICROSS is presently reconsidering what its role in the Middle East will be.

#### UNICEF

Sent medicines, blankets from Copenhagen warehouse to Beirut for emergency relief.

Jordan - Agreed to provide full rations for six months to an estimated 12,500 women and children who are not registered refugees and also protein supplements for 2 months for all women and children in displaced persons camp on the east bank. Distribution to be made through UNRWA - cost.... \$200,000

<u>Syria</u> - Provided blankets, drugs, vaccines, a few vehicles... (May also provide milk to be used in Red Cross feeding stations.)	\$60,000
<u>UAR</u> - Provided vaccines, antibiotics, vitamin capsules. hospital equipment.	60,000
<u>Gaza and west bank of Jordan</u> - Made visits to these areas. Expects to receive requests to provide assistance in both of them.	
Total UNICEF contribution	\$320,000

World Council of Churches

Has issued an appeal to members of churches throughout the world in an effort to raise \$2,000,000 for Middle East war victims. As indicated previously, Church World Service of USA is attempting to raise \$1,000,000 of this and this is being reported under US contributions. Contributions by churches of other countries appear below under the name of the specific country. As of June 23 the WCC has forwarded \$32,500 to Jerusalem and \$32,800 to Beirut for Jordan from contributions it had received. The two WCC staff members from Geneva reported that morale among the Arab population was low. However, the need for immediate relief supplies did not appear to be desperate and most of what was required could be bought in Israel for cash. Accordingly, money was sent from Geneva to Jerusalem to cover what had to be bought in this way. As of July 2, WCC indicated remaining needs were: East Jordan: tents, blankets, canned fish and funds to buy supplies locally; Syria: blankets, dry milk, tinned fish, tents, clothing for men; Israeli-occupied Jordan: bolts of clothing for resuming self-help sewing projects. \$50,000 for 5,000 family kits consisting of a straw mat for sitting and sleeping, a primus stove, pots and pans and other cooking equipment was sent by WCC through the ICRC. WCC will study ways of meeting long term problem of providing housing for some 50,000 refugees in Syria. The WCC report made special note of close cooperation being achieved in the field between an ad hoc committee composed of the local ICA Committee (Protestant) which includes representatives of LWR, YMCA, YWCA, and MCC and the ICC and CARITAS, Jerusalem (Catholic) groups.

Known specific contributions by churches to WCC are:

Germany - Two charter aircraft carrying supplies for the Schneller School, Amman, and for UNRWA distribution consisting of 2,000 blankets, 2,000 sheets, 1,920 towels and 200 round tents for 10 people each; value of supplies plus aircraft...\$72,000

Additional airplane load to Amman with one ton clothing; estimated value...\$2,000

Denmark - On June 26 charter airplane left for Syria carrying 1,000 blankets, 1,800 tins of fish (2 lb. weight), 3 tons of milk powder and a supply of antibiotics - total weight 10 MT. Accompanying this shipment were 2 staff members of Danish Inter-Church Aid and their information officer. They were not expected to remain in Near East but to report on receipt of shipment and perhaps distribution.

Great Britain - Immediate grant from Christian Aid of...\$56,000

Australia - Sent 10,000 Australian lbs. but hopes to make this 75,000 lbs., which would be approximately...\$83,700

Germany - Sent \$62,500 and 5,000 blankets and 1,000 tents but hopes the total will go as high as...\$500,000

Assuming that the World Council of Churches will reach its goal of \$2 million and deducting the \$1 million anticipated to come from Protestant churches in the United States, total figure for WCC contribution by other nations will be considered as.... \$ 1,000,000

Lutheran World Federation

Is actively engaged in relief efforts. Amman staff has received an allocation of.... 50,000

Pontifical Mission for Palestine

Issued an appeal to Catholics throughout the world for \$2,500,000. From this is deducted the \$200,000 provided by bishops of U. S.

The \$25,000 by the Daughters of Isabella and the \$50,000 by the Catholic Near East Welfare Association reported under U. S. donations for a total to be obtained from Catholics of other nations of.... 2,225,000

Pope Paul has made a personal donation to this fund of \$50,000 and to date a contribution of \$25,000 has been reported by the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church.

Governments and Red Cross Societies

Finnish Red Cross sent a consignment of blood albumin direct to Nicosia for the Middle East \*

Canada - Government	\$20,000	
Canada - Red Cross	20,000	
Canada - Government (balance of food donations being provided through WFP and shipment of wheat flour for UNRWA	<u>\$2,500,000</u>	2,540,000
		206,000

Netherlands -  
Sweden - airlift of tents, stoves, bedding, utensils for estimated 3,000 persons. Made pledge to UNRWA 2,000,000

Austria	40,000
China	56,000
Cyprus	2,800
Belgium - placed two transport aircraft and unspecified number of helicopters at the disposal of UN	*
Belgium Labor Union (ICFTU) for Jordan	1,000
Danish Red Cross - \$14,500	
Danish Government - 14,500	29,000
Italy - including cash contribution to UNRWA	498,000
Norwegian Red Cross	7,020
Norway Government	300,000
Malaysia	10,000
Swiss Government - 250,000 francs, equivalent of	57,950
Portugal	100,000
West Germany - food, clothing, medicine, tents	1,250,000
Government of Greece - 1,000 ton wheat, 80 ton medical supplies promised	*
United Kingdom - tents	500,000

The following governments and Red Crescent societies made their contributions specifically for Arab victims: Many specified Jordan

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia offered to provide 5,000 tents	*
Saudi Arabia Royal Family gift of 2,164,000 riyals, equivalent of	480,000
Saudi Arabia Merchants donated 425,000 riyals plus 25 ambulances	95,000
Saudi Arabia Red Crescent and pharmaceutical companies - drugs medicines	*
Government of Saudi Arabia	6,800,000
Saudi Arabia - Amirate relief campaign in Eastern Province for Jordan, raised SR 1,594,101 equivalent of	350,000
Iran - Red Lion and Sun, 600 btl. plasma, 15 tons tents, blankets and food.	*
Iran - Empress Farah, Princess Ashraf and Vice President of Imperial Social Services through Iran Red Lion and Sun, each 20 million rials	534,000
Government of Iran agreed to set up 5,000 man refugee camp in response to GOJ request and also made cash donation of	100,000
Morocco - Public Health Minister left for Amman June 12 with 7 tons medicines. Also sent 2 planeloads relief supplies to Cairo and another to Syria.	*
Algerian Government (promised) - for Syria	4,000,000
for Jordan	4,000,000
Romania - food, medicines	*
Libya - for Jordan	500,000
Poland - food, medical, clothing	1,700,000
United Arab Republic to Jordan	360,000
Lebanon	168,000
Yugoslavia Government indicated would ship large quantities of food for arab relief and also shoes	*
Ethiopia - 2 planeloads (22 tons) blankets and macaroni for Arabs	*
USSR Government - material and medical	2,200,000
USSR - non Government aid	525,000
<b>TOTAL ASSISTANCE OTHER NATIONS</b>	<b>\$33,190,770</b>

## SYRIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Flood

Date-Time: Late April, early May 1967

Location: Provinces of Aleppo, Raqqa and Dayr ez Zawr

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Evacuated and/or Homeless</u>	
	0	25,000	1st Flooding
	0	15,000	2nd Flooding
		40,000	

Estimated dollar damage - \$5 million

### Description of the Disaster:

On Sunday, April 23, the Euphrates and Khabur rivers began rising. Flooding began on April 24 at Jarablos, Munbuj, Ayn el Arab, Ras el Ayn and islands in Euphrates. By the 28th the floods had reached Dayr ez Zawr affecting Raqqa enroute and the raging floods had devastated 38 villages. The first flood peak was reached on the 28th with the river at 4.50 meters above normal. By May 4 it had receded to 2.65 but the level began to rise again, and on May 6 it was 3.50 meters above normal. Because of warmer weather which accelerated melting snow in the Taurus mountains in Turkey and because of continuing unseasonable rains in northern Syria, the danger worsened. The river reached a width of over 13 miles in some areas totally sweeping away extensive stands of growing vegetables and lentils. Many Euphrates islands, usually extensively cultivated with cotton and vegetables were completely submerged. The unseasonable weather had already delayed cotton planting three weeks and the floods, bringing with them a salination problem, served to further reduce the cotton crop. News media indicated new flooding on May 13 which destroyed 200,000 acres of cultivated land, killed thousands of cattle and devastated 20 villages in northeastern Syria. Heavy rains on May 17 caused severe flash floods in Azaz and Afrin area and destroyed many villages. On May 19 it was reported from Dayr Ez Zawr that the highest flood level yet had been reached--4.75 meters above normal. More people had to be evacuated but no estimate was given on the number. The road from Dayr Ez Zawr to Abu Kemal was cut and under water in many places.

### Action Taken by Government of Syria and Local Organizations

Officials in Aleppo requested aid from the Interior Minister at Damascus on April 23, who sent representatives to assist police in rescue and aid operation. Other areas also received assistance from SARG. The U. S. Mission reported that the Government of Syria acted promptly and efficiently to prevent loss of life and to help evacuees in emergency camps with loans

of tents, free food and clothing. The Government of Syria requested assistance from the United Nations for emergency aid under Resolution 2034 (XX) and also cabled FAO, WFP, WHO, and UNICEF. The Syrian Red Crescent appealed to the League of Red Cross Societies for assistance.

Assistance Provided by the U. S. Government

The U. S. Ambassador expressed the sincere regrets of the USG to the Foreign Minister on the flood damage and told him the USG would be glad to assist if requested. There was no direct request for assistance from the USG.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service

Cash donation through World Council of Churches \$1,000

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

The League of Red Cross Societies responding to a request from Syria Red Crescent made an appeal to the national societies of neighboring countries as well as certain other societies. Reports are not yet available on responses to this appeal. However, the League Secretariat immediately transferred to the Syrian Red Crescent an advance of 25,000 Swiss francs from the Special Relief Fund, equivalent of.... \$5,800

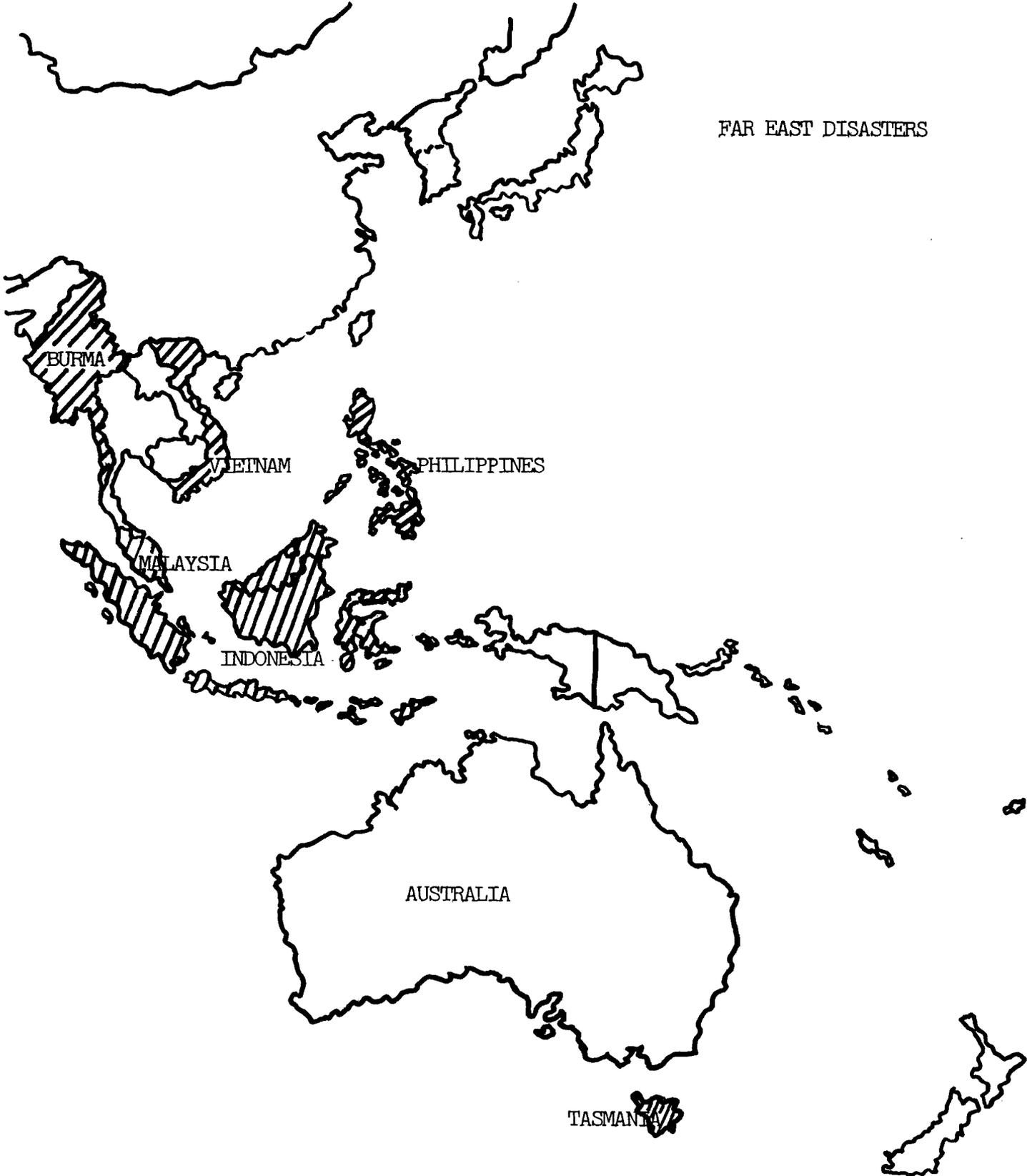
The World Council of Churches forwarded \$3,500 to the Syrian Lebanon Inter-Church Committee for forwarding as a gift to the Syrian Red Crescent Society for their work in relief and rehabilitation in the flooded areas, as a token of the concern of the Christian churches for the flood victims. The \$1,000 of this which was provided by CWS, New York, has been reported under US assistance, balance for other nations is.... 2,500

In response to the May 21 Government of Syria request for UN assistance under Resolution 2034 (XX), the UN Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations requested info on specific nature of assistance sought by the SARG. Reports are not yet available on whether this was answered and UN assistance provided. (Note below) \$8,300

In response to request for food assistance from the WFP, the WFP project officer surveyed the flood area on the ground and by helicopter and recommended to the Director General approval of emergency assistance for 25,000 beneficiaries for three months, to be extended for an additional three months if justified. No information whether approval given or, if so, kinds and amounts of food provided.

Note: Report received that on June 23, the Secretary-General had approved the allocation of a maximum of \$20,000 for the purchase of irrigation pumps to replace those damaged by flooding. 20,000  
\$28,300

FAR EAST DISASTERS



## AUSTRALIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Brush Fires

Date-Time: Tuesday, February 7, 1967

Location: Tasmania

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>
	61	100's	3,000 (Est.)

1,250 buildings burned down, including 850 homes. 50,000 sheep, 1,000 beef cattle, 300 dairy cattle, 600 pigs and 25,000 laying hens were killed. 20% of the State's fruit crop was destroyed. There was an estimated \$1 million damage to telephone lines and equipment. About 5% of the pasture land was burned. Estimated total dollar damage was in excess of \$20 million.

### Description of the Disaster:

February 7, 1967, is now known in Tasmania as "Black Tuesday", for on that day Tasmania suffered the worst disaster in its history--a fire which swept in from the mountains killing and injuring people destroying farms, livestock, towns and large sections of the City of Hobart.

Tasmania has much rugged terrain and is covered with irregular patches of forest (eucalyptus trees being common) and scrub growth. Unlike the brush growth in the U. S., this type of vegetation often reaches heights of 10 to 15 feet and is virtually impenetrable to human passage. There had been more rain than usual during the spring months and this resulted in an abundance of grass and brush growth. A period of drought during the summer months of December and January followed causing forests and undergrowth to become tinder dry and thus the stage was set for the disastrous fire that followed.

Specific origin of the fire could not be pinpointed but isolated blazes were reported to fire and police authorities during the early morning hours of Tuesday, February 7-- these first fire reports coming from the mountainous areas in the southeastern quarter of the island, approximately 10 miles from Hobart, the capital of Tasmania. As the sun rose, the temperature climbed rapidly to an unprecedented 102.8 degrees with a corresponding drop in humidity to 13 per cent. A northwesterly wind began to fan the fires toward the coast. Increasing to an estimated 75 to 90 miles per hour, the winds raced through valleys and gullies carrying the fires out of the mountains directly into the towns and finally engulfing entire sections of Hobart itself.

By early afternoon the situation was very grave with huge fires spreading across vast acreages and threatening to extend beyond the periphery of Hobart. At about 4:00 PM the wind died down and shifted to a sea breeze from the southeast. This drove the flames back across previously scorched areas and the fires burned themselves out.

Due to climate, vegetation and small concentration of people, brush fires are common to Tasmania but in the past, fire fighting efforts by the people and organized fire fighters had kept fire losses relatively low. Only one life in all of rural Tasmania had been lost in a fire prior to "Black Tuesday"

#### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

The demands of the disaster situation far exceeded the capabilities of the local agencies and groups. They were drastically understaffed in professional personnel to handle a situation of the magnitude of "Black Tuesday".

The Forestry Commission was probably the most alert to the possibility of large scale fires prior to February 7 and prepared press releases which were transmitted via commercial radio and newspaper informing the public of the danger. The Weather Bureau predicted that Tuesday would be a day of extreme fire danger but underestimated the severity of the weather conditions.

The Hobart Fire Brigade, with a total staff of 74 men, and its affiliated Ferntree Auxiliary consisting of 102 citizen volunteers, were chiefly responsible for fire fighting in Neika, Ferntree, suburbs and City of Hobart. At 4:00 AM Tuesday, February 7, responding to a call from the Hobart Brigade, the Ferntree Auxiliary investigated a fire reported rapidly developing in the mountain area several miles west of the city near a hamlet called Neika. The Hobart Brigade also dispatched a fourth of its manpower and equipment to fires in this area. Some buildings were saved in the Neika area but efforts to keep the fire from Ferntree were unsuccessful and by 1:00 PM residents had to be evacuated from Ferntree with the help of the Tasmania Police and State Civil Defense Organization. Some individual homes in Ferntree were saved.

While these groups were fighting the fires in Ferntree and Neika areas, fires began to break out with increasing rapidity in other suburbs of Hobart and the city proper. They flared up in widely separated places, apparently from sparks and ashes carried by the wind, and numerous calls for assistance came in to the Hobart Brigade. By 1:00 PM every available professional fireman had been dispatched. Thus many widely scattered fires were being fought by greatly dispersed small clusters of professional fire crews. Because a majority of the manpower used to fight the fire consisted of untrained citizen volunteers there was confusion. Also during the period of greatest activity, materials and equipment needed for fire fighting were exhausted. Some volunteers were sent out into Hobart only with wet bags and instructions not to approach homes already burning badly but to protect nearby residences and buildings and put out minor blazes.

Because most of the police organization in Hobart had been called out to the rural area near New Norfolk to fight fires reported there, there was only a small staff left in Hobart at the most critical time of the fire. This limited force was engaged not only in broadcasting for volunteers, traffic control, search and rescue but also in a minimum of actual fire fighting.

Fire control in the rural areas of Tasmania was handled by the Forestry Commission and the Rural Fire Board. The State Minister of Forests declared a fire emergency. Although district foresters throughout the southeastern quarter of Tasmania attempted to fight massive fires, they too were limited in manpower and equipment and had little success. The wind change which occurred late in the afternoon was the one factor which prevented even more severe damage. Had this not happened, it is unlikely that the fires could have been prevented from destroying most of the farms and forests which were threatened. There were many factors involved in the unsuccessful attempts to control the fires, i.e., insufficient trained and organized personnel, low water pressure, the erratic pattern of the fires, lack of equipment, the rugged terrain and poor communications.

After the fire, Australian Government made a grant of approximately \$450,000 to the State of Tasmania and promised to pay the entire cost of rebuilding homes of people who had no insurance.

The generosity of individual Australians was overwhelming with an estimated \$3.2 million donated. Business firms also contributed substantial sums to the fund and there were countless donations of food, clothing, medicine and other articles.

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

The U. S. Ambassador authorized a cash donation to the relief fund from the AID contingency fund, under his disaster relief authority of... \$2,000

President Johnson sent the following message of sympathy to the Prime Minister: "I have been saddened to hear of the tragic loss of life and property in Tasmania in the disastrous bush fires raging there. I speak for all Americans when I express to you our profound sympathy for the people of Tasmania and all Australians who suffer through this misfortune."

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

Cash donation by Embassy Staff \$290

Two men from the Disaster Research Center of Ohio State University went to Hobart to study the response of government and private agencies to the fire disaster. They were under contract to the U. S. Office of Civil Defense and received the concurrence of the Australian Embassy to make the study. A report was issued by them from which some of the information which appears in this case study was taken.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

Foreign Embassies in Canberra, several thousand dollars and for the purpose of this report using figure of	\$ 3,000
Pope Paul	9,000
New Zealand Red Cross	15,380
Government of New Zealand	22,500
Government of United Kingdom	45,000
Philippine Red Cross	<u>2,810</u>
Total	\$97,690

## BURMA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Cyclone and Tidal Wave

Date-Time: May 16, 1967

Location: Arakon Coast and the Western Irrawaddy Delta

Damage:      Number Killed      Number Injured      Number Homeless

Over 100\*                      200\*                      130,000\*

(\*Not official - waiting Mission final summary)

800 villages affected. Kyaukpyu, a town of 30,000 people was 95% destroyed. Estimated dollar damage-\$5 million.

### Description of the Disaster:

Early in the morning of the 16th of May, the most severe cyclonic storm in 20 years struck the western coastal regions of Burma from Bassein through Ngaputaw to Kyaukpyu. It blew itself out on the evening of May 18. The above death rate figure cannot be used as an accurate index to the extent of the destruction as, with the type of building construction involved, entire villages can be destroyed without excessive loss of life. Along the coast, there was great damage done by sea surges and waves which swept away animals and stocks of food, submerged towns, paddy fields and salt pans and contaminated wells with sea water. All communications were disrupted.

### Action Taken by Government of Burma and Local Organizations

The Government immediately named a Relief Committee and officials visited the disaster area and set up relief measures. The Burma Red Cross gave its services voluntarily and assisted in caring for the homeless victims. The Government of Burma not only was hard pressed to provide disaster supplies for the flood victims but also was without the materials required for rehabilitation and protection of people involved during the upcoming monsoon period. The Burma Red Cross did not seek an international appeal for assistance by the League of Red Cross Societies but the Government of Burma requested outside help from the USG. The GOB submitted a list of urgent requirements to the U. S. Ambassador who immediately cabled these needs to the WOH/DRC office in AID/Washington.

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

For the past several years whenever serious disasters have occurred in Burma, the U. S. Mission has made a cash donation to be used for the disaster victims. The U. S. Mission in a disaster preparedness report

indicated that U. S. assistance would be more effective if, instead of money, contributions could be made of scarce items such as clothing, sewing supplies, blankets, towels, etc., and recommended reserve stocks of disaster supplies for 5,000 adults and 10,000 children. Approval and funding has not yet been obtained to purchase in advance and store limited reserve of disaster supplies at a strategic location in South Asia. However, under Section 608 of Excess Property, DRC has been freezing quantities of disaster supplies as they appeared on the lists, readying them for air delivery and keeping them stored in EPRO warehouses until ordered withdrawn by DRC for foreign disaster needs. One of the EPRO warehouses is in Tokyo.

When the cyclone struck Burma, the Ambassador stated: *"It became quickly obvious that a gift of local currency would not be of any great assistance in this emergency. The fact is that Burma today is virtually without the materials required for rehabilitation and protection of people involved during the oncoming monsoon period. It is therefore obvious that such donation as we can make should be in the form of materials rather than currencies."* With this came a request for galvanized sheet roofing, large quantities of cloth, light blankets, towels, clothing, sewing needles, thread and 500 tents. The Ambassador indicated there were at least 100,000 persons needing assistance.

AID/W allocated \$150,000, including the \$25,000 under the Ambassador's Disaster Relief Authority, from the contingency fund for worldwide disaster relief, to purchase and make air delivery of relief supplies to the Government of Burma.

Because of inadequate stocks in suitable locations and the great weight involved in airlift, the USG did not donate the galvanized sheet roofing. Other items obtained in the US came from the following sources and locations:

- New Cumberland, Md. (EPRO 1) - cloth, pins, sweaters, trousers.
- Lathrop, Calif. (EPRO 3) - assorted clothing
- Ogden, Utah (Camel Manufacturing Co.) - tents
- New York City (Bates Fabrics, Inc.) - blankets

All of these items, totaling 60,000+ pounds, were assembled at the J. F. Kennedy International Airport from their widely scattered locations for charter flight to Burma via Seaboard World Airlines. They were originally scheduled to arrive in Rangoon on Monday, June 5. However, several intervening factors, such as the Middle East crisis and unfavorable runway conditions in Rangoon, prevented direct delivery by one aircraft as originally planned. Five smaller aircraft relayed the supplies from Frankfurt and Beirut to Rangoon on different days, with the last of the shipments arriving June 20.

Other US assistance from the Excess Property Warehouse in Tokyo and through purchase of cloth in India is tabulated below.

A great deal of credit for the successful procurement and airlift of these supplies should go the personnel of the excess property regional office and U. S. military bases that assembled the materials in the USA and Japan and

to David S. Paulsen of the Resources Transportation Division of AID and John H. Street of AID/DRC staff.

American Ambassador Henry A. Byroade wrote from Rangoon to DRC in part as follows:

*"I am sure you will be interested in knowing that this American disaster relief effort has been very well received by the Burmese Government, the persons affected by the disaster, and the general public. A good deal of credit goes to your office for arranging so quickly the New York-Rangoon airlift. We were naturally disappointed when a big DC-8 didn't arrive straight from New York; but practically speaking it made it much easier for the Burmese Relief Ministry to handle the supplies, broken down in several smaller air shipments."*

The Ambassador has indicated he will make a follow-up report on the suitability and general acceptance of the excess property and the tents.



Packing clothing in polyethylene bags at Tooele AFB Utah for shipment to Burma

Following is a breakdown of specific items and costs of USG relief operations for Burma:

Item and Quantity Shipped and Weight	USG Excess Property at 15% of cost		Commercial Purchases	Purchased in India with USG Rupees	Airlift Costs	Total
	From US	From Tokyo				
12,456 shirts; 12,786 yds. cloth; 120,000 safety pins; 232 sweaters; 1,308 prs. trousers. There was some shortfall on shirts and sweaters on receipt in Burma, but minor. Total 19,000 lbs.	\$ 9,630					
500 family size tents (9x12) at \$61.75 each. (20,000 lbs.) Shortfall 6 tents			\$ 30,875			
10,000 blankets at \$1.80 each. (21,000 lbs.)			18,000			
Air Charter from Seaboard Airlines for 60,000+ lbs. (Due to shortfall of 6 tents Seaboard agreed absorb their cost and transportation.					\$59,000	
					less 402	
<u>Total costs from US</u>	\$ 9,630		\$ 48,875		\$58,598	
24,000 meters of cloth from India to make men's longyis and women's angyis, purchased with US owned rupees with approval of Reserve Bank of India.				\$15,000		\$117,103
Air delivery of above cloth from India in two shipments by Pan Am.					Free	
<u>Total costs from India</u>				\$15,000		\$ 15,000
179 jackets; 237 prs. trousers; 200 coveralls; 402 shirts; 34 ponchos; 564 undershirts; 826 drawers; thread, tape, cloth, pins, webbing; 862 yds cotton cloth; 3,103 yds cotton netting; 5 coats; 15 tents. (Total 7,500 lbs.)		\$15,187			\$ 5,475	
35 tarpaulins (1,700 lbs.)		1,435			1,241	
<u>Total costs from Tokyo</u>		\$16,622			\$ 6,716	\$ 23,338
<u>GRAND TOTAL USG COSTS</u>	\$ 9,630	\$16,622	\$48,875	\$15,000	\$65,314	\$155,441

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

U. S. Voluntary Agencies were unable to assist in this disaster since none of them have programs in Burma and have difficulty in getting shipments into Burma. Pan Am provided free airlift of supplies from India to Rangoon but value of this airlift has not been reported.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

## INDONESIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Date-Time: January 9, 1967; February 19, 1967; June 10, 1967

Location: East Java - Brantas, Kelud Area, Djakarta, Ambon

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>Number Killed</u>	<u>Number Homeless</u>
1/67	None	55,000
2/67	Reported	40,000
6/67		7,000
		<u>102,000</u>

### Description of the Disaster:

On January 5 the U. S. Mission issued an alert which indicated the urgent and overriding problem of potential floods in East Java; that in addition to expected normal spring floods, the area was struggling with the aftermath of the April 1966 Kelud eruption. The volcano hurled thousands of tons of sand, lava and gravel onto slopes. Subsequent rains washed this material into river beds raising their level. The report stated that as the river beds are filled with sand, the streams seek new courses, causing floods in many areas. It was anticipated that when the sand carried in the river reached Brantas in four to six weeks, severe flooding could be expected there.

On January 9, the U. S. Mission cabled that the Brantas River Valley floods had come early this year; that extensive flooding had taken place in and around Kediri; that dikes of the Brantas were broken in several places, railway and road lines washed away between Kediri and Kertosono and almost 55,000 people were left homeless. The early flooding was brought on by heavy rains in Blitar, Malang area, which increased the volume of material washed from Mt. Kelud. Floods earlier in the week had hit Tulungagung.

On February 9, it was reported that Djakarta area was suffering from the heaviest rains and flooding experienced in 23 years and that from 40,000 to 75,000 persons were homeless.

Church World Service reported that on June 10, 1967, disastrous flooding had occurred in Ambon causing damages in Soa Bali, Silale, Djalan Baru, Waihaong, Diponegoro. About 300 homes were destroyed along four rivers. Household effects and animals were washed away.

### Action Taken by Government of Indonesia and Local Organizations

There was no final summary report received from the U. S. Mission and therefore little information on the GOI action. For the Djakarta flood

there was indication that local relief agencies responded with clothes, food, temporary housing and medicines. Church World Service reported that in connection with the Ambon flood in June, the Synod of the Protestant Church in Maluku donated approximately \$40 in rupees and that Chung Hua Chung Hui contributed approximately \$200. CWS stated that the Indonesian Red Cross donated vitamins, dry food, eucalyptus oil and clothing and that relief also came from the Mosque Committee and the newspapers. The victims were assembled in schools, Government buildings, the Djame Mosque, the new governor's office and the Maranatha Church.

The Indonesian Army Civic Action Program has established project priorities to control flooding in the Brantas River basin. First priority is to construct sand pockets, dikes and dams for immediate flood control at Blitar; to make emergency repair to bridges in areas isolated by flooding at Kediri; and to replace roads destroyed by these and previous floods. As a second priority it plans repairs to irrigation systems along the Brantas and a reforestation program to prevent erosion and excessive silting of the river. Some of this work has been started but because of extreme equipment shortage, progress has been very slow.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

In response to the Djakarta flood, the Ambassador's authorized a cash donation from the AID contingency fund to provide transport for rice, cooking utensils, medicines and blankets provided through relief agencies. The amount of the donation was.... \$1,000

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Church World Service

Cash donation.....

\$1,000

Catholic Relief Services

Mention was made that CRS had food stocks in Semarang which could be diverted to flood areas in East Java, but no reports were received that this had been done.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

## MALAYSIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Floods

Date-Time: January 1967

Location: Kelantan, Trengganu on East Coast; Kedah and Perak on West Coast

<u>Damages:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Injured</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>	<u>No. Evacuated</u>
	50		15,000	125,000

One-half of the State's paddy crop was destroyed; 5,600 square miles were inundated; 3,000 homes destroyed; 50,000 water buffalo drowned. Estimated total dollar damage - \$25.6 million

### Description of the Disaster:

While the east coast of West Malaysia is subject to annual flooding, monsoon storms during the first ten days of 1967 resulted in flood waters of previously unrecorded proportions. Large areas on both the east and west coasts were covered with water up to 15 feet deep. Much of the northern part of the country was a vast lake of mud. Towns, airports, roads, railroads and hundreds of settlements were inundated. The flood was declared officially to be the worst in the history of Malaysia.

### Action Taken by Local Government or Organizations

The Federal and State authorities, the Malaysian Red Cross, and local charitable organizations immediately moved to help the flood victims with food, clothing, and medical assistance. Boats, cargo planes and helicopters were pressed into rescue operations. Malaysian army units assisted in the evacuation and supply effort. The Malaysian Government launched a National Disaster Relief Fund and asked for donations. Thousands of pounds of food and clothing were received, and an estimated \$230,000 was donated to the fund over and above foreign contributions.

### Assistance Provided by U. S. Government

Ambassador James D. Bell presented a check to the National Disaster Relief Fund under his disaster relief authority chargeable to the AID contingency fund, in the amount of \$10,000.

The U. S. donation was the first made to the Fund from a foreign government. It was publicly acknowledged with gratitude by the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Information. Following is a quote from a U. S. Embassy report:

*"Not only because it was one of the largest donations to the Fund but also because it was given so promptly following establishment of the Fund, this donation undoubtedly brought credit to the U. S. for its humane concern with human suffering in Malaysia and for its ability to act swiftly in such situations."*

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

American National Red Cross	\$3,000	
CARE (2,400 lbs. rice, 400 tins milk, 205 blankets, and reconstruction materials)	2,500	
U. S. Peace Corps (volunteers and staff)	314	
U. S. Embassy Staff	125	\$ 5,939

Assistance Provided by Other Nations and Organizations

British Military personnel and equipment (including aircraft and an aircraft carrier) from Singapore assisted in evacuation and supply operations.

Other Governments

Australia - cash	\$28,000	
Burma - 1,500 lbs. rice and antibiotics	6,700	
Iraq - vaccine (through Iraq Red Cross)	9,320	
Netherlands - cash	5,000	
Singapore - cash	16,700	\$65,720

Red Cross Societies

Australia - vaccine	\$ 1,100	
Canada - new clothing, value \$11,000		
cash -	4,650	
10,000cc vaccine	750	16,400
Canadian High Commission Staff		
Personal donations	80	
Denmark - TAB Vaccine	1,760	
Greece - Vaccine	670	
India - clothing, textiles	440	
Japan - towels	1,000	
Korea - cash	200	
New Zealand - cash	716	
Philippines - cash	500	
Saudi Arabia - cash	4,480	
Singapore - clothing, food, footwear, cash	2,220	
South Africa - cash	280	
Sweden - TAB vaccine	1,950	
Swedish drug firm - vitamins valued at	10,000	
Thailand - cash	1,000	
United Kingdom	2,800	\$111,316

## MALAYSIA

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Fire

Date-Time: June 8, 1967

Location: Pulau Ketam on an island off Port Swettenham on the west coast of Malaysia in the State of Selangor.

Damage:      Number Killed      Number Homeless

                 None                      3,000

                 Estimated dollar damage - \$2.6 million

### Description of the Disaster:

Limited information available. The U. S. Mission reported that the fire broke out in the fishing village of Pulau Ketam, that no lives were lost but the fire destroyed 240 houses, 56 shophouses and left approximately 3,000 persons homeless.

### Action Taken by Government of Malaysia and Local Organizations

A fire disaster relief committee was established immediately and an appeal was made for donations from the public. Contributions came from persons in all walks of life and from charitable institutions. The Malaysian Red Cross stood ready to give relief to the homeless and see that they were fed. The Selangor Government set aside approximately \$200,000 for rebuilding. It was planned to give each family approximately \$700 worth of building materials.

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

Under his disaster relief authority, US Ambassador Bell presented a check from the AID contingency fund to Dato Harun, Chief Minister of Selangor, on June 12, 1967, in the amount of.... \$1,000

The U. S. Mission reported that this \$1,000 was the first and at the time of the report, only contribution by a foreign government; that the gift was publicized and publicly acknowledged with gratitude. Mention was made of the ability to act promptly in showing the US Government's genuine, humane concern for the welfare of the people of Malaysia.

### Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

None reported.

### Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

## PHILIPPINES

### Characteristics of the Disaster

Event: Typhoon

Date-Time: December 28, 1966

Location: Visayas and Southern Luzon

<u>Damage:</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Homeless</u>	<u>No. Affected</u>	<u>Mass Feeding</u>
	18	90,000 (est.)	196,000	66,430

18,000 homes destroyed or damaged. There was extensive crop damage.

### Description of the Disaster:

Typhoon "Aning" cut a wide swath through 11 provinces of Visayas and southern Luzon. The hardest hit area was Sorsogon with over 2,000 families homeless and extensive crop damage from wind and floods. Other areas seriously affected were Samar, Leyte, Romblon, Mindoro, Masbate. Although the area affected is geographically large, it is rather lightly populated.

### Action Taken by Local Government and Organizations

Some local governors arranged for disaster relief for the typhoon victims but the U. S. Embassy reported it had no figures on Philippine or other source of assistance, stating that typhoons are quite common in the Philippines and their consequences are taken rather lightly by Philippine disaster relief agencies. USAID received no request for assistance from any Philippine disaster relief agency and no joint US-Philippine relief operations were conducted, except for the items noted below.

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

At the request of the Governor of Sorsogon, USAID provided 300 rice growing kits (also known as demonstration plot kits) which contained 1R-8 rice seed, fertilizer and insecticides/pesticides sufficient for a one hectare plot (about 2 1/2 acres). The kits cost approximately \$16 each and the Ambassador authorized the use of the AID contingency fund under his disaster relief authority for a total of.... \$4,900

This type of assistance was chosen not only to provide seed for disaster stricken farmers but also to boost USAID efforts in promoting new techniques with improved seed, proper application of fertilizers and use of pesticides.

P. L. 480 food provided through CRS, CWS and SDAWS:

1,300 lbs. of beans	\$ 91
92,000 lbs. of bulgur wheat	5,980
68,100 lbs. of cornmeal	2,854
96,770 lbs. of flour	4,209
17,280 lbs. of milk	3,119
<u>50,853 lbs. of soybean oil</u>	<u>9,377</u>

326,303 lbs. with estimated market value of \$25,630.

Assistance Provided by U. S. Voluntary Agencies

Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service and Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service distributed above P. L. 480 food to approximately 66,430 persons.

Assistance Provided by Other Nations

None reported.

